<<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 environ-mental issues relating to human existence that need to be solved urgently in the new century.Aeolian desertification is one of the most signifcant desertification types. China is one of thecountries suffering from the most serious aeolian desertification in the world. Deserts and aeoliandesertified land in China covers an area of 1.669 million km2, of which aeolian desertified landcaused by human activity covers 385,700 km2. Although the Government of China has been givingtop priority to the control of aeolian desertification, it is still in a situation of Local Rehabilitationand Overall Deterioration, and aeolian desertification is developing continuously and rapidly. Landaeolian desertification in China developed at a rate of 1,560 km2/a during the 1960s-1970s, 2,100km/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 inChina is quite large, with a total area of basically no-vegetated or totally barren land occupying 1, 115.9thousands km2, accounting for 87.0% of the statistical area. At the same time there are many moresteppes and farmlands having a period of roughly half a year of barren surfaces after the seasonalharvesting 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 aredramatically huge in western sandy areas. Among them, there is an extreme radiation energy lossalong the border of Gansu-Xinjiang, including eastern and southern Xinjiang. The loss is big enoughto be compared with that of the Sahara Desert's center, also attaining up to 70%. In addition, allenergy losses of the deserts are bigger than those of the nearby mountainous areas. The loss rate ofthe deserts is 66% to 68%, but the rate of the mountain areas reaches only 63% or much lower. Thedifferences in feedback, as well as the larger feedback of China's desert areas can be explained bytaking into account that sandy areas in China are located in the temperate-zone, as well as the strongreflectivity of the snow-ice surfaces on the high mountains and plateaus.

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