

## <<通向可持续发展的亚洲>>

### 图书基本信息

书名：<<通向可持续发展的亚洲>>

13位ISBN编号：9787030290137

10位ISBN编号：7030290135

出版时间：2010-1

出版时间：亚洲科学院协会 科学出版社 (2010-01出版)

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页数：103

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### 前言

Diverse landscape and culture, dense population, rapid economic growth, world manufacturer center, those are all about Asia, the most economically dynamic region in the world. In the past two decades, most Asia countries have experienced major booming in industrial and agricultural production, along with fundamental changes in lifestyle and consumption patterns. While Asian countries produce more and higher quality products for world markets, more people than any other continent have walked out of the shadow of poverty. However, environmental change and deterioration are also highly evident as Asian regional economy continued to grow at a high rate. Under combined pressure of climatic change and human disturbances, the natural environment in Asia has been steadily degrading, which compromises the future development and the livelihood of its 3.8 billion residents. Meanwhile, share of Asian developing countries to global GHG emissions is rising rapidly. Impacts of climate change are especially visible in Asian various sectors including agriculture, forestry, biodiversity conservation, water resources, human health, air quality, energy security, etc. Impacts of climate change in Asia are already serious, and will very likely further worsen in future. Environmental sustainability is under serious threat. This report of the Association of Academies of Sciences in Asia (AASA) aims to investigate the common environmental problems that threaten human livelihood and compromise sustainable future in Asia where we are in the same boat facing global climate change and environmental degradation. This report intends to provide governments and general public with up-to-date information on ongoing and future environmental changes, with guidelines of best practices of adaptation and mitigation by scaling-up of useful local and national experiences to regional level, and with regional overview/recommendations of environmental policies. It is designed to cover the entire continent, with four foci units: coastal Asia, dryland Asia, highland Asia, and urban Asia. The report of environment and climate change covers the following schemes:

## <<通向可持续发展的亚洲>>

### 内容概要

This series of books are the output of the research project called "Sustainable Development in Asia (SDA)", which was initiated by the Association of Academies of Sciences in Asia (AASA). They are comprised of one synthesis report, which entitled Towards a Sustainable Asia: Green Transition and Innovation, and four thematic reports on natural resources, energy, the environment and climate change, and culture from particular perspectives of agriculture. They aim to: 1) investigate common sustainability issues faced by all Asian countries, including population increase, poverty alleviation, pollution control, ecological restoration, as well as regional problems, such as water shortage in West and Central Asia, energy security in Northeast Asia, development model & transformation in East Asia; 2) analyze and summarize of best practices towards sustainable development in Asia; 3) bring forward suggestions and policy options for promoting green transition, system innovation and sustainable development of Asia. With best practice guidelines for a sustainable Asia, this series of reports, for the first time systematically address the common challenges and regional problems in regard to Asia's natural resources use, pollution reduction and climate protection, sustainable energy development, and innovations for environment-friendly and culture-compatible agriculture. They will provide handy and useful information to researchers, government policy makers and the general public who have concerns about Asia's sustainable development. AASA is a scientific and technological organization in Asia, established in 2000, comprising of 26 member academies all over Asia. Its vision is to provide a forum for the discussion of all issues relevant to science and technology development and its application on national level within Asia.

## <<通向可持续发展的亚洲>>

### 书籍目录

1.Environmental Issues in Asia:States and Trends1.1 Key environmental issues in Asia: a big picture1.2 Atmosphere1.3 Water1.4 Regional climate change1.5 Climate extremes and natural disasters2.Sensitivity and Vuinerability Across Asia-Ecpregeional Perspective2.1 Dryland (Arid and semi-arid areas)2.2 Highland areas2.3 Coastal areas2.4 Urban areas3.Challenges and Opportunities for Better Environment3.1 Key problems3.2 Responses and actions from various sectors3.3 Solution and strategies based on local knowledge4.Environmental and Climate Change Policies Towards Sustainability4.1 overview of national regulations and regional cooperation4.2 Lessons and progresses from past decade4.3 Going forward

## <<通向可持续发展的亚洲>>

### 章节摘录

插图：Another important aspect of the subsurface environment concerns material (contaminant) transport to the coast. Since most Asian megacities are located on the coast, material and contaminant transport by groundwater is a key to understanding present and future coastal water pollution and effects on associated ecosystems (Capone and Bautista, 1985). While the overall flow of fresh groundwater into the ocean is likely no more than about 6% of river runoff, it has been estimated that the total dissolved salt contributed by terrestrially-derived submarine groundwater discharge may reach as much as 50% of that contributed by rivers (Zektser and Loaiciga, 1993). This process will thus affect the biogeochemistry of estuaries and the coastal ocean through the addition of nutrients, metals, and carbon (Hwang et al., 2005). In addition to inputs of terrestrially-derived groundwater, recirculation of seawater through sediments by tidal pumping and other processes can also provide significant biogeochemical inputs and is also considered "submarine groundwater discharge" (Li et al., 1999; Burnett et al., 2003). The biogeochemical importance of groundwater discharge to the coastal ocean is dependent on several variables, including the amount and type of nutrient enrichment, water column circulation and tidal flushing, and the groundwater flow rate, which is determined by the porosity and permeability of the underlying strata and the hydraulic head. During the passage of terrestrially-derived fluids through sediments in a coastal aquifer, mixing of seawater with fresh groundwater and chemical reactions of the fluids with solid phases will occur. Thus, the emerging fluid is often chemically distinct from both the groundwater and seawater endmembers. Concentrations of nutrients, trace metals, organic carbon, and other components may be considerably higher than coastal ocean waters. Groundwater may have nutrient concentrations several orders of magnitude greater than surface waters either from contamination sources or natural processes.

## <<通向可持续发展的亚洲>>

### 编辑推荐

《通向可持续发展的亚洲:环境与气候变化(英文版)》是由科学出版社出版的。

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