Globally Important
AGRICULTURAL
HERITAGE
Systems

全球重要农业文化遗产—浙江湖州桑基鱼塘系统
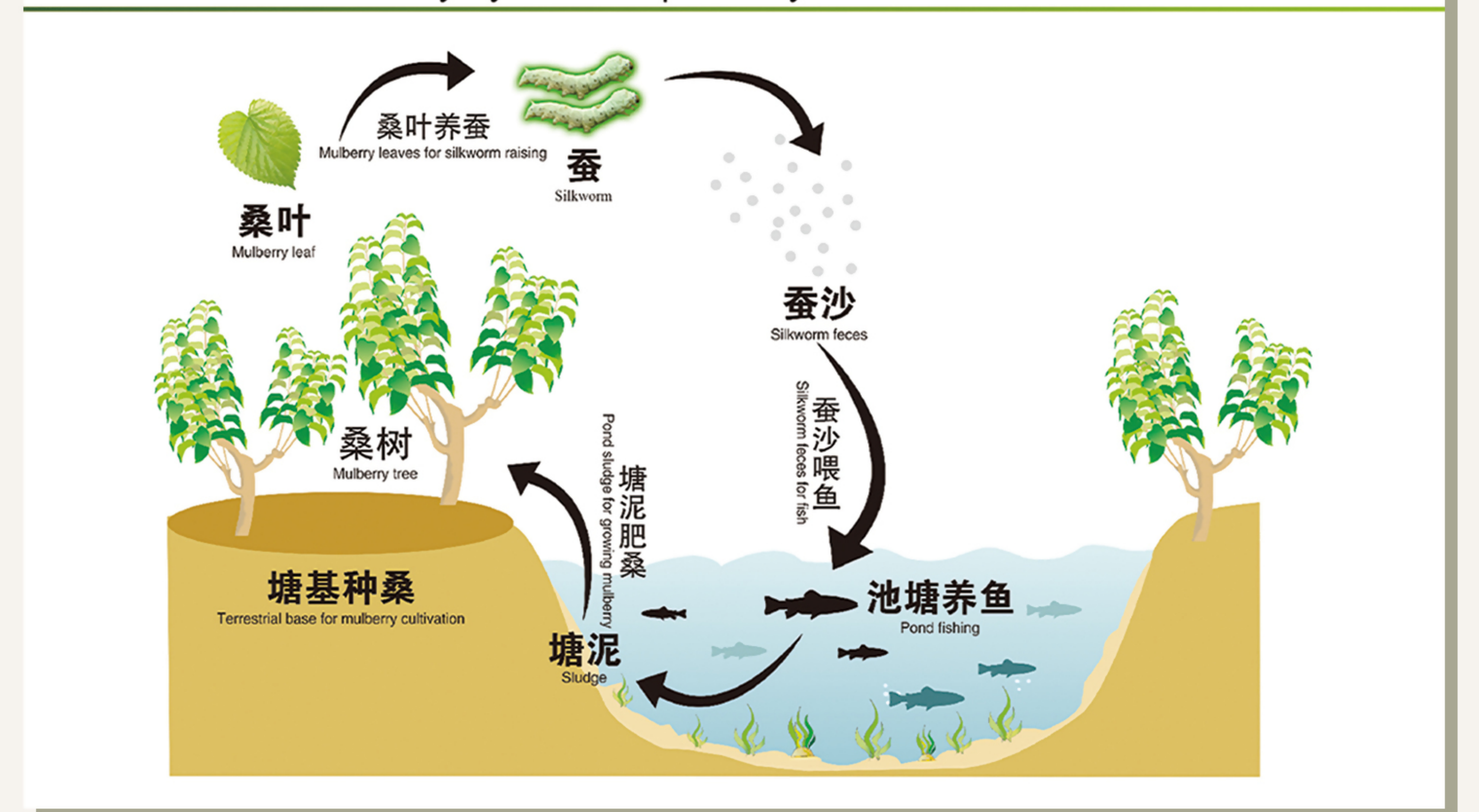Global Important Agricultural Heritage Systems—Mulberry-dyke&Fish Pond System in Huzhou.Zhejiang.China

浙江湖州桑基鱼塘系统特征风貌

Characteristics and Style of the Mulberry-dyke and Fish Pond System in Huzhou,Zhejiang

"湖州桑基鱼塘系统"生态循环模式图
A Model Figure of the ecological cycle for "Muberry-dyke&Fish pond System in Huzhou.China"

桑叶养蚕 Mulberry leaves for silkworm raising
桑叶 Mulberry leaf
蚕 Silkworm
蚕沙 Silkworm feces
桑树 Mulberry tree
蚕沙喂鱼
塘泥肥桑
塘基种桑 Terrestrial base for mulberry cultivation
塘泥 Sludge
池塘养鱼 Pond fishing

在古代，"浙江湖州桑基鱼塘系统"区域属于太湖南岸的低洼地，又名古菱湖湖群。每当雨季，系统西面天目山山脉的大量山洪水通过东苕溪和西苕溪进入本地低洼区域，故经常发生洪涝灾害。千百年来，区域内劳动人民先通过修筑"纵浦横塘"水利排灌工程，同时，将地势较低、常年积水的洼地挖深变成鱼塘，挖出的塘泥则用于堆放在水塘的四周作为塘基，然后逐步演变成为"塘基种桑、桑叶喂蚕、蚕沙养鱼、鱼粪肥塘、塘泥壅桑"的桑基鱼塘生态循环农业模式。目前，"浙江湖州桑基鱼塘系统"区域内仍然保留有近4000公顷桑地和近10000公顷塘塘。

Zhejiang Huzhou Mulberry-dyke & Fish-pond Ecosystem is part of the old Linghu Lake group on the south bank of the Taihu Lake, also called as the Huzhou Lowland. At old time, floods and disasters were common during the rainy season caused by the river obstruction when the massive water flooded into the lakes through the East Tiao Greek originated from Tianmu Mountain range on the west. In the process of rational utilization of lowland over the past thousands of years, farmers had been keeping working on the irrigation and drainage project with the design of longitudinal small rivers and transverse bigger rivers by cleaning obstructions and building the banks. By digging deep into the lowlands so as to result in perennially stagnant water, and pilling the dug-out earth surround the ponds as blocks; gradually the ecological mode of Mulberry-dyke & Fish-pond Ecosystem was developed. Mulberry（Morus sp.）trees were planted along the pond banks, the leaves were harvested as the sole food of the silkworm (Bombyx mori). Silkworm excrement was used to feed fish; the fish excrement enriched the pond mud, which in turn provided natural fertilizers for the mulberry trees. At present, Zhejiang Huzhou Mulberry-dyke & Fish-pond Ecosystem in the region still retains nearly 4,000 hectares of Mulberry field and nearly 10,000 hectares of fish ponds.