

<<中国沙漠与沙漠化>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

本书内容简介：Atmospheric protection, biodiversity conservation and combating desertification are environmental issues relating to human existence that need to be solved urgently in the new century. Aeolian desertification is one of the most significant desertification types. China is one of the countries suffering from the most serious aeolian desertification in the world. Deserts and aeolian desertified land in China covers an area of 1.669 million km², of which aeolian desertified land caused by human activity covers 385,700 km². Although the Government of China has been giving top priority to the control of aeolian desertification, it is still in a situation of Local Rehabilitation and Overall Deterioration, and aeolian desertification is developing continuously and rapidly. Land aeolian desertification in China developed at a rate of 1,560 km²/a during the 1960s-1970s, 2,100 km²/a in the 1980s and 2,460 km²/a during 1990—2000.

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章节摘录

Statistical data shows that , the surface area of year round barren land surface in the sandy areas in China is quite large , with a total area of basically no-vegetated or totally barren land occupying 1 , 115.9 thousands km² , accounting for 87.0% of the statistical area. At the same time there are many more steppes and farmlands having a period of roughly half a year of barren surfaces after the seasonal harvesting or natural withering , and this period can vary from six to nine months with very little snowcover. Obviously , these two land surfaces often have seasonal or yearly radiation feedback. Studies on radiation balances for sandy areas in China clarified that radiation energy losses are dramatically huge in western sandy areas. Among them , there is an extreme radiation energy loss along the border of Gansu-Xinjiang , including eastern and southern Xinjiang. The loss is big enough to be compared with that of the Sahara Desert's center , also attaining up to 70%. In addition , all energy losses of the deserts are bigger than those of the nearby mountainous areas. The loss rate of the deserts is 66% to 68% , but the rate of the mountain areas reaches only 63% or much lower. The differences in feedback , as well as the larger feedback of China's desert areas can be explained by taking into account that sandy areas in China are located in the temperate-zone , as well as the strong reflectivity of the snow-ice surfaces on the high mountains and plateaus.

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