

Interpretation of "non-agricultural" and "non-grain" cultivated land

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Abstract

At home, with the rapid development of the national economy and the acceleration of urban expansion, economic and social development has intensified the squeeze on agricultural land resources. To understand and protect farmland correctly, ensure food security and realize sustainable development of agriculture is the overall strategic issue concerning our national economic development, social stability and national security.

Keywords

"Non-agricultural"; "Non-food"; Food security.

1. Introduction

Cultivated land is the basic resource for human survival and development and the cornerstone of food and ecological security. Global food demand is expected to double in the middle of the 21st century compared with the beginning of the 21st century. This poses a huge challenge to global food production and is essential to ensure sustainable agriculture and ecosystems^[1]. The situation of cultivated land resources and its "non-agricultural" and "non-grain" problems have been discussed in the academia. The study found that since 1978, the total amount of cultivated land in China has decreased significantly, especially the fertile land in southeast China^[2]. The conversion of arable land to grassland and forest land accounted for 47% of the decrease between 1986 and 2000^[3]. There are also studies to further confirm the impact of urbanization on the "non-agricultural" of cultivated land^[4-5].

2. What is the "Non-agricultural conversion" of cultivated land?

"Non-agricultural conversion" of cultivated land means that cultivated land is used for production and management activities other than agricultural production. The scope of agriculture is relatively large, including food planting, forestry planting, fruit and vegetable planting, aquaculture and livestock farming and some cereals planting and so on.

Among them, multigrain usually refers to rice, wheat, corn, soybean and potato five crops other than grain bean crops. The main are: sorghum, millet, buckwheat (sweet buckwheat, Tartary buckwheat), oats (naked oats), barley, millet, millet, Job's tears, seed chaya and beans (kidney

beans), mung beans, adzao beans (red beans, red beans), broad beans, peas, cowpeas, lentils, black beans and so on.

In response, The General Office of the State Council issued the Notice on Resolutely Stopping the "Non-agricultural conversion" of cultivated land, resolutely stopping all kinds of "non-agricultural conversion" of cultivated land, and clearly stated six bans:

First, illegal occupation of farmland for afforestation is strictly prohibited.

It is prohibited to occupy permanent basic farmland to plant seedlings, sod and other plants that are used for afforestation and decoration, as well as other plants that damage the tilled layer.

Second, it is strictly prohibited to exceed the standard construction of green channels.

If the road is cultivated land, the width of the green belt outside the land area on both sides of the railway and highway shall not exceed 5 meters, among which the county and township roads shall not exceed 3 meters. It is not allowed to illegally occupy cultivated land on both sides of canals and around reservoirs and build green channels beyond the standard of permanent basic farmland. The green land within the scope of land used for construction of transportation and water conservancy projects shall go through the examination and approval procedures of construction land in strict accordance with the relevant regulations, among which the appropriation of farmland must be balanced. Illegal occupation of cultivated land in the name of urban and rural greening shall be prohibited.

Third, illegal occupation of farmland to dig lake landscape.

It is prohibited to occupy cultivated land or permanent basic farmland without authorization to dig fields and lakes for landscape construction in the name of river, wetland and lake rehabilitation. It is not allowed to illegally occupy cultivated land to construct artificial wetland parks and artificial water conservancy landscapes in urban construction.

Fourth, it is strictly prohibited to occupy permanent basic farmland to expand protected natural areas.

New natural protected areas shall have clear boundaries and shall not occupy permanent basic farmland. The permanent basic farmland that has been included in the core protection area of the nature reserve shall be included in the ecological conversion and orderly withdrawal.

Fifth, illegal occupation of farmland for non-agricultural construction is strictly prohibited.

We will strengthen the examination and approval of land used for construction in rural areas and the management of planning permits for rural construction, and ensure that agricultural land is used for agricultural purposes. Non-agricultural construction shall not be carried out in violation of the plan, or unlawfully occupied farmland for building houses.

Sixth, illegal land grants are strictly prohibited.

The land to be granted must conform to the territorial and spatial planning, and any construction project that does not conform to the territorial and spatial planning, land management laws and regulations and the State industrial policies shall not be approved. No region shall circumvent the examination and approval of the occupation of permanent basic farmland by arbitrarily adjusting the territorial space plans of counties and townships.

3. What is "degraining" of cultivated land?

Compared with "non-agricultural", "non-grain" more strictly defines the policy of grain cultivation, especially the cultivation of wheat, rice and corn, which are the three main grains. In other words, the land should be cultivated after ensuring the planting area of these major grains. To plant cotton, soybeans, peanuts or other grains and cash crops, can not be used to plant trees, dig ponds, build factories, breeding facilities and other non-food crops.

There are a great variety of cultivated cash crops in China, including fiber crops (such as cotton, hemp, etc.), oil crops (such as sesame, peanuts, etc.), sugar crops (such as sugarcane, sugar beet, etc.), three materials (beverage, spices, seasoning) crops, medicinal crops, dye crops, ornamental crops, fruits and other cash crops, etc. Cash crops can be divided into vegetable crops (tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, cucumbers, luffa, beans); Fiber crops (cotton, hemp, sericulture); Oil crops (peanut, rape, sesame, soybean, sunflower, olive); Fourth, sugar crops (beet, sugarcane); Fifth, beverage crops (tea, coffee, cocoa); Six is the hobby crop (tobacco); Seventh, medicinal crops (ginseng, ganoderma lucidum, fritillaria, etc.); Eight are tropical crops (rubber, coconut, oil palm, sisal, mayonnaise, etc.).

"Non-food" is embodied in the following four aspects:

First, the large-scale transfer of cultivated land does not grow food, and is blindly used to expand the urban area, develop real estate and build road. Some are used as development zones to build factories; There are also random raised forest belt standards. Or the good farmland will be used at will to return farmland to forest and grass.

Second, the occupation of permanent basic farmland engaged in forestry and fruit industry. It was originally the main grain producing area, which was used by farmers to plant flowers and trees at will.

Third, digging ponds to raise fish and illegally collecting soil. Permanent basic farmland, is used at will to engage in farming, digging ponds to raise fish.

Fourth, idle, barren permanent basic farmland. For the plots of land with inconvenient cultivation and small economic benefits, or in remote mountainous areas, terraced areas and areas with unsupported irrigation, some farmers neither transfer nor plant their own crops, leaving the land at will, thus causing land waste.

In response to this phenomenon, The General Office of the State Council issued the Opinions on Preventing the "Degrainization" of Cultivated Land to Stabilize Grain Production (No. 44, 2020), proposing four bans:

First, it is forbidden to occupy permanent basic farmland to plant seedling grass and flowers.

Second, it is prohibited to occupy permanent basic farmland to grow perennial cash crops such as fruit and tea.

Third, it is prohibited to occupy permanent basic farmland to dig ponds for aquaculture.

Fourth, it is forbidden to leave idle or barren permanent basic farmland.

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