

A small group of Urgenci members had the extreme good fortune to visit the South of China on a special field trip. After a 5am start and a difficult drive in extreme freezing smog, we had a hectic run to catch our plane, and just made it by the skin of our teeth. Some two and a half hours later, we arrived at Wenzhou airport in the south, where we were met by representatives of local government to start our 4-day tour.

The region can be characterised by two things: the amazingly positive decision by local government to ban all chemical inputs – both pesticides and fertilisers – and to build a “green tourism” component into the mainly agricultural equation of local economy.

Below we have included the detailed document of the sites visited compiled by the local authorities and translated by Kirk Barlow.

The sites visited put agroecology into a historical Chinese context. At all moments we were aware of the ancient culture and rich traditions of both farming and food.



The Chinese term for agroecology is eco-cultural civilisation, and definitely is anchored in the same indigenous traditions as those of other civilisations like South America and India.

These traditional solutions range from an irrigation weir dating back 1 500 years,



to a farm using a 14th century local farming manual for its crop-rotation and farming methods.



The local people were kind, welcoming and it was also great to see so many active “seniors”. My 85-year old friend works 25 days a month in the fields in spite of having a

state pension, and is happy to earn the extra 300\$ a month. She is fitter than many half



her age!

All in all, the region is a wonderful example of how much can be achieved when local authorities decide to take action and introduce eco-friendly measures to preserve both people and planet, and provide safe healthy food for all. The local authorities have decreed the area as a pesticide and chemical fertiliser-free zone. Ms Gua, Deputy Governor is very supportive of implementing the policy, and keen to ensure it works. Urgenci fully supports them in their efforts; the Chinese CSA network is working to help include CSA as part of the overall solution for the local producers. A full photo-report is available on the Urgenci Facebook page.

Below, we've translated the information Liandu District has sent about what to expect on each stop of the visit. Here, we include an introduction to some vocabulary that will be helpful in making sense of the initiatives Liandu is showcasing.

China has two different (related) sets of environmental standards for food. The first, which is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, includes the standard for 绿色食品/农产品, lüse shipin/nongchanpin or "green" food products or agricultural products, which are grown using limited quantities of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers, and 无公害农产品, wu gonghai nongchanpin or "no public harm" agricultural products, which are grown using recommended quantities of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers. ("No public harm" products are being phased out.) China's national organic standard is administered by the Ministry of Environmental Protection. The Organic Food Development Center, which is an arm of the ministry, is accredited by IFOAM.

农家乐, nongjiale: This term can be literally translated as "peasant home happiness," and I've chosen to render it here as "happy homestead." A nongjiale is usually thought of as a business run out of a farm family's home that caters to urban tourists. Nongjiale serve home-style

meals to customers; but unlike ordinary restaurants, they also afford urban visitors the chance to see and experience a slice of rural life. A nongjiale may provide activities like picking vegetables or interacting with farmyard animals, and may sometimes offer overnight accommodations. However, ordinary restaurants may also appropriate this term to signal that the food they serve is simple and ‘countrified,’ or that they have used a rural decorating theme.

养生, yang sheng: This term refers to the practice of working on and nurturing one’s own health through adherence to particular habits of diet and self-care; and it can also be used as an adjective to describe products or practices that support good health and wellbeing. In places, I have translated yang sheng simply as “good health” or “health-supporting.”

养生农业, yangsheng nongye: Liandu District has been promoting its own spin on sustainable agriculture, which they are terming yangsheng or “good health” agriculture. The implication is that this form of agriculture produces foods that support practices of yangsheng, or caring for one’s health, even as it creates ‘clean’ agroecological environments that are appropriate spaces for carrying out yangsheng practices.

千秋古堰—传统农耕与灌溉的见证史 The Ancient Weir – historical research about traditional agriculture and irrigation

通济堰,古代大型水利工程,位于浙江省丽水市莲都区碧湖镇堰头村边,它创建于南朝萧梁天监年间(505-519年),迄今已沿用1500多年,是中国著名大型古代水利工程之一。大坝为拱形,是目前已知世界上最早的拱坝,比西班牙人建于16世纪的爱尔其坝和意大利人建于1612年的帮达尔多坝,还要早1000多年。1962年列为省级文物保护单位。2001年,被列入第五批全国重点文物保护单位。2014年成功入选世界灌溉工程遗产。 Tongji Weir is an ancient large-scale water-control construction near Yantou Village in Bihu

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Town, Liandu District, Lishui City, Zhejiang Province. It was built in the Southern Liang Dynasty period (505-519 CE), and has a history of over 1,500 years. It is one of the most famous ancient hydraulic works in China. The dam is arch-shaped, and is the oldest-known arch dam in the world, pre-dating similar dams built in Spain and Italy in the 16th and 17th centuries by more than 1,000 years. In 1962, it was listed as a province-level protected cultural site. In 2001, it was listed in the fifth round of national protected cultural sites. In 2014, it was accepted as a world irrigation heritage site.

通济堰是一个以引灌为主,蓄泄兼备的水利工程,由拱形大坝、通济闸、石函、叶穴、渠道、概闸及湖塘等组成的水利灌溉体系。首创水上立交桥,干渠长22.5公里,分凿出支渠48条、毛渠321条,穿越碧湖镇、平原、石牛,流抵下圳汇入瓯江,迂回23公里。通济堰竹枝状网络的灌溉体系,是一项构思独特、极具科技水平和创造性的水利工程。 Tongji Weir is primarily used for irrigation purposes, and can both store and discharge water. It is an irrigation system comprised of an arch dam, water gate, canals, frameworks, pools and dykes, and so on. There is an aqueduct over the water, and the main irrigation canal is 22.5 kilometers long with 321 sub-canals, crossing over Bihu Town, Pingyuan, and Shiniu, and ending in the Ou River. The bamboo lattice irrigation system used at Tongji Weir is a unique

design, a technically sophisticated and creative water control mechanism.

通济堰的贡献是巨大的。历史上曾灌溉整个碧湖平原上的3万余亩农田,确保碧湖平原农田的旱涝保收。是民赖以生的水利命脉。也使碧湖平原成为处州的粮仓。通济堰除农田水利灌溉功能外,还具有储水、排涝、生活用水、运输和生产加工等功能。The contributions of the Tongji Weir have been enormous. It historically provided irrigation to more than 30,000 mu of farmland (about 5,000 acres) across the entire Bihu plain, and protected the land in this area from drought and waterlogging. It was the lifeline people depended on for their livelihoods. It also made the Bihu area into the granary of Chuzhou. Aside from its use in irrigating farmland, the Tongji Weir also functioned to store water, drain waterlogged land, provide water for daily use, assist in transport and processing, and so on.

通济堰不仅形成拱形大坝、概闸、古桥梁、古民居群、古道、碑刻等大量的物质文化遗产,而且孕育和派生出众多的非物质文化遗产,如板龙、箴龙、竹马、打莲香、八仙灯、采茶灯、三江韵鼓词、扮抬阁、踩高跷、闹荷(旱)船等,还流传着许多美丽动人的传说故事,如穆龙坝、白龙坝、脚纱桥、篱枝渠、护堰水牛等传说,形成了丰富多彩的民俗文化,因此通济堰文化也是处州文化的根源。Tongji Weir not only includes the material cultural heritage of the dam, its frameworks, the ancient bridge, ancient homes and streets, and so on; it also includes and has given rise to numerous non-material cultural elements, including the crafting of bamboo products and toys; dances, songs, and rhymes about local life; and many beautiful, moving folktales. These elements comprise a rich folk culture; and consequently Tongji Weir culture is also the source of Chuzhou culture.

诗画利山—养生农业先行村 Lishan ‘of poem and painting’ – a ‘good health’ agriculture model village

利山村位于莲都区大港头镇东南部,距离镇区约6公里,村庄方圆12平方公里。利山村溪坑环绕,林木苍郁,是一个有着800多年建村历史的畲族古村落,下辖8个自然村,376户,838人,是一个少数民族聚居村。据《雷氏宗谱》载,村祖于清:康熙三十七年2

(1698年)由景宁南乡包凤地徙此。因群山环列,栋村在外,此村居内,分别置于两谷地,故名里山;以方言谐音,雅名利山。Lishan Village is in Dagangtou Town, in the southeastern part of Liandu District, about 6 kilometers from the center of the town. The village includes an area of 12 square kilometers. Lishan Village, surrounded by small streambanks and lush green woods, is an ancient She Minority village with over 800 years of history. It includes 8 smaller hamlets, with a total population of 838 people, and it is a minority ethnic group village. According to the genealogical records of the Lei lineage, the village was established during the Qing Dynasty: in the 37th year of the Kangxi Emperor's reign (1698), its founders travelled from today's Jingning County, also in the Lishui City area. Because the village is surrounded by mountains, in its own valley, it was called "Inside the Mountains" (Lishan); but because of the different tones of local accents, this became the elegant-sounding name "Benefit Mountain" (also pronounced Lishan, but written with a different first character).

2009年,利山实施旧村改造。改造后的利山新村,面貌焕然一新,有门楼、古树、廊桥和戏台,畲族风情一览无余。村内道路硬化、村庄绿化、路灯亮化、卫生洁化、环境美化、河道净化。一边是灰瓦白墙,马头翘角,一边是荷叶翩翩,婀娜多姿。利山村也因此荣获丽水市美丽乡村示范村、丽水市十大最美乡村、丽水市养生乡村等美誉。In 2009,

Lishan implemented refurbishment of the old village. Afterwards, the village looked brand-new, with gates, ancient trees, gallery bridges and stages, all in the characteristic style of the She people. Village roads were paved, the village was “greenified” with trees and other plantings, roadside lights were made brighter, sanitation was improved, the environment was beautified, and the river was cleaned. Here you can see grey tiles and white walls, and the curve of the pier; there, you can see graceful, fluttering lotus leaves. For all these reasons, Lishan Village has been awarded the status of “beautiful model village” for Lishui City, top ten beautiful village in Lishui City, Lishui City ‘good health’ agriculture village, and so on.

2012 年,该村引进了丽水市年利来农业综合开发公司,现已投资近 2000 万元,建设 养生莲田 100 亩,创意稻田 100 亩、农耕体验区 30 亩,水果采摘园 200 亩。打造一个以畲家风情、养生农业为主题,以吃自耕自种的农家菜、住有畲乡特色的民宿与客栈,赏原生态种植的莲花、享畲族农民的农耕文化等为主要内容的养生型农家乐综合体。同时,示范带动村民自觉做一名不使用农药化肥,发展生态精品养生农业的先行者,充分挖掘莲文化、畲族文化和鱼藕共生文化,发展特色养生农业产业,让游客通过身临秀美畲乡,游览诗画奇景,体验农事劳作,品尝畲家风味,观赏荷花月色,修持养生之道,尽情享受“世外桃源藏利山”之乐趣。In 2012, the village introduced the Lishui City Nianlilai Agricultural Integrated Development Company, which has now invested nearly 20 million RMB. It has constructed a comprehensive ‘good-health’ “happy homestead” enterprise with She minority style and ‘good health’ agriculture themes, where guests can eat homegrown produce, stay in She-themed homestays and guesthouses, and enjoy sustainably-grown lotus flowers and She minority farming culture. At the same time, this enterprise serves as a model that mobilizes local villagers to stop using synthetic pesticides and fertilizers and become early adopters of high-quality ‘good health’ agriculture; to fully exploit the benefits of lotus culture, She culture, and fish-and-lotus joint cultivation culture; to develop the ‘good health’ specialty agriculture industry; and to give guests visiting this beautiful She minority area the opportunity to tour the piquant scenery ‘of poem and painting,’ experience agricultural labor,

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taste local She flavors, view the moon reflected in the lotus ponds at night, cultivate good health, and enjoy the utopian charms of “Hidden Lishan” to the utmost.

六江源处州白莲基地—传统农耕制度传承 The Six Tributaries Chuzhou White Lotus Base – passing on a traditional farming system

浙江六江源食品有限公司创立于 2002 年 12 月,是一家致力于开发生产有机绿色食品 的浙江省骨干农业龙头企业、莲都区首届养生养老示范企业。公司建立了经国家认证的有机和绿色食品基地 1900 亩,生产有机食品 3 个(鲜笋、调味笋、笋干),绿色食品 4 个(处州白莲、大米、菜籽油、香菇)。拥有国家专利 18 项,其中国家发明专利 1 项;拥有“六江源”系列商标 22 件,其中 1 件为浙江省著名商标,3 件为丽水市著名商标。The Zhejiang Six Tributaries Food Company, Ltd., was founded in December 2002. It is one of Zhejiang’s important leading enterprises working to develop the production of organic and ‘green’ food products, and it is one of the first group of Liandu District’s ‘cultivate good health and cultivate good health in old age’ model enterprises. The company constructed a 1,900 mu (317 acre) nationally-certified organic and ‘green’ food production base, which produces three kind of organic products (fresh bamboo shoots, bamboo shoots for flavoring, and dried bamboo shoots), and four ‘green’ products (Chuzhou white lotus, rice, canola oil, and mushroom). It has 18 programs with national patents, including one China Invention

patent; and it has 22 brands in the “Six Tributaries” series, one of which is a “famous brand” in Zhejiang Province, and three of which are “famous brands” for Lishui City.

《四千年农夫》的基本观点之一:农业耕作的首要条件是保持土壤的肥力。轮作是保持土壤肥力的关键。莲子水淹连作三年以上,即会发生连作障碍:病虫害增加、土壤肥力下降、莲子产量与质量下降。水旱轮作+不同作物轮作是解决连作障碍的关键。六江源处州白莲基地分成三个区域实行轮作,分别是三年三水二旱;四年四水三旱、五年五水四旱。不同作物轮作中的关键作物是旱作豆科绿肥(紫云英),它的根瘤菌有很强的从空气中吸收氮元素的能力,秋季间作套种在莲子(或水稻)田里,施用少量钙镁磷肥,春季亩产可达到2-3吨/亩(666.7m²),就地翻耕后就是绿色食品处州白莲最优质的有机肥。轮作中的另一个关键作物是旱作油菜。油菜生长过程中从土壤吸收的氮、磷、钾等养分,大部分以落花落叶和秸秆、根系的形式归还土壤,加上油菜饼肥,归还土壤的养分可达到85%以上,为后作绿色食品水稻提供了最优质的有机肥。紫云英、油菜,加上水稻与莲子秸秆还田,不仅为莲子等农作物提供了养分,更重要的是有效地为土壤提供有机质,从而实现农作物持续丰收的同时,有效地保持和提高土壤肥力,实现农业耕作的可持续发展,传承千年农耕文明。轮作再现了《千年农夫》中描述的一百年之前的中国江南地区农田景观:春季油菜与紫云英,绿肥红瘦;夏季白莲碧天连叶,赏荷观莲;秋季稻浪翻滚、金色田野风光。田园高处,另有桑树与田埂豆。一年四季都是养生农旅、体验农事的好去处。

One of the basic viewpoints of Farmers of Forty Centuries is that the most important condition for agriculture is that it protects and maintains soil fertility. Crop rotation is the key to protecting soil fertility. If lotus seeds are continuously grown in the same flooded area for more than three years, then obstacles to growing it again will emerge: pests and diseases will increase, the fertility of the soil will decrease, and the output and quality of the seeds will decrease. The key to avoiding these issues is rotation – both between wet-field and dry-field crops, and between different crop varieties. The Six Tributaries white lotus base in 4

Chuzhou is divided between three areas under rotation. Rotation schedules in these areas are as follows: the first has three wet-field and two dry-field crops over three years; the second has four wet-field and three dry-field crops over four years; and the third has five wet-field and four dry-field crops over five years. A key crop in these different rotations is a dry-field leguminous green manure crop (*Astragalus sinicus*) which has a powerful ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen through its root nodules. In the fall, it is intercropped in the lotus or rice fields, and a small amount of calcium-magnesium-phosphate fertilizer is applied; in spring, output can reach 2-3 tons per mu (up to half a ton per acre), and when this is plowed into the field, it becomes optimal organic fertilizer for growing ‘green’ Chuzhou white lotus. Another key crop in rotations is dry-field canola. A large portion of the nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium that that plants take in during the growing process, greater than 85%, can be returned to the soil in the form of leaves, flowers, and stalks, as well as the solids remaining after the oil-pressing process. These materials add excellent organic fertilizer to fields that will then be used for ‘green’ rice paddy. *Astragalus sinicus* and canola, as well as rice and lotus stalks, are all returned to the fields; this not only provides nutrients for crops like lotus, but more importantly, also effectively increases organic matter in the soil, ensuring the sustainable development of farming, and passing on the traditions of a thousand-year-old agricultural civilization. Crop rotation is a re-manifestation of the traditional Jiangnan regional farm scenery described in Farmers of Forty Centuries: in spring, canola and *Astragalus* with flourishing leaves and withering flowers; in summer, the leaves of the white

lotus stretching to the blue sky, with beautiful flowers to enjoy; in fall, the sight of waving grain in golden fields. In high places, there are mulberry trees, and beans growing along the ridges of the fields. Here, all four seasons of the year are a ‘health-supporting’ agricultural journey, and experiencing farming is a good destination.

叶平头皇菊基地—休闲养生文化园 The Yepingtou Emperor Chrysanthemum Base – a leisure and ‘good health’ culture park

叶平头皇菊基地坐落莲都区岩泉街道叶平头村,这里群山环抱,森林茂密,人烟稀少,远离污染,保持原生环境,负氧离子常年在5300个/m³。叶平头村自古有种植皇菊的传统,村里一直流传着一个传说:“古时,刘基求学期间随恩师沿括苍古道讲学,途径叶平头村,因奔波劳累得病,暂居一户人家,迷糊梦中得一郎中指点,醒后以皇菊冲泡服之病愈。后来,刘基辅佐朱元璋完成帝业,还日日夜夜不忘叶平头的皇菊茶,每年差人到此收集,叶平头村皇菊因此而得名”。The Yepingtou Emperor Chrysanthemum base is located in Yepingtou Village, Yanquan Street [urban sub-district], Liandu District. It is embraced by the surrounding mountains; the forests are thick, with few signs of human habitation, and the environment has been preserved in an untouched state. Oxygen ion readings are routinely at 5,300 per square meter. Since ancient times, Yepingtou Village has traditionally grown emperor chrysanthemums, and a local myth goes like this: once upon a time, when Liu Ji [statesman active during the late Yuan and early Ming dynasties] was out searching for knowledge, he and his teacher were talking and walking together along a dark, ancient road. The road passed by Yepingtou Village, and because they were tired and sick from travel, they stopped to stay for a while at a villager’s home. Liu Ji dreamt that a doctor gave him some advice, and when he awoke, he made a chrysanthemum tea to overcome his illness. 5

Later, when Liu Ji assisted Zhu Yuanzhang in his quest to become emperor, he still remembered the chrysanthemum tea from Yepingtou, and every year he would send someone to procure some for him. This is how Yepingtou’s emperor chrysanthemums became famous.

皇菊,又名大黄菊,菊科,是近年来人工开发驯化而成的草本植物,皇菊的黄酮素含量极高,富含多种氨基酸、维生素和微量元素,具有疏风、明目、护肝、降血压、消除癌细胞、扩张冠状动脉和抗菌等作用,是绿色保健饮品的新宠。Emperor chrysanthemums, also known as giant yellow chrysanthemums, come from the Asteraceae or Compositae family, and are an herbaceous plant that has been domesticated over recent years. Emperor chrysanthemums have an extremely high concentration of flavonols, as well as many amino acids, vitamins, and microminerals. In Chinese medicinal thought, they can dispel wind, clear the eyes, protect the liver, reduce blood pressure, get rid of scars and wrinkles, open up the coronary arteries, fight infection, and so on. They are the new green and healthy king of beverages.

2013年以来,丽水轩德皇菊开发有限公司在此先后投资400多万元,成功流转100多亩土地种植皇菊,并建成深加工等配套设施,建成处州皇菊养生文化园,让兼具“食养”和“药养”功能的皇菊,成为绿色保健饮品“新宠”。叶平头皇菊基地,严格按照有机产品种植标准进行生产,坚持用物理方式防治虫害、疏蕾限产,坚决不打农药、只使用农家有机肥和绿肥,掌握最佳采摘时机,采用最原始的硬木烘炉进行恒温烘焙,最大限度保持皇菊的天然品质。轩德皇菊获得绿色农产品认证,被评为莲都区首届养生产品,产品市场前景良好。公司基地获得丽水市摄影家协会摄影创作基地。皇菊种植百亩,而且成

梯田式排列,青山映衬,色彩对比明显。青山、绿水、皇菊、云海,还有山顶上的新农村,这样一个整体环境构筑了一个人间仙境似的漂亮画面。 Since 2013, the Lishui Xuande Emperor Chrysanthemum Promotion Company, Ltd., has invested more than 4 million RMB, and has successfully obtained the use-rights to more than 100 mu (about 17 acres) of land on which to cultivate emperor chrysanthemums, as well as construct related processing facilities. It has also constructed the Chuzhou Emperor Chrysanthemum Culture Park, in order to make emperor chrysanthemums, with their many health-supporting and medicinal properties, into the new king of green and healthy beverages. The Yepingtou Emperor Chrysanthemum Base operates strictly in accordance with organic standards, and persists in using only material methods to control pests and limit budding, not using any synthetic pesticides, and only using organic manure and green fertilizer. The company has determined the best times for picking, and uses the most primitive hardwood braziers for even-temperature roasting; the natural quality of the flowers is maintained to the greatest extent possible. Xuande emperor chrysanthemums have earned Chinese “green product” certification, and were selected to be among the first group of Liandu District’s ‘good health’ products; the market potential for this product seems excellent. The company’s production base received the Lishui City Photographers’ Association commendation as a photographic creativity base. Chrysanthemums growing in terraced rows, with blue mountains reflecting the village – the color contrast is quite distinct. Blue mountains, green water, chrysanthemums, a sea of clouds, and a new village at the top of the mountain – this whole environment composes a beautiful picture, like a fairyland on earth.

“里东梦”——打造养生农业示范区 The “Lidong Dream” – creating a ‘good health’ 6 agriculture model area

里东村,莲都区的革命老区村,位于莲都区西北部,村庄基础条件落后、土地资源短缺,但是,这里有 250 多年的小廊桥、李氏宗祠,这里有 500 多年的庙宇,这里有将军 府邸,这里有明净的小溪。自全省深化推进美丽乡村建设工作以来,该村迎来了新的发展 机遇,成为莲都区重点打造的美丽乡村示范村之一,里东村悄然间已旧貌换新颜。里东村 及周边自然村将建成民宿基地、文化创意基地和养生农业基地。 Lidong Village, located in northwestern Liandu, is one of Liandu District’s old revolutionary areas. Its basic material conditions are comparatively poor, and it is lacking in arable land resources; however, its small gallery bridge and the Li Lineage Hall each have more than 250 years of history, and there is a temple with more than 500 years of history. There is a general’s mansion here, and a clear stream. From the advent of of province-level “constructing a beautiful countryside” efforts, the village has welcomed new development opportunities, and has become one of Liandu’s key “beautiful countryside” model villages. Lidong has quietly changed its old countenance for a new one. Nearby hamlets have already become bases for homestay accommodations, cultural creativity, and ‘good health’ agriculture.

一、生态农业种植:计划发展油用牡丹、荷花、铁皮枫斗、金线莲四大农业经济作物。建立以职业化农民为主的家庭示范农田,农民以家庭为单位,承包经营模式入股企业,按照种植物产量获得收益;建立多个以养生农业为主体的创意示范家庭农田,并通过创办专门的创客基金支持创意农场的建设与运营。 1) Sustainable cultivation: the plan is to develop the production of crops for oil, including cash crops like peony and lotus flowers. An enterprise with a shareholding system and contract operating model, founded with professional farmers operating model family fields, with the family as the unit of production,

profits distributed according to crop output; founding multiple ‘good health’ agriculture – themed innovative model family fields, and supporting the construction and operation of innovative farms through the creation of special “maker” funds.

二、自然生活体验营地:让小朋友和大人一起亲自参与劳务活动,喂鸡、喂鸭,牵牛,拔草等现场采摘农作物,用主人家的柴火土灶厨房,将采摘来的蔬菜做成美味的佳肴,也可以户外烧烤,烤农家土豆、红薯、南瓜等。体验自然健康养生生活。2) Natural lifestyle experience camp: help children and adults experience labor activities together, such as feeding chickens and ducks, leading cows, weeding, and harvesting crops, using the hosts’ firewood-heated kitchen stoves, making harvested vegetables into delicious dishes. Guests can also barbecue outdoors and roast potatoes, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and so on. They can experience a natural, healthy, ‘health-supporting’ lifestyle.

三、农业创意工作室:以农业生产为主导,创意农业为品牌,使产业+创意的高效结合。通过做好景观规划,结合天然种植,划分功能区块,营造牡丹花开的自然景观、策划结合游览观赏、婚纱摄影基地、影视剧场景基地、娱乐餐饮、创意工作室等项目。3) Agricultural innovation workshop: with production as a guide, create agricultural brands and make a high-efficiency combination of industry + innovation. Through good regulation of scenery, unite nature and cultivation; divide different productive areas; create the natural scenery of blooming peonies; and plan ways to combine tourism with wedding photography, filmmaking, leisure and catering, innovative workshops, and so on.

梅峰茶业—坚守24年不使用农药化肥

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Meifeng Tea Industry – Persevering in not using synthetic pesticide and fertilizer for 24 years

浙江梅峰茶业有限公司成立于1992年3月,是集茶叶种植、加工、销售、科研、技术推广于一体的省级骨干农业龙头企业。公司采用“公司+合作社+基地+农户”的产业化经营模式,建成有机茶叶基地1180亩、无公害茶叶基地5016亩。The Zhejiang Meifeng Tea Industry Company, Ltd., was founded in March of 1992. It is a leading province-level agricultural company that combines tea growing, processing, sales, research, and technology transfer. It uses a “business + cooperative + production base + farmers” industrial operating model, and it has constructed a 1,180 mu (about 197 acres) organic tea production base, and a ‘no public harm’ tea production base of 5,016 mu (about 836 acres).

公司生产“梅中田”牌茶叶为国家生态原产地保护产品,浙江省名牌产品、农产品,丽水市消费者满意品牌产品,多次荣获各级名茶评比和展览会金奖,是丽水市十大生态精品农产品、首届“丽水香茶”茶王赛茶王及养生名茶,被中国茶叶博物馆收录为馆藏产品。“梅中田”、“绿谷梅峰”商标为浙江省著名商标。The company produces “Meizhongtian” brand tea, which is a nationally-protected sustainable place-of-origin product, a Zhejiang Province “famous brand” product, and a Lishui City “consumers’ choice” product. Meizhongtian tea has been awarded multiple gold prizes in various taste competitions and exhibitions, and it is one of Lishui City’s ten sustainable agricultural products, the first Lishui Fragrant Tea King of Tea Competition “tea king” –level ‘health-sustaining’ famous tea, and a product that has been added to the collections by the National Tea Museum. The Meizhongtian and “Lügu Meifeng” brands are Zhejiang Province “famous brands.”

公司自 1992 年成立时起就秉承走生态发展之路、创健康绿色品牌的经营理念,在海拔 600-900 米的大姆山茶园坚持 24 年不施用农药化肥。采取“以虫吃虫,以菌灭菌,以园养茶,以茶养园”生态平衡的管理方式,走回归自然之路,生产安全、优质、健康、放心的原生态茶,并于 2001 年在丽水市首个通过有机认证,为丽水市发展绿色经济开了先河,先后被认定为联合国粮农组织有机茶示范基地、国家有机食品生产基地、国家茶叶种植标准化示范区。Since its founding in 1992, the company has persevered in following the path of sustainable development, and creating ‘green product’ brand operating principles. At the Damu Mountain tea plantation, which is 600-900 meters above sea level, they have persevered in not using synthetic pesticides and fertilizers for 24 years. The company has selected an ecological balance -based management method in which “bugs eat bugs, bacteria destroy bacteria, the park is used to grow tea and the tea to grow the park.” The company has been following the path of returning to nature to produce safe, high-quality, healthy, reliable sustainable tea. In 2001, it became the first business in Lishui to receive organic certification, pioneering the development of Liandu’s green economy, and has since been recognized as a model tea production area by the FAO, a national organic food production base, and a national tea growing standardized model area.

大姆山有机茶基地被选中作为《等你追我》电影拍摄点,该片围绕绿水青山就是金山银山发展理念,讲述处在生态环境优越的丽水农民在科技特派员送科技下乡的指导下生产绿色有机农产品,建设美丽乡村和实现中国梦的故事,受到全国观众的好评。The Damu Mountain organic tea production base was chosen as the filming location for the movie I’m Waiting for You to Chase Me. This film is about the [new government-led, environmental protection -based] development concept of “green mountains and blue

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mountains are gold mountains and silver mountains.” It tells the story of farmers, living in the outstanding ecological environment of Lishui, who grow ‘green’ organic products under the guidance of special extension workers who bring new technologies down to the countryside, thereby constructing a beautiful rural environment and realizing the story of the Chinese Dream, receiving accolades from audiences around the country.