

Touring The Black Soil Area Of China



DR. DARYLL E. RAY
Agricultural Economist
University of Tennessee

Professor and Vice Director of the Northeast Institute of Geography and Agroecology, CAS, Crop Physiology and Ecology Laboratory in Harbin, the capital of Heilongjiang. Assistant Professor Chunjie Li joined Dr. Xu in helping us learn more about agriculture, in general, and soybean production, in particular, in Heilongjiang.

As we planned our trip to China, one of the places we wanted to visit was Heilongjiang province – the largest soybean growing area in the country – because of China's growing role as a major soybean importer. Our hosts at the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) in Beijing were kind enough to link us up with one of their colleagues, Dr. Yanli Xu,

the next harvest. They could experience a near failure of their corn crop and not have to send their animals to market ahead of time.

Each house in the village had a backyard garden that was about forty or fifty feet wide (eyeball approximation – we didn't get out and measure them) and half again as long. These gardens were fenced in using slab lumber from the local sawmill operations. Most of the gardens were well kept. From our car we could see winter onions and small fruit trees. The cool season crops were in one section of the garden. Small single row hooped plastic greenhouses were being used so that warm season plants could be seeded a couple of weeks early. Other warm season plants could be seen coming up in the open garden.

A couple of head of livestock were sometimes kept outside the back garden fence not far from the fodder stacks. We often also saw ducks and geese nearby. It would appear that these gardens provided the village residents with most of their fruits and vegetables. The animals could be used for household consumption or sold

A farm village in Heilongjiang province surrounded by its agricultural land. This village is north of Harbin. Several rows of poplar trees has been planted between two fields. Surrounding the village are a large number of corn fodder stacks. The fodder is used to feed livestock in the absence of pastureland. Another village can be seen in the left background.

Photos by Daryll E. Ray



The latitude of Heilongjiang province corresponds roughly to that of North and South Dakota. Harbin is at the same latitude as the state line between the Dakotas and hosts a month long Ice Festival beginning on January 5 of each year. The capital is also home to nu-

commercially.

The poplar trees that were so plentiful in the North China Plain were also in evidence on our trip north from Harbin to Hailun. Some of the poplar plantings appeared to be shelter belts to protect the villages from the strong North wind



The typical village backyard garden in Heilongjiang province was about forty or fifty feet wide and half again as long surrounded by a slab wood fence. Several gardens can be seen in this photograph. Note the use of plastic as growing tunnels and mulch in the first three backyards. Photos by Daryll E. Ray

merous universities, two of which are agriculturally related: Northeast Agricultural University and Northeast Forestry University.

After spending a day seeing some of the summer sights in Harbin, we headed out into the countryside in a car with Professor C. Li and a driver. We were headed for the Hailun Experiment Station which is 120 miles north of Harbin and 150 miles from the Amur River and the Russian Far East.

The ride north gave us a chance to look at the agriculture taking place outside our window and compare it with what we saw from the train headed south from Beijing toward the Yucheng Comprehensive Experiment Station. Again, the fields were large, but given the difference in latitude, the summer crops were just emerging from the rich black soil. Were later to learn that this rich black soil is the same Clarion-Webster soil so familiar to farmers in large parts of Iowa, Illinois, and Southern Wisconsin.

While there were large fields, small fields were again shoe horned into places that would not be farmed in the US. We were surprised to see paddies of rice growing alongside fields of corn, soybean, and spring wheat. The rice paddies were often tucked in against larger fields along waterways, and were terraced even in this relatively level land. The agriculture we saw could be characterized as peasant production.

Looking out toward the horizon, villages dotted the landscape, surrounded by their farmland. Adjacent to the villages were a large number of stacks of corn fodder. The fodder was neatly piled up by hand to a height of about 8 feet and topped with a layer of clear plastic which was held down by a few more cornstalks and anything that was heavy enough to keep the plastic in place in strong wind. In that area we saw no pasture ground, other than ditches, so the fodder must have had to provide feed for the livestock 365 days a year.

We did see a farmer loading some fodder from the end of a stack onto a cart that he would use to take the feed to his animals. While we did not take more than a visual measure of the fodder, it appeared to us that there would be enough fodder left when this year's corn crop was harvested to take the livestock nearly through to

while others seemed to be rotational plantings for a sustainable harvest. Along the roadside we saw a number of sawmills in operation serving as an additional source of income for area residents.

While the fields were large and uniformly cultivated, they were not farmed by a single producer. Each farmer has rights to a specific portion of the field and is free to determine the crop that he/she wants to plant. The crops farmers chose to plant included corn, soybeans, spring wheat, watermelons, potatoes, and flax. Farmers could be seen in the fields working their own rows. While cultivation by tractor or animals could eliminate weeds between the rows, farmers walked the rows, hoeing the weeds between the plants.

In some ways, what we saw is a form or precision agriculture. With eight or more long rows that the farmers work over and over, season after season, there is little doubt that they know the nature of every inch of their ground.

Some of the crops like watermelons were planted early under plastic row covers supported by regularly spaced hoops. At the time we were there, the farmers were in the process of splitting the plastic, removing the hoops and placing the plastic close around the plants as a weed barrier. It was clear that watermelon production is more labor intensive than corn and soybean, but, we were told, it is also more profitable.

The intensive type of farming that we saw provided employment for a large number of people so that they did not need to leave the farm unless they were offered a better paying non-farm job.

Farming was not the only labor intensive employment sector. We saw people with brooms made of local materials sweeping the streets. Many of the streets and roadways were lined with flower beds that beautified the area and provided employment for the people who grew the plants, put them in the ground, and kept them weeded.

Looking out the window and talking to our host Dr. C. Li we learned quite a lot, even before we arrived at the Hailun Experiment Station. △