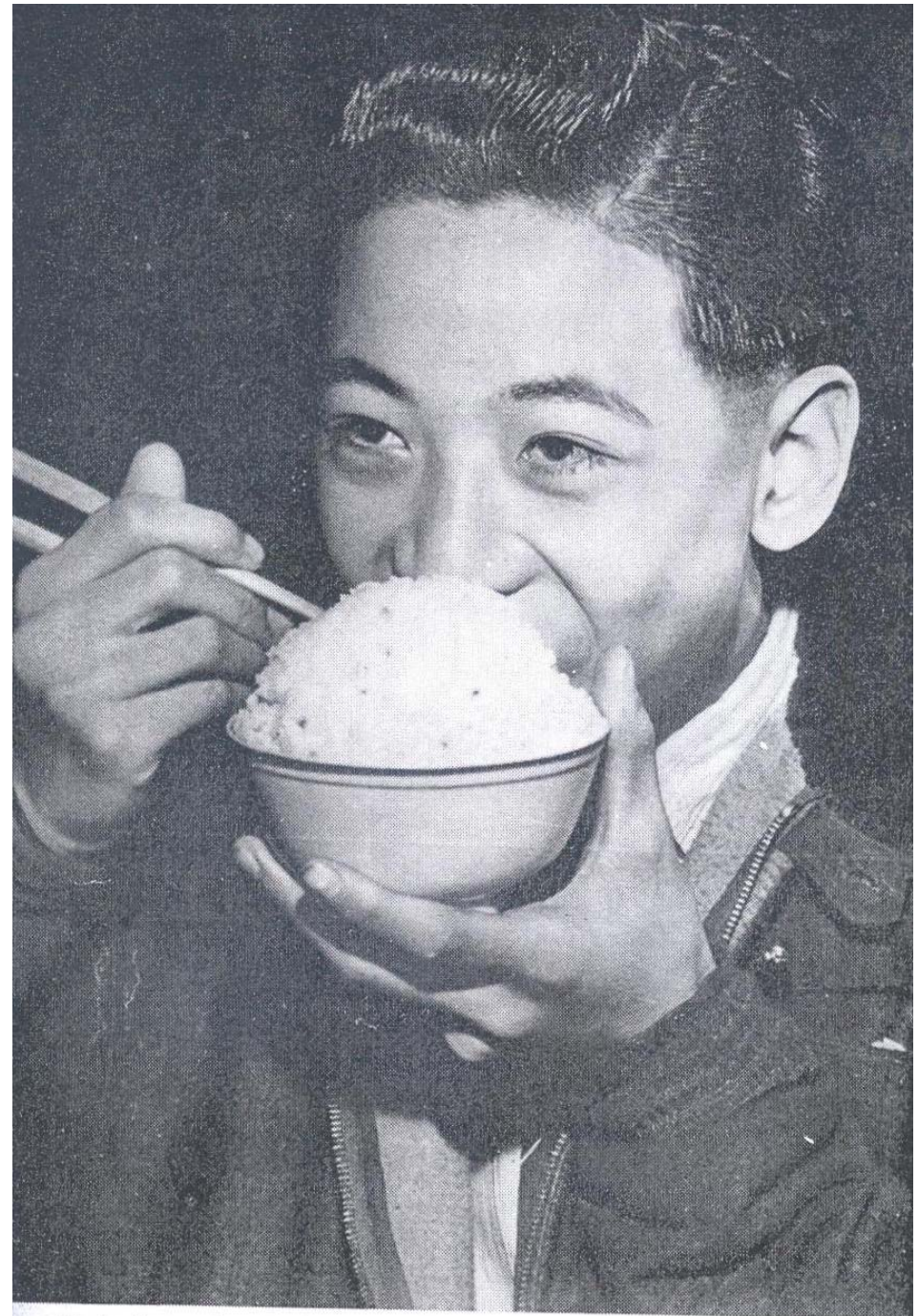


十八世紀中國的 稻米消費模式

2013年10月4日(4-6pm)

人文雅集

馮景禧樓G24



Enjoying a hearty bowl of rice. (AID photo)

Transplanting 插秧



For thousands of years the Chinese people have been building terraces in order to grow rice on the sides of steep mountains.

In flooded rice fields, Japanese women transplant seedlings. There will be a celebration when this arduous job is done.



On the island of Taiwan, farmer Chen Lin-An and a neighbor spread rice to dry in the sun.



A Thai girl harvests rice, the basic food for millions of the world's people.



A Korean farm-wife uses a wooden mill to polish rice—the last step before it is offered for sale.

Let them eat potatoes – drive to wean 240m Indonesians off rice

INDONESIA

Agence France-Presse in Cigugur

Indonesia is one of the world's biggest producers – and consumers – of rice, but in the interests of public health and food sustainability the government has launched an ambitious drive to wean people off their beloved staple.

For ordinary Indonesians like Andi Santoso, a 23-year-old student, the thought of going without rice for a day, as the government is proposing, is almost unthinkable.

"I eat rice for breakfast, lunch and dinner," he said, a little bemused.

"If I don't eat rice, I feel like I haven't eaten. What else can I eat?"

Welfare Ministry secretary Indroyono Soesilo says the answer is simple, even if it sounds crazy to a country that produces more than 40 million tonnes of rice a year and consumes about 33 million tonnes. He likens the push for alternative sources of nutrition to asking a smoker to give up cigarettes.

"We urge Indonesians to kick their habit of eating rice. We need to diversify our diets," he said. "Indonesia produces 66 kinds of other carbohydrates, such as corn, sago, cassava, sweet potato, potato and others. These all can replace rice for two out of three meals a day, for example."

With 240 million mouths to feed, Indonesia is the world's fourth-most populous country. The average Indonesian consumes more than 100 kilograms of rice a year, more than a Japanese or Chinese person.

Through improving farming techniques and a post-colonial food security drive, Indonesia has gone from being the world's biggest rice import-

er in the 1960s to being self-sufficient. But while rice is plentiful and cheap, the government is worried that the country is becoming too dependent on a single crop.

The grain that springs from paddy fields across Indonesia is vulnerable to shifting global weather patterns, such as this year's unseasonal rains, linked to cooler sea-surface temperatures in the Pacific, known as the La Nina effect. Other concerns include population growth and the shrinking availability of arable land due to factors like urbanisation and rising sea levels from global warming, which the government fears could slash Indonesia's rice production.

But for millions of poor Indonesians, rice is not just a food staple, it's a livelihood that sustains life and deserves worship as a gift from the gods.

"Rice is life. It gives jobs and food," explained Djati Kusuma, the "king" of Cigugur, a village in western Java where the annual Seron Taun festival celebrates Dewi Sri, the goddess of rice. For three days the villagers gather "to ask for her protection in order to avert disaster and to get an abundant harvest", he said at the festival last month.

No one in Cigugur appears to be thinking of growing anything different on the verdant green paddy fields that flourish in the rich volcanic soil around the village.

The people in Java's rice-growing villages see the grain as something noble, occupying an elevated seat in the agricultural hierarchy compared with roots like cassava, which are associated with poverty.

Industrial growers, however, are rapidly seeing the potential of crops like cassava and sago for their dual uses as food and biofuel.

A September report by the International Rice Research Institute and the US-based Asia Society said Asian countries needed to sharply increase and better manage rice stocks to improve food security in a region where 65 per cent of the world's hungry live.

Asia's rice-producing areas are home to nearly 560 million extremely poor people, who live on less than US\$1.25 a day. About 90 per cent of rice is grown in the region, on more than 200 million farms.



A farmer plants rice seedlings in a paddy field in the village of Cigugur, east of Bandung. Rice is the traditional food staple for Indonesia's 240 million people, but the government is trying to get them to diversify their diet. PHOTO: AFP

South China Morning Post
December 13, 2010.

Welfare Ministry Secretary, "We urge Indonesians to kick their habit of eating rice. We need to diversify our diets." "Indonesia produces 66 kinds of other carbohydrates, such as corn, sago, cassava, sweet potato, potato and others."

Andi Santoso, a 23-year-old student:

"I eat rice for breakfast, lunch and dinner."

"If I don't eat rice, I feel like I haven't eaten."

Carbohydrate options

Number of potential substitutes for rice – like corn, sago, cassava, potato and sweet potato – that Indonesia produces

66



木薯



西米



玉米



馬鈴薯



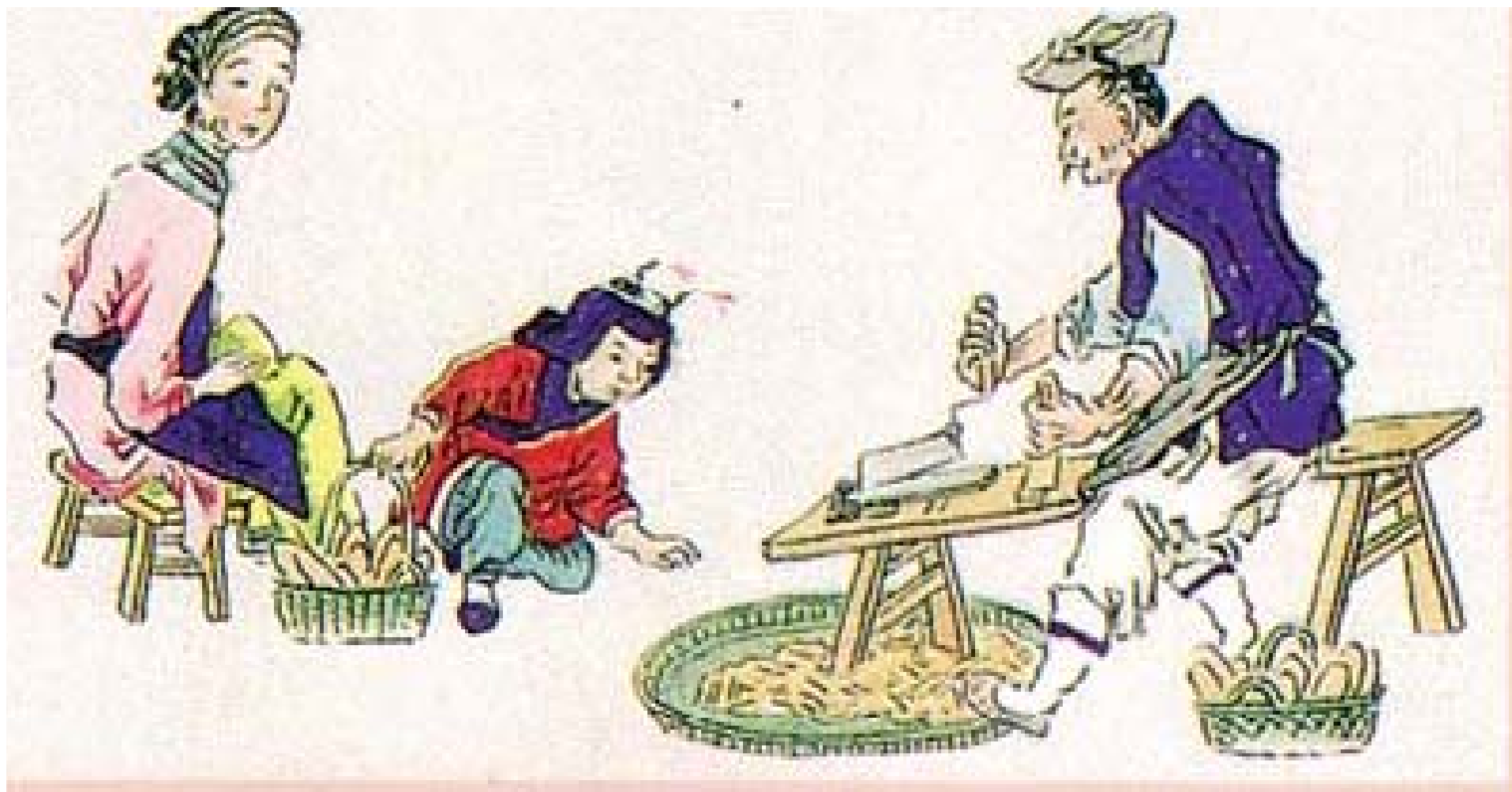
番薯

芋頭



番薯





日本村井兄弟商戶於1904年出品的煙畫‘切薯乾’



海南島一戶家庭內（2012年攝）

1729年（雍正七年），廣東巡撫傅泰上奏：「廣東民間所種除早晚二禾及麥豆之外，兼種蕃薯、芋頭，窮民藉以日食，以補米穀之不足。」

1752年（乾隆十七年），兩廣總督阿里袞、廣東巡撫蘇昌合奏：「查粵東情形，民間於米穀之外，廣栽芋薯等雜糧，山海貧民大率藉以克食。」

1751年（乾隆十六年），福建巡撫潘思榘便說：「興化、漳[州]、泉[州]三府，惟莆田一邑水田居其六七，村落田疇似浙省之山陰會稽，其餘各縣，山海交錯，村落田疇似山東之沂袞，水田僅止二三，山地居其七八，漳泉貧乏之戶多以番薯為糧，故山地之種番薯者居其六七，亦相土之所宜也。」

粳米
japonicas



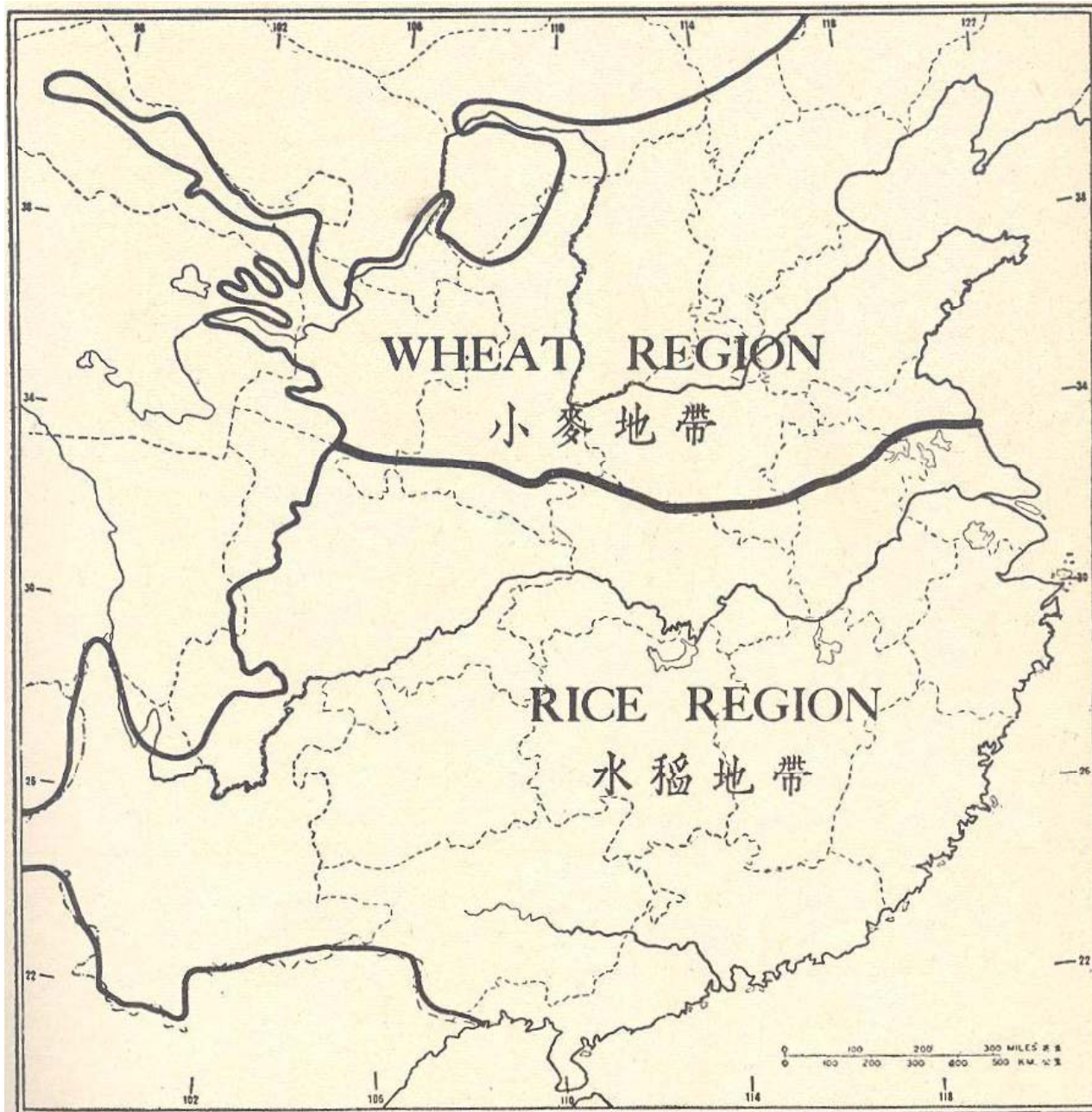
籼米
indicas



糯米







Scale 1-10 million

MAP 3. THE TWO MAIN AGRICULTURAL REGIONS OF CHINA



長江

大運河

江蘇

太湖

Huzhou

Fengqiao

蘇州

湖州

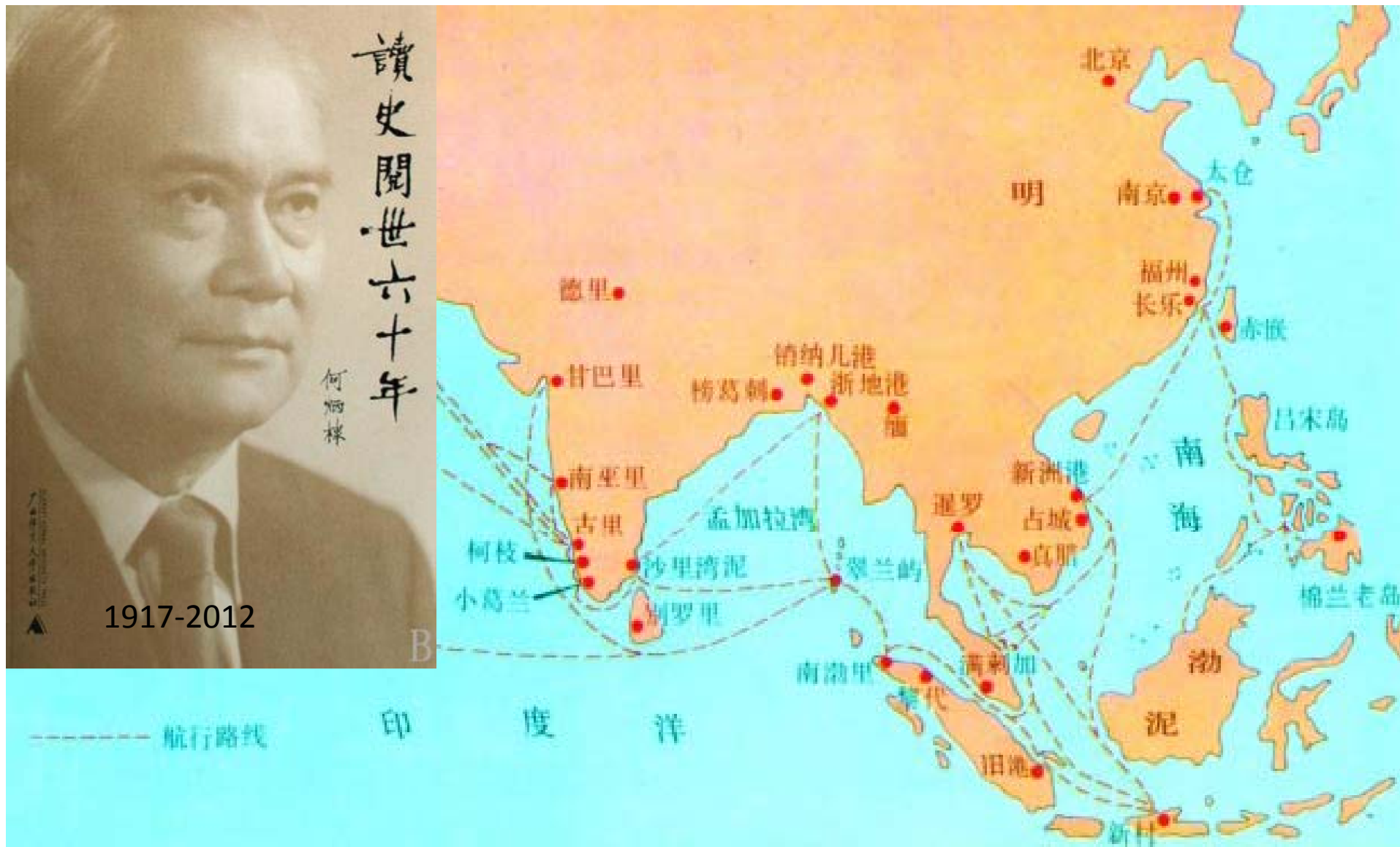
安徽

浙江

嘉興

杭州

錢塘江



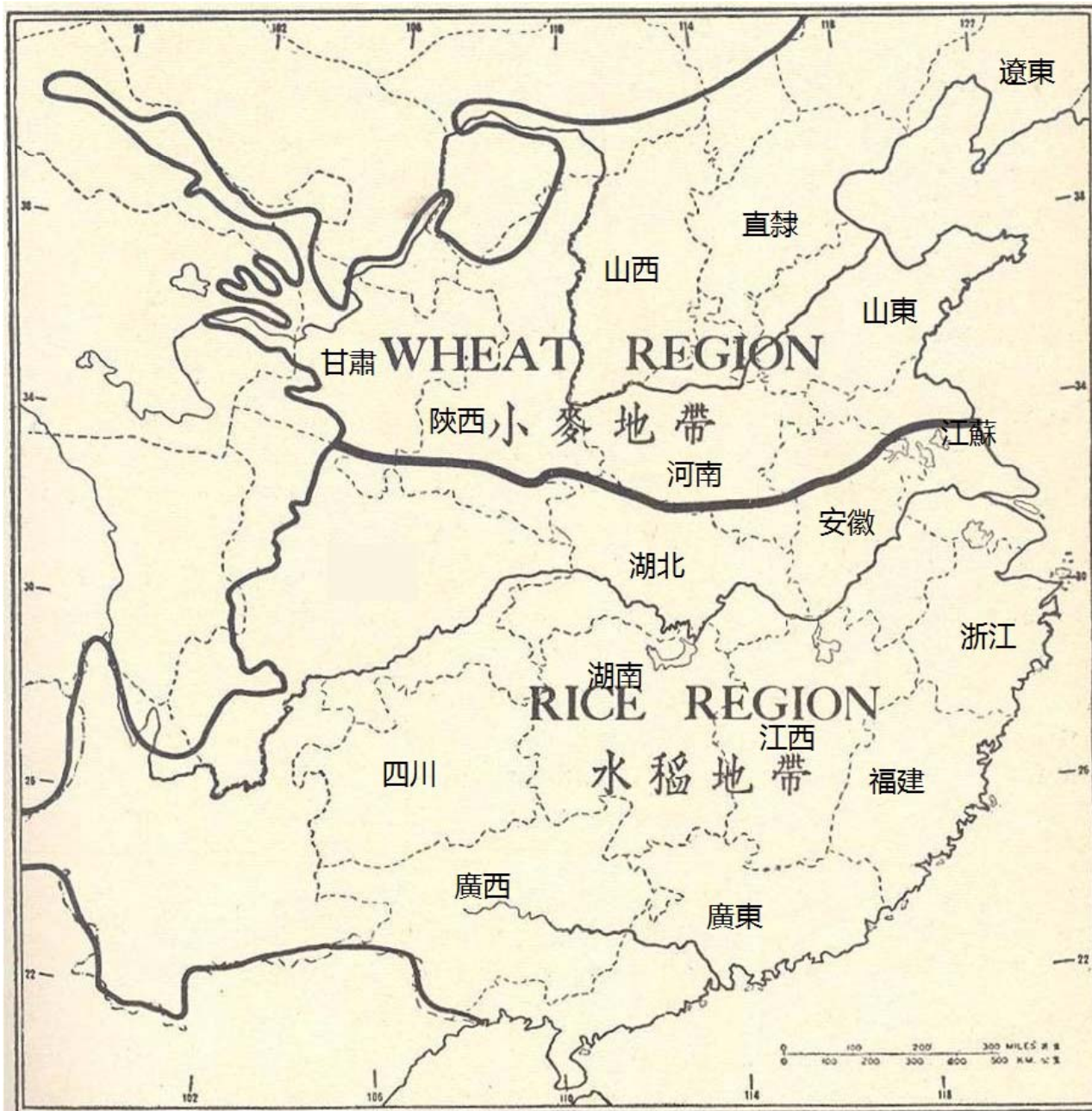
《宋史》：「大中祥符五年（1012年）五月戊辰，帝以江、淮、兩浙稍旱即水田不登，遣使就福建取占城稻三萬斛，分給三路為種，擇民田之高仰者蒔之，蓋早稻也。」

傳統稻米成熟期150天，占城稻60-100天！

培秧：爭取時間



廣東/福建：一年兩造（占城早稻+本地秈米）+番薯
江南：一年一造：小麥+（本地粳米）



Scale 1-10 million

MAP 3. THE TWO MAIN AGRICULTURAL REGIONS OF CHINA

消費模式：
外省廉價秈米進入沿海市場

湖南--> 江南
廣西--> 廣東
台灣--> 福建

不是自給自足，而是沿海城市富裕的結果