

Constructing a Classification System of Wetlands in Huang-Huai-Hai Plain

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Abstract There are complicated and various wetland systems in Huang-Huai-Hai Plain, which is resulted from the evolution of three rivers (Yellow River, Huaihe River and Haihe River) in time and space. The natural evolution characteristics gradually disappear and is restricted by the hydrological regime under artificial adjustment in these wetland systems, whose integrity is broken and landscape is fragmented seriously due to the influence of human activities. In order to protect, manage and rationally utilize wetlands, it is important to construct an appropriate classification system that is coincident with the current pattern and beneficial to the future management. The ecological services of constructed wetlands are highlighted and a new type named as Ditch Wetland is added to the wetland classification system for facilitating the classification of constructed wetlands.

Key words Wetland system; Huang-Huai-Hai Plain; Classification system

末次冰期结束的新线索

约 13 000 年前末次冰期结束时, 最后一轮强冷空气袭击欧洲, 持续 1 000 多年, 感觉似冰期重来。但奇怪的是, 尽管北半球的冬天寒冷刺骨, 南极洲却升温。自从冰芯记录揭示这一千年期间欧洲变冷而南极变暖的 40 年来, 科学家一直在寻找答案。Nature 上发表的一项新研究使他们的探寻更进了一步, 研究发现新西兰也变暖, 表明被称为新仙女木事件 (这种白花生长在冰川附近) 的北半球冷期, 避开了南半球大部分地区。了解到冷却北半球的新仙女木事件不是一个全球性事件, 使科学家更进一步认识, 地球如何最终走出冰河期。这一研究成果第一次将二氧化碳的激增与新西兰冰川的显著退缩联系起来。该论文毫无偏袒地讨论了两个最重要的解释。其一, 墨西哥湾流减弱重建了地球的行星风带, 将温暖的空气和海水推向南半球, 将深海的二氧化碳带入大气, 并导致进一步变暖。其二, 湾流减弱引发全球海洋洋流变化, 使温暖水体汇聚于南半球, 致使气候变暖。

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