

<<适应气候变化国家战略研究>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

"Studies on National Strategy of Climate Change Adaptation" (Author Li Min, Liu Chao) draws on domestic and international research progresses on the adaptation to climate change, assesses the current situation and needs to adapt to climate change, covers the strategies, principles and objectives of the adaptation, makes clear the problems that may rise from key areas and different regions due to climate change, and identifies key tasks and action plans and proposes the comprehensive national adaptation action plans and capacitybuilding measures. Therefore, the book can provide reference to national adaptation strategies and plans, and also help promote China's research, technology development and application of adaptation technologies and strengthen the ability to adapt to and address climate change issues.

"Studies on National Strategy of Climate Change Adaptation" can be of use for the management of related industries and local departments, as well as the research and teaching staff in fields of meteorology, climate, agriculture, forestry, water resources, marine, energy, human health and other fields.

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章节摘录

Influenced by climate change, many vulnerable natural ecosystems in China are degrading severely, resulting in its declining functions and rising ecological risks. In particular, ecological transition zones, farming-pastoral zones, tundra, boreal forest, alpine pastoral area, river source area, etc. are the most influenced and vulnerable natural ecosystems or areas to climate change. Although climate warming extends the growing season and the rising concentration of CO₂ in atmosphere brings about "fertilization effect" which increases the productivity of forest ecosystems, extreme weather events, such as temperature rising and drought, may ignite fires, which would decrease the productivity of forest ecosystem. In addition, climate warming and drying lead to grassland degradation and high frequency of pests, resulting in an annual rate of 2 million hm² of grassland degraded. As the grassland ecosystem in river source areas are extremely vulnerable, climate warming and drying result in regional degradation of grassland and wetland, makes meadow evolved into deserts and alpine swamp meadow turned into alpine steppes and alpine meadows. Climate change and ecosystem degradation are interacted; the latter would reduce local climate functions and makes the local climate more unstable and brings about more disasters.

3. Climate change reduces biodiversity and some species are endangered. Climate change decreases the distribution area of some species rapidly, especially the small populations distributed narrowly and in special habitats. Some species have been extinct due to climate change and human activities in history, such as the Xinjiang tiger, Mongolian wild horse, Xinjiang bullhead, *Betula halophila* birch and clover licorice. Climate change also makes the species dominance changed. For example, in the past 20 years, climate warming in the north of Greater Khingan Range put lowland Mongolian oak population into a significantly increasing trend, and sprouting seedlings of natural *Haloxylon* population in the south of Junggar Basin in Xinjiang suffered mass mortality and the population is degraded widely. Climate warming decreases the major coniferous species while increases broad-leaved species. In the next 100 years, forests in the northeast will decline rapidly and coniferous species will be replaced by broad-leaved species. Moreover, climate change reduces the richness and diversity of some species. For example, due to climate warming and drying and human activities, the distribution and composition of animals in the Qinghai Lake Region has undergone a significant change: 26 species of birds have disappeared in the lake district since the mid-20th century, and lake ibex, Tibetan wild ass, leopard cat, lynx, wild yak, Tibetan antelope have also disappeared from the surrounding areas. In addition, Przewalski's gazelle, originally distributed in Inner Mongolia, Qinghai and Gansu, are found only in the Qinghai Lake Region.

4. Harmful biological invasions pose serious threats to ecosystems and biodiversity. Biological invasion refers to a process of any alien organisms, which poses threats to native ecosystems, habitats, species and human health, spreading to another environment through natural or artificial channels, settling, reproducing and spreading in the local natural or artificial ecosystems, and eventually affecting the local ecological environment significantly and damaging its biodiversity and human health. With economic globalization and climate change, biological invasion has become increasingly prominent, and posed severe threats to natural ecosystems, biodiversity, agricultural production and human health in China. At present, China has more than 580 open ports, where a large number of invasive species are intercepted each year. The number of species intercepted has been increased from hundreds in the 1980's to nearly 2000 in the year 2003, and the number of interception has soared from thousands to more than 50,000 each year. A dozen of invasive organisms, such as pine wood nematode, potato beetle and *Mikania micrantha* plant, cause dozens of billions of economic losses annually. Among the 100 most threatening alien species published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), more than 50 of them can be found in China, including pine wood nematode and *Hyphantria cunea*, and biological invasion has emerged in almost all types of ecosystems in China.

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