

# Responding to common questions on the conservation of agricultural heritage systems in China

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**Abstract:** Although the urgency of their conservation has been recognized, Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) designated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) since 2002 and China Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (China-NIAHS) certified by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) of China since 2012 are faced with questions as to why to conserve them, what is to be conserved, who should conserve them, and how? This paper attempts to clarify and respond to such questions focusing on the conservation of agricultural heritage systems in China based on a review of both theoretical and practical progress. Agricultural heritage systems exhibit a multitude of values for sustainable and equitable development and therefore should be conserved for both present and future generations. Unlike most conventional heritages, the conservation of agricultural heritage systems is a complex, systematic “engineering” in which both physical and biological components and associated socio-cultural processes should be conserved in a dynamic way. Farmers and heritage sites must benefit from the continuance of traditional agricultural production under the premise of ecological functions being sustained and traditional culture being inherited. For a more effective conservation, a multi-stakeholder process should be established involving governments at different levels, multi-disciplinary scientists, communities and farmers, and business enterprises as well as social organizations. As has been demonstrated, the conservation of agricultural heritage systems aims to promote the regional sustainable development, to improve the livelihood, food security and well-being of farm people, and to provide references for the development of modern agriculture in China.

**Keywords:** Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS); China Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (China-NIAHS); dynamic conservation; sustainable development; China

## 1 Introduction

Agricultural heritage systems refer to those farming systems with heritage values, including the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) designated by the Food and

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Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations and the China Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (China-NIAHS) certified by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) of China. Compared with conventional heritages like natural, cultural, mixed and intangible cultural heritages launched by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the concept of GIAHS/NIAHS is quite new to the world, but it has been increasingly recognized by the international community in recent years.

In response to the global trends that undermine small-scale family agriculture and traditional agricultural systems, FAO started a global partnership initiative on the conservation and adaptive management of GIAHS during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 (Koochafkan and dela Cruz, 2011). At that time, five traditional agricultural systems located in six countries were designated as the first pilot systems in 2005. These are Rice-Fish Culture in China, Andean Agriculture in Peru, Chiloe Agriculture in Chile, Ifugao Rice Terraces in the Philippines and the Oases agriculture of the Maghreb in Algeria and Tunisia (Koochafkan, 2009). With support from international organizations like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNESCO, International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and the United Nations University (UNU), the GIAHS project was approved by the Council of Global Environment Facility (GEF) in 2008 and was officially started across the world in 2009 (Min *et al.*, 2010). After the 5-year-long implementation phase, progress on the dynamic conservation and adaptive management of GIAHS has been widely achieved and the influence of the GIAHS initiative has been greatly expanded. In June, 2015, the GIAHS initiative was endorsed as a corporate programme at the FAO 39th Session, ushering in a whole new stage for the conservation and management of GIAHS globally.

China is one of the first countries that responded to the GIAHS initiative, witnessed by the designation of Rice-Fish Culture in June, 2005 (Altieri and Koochafkan, 2007; Min *et al.*, 2009b). The start-up meeting for the conservation and adaptive management of GIAHS-China Rice-Fish Culture was held in Beijing in February, 2009, which marked the GIAHS project start-up in China (Min *et al.*, 2010). In March, 2012, MOA initiated the identification and conservation of China-NIAHS, which enabled China to become the first country in the world to select and conserve agricultural heritage systems at the national level. Both the China – GIAHS Scientific Committee and the China-NIAHS Scientific Committee were established in 2014, being responsible for the recommendation of GIAHS and NIAHS candidates to MOA as well as the improvement of the scientific rationality of their conservation and management. More importantly, the Ministry issued and implemented the *Procedures on the Administration of Important Agricultural Heritage Systems*<sup>1</sup> in August, 2015, which was the first legal document on the administration of agricultural heritage systems in the world. By the end of 2015, the number of GIAHS designations in China had reached 11 (Appendix 1), accounting for about one third of the total allotment (that was 36) in the world. The total number of China-NIAHS came to 62 by the end of 2015 (Appendix 1), distributed in 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the mainland of China.

Thanks to a top-down effort to promote the initiative, GIAHS/China-NIAHS has become a nationwide concept in China. Although the development process has been relatively short, the urgency of GIAHS/China-NIAHS conservation has been recognized widely, as many of

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.moa.gov.cn/sjzz/zhengfasi/fagui/201509/t20150907\\_4818823.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/sjzz/zhengfasi/fagui/201509/t20150907_4818823.htm) [accessed on 15 March, 2016]

them have been increasingly challenged by industrialization and urbanization (Min *et al.*, 2009a). However, for an effective conservation of agricultural heritage systems, at least four questions are most often discussed and must be considered first. They are: why should agricultural heritage systems be conserved? what should be conserved? how should they be conserved? and, who should conserve them? This paper aims to help clarify the discussion surrounding the conservation of agricultural heritage systems by providing detailed responses to the four common questions about GIAHS/NIAHS in China.

## 2 Why should agricultural heritage systems be conserved?

The reason why agricultural heritage systems should be conserved can be easily explained when their values are fully and accurately recognized. Similar to cultural and natural heritages, agricultural heritage systems also have “outstanding universal values (OUV)”. However, their OUV have their own connotations embedded in ecological and environmental advantages, social and cultural merits, including economy and livelihood, research and education, demonstration and promotion (Min *et al.*, 2012).

One of the ecological advantages of agricultural heritage systems lies in that they have important genetic resources and are rich in agricultural biodiversity. Many research studies have demonstrated this. Different kinds of local varieties have been formed in the co-adaptation of the local community with its environment and have been well preserved in the agricultural heritage systems (Zhang *et al.*, 2014b; Xia and Shen, 2014), which are richer in genetic diversity (Xia and Shen, 2014; Duan *et al.*, 2004) and more adaptive to a changing environment (He *et al.*, 2011; Lei *et al.*, 2013) compared to new varieties in modern conventional agriculture. Another ecological advantage of agricultural heritage systems refers to the provision of important ecosystem services, such as water and soil conservation (Zhang *et al.*, 2014b; Zong *et al.*, 2014), control of diseases, pests and weeds (Zhu *et al.*, 2000; Xie *et al.*, 2011a; Xie *et al.*, 2009; Zhang *et al.*, 2011a; Zhang *et al.*, 2011b), resilience to extreme climate (Sun *et al.*, 2012; Bai *et al.*, 2013; Sun *et al.*, 2014), micro-climate regulation (Ren *et al.*, 2014), improvement in soil fertility (Xie *et al.*, 2011a; Zhang *et al.*, 2014a) and resources utilization (Yang *et al.*, 2009), reduction in non-point pollution (Xie *et al.*, 2011b) and greenhouse gas emission (Ren *et al.*, 2008), and maintenance of regional ecological balance (Jiao *et al.*, 2009; Jiao *et al.*, 2011).

The diversified biological resources and production processes in agricultural heritage systems bring about an abundance of agricultural products for local communities (He *et al.*, 2010; Li *et al.*, 2012; Zhu *et al.*, 2015), including grains, vegetables, fruits, meat, oil, timber, fuel, medicine, dyes and sugar. The rich and varied products do not only provide local residents with adequate nutrition and food, but also improve their life quality by increasing their livelihood security, their health and social well-being. In addition, unique local varieties provide biological resources for the development of agriculture with local characteristics (Lei *et al.*, 2013; Zhao *et al.*, 2011; Xia and Shen, 2014); sound ecological conditions create a better environment for the development of ecological agriculture (Xie *et al.*, 2011b); distinctive ethnic customs and local cultures promote the development of cultural (craft) industries and rural tourism (He *et al.*, 2009; He *et al.*, 2010). All of these help increase economic benefits and farmers' incomes from agricultural production, thus demonstrating widespread economic and livelihood values in agricultural heritage systems (Min *et al.*, 2012; Berweck

*et al.*, 2013).

In terms of social values, agricultural heritage systems are able to engage a large number of labor force (Zhao *et al.*, 2012), partly because their diversified production processes and management activities are both labor-intensive (Sun *et al.*, 2008). Another reason rests with that the multi-functionality of such systems which greatly reduces the pressure brought about by surplus labor in rural areas (Liu *et al.*, 2014). The cultural values of agricultural heritage systems are embodied in their farming culture and its related rules and regulations (Liu *et al.*, 2011; Bai *et al.*, 2013), religious rituals, customs and habits, traditional knowledge and adapted technologies (Rao *et al.*, 2009; Xu *et al.*, 2010; Xue, 2011; Jiao *et al.*, 2012; Yuan *et al.*, 2013; 2014), which are able to promote and sustain the harmony between humanity and the nature (Long, 2011). They are also represented in folk legends, songs and dances, diet, clothing and architectural culture related to agricultural activities, which act as an important medium to maintain cultural identity and promote cultural inheritance (He *et al.*, 2010; Zhang *et al.*, 2011c).

Agricultural heritage systems exhibit a multitude of values that are embodied in a variety of aspects and should be fully recognized by both administrators and farmers. These values did not matter in the past only, but are now important and will also play a role in the future: an important role in food security, food safety, the growth of economy, the maintenance of social stability and the inheritance of traditional culture at both the local and national levels, which is exactly the reason why agricultural heritage systems should be conserved.

### 3 What should be conserved?

The answer to this question is closely related to the definition and connotation of agricultural heritage systems as well as their component parts.

Defined by FAO in 2002, GIAHS are “remarkable land use systems and landscapes which are rich in globally significant biological biodiversity evolving from the co-adaptation of a community with its environment and its needs and aspirations for sustainable development” (Koohafkan, 2009). On the basis of this definition, FAO has set corresponding criteria for the selection of GIAHS, requiring them to be of global importance with outstanding features. Global importance is a composite criterion, which synthesizes the overall global “public good” value described under the five subsequent criteria. The outstanding features are summarized in the five criteria that represent the totality of functions, goods and services provided by the system<sup>2</sup>. These criteria are food and livelihood security; biodiversity and ecosystem functions; knowledge systems and adapted technologies; culture, value systems and social organizations; remarkable landscapes, land and water resources management features (Koohafkan and dela Cruz, 2011).

China-NIAHS are defined by MOA in 2012 as “ingenious agricultural production systems created from the long-term co-adaptation of a rural community/population with its environment and inherited to now, that are rich in biological diversity, traditional knowledge and technologies, remarkable ecological and cultural landscape and are of important scientific and practical relevance to the inheritance, sustainability and multi-functionality of agriculture in China”. The key features of China-NIAHS are described as living, adaptive, complex,

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.fao.org/giahs/giahs/features-and-criteria/en/> [accessed on 15 March, 2016]

strategic, multi-functional and endangered; the criteria for their selection are comprised of four basic measures and two supplementary ones (Table 1)<sup>3</sup>.

**Table 1** Comparison between GIAHS and China-NIAHS selection criteria

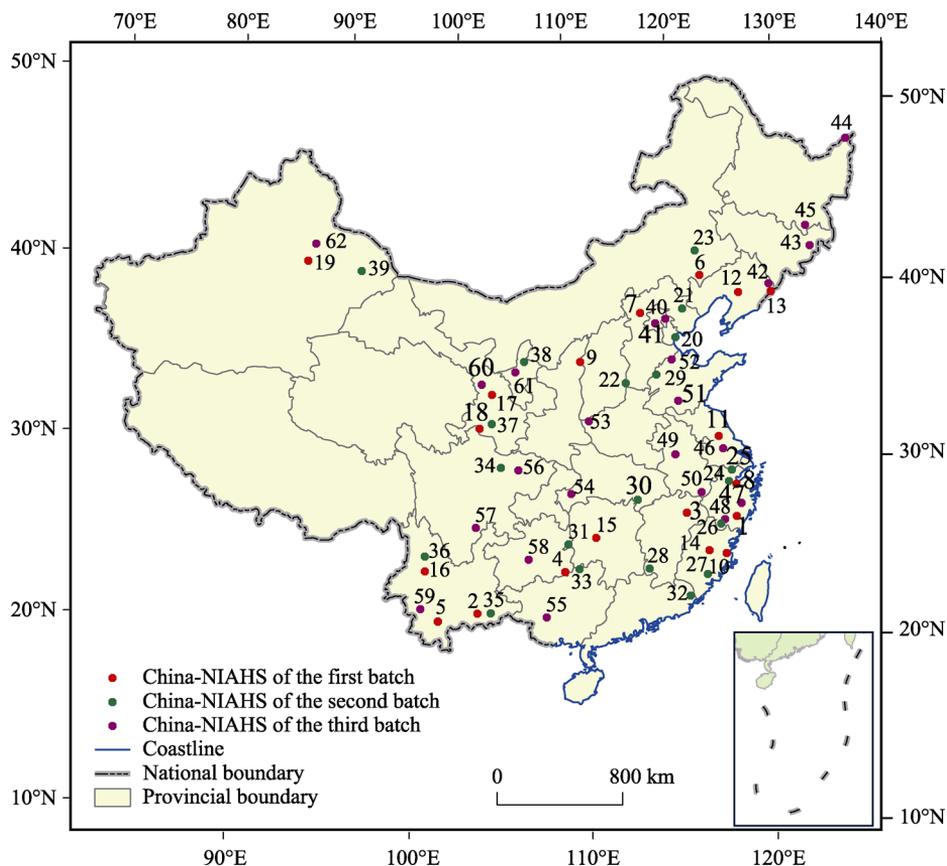
GIAHS selection criteria	China-NIAHS selection criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food and livelihood security;</li> <li>• Biodiversity and ecosystem function</li> <li>• Knowledge system and adapted technology</li> <li>• Culture, value system and social organization</li> <li>• Remarkable landscapes, land and water resources management features</li> </ul>	<p>Basic measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic relevance (origin, length of history)</li> <li>• Completeness (materials and products, ecosystem services, knowledge and technological systems, landscape and aesthetics, spirit and culture)</li> <li>• Sustainability (adaptation to the nature, human development)</li> <li>• Endangered situation (variation tendency, stress factor)</li> </ul> <p>Supplementary measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstration effect (participation, accessibility, promotion)</li> <li>• b. Guarantee measures (institution, policy, planning)</li> </ul>

Although there are differences between GIAHS and China-NIAHS in the definition and selection criteria, both of them include tangible and intangible parts that could also be found in cultural and natural mixed heritages as well as in cultural landscapes. However, agricultural heritage systems are distinct from and more complex than conventional heritages (Min and Sun, 2009), as they are living, evolving systems of human communities in an intricate relationship with their environment, agricultural landscape, biophysical and wider social system. Human beings and their livelihood activities have continually adapted to the potentials and constraints of the environment and also shaped the landscape and the biological environment to different degrees. This has led to an accumulation of experiences over generations, an increasing range and depth of their knowledge systems and generally, but not necessarily, a complex and diverse range of livelihood activities, often closely integrated (Min *et al.*, 2010).

By the end of 2015, there were a total of 62 China-NIAHS sites recognized by MOA, which included 11 GIAHS sites certified by FAO. Although they are located in different geographic regions (Figure 1), created by different ethnic groups, characterized by different types of agricultural production and maintained under different levels of economic development, all of these systems provide outstanding contributions to promoting food security, biodiversity, indigenous knowledge and cultural diversity for sustainable development at both local and national levels as complex, living and adaptive systems. Their comprehensiveness therefore determines that their conservation is also a complex, systematic “engineering” (Fuller and Min, 2013), which is different from and more complicated than that of conventional heritages and should be considered and performed in a holistic way (dela Cruz and Koochafkan, 2009).

Specifically, what should be conserved, in the conservation of agricultural heritage systems, includes both physical and biological components (i.e., local species and varieties, agricultural biodiversity, important ecosystem functions, ecological and cultural landscapes) and associated socio-cultural processes (i.e., cultural and value systems, knowledge and technology systems for agricultural production, bio-resources utilization, land and water resources management and environmental conservation).

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.gov.cn/gzdt/2012-03/13/content\\_2090758.htm](http://www.gov.cn/gzdt/2012-03/13/content_2090758.htm) [accessed on 15 March, 2016]



**Figure 1** Distribution of GIAHS and China-NIAHS in China

Note: Refer to Appendix 1 for the names of agricultural heritage systems represented by numbers

#### 4 Who should conserve them?

For centuries, it is farm communities that have developed these diverse and locally adapted agricultural heritage systems, managing them with ingenious practices that result in food security and agro-biodiversity conservation. Theoretically, farmers who continue with traditional agricultural production are supposed to be the owners as well as the protectors of agricultural heritage systems. However, given the endangered situation which some of the systems are facing, it is difficult to fulfill the purpose of the conservation by relying on farmers only. Besides, it is also unfair to impose the pressure of conserving the heritages shared by all humankind on farmers who are vulnerable members of society. Therefore, a multi-stakeholder process must be established for a more effective conservation of agricultural heritage systems (Min and Zhong, 2006).

The multi-stakeholders are identified as governments (central and local governments and their different sectors), multi-disciplinary scientists (ecologists, agronomists, economists, historians, planners, managers, etc.), communities and farmers, enterprises as well as social organizations (media, citizens, non-governmental organizations, etc.) and shall all participate in the conservation of agricultural heritage systems at different levels (Table 2).

In China, a multi-stakeholder process was established at the very beginning that can be

traced back to the period of 2005 to 2008 when FAO/GEF-GIAHS -China Rice-Fish Culture project was under preparation (Min *et al.*, 2009b). After ten years of trial and improvement, a “Five-in-One” multi-stakeholder process has been gradually established, which is led by governments, promoted by scientists and driven by enterprises with active participation of communities and farmers and cooperation from social organizations.

Both local and national governments are playing a leading role in the conservation of agricultural heritage systems in China by formulating conservation policies and planning, implementing standardized management and providing financial support (Zhao *et al.*, 2012). For governments, one of the most important tasks is to incorporate the conservation and management of agricultural heritage systems into the general plan for local or national development and to combine their conservation with other development strategies (Cao, 2012; Zhang and Liu, 2014). It also should be noted that the conservation of agricultural heritage systems involves a variety of departments besides agriculture, such as forestry, animal husbandry, water conservation, environmental protection, culture, tourism, science and technology, education, etc. Therefore, how to coordinate different departments and make joint efforts to conserve agricultural heritage systems is another important task for governments (Zhang and Liu, 2014).

**Table 2** Participation strategy of multi-stakeholders at different levels (dela Cruz and Koohafkan, 2009)

Level	Stakeholder	Main task	Support needed
National	National government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), line ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop/enhance national policies and legislation and make resources available to implement dynamic conservation and mainstreaming of GIAHS in the national program</li> </ul>	GIAHS concept and strategic focus, political support, technical and financial resources
Meso-level (regional/provincial/district)	Province or district government, NGOs, businesses/ planning unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional development and networking</li> <li>Implement national policies: coordinate involvement of practicing actors in dynamic conservation of GIAHS, organize application of policies like payment for biodiversity, water services, promote cultural diversity</li> </ul>	Supporting national policies and resources
Local (community)	Local farmers, local government, local businesses, academe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GIAHS dynamic conservation</li> <li>Local innovation and knowledge sharing</li> <li>Valorization and develop pride in tradition and culture</li> <li>Participate in decentralized governance and natural resources management</li> <li>Communicate needs to higher governance levels</li> </ul>	Capacity building, local empowerment, payment for environmental services, market access and development
Research	Academe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Link concepts and practice</li> <li>Develop operational systems (biodiversity, socio-ecology, institutional development)</li> </ul>	Global conceptual clarity
Market/Trade	Private sector and/or line ministries in trade, industry and/or tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Link productivity, quality and payments, niche products, eco-tourism, etc.</li> </ul>	Legal framework for labeling of methods and origins of production etc.

Science and technology is also playing a very important part in the conservation of agricultural heritage systems. Experts from different disciplines like ecology, history, culture and economy have widely participated in the conservation of agricultural heritage systems by

assessing their multiple values, analyzing and enhancing their sustainable mechanisms, assisting in the formulation of conservation and development planning, combining traditional knowledge with modern technologies and promoting scientific popularization (Min *et al.*, 2010). The important role that enterprises are playing in the conservation of agricultural heritage systems is represented in developing products and markets, increasing capital investment and improving management abilities.

Communities and farmers are the “masters” of agricultural heritage systems, who are directly involved in the conservation of agricultural heritage systems (Geng *et al.*, 2008). They are also the main bodies of cultural inheritance, agricultural production and market operation, therefore being the main beneficiaries of the achievements of the conservation. The new-style of farmers who combine traditional knowledge with modern technologies to enhance agricultural production and management are needed in the future. The awareness raising and active participation of the public will create a good social environment for the conservation of agricultural heritage systems. Both domestic and international experiences indicate that the participation of media and NGOs has brought about a critical boosting effect on heritage conservation (Min *et al.*, 2010). In addition, citizens are also very important in the conservation of agricultural heritage systems, demonstrated by the adoption system and volunteer system implemented in Japan to promote heritage conservation (Zhang C *et al.*, 2015).

## 5 How should they be conserved?

Agricultural heritage systems are described as living systems that are dynamic and adaptive, exhibiting strategic values of multi-functionality and sustainability (Min *et al.*, 2011). Given these distinctive features, the conservation of agricultural heritage systems cannot be fulfilled by adopting conventional measures that were used on conventional heritages like ancient architecture (Min and Sun, 2009) which is basically static. Maintaining agricultural heritage systems in a static, unchanging way will to some extent result in more serious damage in the long run or in the maintenance of continuous poverty. Therefore, the conservation of agricultural heritage systems must be conducted in a dynamic way so that local farmers can benefit from the continuance of the traditional agricultural production while the heritage site can seek development under the premise of ecological functions being conserved and traditional culture being inherited (Koochafkan and dela Cruz, 2011).

As mentioned above, agricultural heritage systems provide important ecosystem services, such as water and soil conservation, micro-climate regulation, reduction in non-point pollution and biodiversity conservation. However, these important ecosystem services are public goods with externalities, which means that the residents cannot directly benefit from their conservation in an economically measurable way (Min *et al.*, 2008). Therefore, a mechanism of payment for ecosystem services (PES) is needed to be used as an incentive to encourage the residents to continue practicing traditional agricultural production methods (Min *et al.*, 2012). For instance, Liu *et al.* (2014) investigated the willingness of farmers to accept, under different conditions, reduced use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers in rice paddies. Combined with the value of ecosystem services, the dynamic PES standards are established that fluctuate with the price of agricultural products from the rice paddies, thus increasing the

effectiveness of the PES mechanism implemented by the government. Zhang Y *et al.* (2015) established the PES standards for farmers who are in the transfer period of organic farming in rice terraces by calculating their economic loss during this period, therefore contributing to the adoption of environmentally friendly practices in the maintenance of agricultural heritage systems.

To realize dynamic conservation of agricultural heritage systems, a mechanism for preserving of cultural elements should also be established. Threatened by industrialization and urbanization, an abundance of traditional rules and regulations, customs and habits, as well as various art forms related to agriculture are faced with the risk of being lost without inheritance. Therefore, cultural elements in agricultural heritage systems should be treated the same as ecological ones like biodiversity, ecological functions and landscapes and be preserved with them as an entity in a dynamic way. For example, traditional villages in heritage sites should be renovated in the aspects of infrastructure, fireproofing and building structure so that they can meet the requirements for modern life in a better way (Zhang *et al.*, 2011c; Yang *et al.*, 2014) while maintaining the character, morphology and system of the old village. Modern information technologies should be utilized to publicize and promote traditional culture (Qiao, 2007) and combined with traditional connotations to make a balance between its development and its preservation (Lu and Wang, 2013).

Another important approach to enhance dynamic conservation is to establish a mechanism of eco-cultural industrial promotion that is derived from the multi-functionality of agricultural heritage systems. This mechanism is built upon agricultural production function and can be extended to other functions like agricultural product processing, biological resources utilization, cultural creativity and rural tourism (Min *et al.*, 2012). It also seeks synergies between different functions. For instance, with the increasing requirements on food safety in modern society, more and more farmers in heritage sites have begun to utilize local biological resources and ecological conditions to produce high-quality agricultural products with cultural connotation, which are specialty products and which in turn promote the conservation of their agricultural heritage systems (He *et al.*, 2009). Leisure agriculture and/or rural tourism is also considered an effective way to activate local residents to participate in the conservation of agricultural heritage systems while solving local employment and maintaining social stability (Sun, 2012; Li *et al.*, 2015). For example, leisure agriculture and/or rural tourism developed on agricultural heritage systems has brought positive effects on the conservation of Rice-Fish Culture in Qingtian County, Zhejiang Province where labor shortage and land abandonment caused by urbanization has threatened the sustainability of the rice-fish system (Sun *et al.*, 2006; Fuller *et al.*, 2015). However, tourism is a coin with two sides. In the development of rural tourism, the characteristics of agricultural heritage systems must be fully considered (Min *et al.*, 2007) and appropriate development modes must be chosen after tourism capacities and potentials are scientifically evaluated (Sun *et al.*, 2011; Tian *et al.*, 2015).

## 6 Conclusions

The conservation of agricultural heritage systems aims to promote the sustainable development of heritage sites, especially those ecologically fragile, economically undeveloped, but

culturally rich areas, to improve the livelihood security and social welfare of local residents, and to provide references points for the development of modern agriculture in China. This includes lessons in resilience, adaptability and coping strategies, both physical and human, that offer strategic examples for modern farming systems to include. It does not mean that the conservation of agricultural heritage systems go against the development of modern practices as has been emphasized by dynamic conservation and adaptive management in GIAHS/NIAHS in China. This opposes both “destructive exploitation” without any planning or control as well as rigid, unchanging “frozen preservation”. The conservation of agricultural heritage systems does not deviate from the improvement of the livelihood and well-being of local residents. On the contrary, it strives for providing diversified goods and services for local residents and increasing their living standards and quality of life on the basis of self-maintenance and self-development of agricultural heritage systems. The conservation of agricultural heritage systems is thus not opposed to the development of modern agriculture. Traditional agriculture and their combination with modern farming technologies points out the direction that modern agriculture should go in.

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## Appendix

### Appendix 1: The list of GIAHS and China-NIAHS in China

No.	Batch	Designation Year (China-NIAHS/ GIAHS)	Name
1	1	2013/2005	Qingtian Rice-Fish Culture , Zhejiang Province
2	1	2013/2010	Honghe Hani Rice Terraces, Yunnan Province
3	1	2013/2010	Wannian Traditional Rice Culture, Jiangxi Province
4	1	2013/2011	Congjiang Dong's Rice-Fish-Duck System, Guizhou Province
5	1	2013/2012	Pu'er Traditional Tea Agrosystem, Yunnan Province
6	1	2013/2012	Aohan Dryland Farming System, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
7	1	2013/2013	Xuanhua Traditional Vineyards, Hebei Province
8	1	2013/2013	Shaoxing Kuaijishan Ancient Chinese <i>Torreya</i> , Zhejiang Province
9	1	2013/2014	Jiaxian Traditional Chinese Date Gardens, Shaanxi Province
10	1	2013/2014	Fuzhou Jasmine and Tea Culture System, Fujian Province
11	1	2013/2014	Xinghua Duotian Agrosystem, Jiangsu Province
12	1	2013	Anshan Nanguo Pear Planting System, Liaoning Province
13	1	2013	Kuandian Traditional Shizhu Ginseng Cultivation System, Liaoning Province
14	1	2013	Youxi Lianhe Rice Terraces, Fujian Province
15	1	2013	Xinhua Ziquejie Rice Terraces, Hunan Province
16	1	2013	Yangbi Juglans Sigillata Dode and Crops Composite System, Yunnan Province
17	1	2013	Shichuan Traditional Pear Gardens, Gansu Province
18	1	2013	Zhagana Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Compound System, Gansu Province
19	1	2013	Turfan Karez Agrosystem, Xinjiang Autonomous Region
20	2	2014	Cuizhuang Ancient Winter Jujube Gardens, Tianjin
21	2	2014	Kuancheng Traditional Chinese Chestnut Planting System, Hebei Province
22	2	2014	Shexian Dryland Terraces, Hebei Province

(to be continued on the next page)

*(Continued)*

No.	Batch	Designation Year (China-NIAHS/ GIAHS)	Name
23	2	2014	Arhorchin Grassland Nomadic System, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
24	2	2014	Hangzhou West Lake Longjing Tea Culture System, Zhejiang Province
25	2	2014	Huzhou Mulberry-Dyke-Fish-Pond System, Zhejiang Province
26	2	2014	Qingyuan Mushroom Culture System, Zhejiang Province
27	2	2014	Anxi Tieguanyin Tea Culture System, Fujian Province
28	2	2014	Chongyi Hakka Rice Terraces, Jiangxi Province
29	2	2014	Xiajin Ancient Mulberry Groves in Old Yellow River Course, Shandong Province
30	2	2014	Yangloudong Brick Tea Culture System, Hubei Province
31	2	2014	Xinhuang Dong-Treasured-Red-Rice Culture System, Hunan Province
32	2	2014	Chao'an Camellia sinens Tea Culture System, Guangdong Province
33	2	2014	Lonhsheng Longji Rice Terraces, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
34	2	2014	Jiangyou Traditional Magnolia Flower Planting System, Sichuan Province
35	2	2014	Guangnan Babao Rice Culture System, Yunnan Province
36	2	2014	Jianchuan Rice-Wheat Rotation Farming System, Yunnan Province
37	2	2014	Minxian Angelica Sinensis Cropping System, Gansu Province
38	2	2014	Lingwu Long Jujube Cropping System, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region
39	2	2014	Hami Melon Cultivation System, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
40	3	2015	Pinggu Sizuolou Juglans hopeiensis Planting System, Beijing
41	3	2015	Jing-Xi-Rice Culture System, Beijing
42	3	2015	Huanren Jingzu Rice Culture System, Liaoning Province
43	3	2015	Yanbian Apple Pear Planting System, Jilin Province
44	3	2015	Fuyuan Fish Culture System of Hezhe Nationality, Heilongjiang Province
45	3	2015	Ning'an Xiangshui Rice Culture System, Heilongjiang Province
46	3	2015	Taixing Ginkgo Planting System, Jiangsu Province
47	3	2015	Xianju Waxberry Planting System, Zhejiang Province
48	3	2015	Yunhe Rice Terraces, Zhejiang Province
49	3	2015	Shouxian Quebei Irrigation Project (Anfeng Reservoir) and Irrigated Farming System, Anhui Province
50	3	2015	Xiuning Fishery System with Flowing Mountain Spring, Anhui Province
51	3	2015	Zaozhuang Ancient Jujube Forests, Shandong Province
52	3	2015	Laoling Jujube-crop Eco-farming System, Shandong Province
53	3	2015	Lingbao Ancient Valley-and-Plain Jujube Forest, Henan Province
54	3	2015	Enshi Gyokuro Tea Culture System, Hubei Province
55	3	2015	Longan "Na" Rice Culture System of Zhuang Nationality, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
56	3	2015	Cangxi Snow Pear Planting System, Sichuan Province
57	3	2015	Meigu Tartary Buckwheat Farming System, Sichuan Province
58	3	2015	Huaxi Ancient Tea and Culture System, Guizhou Province
59	3	2015	Shuangjiang Mengku Ancient Tea and Culture System, Yunnan Province
60	3	2015	Yongdeng Kushui Rose Farming System, Gansu Province
61	3	2015	Zhongning Chinese Wolfberry Cultivation System, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region
62	3	2015	Qitai Dryland Farming Landscape, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region