

图书基本信息

书名：<<中国干旱地区土地退化防治最佳实践>>

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作者：中国-全球干旱区土地退化评估项目，全球环境基金干旱生态系统土

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内容概要

Land degradation is a prominent ecological problem in dryland areas and a focus of many countries and international organizations. Continual worsening of land degradation in dryland areas caused not only decline of soil fertility and reduction of food production directly impacting on farmers' livelihood, but also deterioration of ecosystems threatening the foundation for human survival. Therefore, it is an obligatory responsibility of countries, international organizations and scientists to improve the ecological situation in dryland areas, to prevent land degradation and to achieve sustainable land management as soon as possible. China has a wide distribution of dryland and land degradation is severe. Land degradation has become the key factor restraining sustainable economic and social development in dryland areas. In order to improve the ecological conditions in dryland areas, Chinese government and its people have taken many measures for ecological improvement and protection and have made tremendous achievements in land degradation prevention and control, obtaining a series of applicable experiences and techniques which have greatly contributed to ecological improvement and land degradation control in dryland areas. While committed to ecological improvement and environment protection, Chinese government attaches great importance to strengthening international cooperation and exchange. In 2002, Chinese government established a strategic partnership with the GEF in land degradation control, i.e. China-GEF partnership on land degradation in dryland ecosystems. This was the first partnership of GEF established with a government in ecological fields. The partnership was aimed to create a multiagency, cross-sector and inter-regional integrated natural resource management system, a new approach to addressing land degradation problem from the grassroot. Therefore to stop land degradation, restore dryland ecosystems, reduce poverty, and promote sustainable development in western China and protection of global environment.

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章节摘录

High vertical living barrier is a protective barrier set in the wind and sand stricken areas. The barrier with certain height and penetrability is made up of growing plants suitable for dry and sandy conditions to alleviate the wind and sand drifting speed through the rows of plants, and finally piling up the drifting sand. It is an effective sand fixation approach to protect infrastructure from being ravaged. Vast deserts are distributed in north China where soil is seriously desertified. The rail-way service has experienced frequent suspensions in Qingshui section of Lanzhou-Xinjiang railway line suffering immense economic losses. In 1980s, the railway department raised funds to construct high vertical living barrier with technical support provided by Gansu Desert Control Research Institute. Since its operation, the project has played an important role in intercepting sand encroachment and protection of normal operation of railway service. The high vertical living barrier is set in a strip formation in the areas where wind and desert hazard is severe. 2-4 belts of windbreak are proper for the seriously affected areas and 1-2 belts are suitable for lightly affected places. Specifically, the first belt of windbreak should be planted perpendicular to the wind direction about 200m to the rail tracks to be protected at the windward side. Further, windbreaks should be planted in 20m intervals to total 2-4 belts in parallel with the first one. *Calligonum kernerianum*, *Haloxylon ammodendron*, *Salix psammophila*, etc. may be planted. 25cm or longer cuttings, or one year old seedlings in 30cm are proper for the plantation of *Calligonum* and *Salix psammophila*; one year old seedlings of 30cm in length suits planting of *Haloxylon ammodendron*. Initial density should be kept in 10-12 trees/m. After tree planted, drip irrigation or other types of irrigation shall be applied in low moisture dunes to facilitate survival of the plants.

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