<<治理黄河思辨与践行>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《治理黄河思辨与践行(英文版)》主要内容：Great achievements attracting worldwide attention have been made in Yellow River harnessing through incessant efforts in history especially through large-scale probing and practicing since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Yet the intrinsic laws of the Yellow River have not been fully understood or mastered; the major problems such as flood threat, water resource shortage, water and soil losses and water pollution have never stopped challenging us. After all, the Yellow River is the most complex and difficult river in terms of harnessing and control. Facing the tasks, status quo and challenges in the future concerning the Yellow River harnessing, we have no other alternatives but to go all the way out to develop the "Three Yellow Rivers" harnessing system （the "Prototype Yellow River," the "Digital Yellow River" and the "Model Yellow River"）.

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章节摘录

Should there be a question like "what is Yellow River" ?
You may promptly reply, "who doesn' t know the Yellow River, if he or she is a descendant of Chinese nationality ?
" There could be no more than but one simple answer: "The Yellow River is a river which runs through on the land of China."Yet, people of different background may give different explanations and understandings.Historians may tell you that human was born with the mixture of water and soil from the Yellow River. For this reason, the Yellow River is not only a physical river running through the Loess Plateau of northern China,but a "mother river" which nurtures hundreds of millions of descendants of the ancestry of the Chinese nationality and in essence a great mother who creates the spirit of the Chinese nation.Geologists may argue that it is the ocean that gives birth to mountains and mountains give birth to the Yellow River. The roaring current of the Yellow River is an evolution from inland lakes that originates from the faults of the Erdos Mountain. As early as 1.5 million years ago, numerous lakes and rivers and streams that flowed into these ancient lakes which gradually merged and linked with each other as a result of strong pressing, lifting and depression of the crust of the earth, a great river was hence formed and eventually found its course leading to the far end of the earth and emptying itself into the sea.The analysis based on 145 floods during 1950~~ 1960 and 1969-1985 in natural conditions shows that, when other factors remain unchanged, the sedimentation in downstream channel will be reduced by 51 million tons if the sediment transport from Hekou township to Longmen is reduced by 100 million tons; the downstream channel sedimentation will be reduced by 39 million tons if the sediment transport from Longmen to Tongguan is reduced by 100 million tons; the downstream channel sedimentation will be reduced by 82 million tons if the water volume above Hekou township increase by 10 billion m3, and the downstream channel sedimentation will be reduced by 160 million tons if the water volume of the Yiluohe River and the Qinghe River below Sanmenxia increases by l0 billion m3.According to the above statistics, it is quite obvious that there is a close relationship between the annual average sediment content in the downstream channel and the channel sedimentation of per 100-million m3 water volume.The smaller the average sediment content is, then the less the channel sedimentation of per 100 million m3 water volume will be, or ever scouring may happen. The bigger the average sediment content is, then the larger the channel sedimentation of per 100 million m3 water volume shall occur.Through analysis of the interrelationship between the annual average sediment content and the channel sedimentation of per 100 million m3 water volume in long series, it is found that the channels incur sedimentation when the annual average sediment content is bigger than 20 - 25 kg/m3, and that the channels attract scouring when the annual average sediment content is smaller than 20~~25 kg/m3.

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