Discussion on the Problems of Returning Farmland to Forest Project in Yuanling County

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ABSTRACT

The project of returning farmland to forest is a new project of increasing farmers' income, ecological efficiency and benefiting the country. The key to the success of returning farmland to forest project is to strictly control the key technologies such as regional planning, forest species selection, tree species selection, good seedling, structural configuration, meticulous soil preparation, serious planting, tending and management. According to the actual situation of Yuanling County, suitable for the tree, choose the market prospects, fast-growing tree species afforestation, reasonable adjustment of forest structure, ecological benefits and economic benefits simultaneously, take high-quality high-yield and efficient forestry development. Returning farmland to forest project has played huge ecological benefits, economic and social benefits.

KEYWORDS: Returning farmland to forest; Ecological forest; Regional planning; Tree selection; Seedling; Yuanling

1. Introduction

Returning farmland to forest project is the CPC Central Committee and State Council from the ecological environment facing China's grim situation of the basic national conditions, standing on the long-term development of national and national height, focusing on economic and social sustainable development and modernization of the overall situation, made a major decision, A 'popular project', 'benevolent engineering', is a 'national ecology, the masses are affordable,' the benefit of the country project. It has great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance to prevent soil and water loss, to control flood and drought disasters, to strengthen ecological construction, to reconstruct beautiful mountains and rivers, to adjust agricultural structure, to promote economic development and farmers to get rid of poverty and realize the harmonious development of forestry and agriculture.

2. Yuanling County Overview

2.1. Natural Condition

Geographic Location

Yuanling County is located in the northwest of Hunan, known as the 'Xiangxi portal,' said the whole territory in the east 110 ° 05'31 'to 110 ° 06'29', latitude 28 ° 04'47 'to 29 ° 02'26 'Between the East and Taoyuan County, Anhua County at the junction of the South and Xupu County, Chenxi County border, west and Luxi County, Guzhang County, Yongshun County, North and Zangjiajie City adjacent.

Topography

Yuanling County in the eastern end of the snow peak and the hills south of the Wuling Mountains at the junction of the Yunnan-Guizhou. Plateau to the southern hills transition zone. Yuan River from the southwest entry, meandering to the northeast exit, into the upper reaches of the Yangtze River. The territory of the territory was 'V' shape, north and south high, something slightly lower, the middle of the fall, the formation of 'Yuan Ma Basin.' The territory of the mountain-based, both hills, hillock, plains and floods, constitute the mountains of the mountains, peaks and ridges of the complex terrain, more than 300 meters above sea level in the total area of 72.25% of the mountain. The “eight mountains and one water one field: of the typical mountain counties.
Temperature Climate

Yuanling County is a subtropical monsoon climate zone, mild climate, four distinct seasons, adequate light, rainwater concentration, mountainous small climate, light difference. The average annual temperature of 16.6 ℃, the average annual rainfall of 1440.9mm, the average annual frost-free period of 272.7 days, the average annual sunshine for 1517.3 hours, the average total radiation of 84-104 kcal / square centimeter.

Parent Material Soil

The county forestry land soil purple soil, red soil, mountain yellow soil, mountain yellow brown soil, mountain meadow soil, black lime soil and red lime soil seven categories. The main types of rock (quality) are purple sand (page) rock, mudstone (and its metamorphic rock), limestone, calcareous rock and Quaternary reticulate red soil parent material and other five categories, accounting for forestry land area of 44.81 %, 37.55%, 5.59%, 11.83%, 0.22%. The mountain soil is 19.6%, the middle soil is 38.28%, the thick soil layer is 42.03%, the soil PH value is 4.5-6.4, accounting for 61.92%.

Vegetation Status

Yuanling forest vegetation is located in the subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest zone, good natural conditions gave birth to a wealth of vegetation resources, the territory of vascular plants 225 families, 800 genera, 2227 species (not including introduction). Including 38 species of ferns, 78 genera, 184 species; woody plants 105 families, 336 genera, 1175 species; herbs 82 families, 386 genera, 868 species. There are only 164 families, 531 genera and 1168 kinds of plants in the county. The main timber tree species are fir, pine, cedar, acacia, camphor, camphor, nan, sassafras, toon, acacia, oak, etc.; economic forest with tea, chestnut, tung oil, tea, ginkgo, peach, pear, persimmon, orange Orange, bamboo, etc.; woody herbs are Cork, Eucommia, bitter wood, Catalpa, Magnolia and so on. The main shrubs are Huang Jing, azalea, following the wood, Cyclobalanopsis glauca, Eurya, Du stem mountain, fragrant, Lespedeza, etc.; the main herb has five mans, ferns, white and so on.

2.2. Socioeconomic Status

The county has 23 townships, two state-owned forest farms, 498 administrative villages, 5206 group, the total population of 654,000, of which agricultural population of 530,000, 270,000 rural labor force, rural per capita annual income of 1,200 yuan, fruit industry annual output value of 250 million yuan. The forestry sector has six functional institutions and forestry public inspection, inspection and law enforcement agencies, two state-owned forest farms, one subordinate nursery, one forestry department and one horticultural field. The existing number of existing forestry workers more than 900 people, including 199 professional and technical personnel, forestry law enforcement team of 300 people, is a strong team, the authority of the functional departments.

2.3. Status of Forestry Resources

Yuanling is the forest land area and forest reserves are ranked first in the province's important forest counties. The county a total area of 873.82 million mu, the forest land area of 685.56 million mu, the forest volume of 16.11 million m3, the forest coverage rate of 72.5%, 844.3 kilometers of forestry road, the annual production of 150,000 m3 timber, forestry output value of 200 million yuan.

2.4. Implementation of Returning Farmland to Forests

Yuanling County since 2000 by the State Council to determine the return of farmland to forest (grass) pilot demonstration project since the county has completed the task of returning farmland to forest project construction 37.05 million mu. Among them, 16.65 million mu of afforestation, barren hills and wasteland afforestation 18.35 million mu; closed mountainous forest 2.05 million mu. It involves 45 townships of 43 villages and towns of 3633 groups 45458 households returning farmland households, 55717 classes.

The implementation of the project to the year is: 2000 to complete the pilot project of returning farmland to forest (grass) demonstration project task 12 million mu (5.5 million mu of afforestation of afforestation, barren hills and wasteland afforestation 6.5 million mu; reforestation in the economic forest accounted for 3910.1 acres). In 2001 the completion of the task of returning farmland to forest project construction 37.05 million mu. Among them, 16.65 million mu of afforestation, barren hills and wasteland afforestation 18.35 million mu; closed mountainous forest 2.05 million mu. It involves 45 townships of 43 villages and towns of 3633 groups 45458 households returning farmland households, 55717 classes.

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farmland to forest project construction of 0.95 million mu (45,400 acres of afforestation and afforestation, barren hills and afforestation 0.5 million mu; 2005 completed the project of returning farmland to forest construction 2.5 million mu (afforestation of afforestation 0.8 million mu, barren hills and afforestation afforestation 0.3 million mu; closed afforestation 14000 acres; abandoned farmland economic forest accounted for 1035.5 acres). In 2006 the completion of returning farmland to forest project construction barren hills afforestation task 0.6 million mu. In 2007, the construction of the project of returning farmland to forest was completed. The construction task of returning farmland to forest was completed in 2008 (1.05 million mu of afforestation and afforestation). In 2009, In this spring, the county and the province, the city issued by the industrial raw material forest afforestation and the 'three-sided' afforestation task to complete the project of returning farmland to forest construction barren hills afforestation task of 0.7 million mu, close to 30 million mu of forest.

3. Main Technical Measures for Returning Farmland to Forest

3.1. Selection and Planning of Afforestation

Returning farmland to forest project is a policy and technical are very strong afforestation projects, we must first study and understand the relevant instructions on the spirit and technical requirements, and then according to the actual situation of the county, objective analysis, in the ecological priority, Highlight the focus, according to local conditions and suitable for the principle of appropriate trees, the overall planning, step by step implementation. Returning farmland to forest is divided into afforestation and barren hills and wasteland afforestation, land recognition and zoning must be strictly, cannot be confused, absolutely cannot barren hills as arable land or forest land as barren hills to planning and design, area plan cannot break the county mainly to Yuanshui, the first layer of the river across the first floor of the ridge, 319 national highway, provincial highway and county road on both sides of the first layer of ridge within the serious soil erosion and ecological fragile areas as the focus, and gradually extended to its tributaries and branches And the expansion of the overall planning principles, more than 25 ° of the slope farmland must be returning farmland to forests, supporting barren hills as far as possible to focus on continuous contiguous, to highlight the focus and the formation of economies of scale to improve the county's ecological environment.

3.2. Forest Design and Proportion

Returning farmland to forests should first adhere to the ecological benefits of priority, taking into account the economic benefits, and strictly control the proportion of economic forest and ecological forest, economic forest cannot break through 20%. Adhere to the principle of appropriate tree, under the premise of full respect for the wishes of farmers, those who slope gentle, deep and fertile soil and convenient management of the plots, planning the masses like chestnut, orange, citrus, cork, Eucommia, Magnolia and Bamboo and other economic forest tree species, a few years planning a total of 0.9835 million mu of economic forest, accounting for the total area of 37,500 acres of returning farmland to forest area of 2.0%, all other planning for the ecological forest, an area of 36.06 million mu, accounting for 98%. This will not only adhere to the ecological priorities, highlight the focus and the principle of appropriate trees, but also to respect the wishes of the masses, increase farmers' income and pay attention to the effectiveness of the purpose of ensuring 'retreat, have to get rich, do not rebound.'

3.3. Tree Selection and Configuration

Returning farmland to forest is the province as the western development of the entry point, but also a county to enrich the people project, ecological engineering, image engineering. It is to improve the ecological environment and increase the income of farmer’s needs, so in the tree species selection and structure of the configuration, we must adhere to the principle of ecological as the main goal, but also consider the future economic benefits, so that scientific and rational planning, multi- afforestation. According to the actual situation in our county, the following types of afforestation trees were selected: Cunninghamia lanceolata, Pinas massoniana, Cupressus funebris, Phyllostachys Pubescens, Alnns (Mangolia officinalis Oliv.), Magnolia officinalis (Machinia Pseuoacacia), Liquidambar formosana, Choerospabdia atiuars, Castanen Mollissima, Phellodendron chinense Schneid., Eucommia ulmordes Oliv., Mangolia officinalis rehd (Winkgo biloba L), Citrus sinensis, Citrus retculata Blanco, etc., in addition to economic forest to create pure forest, the ecological forest all mixed forest, take the line or different rules Small pieces of mixed, the general practice of mixed coniferous or broad broad blends, the mixing ratio of 7: 3.

3.4. Seed Seedling

Seedling Cultivation and Production

The seedling seedling is the material basis of afforestation. In order to plan and target the acquisition and purchase of forest seed and cultivate the nursery stock to meet the needs of engineering construction, the corresponding nursery
plan should be formulated according to the annual engineering afforestation task and tree arrangement. Since 2000, the county has implemented the implementation of returning farmland to forests, the county has cultivated all kinds of high-quality nursery stock more than 2,500 acres, more than 100 million qualified seedlings, especially Pinus massoniana root cedar, cedar, jujube, sweet gum, bamboo bamboo And other people like to plant the native tree species has been a great development and utilization, effectively improve the quality of afforestation.

**Seedling Quality and Transportation**

Seedlings must meet the following criteria: Root system developed, there are more side roots and fibrous roots, the main root short and straight, the root must have a certain length. Miao dry and straight, with the height of the height of the same, up and down evenly, full lignification, color and normal, lush foliage. The ratio of stem and root of seedlings is small, and the weight is large. No pests and mechanical are damage. Winter buds fresh, full, not withered, tip of the coniferous purple. Masson pine must be cut root seedlings, lateral roots must be developed.

Nursery seedlings with the transport, the supply of fir, pine, Bo Miao, Yun Miao time cannot exceed 10 hours, the supply of broad-leaved trees, economic seedlings, transport seedlings cannot be more than 24 hours, seedlings transported to afforestation, the day must be planted Finish. Masson pine seedlings immediately after the fight to play mud, and packaged with food bags.

**Nursery Stock Specifications**

- Cunninghamia lanceolata 1 year old seedling diameter 0.4 cm seedling height 24 cm
- Masson pine 1 year old seedling path 0.35 cm Seed height 20 cm
- Cedar 1 year old seedling diameter 0.3 cm height 25 cm
- Alder 1 year old seedling path 0.6 cm seedling height 60 cm
- Chestnut 1 year old seedling diameter 0.6 cm Seedling height 60 cm
- Cork 1 year old seedling path 0.6 cm seedling height 60 cm
- Eucommia 1 year old seedling diameter 0.6 cm seedling height 40 cm
- Magnolia officinalis 1 year old seedling diameter 0.6 cm seedling height 50 cm
- Navel orange 2 years old seedling path 0.6 cm seedling height 60 cm
- Citrus 2-year-old seedling path 0.6 cm Seedling height 60 cm
- Phyllostachys pubescens 3 - 4 year old seedling path 0.6 cm seedling height 100 cm
- Nanzhu large mother bamboo 4 - 8 annual seedling path 4-6 cm height 200 cm
- Jujube 1 year old seedling path 0.6 cm seedling height 80 cm
- Robinia pseudoacacia 1 year old seedling diameter 0.8 cm seedling height 80 cm
- Quercus acutissima 1 year old seedling diameter 0.4 cm seedling height 40 cm
- White oak 1 year old seedling diameter 0.4 cm seedling height 40 cm

**3.5. Vegetation Cleanup**

**Forest Cleaning of Ecological Forest**

Ecological forest focus on ecological benefits, the slope of the land or the ecology of the very fragile areas, the implementation of cutting, horizontal cut band width of 3 meters, cutting weeds and shrubs, preserving the original tree species, and then stay 2 meters wide, To retain the native vegetation; for those small slope, site conditions better plots, you can completely cut off the weeds and shrubs, clean up into the belt; are not allowed to smash, so that both to prevent soil erosion, but also to protect the diversity of biological, To play the greatest ecological benefits.

**Forest Cleaning of Economic Forest**

Economic forest is mainly prominent economic benefits, it is best to choose arable land, if the site is very good conditions barren hills and wasteland: made navel orange, citrus plots, must achieve the whole cut, weeds can be buried in the trenches or large points for fertilizer, shrubs Must be cleared or burned in order to prepare the land and
management; made bamboo and woody medicinal forest forest, forest land can be completely cut off the weeds and shrubs, clean up into the belt, not refining the mountains.

3.6. Site Specifications and Standards

Afforestation site to improve the site conditions, to maintain soil and water, improve the survival rate of afforestation, promote the growth of young forests and facilitate afforestation construction, improve the quality of afforestation and so on. These effects are achieved by removing vegetation from afforestation, changing micro terrain and improving soil physical properties.

The forest land of the ecological forest afforestation site is mainly reclaimed and reclaimed, and the acupoints are mixed with the coniferous and broadleaf. The mixed tree species are Chinese fir, Pinus massoniana, cedar and bamboo as the main tree species, Liquidambar formosana, Alnus, Robinia pseudoacacia, Chestnut for the associated tree species, mixed ratio of 7: 3.

| Chinese fir × wide site reclamation specifications 50 × 50 × 40cm |
| Masson pine × wide site reclamation specifications 40 × 40 × 30cm |
| Kashiwagi × wide site reclamation specifications 40 × 40 × 30cm |
| Phyllostachys pubescens seedlings × wide-site reclamation specifications 80 × 80 × 40cm |
| Broad-leaved trees × broad-leaved trees to reclaim the site specifications 50 × 50 × 40cm |

Economic forest land to be integrated into the level of terrestrial soil, ladder width according to tree species and slope may be, using torn hills,

| Navel orange level into ladder trench trench specifications 80 × 80 × 50cm |
| Citrus level into ladder trench trench specifications 80 × 80 × 50cm |
| Chestnut level into the ladder big hole specifications 80 × 80 × 50cm |
| Huangbai points Ken site specifications 50 × 50 × 40cm |
| Duzhong points Ken site specifications 50 × 50 × 40cm |
| Thick Pucao Ken site specifications 50 × 50 × 40cm |

3.7. Afforestation Methods

All afforestation methods are used for artificial plantation. In order to maintain the moisture balance of nursery stock, planting trees should be properly treated before planting, processing methods are truncated, to shoot, cut foliage, root to play mud and so on. Drying planting can reduce the evaporation of water on the ground part of the nursery stock, prevent dry, truncated mainly for the budding ability of the tree species, to shoot and cut leaves are cut off the trunk part of the trunk leaves. Its role is to reduce the transpiration area, to maintain the ground, the underground part of the balance, in order to facilitate water balance.

Planting techniques: planting before the hole around the surface of all the soil back to the hole, navel orange, citrus and chestnut must be re-foot base fertilizer, fertilizer to farm manure, dry cake and other organic fertilizer, per acre farm manure 15000 kg, Kg, cork, Eucommia, magnolia per acre compound fertilizer 1500 kg, and finally topsoil back into a turtle back shape. The best rain and other places to the silence of the soil in the lunar calendar in January to March, choose rainy weather planted, so deep planted, covered with fine soil, to be covered by all the seedlings, Close the soil, and then soil, pressed, and then soil, until the soil into a turtle-like. Planting standards to reach the root Shu, Miao is, compaction, soil protection care, fir seedlings planted not anti-mountain.

I County, returning farmland to forest work to local conditions, to promote professional teams, large contractors, forestry technical personnel to track management and services and other forms of afforestation. Reduce the intermediate links, control the seedlings waste, and improve the survival rate of afforestation and engineering construction quality.

3.8. Tending Care and Management

Tending

Returning farmland to forest for five consecutive years, twice a year, the first tending in 6-7 months, the implementation of knife care, the second tending 9-10 months to complete, to hoe Fu Fei. Tending all the weeds before
the first cut off, and then the surrounding weeds even root hoe off, but not to hurt seedlings, new young forest to carry out the touch.

**Management and Protection**

In order to consolidate the results of returning farmland to forests, the townships implement project management, according to the actual establishment of a county long-term management mechanism, increase management efforts, the implementation of ‘farmers from the management and management of forest management and forestry, forestry sector supervision’ Long-term management and protection mechanism, the township, town, village and returning farmer signed a management and protection agreement, increase the management of young forest land to prevent the artificial and livestock slope. Where the planning and design into the scope of the inspection and acceptance, to enjoy the subsidy of small classes are not allowed to intercropping intercropping, so that in the traffic arteries set up pipe protection card, marking the project name, project content, scope, project leader and technical person in charge. The development of township regulations and other effective measures such as the village, to determine the full-time ranger, the implementation of forest personnel remuneration, a clear responsibility, rights and interests, strict implementation of rewards and punishments.

4. **The Main Experience and Measures of Returning Farmland to Forest**

In recent years, my county, the government attaches great importance to returning farmland to forests, in close cooperation with the relevant departments, the township party committees and governments to work hard, earnestly implemented, through the joint efforts of the broad masses of the people, Very good results. By the State Forestry Administration awarded the ‘National Returning Farmland to Forestry advanced unit’, was awarded the Hunan Provincial People's Government, 'Hunan Province afforestation advanced county', ‘Hunan Province forestry advanced work unit', 'Hunan forestry top ten county' honorary title.

Firstly, is leadership attention and institutional sound. Since the implementation of the project of returning farmland to forest, the county party committee and county government attaches great importance to this work, set up a retired farmland to forest headquarters, the county party secretary of the total responsibility, the county magistrate project leadership team leader, the county formed the upper and lower Level leaders personally grasp, in charge of the leadership of specific grasp, several sets of team together to grasp the work pattern. The project towns have also set up to take the lead in the management of returning farmland to forest project construction leading group, formed a sound organization, to ensure the orderly operation of the work. Forestry departments responsible for the implementation of the project planning and design, technical guidance, seed supply and inspection and acceptance work; the project township government unified organization of construction; finance, food sector is responsible for the payment of food and grain subsidies. The departments work together, coherent, to ensure the smooth progress of the project.

Second, the responsibility is clear, strong measures. In order to implement the work, the implementation of the executive leadership, engineering and technical personnel of the two accountability system, cannot complete the task on time, delaying the afforestation time, not according to technical requirements of construction, acceptance of unqualified, serious seed waste, Responsibility; technical guidance errors, technical quality checks lax, resulting in substandard quality of the project and improper arrangements caused by improper seedlings, the responsibility of technical personnel. To strengthen the work and management, the implementation of the county-level leadership package township, township cadre’s package village, village cadres package group, team leader farmers 'four packs' responsibility system. Layers of the target management responsibility, everyone to pay the risk of mortgage, the effectiveness of the project with the interests of each cadre directly linked to enhance the cadres and workers of the sense of responsibility. Afforestation of reforestation is carried out by afforestation of farmland and large-scale contracted afforestation, barren hills and wasteland afforestation to promote large contracting and scale operation. As a result of clear responsibilities, strong measures, and the county formed a good atmosphere together, strong impetuses to the smooth development of returning farmland to forest work.

Third, in-depth launch widely publicized. In order to strengthen the propaganda work of returning farmland to forest, so that the majority of farmers to recognize the purpose and significance of returning farmland to forests, to understand the superiority of the national policy of returning farmland to forests, county, township (town), village at all levels held a special meeting to mobilize. The deployment, in the town, on both sides of the road, Creek on both sides of the post publicity banner banner, establish a monument, monument, television, radio and other media to track the report, the county issued a variety of propaganda, technical information. After in-depth launch, widely publicized, the county formed the implementation of the implementation of the project of returning farmland to forest consensus, to maximize the mobilization of the majority of farmers to implement the project of returning farmland to forest.

Four is carefully guided, scientific planning. In order to ensure the quality of the county's returning farmland to forest construction, the establishment of a professional and technical guidance team, the technical guidance responsibility and the annual treatment linked to the implementation of accountability system. This will ensure that the technical service
team is relatively stable, but also to strengthen the technical guidance and staff functions, improve the quality of service. In accordance with the requirements of the project of returning farmland to forest, adhere to the principle of local conditions, ecological priority, policy guidance, voluntary farmers, regional governance, the relative concentration of the principle of the design of the focus on soil erosion serious 'three lines', that is, Front line, five strong river reservoir area, river on both sides of the line, by the mother river and other key scenic spots line, and highlight the focus around the town. At the same time, with the agricultural industry restructuring, poverty alleviation and development, tourism development and other projects closely together to enhance the operational design of the scientific and operational.

Fifth, seed supply in a timely manner, seedlings grow well. To do a good job of seed supply work, the project towns have established a seedling base to protect the supply of seed in the region, shortening the transport seedlings, saving the transport time and improve the survival rate. At the same time to determine the responsibility of the supply of seedlings, the implementation of tracking services to ensure the quality of afforestation. As the seedlings of high quality, timely supply, with the plant, the survival rate is high, growing well, especially alder, Pinus Massoniana root and seedlings and small bamboo afforestation growing gratifying, and some have reached fast-growing high standards.

Six is to improve the system, strengthen management and protection. 'Three divisions, seven controls' has become Yuanling County to consolidate the effectiveness of returning farmland to forest consensus. At this end developed a series of management measures. According to the actual situation, the development of township (village) rules and regulations, the implementation of the construction of the market management; increase supervision and inspection, the county retired farming every month to carry out inspections; the same time, conscientiously organize inspection and acceptance, notification of acceptance results.

Seven is the department with the service in place. The county up and down a game of chess, returning farmland to forest, the establishment of Poverty Alleviation Office, agricultural restructuring and development and reform, forestry, water conservancy, finance, food, auditing and other departments, perform their duties, each responsible, closely Grasp the whole work of returning farmland to forest.

5. The Main Problems and Rectification Suggestions of Returning Farmland to Forest in Yuanling County

5.1. The Main Problems and Shortcomings

(1) Barren hills afforestation without policy supporting afforestation funds, afforestation and tending quality is not high, affecting the quality of the project and the normal growth of seedlings.

(2) Some villages and towns in the planning of returning farmland to forest, did not consider the principle of relative concentration, planning the abandoned farmland is too scattered, to the project implementation and management of a certain degree of difficulty, affecting the project construction effectiveness.

(3) Project management and management funds supporting no policy basis and supporting the work of the funds is difficult to implement, leading to project management cannot keep up, afforestation results difficult to guarantee.

(4) Part of the block due to natural disasters, project expropriation and destruction of livestock and other causes of area loss and preservation rate is low, there is no timely change and replanting.

(5) My county soil mother rock with purple sand (page) rock, which purple soil area of the total area of 44.81%, rock exposed, soil barren, easy soil erosion, fragile ecological environment, afforestation is difficult, the impact Engineering effectiveness.

(6) Part of the township of returning farmland to forests of the industry file information is not complete and sound, lack of special management and management.

5.2. Measures and recommendations for rectification

(1) governments and forestry departments at all levels must do everything possible to implement the work expenses, especially after the afforestation and management costs to ensure the smooth construction of the project, it is recommended from the returning farmland to forest households to receive the state subsidies to farmers, The appropriate cost for the project town of returning farmland to forests special funds and management funds.

(2) According to the national policy and regulations on returning farmland to forests, the area of afforestation in barren hills should be made from reality. Barren hills and afforestation as far as possible the implementation contracting, planning and afforestation, while regulating the barren hills and afforestation per mu to labor standards.

(3) To further strengthen the leadership responsibility measures. It is recommended that party committees and governments at all levels should pay close attention to returning farmland to forests as well as family planning.
(4) to increase scientific and technological support efforts to strengthen the technical business training, improve
government and forestry personnel of the work level and professional quality. At the same time
increase the technical services, and actively promote the technical contract and seed supply responsibility system.

(5) To strengthen management and protection measures to strengthen the management of afforestation,
implementation and improvement of 'farmers from the management and management of forest management, government
and forestry sector supervision' or large contract management and management measures to ensure afforestation.

(6) To strengthen the functions of the re-run at all levels, in staffing, financial and material resources to develop
quantitative measures, the right to deal with returning farmland to forests and afforestation, management and money and
cash and other problems found.

6. Benefit Analysis of Returning Farmland to Forest in Yuanling County

The basis and criteria of benefit analysis: There are forest shelters and timber in forest land than the forest land per
mu / year more than 20 cubic meters of water, the economic forest than the forest acres / year more than 10 cubic meters
of water; forest forest shelter and timber Forest land per mu / year to reduce soil erosion 5t, economic forest than no
forest land per mu / year to reduce soil erosion 2.5t; forest forest shelter and timber forest mu / year average growth of 0.5
cubic meters of timber accumulation, resulting in direct economic value of 50 yuan; / Year the average direct economic
value of 200 yuan; forest land acres / year can absorb carbon dioxide 667kg, the release of oxygen 490kg;

6.1. Ecological Benefits

Returning farmland to forest project is completed, can increase the forest area of 37.05 million mu, the forest
coverage rate can be increased by 4 percentage points. The annual increase in water storage capacity of 7.3 million
 cubic meters, reducing the soil loss of 1.825 million tons, more than 247,000 tons of carbon dioxide, more than 16.1
 million tons of oxygen released.

Through the implementation of the project of ten years of returning farmland to forest, the county soil and water
loss was significantly reduced, mountain green, clear water, the air is good, less disaster, the ecological environment
improved significantly.

6.2. Economic Benefits

Direct Economic Benefits

In accordance with the provisions of the national policy of returning farmland to forests, returning farmland to
forest per mu subsidy 150kg of raw grain, discount 210 yuan, cash 20 yuan, per acre per year 230 yuan, 50 yuan seed
subsidy, ecological forest for 8 years, My county has completed the area of returning farmland to forest 37.05 million
mu, of which 16.65 million mu of abandoned farmland, barren hills and wasteland afforestation of 18.35 million mu,
20.5 million mu of closed forest. According to the subsidy standard, the original grain according to 70 yuan / 50kg
calculation, after the completion of the project, the county will be the state direct investment of 3.26385 billion yuan,
an average of 40 million yuan per year, returning farmers per capita annual income of more than 130 yuan. Ecological
forest timber production by mu / year to produce 50 yuan net income, 36 million mu, an annual increase in net income
of farmers returning 18 million yuan; economic forest average annual income of 200 yuan, nearly 1 million mu of
economic forest annual increase in returning farmland farmers Net income of 2 million yuan. Two per capita net income
per capita of more than 60 yuan. After the completion of the project, in the operating period (in 20 years), can produce
pure economic income of 400 million yuan.

Indirect Economic Benefits

Due to increased storage capacity of 7.3 million cubic meters and a reduction of 1.185 million tons of soil loss, it is
estimated that the county's large and small power generation capacity of 8.5 million degrees, can increase net income
of 4.1 million yuan; other on the protection of farmland and ecological tourism zone To the economic benefits is more
difficult to estimate.

Other Economic Benefits

As the industrial structure adjustment, according to every 8 acres of sloping land to save a labor force calculation,
16.65 million mu of cropland can save more than 20,000 labor, you can go out to work, according to the flat income of
2,000 yuan, an annual increase in net income of 4000 Million yuan.
6.3. Social Benefits

During the implementation of the project, the project construction management, harvesting, transportation and other activities for the local people to provide a large number of employment opportunities. After the implementation of the project, it can provide a large number of high quality wood raw materials, fruits, medicinal materials and specialty agricultural products for the local forest products industry enterprises. It enriches the local agroforestry market and ensures the healthy development of the local national economy, which is conducive to adjusting the agricultural industry structure, Promote the construction of new socialist countryside. In the project construction and management process, but also to promote the project area such as transportation, services and other related industries.

Through the implementation of returning farmland to forest, not only improve the ecological environment, restore forest vegetation, increase economic efficiency, but also close the relationship between the party and the masses, and establish a good government image, and solve the employment and farmers long-term livelihood issues, play a positive role.

7. Conclusion

In short, returning farmland to forest project is a work in the contemporary, benefit in the children and grandchildren of the government projects, popular works and image project. It changed the environment for the survival of my county, the mountains turn green, the water becomes clear, the air becomes fresh, natural disasters become less; it changed the face of my county, farmers get rich, the forest came up, The local economy alive. It produced huge ecological benefits, economic and social benefits, to achieve the Castle often, the purpose of sustainable use. At the same time in the implementation process is also inevitable that there is little impact on the environment and other issues and contradictions, to be further thinking and solution.

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