

图书基本信息

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## 内容概要

《中国水资源公告2005》由中华人民共和国水利部编写。

Precipitation The total annual precipitation in China in 2005 was basically the same as normal . The isohyetal map of precipitation in 2005 ( Figure 1 ) shows that the areas south of the mainstream of the lower Yellow River , the areas east of the Qinghai - Tibet Plateau , southeastern Northeast China , southern Tibet , etc . , had an annual precipitation of above 800 mm , in which parts of the Southeastern coastal areas and southern Tibet had an annual precipitation of over 2 , 000 mm ; most of Northeast China , most of North China , central and southern Shaanxi , southern Gansu , northern Sichuan , southern Qinghai and eastern and central Tibet had an annual precipitation of 400-800 mm ; and most of Northwest China , most of Inner Mongolia and northwestern Tibet had an annual precipitation of below 400 mm . Compared with normal ( Figure 2 ) , most of Northwest China , northern Tibet , most of Sichuan , the Huaihe River Basin , the lower reaches of the Yellow River Basin , most of Northeast China and the southeastern coastal areas had a more than normal precipitation , in which southern Xinjiang , northern Tibet , southwestern Shandong , northern Jiangsu , northern Anhui , etc . , had an annual precipitation 30% over normal ; and precipitation was less than normal in most of North China , Central China , most of Southwest China , the Yangtze delta area , etc . , in which northern Heilongjiang , central Inner Mongolia , most of Ningxia , etc . , had an annual precipitation over 30% less than normal . In 2005 , the average annual precipitation in whole China was 644 . 3 mm , equivalent to 6 , 100 . 96 billion in volume , which was 7 . 2% more than the last year and 0 . 3% more than normal .

## <<CHINA WATER RESOURCE>>

### 书籍目录

1. General
2. Quantity of Water Resources
3. Water Storage
4. Development and Utilization of Water Resources
5. Quality of Surface Water
6. Important Water Events

## 章节摘录

2.1 Precipitation The total annual precipitation in China in 2005 was basically the same as normal. The isohyetal map of precipitation in 2005 (Figure 1) shows that the areas south of the mainstream of the lower Yellow River, the areas east of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, southeastern Northeast China, southern Tibet, etc., had an annual precipitation of above 800 mm, in which parts of the Southeastern coastal areas and southern Tibet had an annual precipitation of over 2,000 mm; most of Northeast China, most of North China, central and southern Shaanxi, southern Gansu, northern Sichuan, southern Qinghai and eastern and central Tibet had an annual precipitation of 400-800 mm; and most of Northwest China, most of Inner Mongolia and northwestern Tibet had an annual precipitation of below 400 mm. Compared with normal (Figure 2), most of Northwest China, northern Tibet, most of Sichuan, the Huaihe River Basin, the lower reaches of the Yellow River Basin, most of Northeast China and the southeastern coastal areas had a more than normal precipitation, in which southern Xinjiang, northern Tibet, southwestern Shandong, northern Jiangsu, northern Anhui, etc., had an annual precipitation 30% over normal; and precipitation was less than normal in most of North China, Central China, most of Southwest China, the Yangtze delta area, etc., in which northern Heilongjiang, central Inner Mongolia, most of Ningxia, etc., had an annual precipitation over 30% less than normal. In 2005, the average annual precipitation in whole China was 644.3 mm, equivalent to 6,100.96 billion in volume, which was 7.2% more than the last year and 0.3% more than normal. The six first-class water resources regions (Class I WRRs), Songhua, Liaohe, Haihe, Yellow, Huaihe and Northwest Rivers (i.e., the Northern Six Regions), had an average annual precipitation of 340.5 mm, which was 3.8% more than normal and 10.7% more than the last year; and the four Class II WRRs, Yangtze (including the Taihu Lake), Southeast Rivers, Pearl (Zhu Jiang) and Southwest Rivers (the Southern Four Regions), had an average annual precipitation of 1,183.3 mm, 1.4% less than normal and 5.4% more than the last year. Among the ten Class I WRRs, the Huaihe, Southeast Rivers, Northwest Rivers and Liaohe regions had an annual precipitation more than normal, in which the Huaihe had an annual precipitation 22.8% more than normal, and all the rest six regions had an annual precipitation less than normal to a varying percentage, 8.9% in the Haihe and less than 5% in the others. As compared with 2004, only the Haihe and Southwest Rivers regions saw decreases of annual precipitation of 9.5% and 5.8%, respectively, and all the other eight regions saw increases of 2%—32%.

Table 1 and Figure 3 show the 2005 precipitation and comparison with 2004 and normal by Class I WRR.

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