

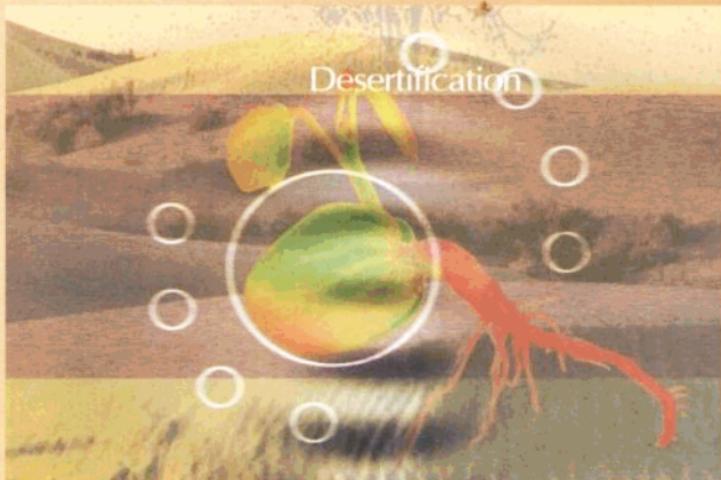
21世纪

宁夏博士学术专著

张维江 著

# 盐池沙地水分动态 及区域荒漠化特征研究

STUDIES ON THE WATER DYNAMIC AND THE REGIONAL  
DESERTIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS IN YANCHI SANDLAND



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# 《21世纪宁夏博士学术专著》

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## 总序

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当今世界，国际综合国力的竞争越来越取决于科技创新能力的竞争。创新是一个民族兴旺发达的决定性因素。创新的关键在人才，人才资源是第一资源。走人才强国之路是到 21 世纪中叶基本实现社会主义现代化、实现中华民族伟大复兴的战略选择。

高等学校肩负着培养大批各类专业人才的重任，努力为优秀人才脱颖而出创造条件，尤其是下工夫造就一批站在世界科学技术前沿的学术骨干和带头人，以带动和促进民族科技水平与创新能力的提高，是我们义不容辞的任务。

博士研究生教育是我国高等教育的最高层次。培养德智体全面发展、在本学科上掌握坚实宽广的理论和系统深入的专门知识、具有独立从事科学研究的工作能力、在科学理论或专门技术上做出创造性成果的高级专门人才是博士研究生的培养目标。

博士人才虽是当代青年的很小一部分，但却是最

富活力、最富创新能力的高素质尖子人才,与其他杰出人才一样,是建设党政人才、企业经营管理人才、专业技术人才三支队伍的骨干力量,是重点培养党政领导干部、企业家和学科带头人的关键人才。

编审出版本丛书的动机是为博士人才脱颖而出营造良好的学术氛围和社会环境,让他们施展才华,勇于创新;让他们相互交流,相互促进;让他们走向社会,接受选择;让他们再接再厉,永攀高峰。

本丛书涉及自然科学、社会科学、工程技术的各个领域,重点介绍博士人才在各自领域的理论成果和应用成果。其基本特点是:

1. 新颖性。本丛书专著有些是在博士学位论文基础上的研究成果,有些是博士新的科研成果,它们能及时反映我区各专业博士在各自学科领域的最新研究成果。

2. 创造性。本丛书专著针对各学科领域的专门问题,著者进行了创造性地工作,提出了一些创新性的观点、方法、措施和途径,具有理论意义和实用价值。

3. 独立性。本丛书专著是针对各学科某一专门问题进行研究的成果,每本书相互独立,自成体系,适应不同学科的研究生和科研人员参阅。

本学术专著丛书是在宁夏工作的毕业于全国各地院、校的博士回报宁夏人民的一份礼物,愿这份礼物对宁夏相关的教学、科研、产品开发应用以及西部大开发起到积极的推动作用,同时,也希望有更多的博士人才将他们最新的研究成果通过本丛书的形式与大家分享。承蒙著者盛情邀请,特撰数言,以之为序。

陈育宁

2004年10月于银川

## 摘要

通过现场调查、遥感分析、定位观测等方法,对盐池沙地主要植物群落类型及群落的蒸腾变化规律、土壤水分平衡、水资源、区域荒漠化动态变化规律以及主要影响因子进行了研究,其主要阶段性成果如下:

- ① 盐池沙地植物可分为 11 个主要群落,几种主要植物的蒸腾速率日进程分为单峰型、双峰型和混合型三种类型,大部分植物月蒸腾速率在 5 月达到最大。只有与地下水有水力联系的裸地和沙丘地降雨后,才有可能对 75cm 以下的土壤和地下水产生深层渗漏,丰水年生长季沙地土壤蒸发量与降雨量关系不大。
- ② 降水是盐池沙地土壤水分与各种水资源的主要来源。1954 年以来,7 年时段平均降水量呈现有规律的丰、枯变化,7 年时段平均降水量  $y$  (mm) 与时段序号  $x$  的关系为:

$$y = 270 + 50 \sin [(x - 1)\pi/3 + \pi/2]$$

盐池沙地年径流深  $y$  (mm) 与年降雨量  $x$  (mm) 符合方程:

$$y = 0.0002x^2 - 0.0385x + 3.0409$$

盐池县地下水资源量与各类沙丘地面积和年降水量有关,枯水年份开采量达到 2328.8 万  $m^3$  的规模,需要汇集地下径流的各类沙丘地面积不得少于 708.4  $km^2$ ,占盐池县总面积的 9.9%。

- ③ 根据监测与评价的尺度的不同,荒漠化监测与评价指标可归结为宏观和微观两类指标。宏观指标为区域范围内可直接量测的

各类沙丘地面积。微观指标则是指与土地质量紧密相关的植被盖度、土壤质地等。各类沙丘地面积可作为反映盐池沙地区域尺度上荒漠化程度的指标,简称区域荒漠化指标。

- ④ 盐池沙地各类沙丘地的存在与扩张是自然条件与人为干扰共同作用的产物。各类沙丘地面积 A 与前一年降水量  $P_1$ 、耕地面积 M 以及山羊总数 N 的关系为:

$$A = -2.358P_1 + 1.278M + 48.1N - 142.795$$

在目前的经济技术发展水平下,从保证所需的地下水资源开采量和改善区域生态环境两个角度出发,盐池沙地区域荒漠化指标在枯水年份不超过盐池县总面积的 15% 是可能的,也是必要的。

**关键词:**区域荒漠化 土壤水分 水资源 管理策略 盐池沙地

## **Abstract**

The book analyzed the major plant community types, plant transpiration rate variety laws, soil water balance, water resource, the regional desertification dynamic and the major influencing factors through field survey, remote analyze, located observation, and the major results are following:

- The plants in Yanchi sandland can be divided into 11 communities and the daily change process curve of several major plants can be divided into three types, single-peak, two-peaks and mixed-peaks. And monthly transpiration rate of most plants reaches the maximum in May. It is likely to supply the underground water and soil fewer than 75 cm in the bare land that have connection with underground water and sand dunes after precipitation. And there is less relationship between soil evaporation and precipitation.
- Precipitation is the major resource to the soil water and varieties of water resources in Yanchi sandland. The average precipitation during 7 years period from 1954 takes on a regular law. The average precipitation during 7 years period  $y$  (mm) and the serial number of the space  $x$  has the relationship as,

$$y = 270 + 50\sin[(x - 1)\pi/3 + \pi/2]$$

The relationship between annual depth of run-off  $y$  (mm) and annual precipitation  $x$  (mm) is,

$$y = 0.0002x^2 - 0.0385x + 3.0409$$

It is found that the underground water and the area of variant sand dunes change with annual precipitation. If the exploitation reaches to 23288 thousand  $m^3$  in low-flow years, the area of variant sand dunes which can collect underground run-off should be more than  $708.4 km^2$ , and it had 9.9% of the total area of Yanchi county.

- ③ According to different scales, monitoring and evaluation can be summed as two kinds of pilots, macroscopic and microscopic pilots. The macroscopic pilot is the area of variant sand dunes that can be surveyed directly in a region. The microscopic pilots are vegetation cover, soil texture, which are connected with land quality. The area of variant sand dunes can be used as an indicator to reflect the degree of regional desertification in Yanchi sandland and it can be called regional desertification pilot briefly.
- ④ The existence and expand of the variant sand dunes is the result of natural condition and human disturbance. The area of variant sand dunes  $A$ , the precipitation in the former year  $P_1$ ,

the area of cultivated land M and the number of total goats N have the following relationship,

$$A = -2.358P_1 + 1.278M + 48.1N - 142.795$$

Considering two aspects of ensuring underground water exploitation and regional eco-environment improving on the precondition of nowadays economy and technology background, it is possible and necessary that the desertification pilots in Yanchi sandland should be controlled as no more than 15%.

**Key words:** Regional Desertification Soil Water Water Resource Management Tragedy Yanchi Sandland

## 目 录

<b>第1 章 引言 .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 研究背景和意义 .....	1
1.2 荒漠化防治与评价研究综述 .....	4
1.2.1 荒漠化的概念 .....	4
1.2.2 荒漠化的成因 .....	7
1.2.3 荒漠化监测与评价 .....	14
<b>第2 章 研究区概况 .....</b>	<b>24</b>
2.1 研究区自然概况 .....	24
2.1.1 自然地理概况 .....	24
2.1.2 气象概况 .....	25
2.1.3 地形地貌 .....	26
2.1.4 土壤 .....	27
2.1.5 水文地质 .....	28
2.2 社会经济状况 .....	30
2.2.1 人口经济状况 .....	30
2.2.2 土地利用状况 .....	30
2.3 盐池沙地区域荒漠化动态及现状 .....	33

2.4 盐池沙地天然草场植被分布	34
<b>第3章 主要植物群落及其耗水规律</b>	<b>35</b>
3.1 研究概述及意义	35
3.2 研究内容、技术路线及方法	43
3.2.1 研究内容	43
3.2.2 研究技术路线	44
3.2.3 研究方法	44
3.3 主要植物群落类型及其影响因子	50
3.4 试验地土壤理化性质分析	56
3.5 主要植物的蒸腾速率	59
3.5.1 蒸腾速率测定方法的对比	59
3.5.2 蒸腾日变化	66
3.5.3 蒸腾月变化	68
3.5.4 蒸腾量与水面蒸发量的关系	70
3.6 主要植物群落的土壤水分动态	71
3.6.1 土壤含水量的测定及中子土壤水分仪的标定	71
3.6.2 土壤水分动态	73
3.6.3 主要植被群落土壤水分平衡分析	74
3.7 小结	89
<b>第4章 盐池沙地降水分布及其特性</b>	<b>92</b>
4.1 降水量及其年际间变化	92

---

4.2 时段平均降水量周期变化规律 .....	95
4.3 多年平均降水量的空间分布 .....	97
4.4 小结 .....	98

**第5章 盐池沙地水资源及其分布 ..... 100**

5.1 沙地水资源的研究意义和方法 .....	100
5.1.1 水资源的定义及分类 .....	100
5.1.2 水资源的评价方法 .....	103
5.2 沙地水资源的特点 .....	105
5.3 沙地地表水资源的估算 .....	108
5.3.1 地表径流预报模型 .....	113
5.3.2 模型的建立 .....	114
5.3.3 模型的检验 .....	118
5.3.4 盐池沙地暴雨洪水资源估算 .....	119
5.4 地下水资源的估算 .....	121
5.4.1 地下水补给量 .....	121
5.4.2 地下水排泄量 .....	131
5.4.3 地下水平衡分析 .....	133
5.5 小结 .....	135

**第6章 盐池沙地区域荒漠化成因及预报研究 ..... 137**

6.1 盐池沙地区域荒漠化成因 .....	137
6.1.1 降水量对区域荒漠化指标的影响 .....	138
6.1.2 人为干扰对区域荒漠化指标的影响 .....	141

6.2 盐池沙地区域荒漠化预报模型 .....	143
6.3 盐池沙地区域荒漠化管理策略 .....	144
6.3.1 盐池沙地现阶段区域荒漠化指标 .....	144
6.3.2 盐池沙地区域荒漠化防治策略 .....	146
6.4 小结 .....	151
<b>第7章 结论及讨论 .....</b>	<b>153</b>
7.1 盐池沙地区域荒漠化评价指标 .....	153
7.2 盐池沙地主要植被群落及其水分动态 .....	154
7.3 盐池沙地水资源 .....	157
7.4 盐池沙地区域荒漠化预报与管理 .....	158
<b>附图 .....</b>	<b>161</b>
<b>参考文献 .....</b>	<b>166</b>
<b>后记 .....</b>	<b>176</b>

## **Contents**

<b>Chapter 1</b>	<b>Foreword</b>	1
1.1	The study background and significance	1
1.2	Review of combat and evaluation of desertification	4
1.2.1	Conception of desertification	4
1.2.2	Genesis of desertification	7
1.2.3	Monitoring and evaluating desertification	14
<b>Chapter 2</b>	<b>Background of study area</b>	24
2.1	Natural background of study area	24
2.1.1	Physical geography condition	24
2.1.2	Meteorological condition	25
2.1.3	Topography and geomorphy	26
2.1.4	Soil	27
2.1.5	Hydrologic and geological	28
2.2	Socio-economic background	30
2.2.1	Population and economic condition	30
2.2.2	Land-use condition	30
2.3	Dynamics and present situation of regional desertification of Yanchi sandland	33
2.4	Vegetation distribution of natural grassland in Yanchi sandland	34

Chapter 3 Major plant community and its water-consumption regulation .....	35
3.1 The study review and significance .....	35
3.2 Study content, technological route and method .....	43
3.2.1 Study content .....	43
3.2.2 Study technology .....	44
3.2.3 Study method .....	44
3.3 Major plant phytocoenosis type and their influencing factors .....	50
3.4 Physical and chemical character analyze of the soil of the experimental field .....	56
3.5 Transpiration rate of major plant .....	59
3.5.1 Contrast between different measurement methods of transpiration rate .....	59
3.5.2 Daily variation of transpiration .....	66
3.5.3 Monthly variation of transpiration .....	68
3.5.4 Relationship between transpiration and water surface evaporation .....	70
3.6 Soil water dynamics of major plant community .....	71
3.6.1 Measurement of soil water content and calibration of Hydroprobe Neutron Depth Moisture Gauge .....	71
3.6.2 Soil water dynamics .....	73
3.6.3 Soil water balance analyze of major plant community .....	74
3.7 Summary .....	89

---

Chapter 4 Distribution and characteristic of precipitation in Yanchi sandland .....	92
4.1 Precipitation and its interannual variation .....	92
4.2 Periodic variation regulation of mean precipitation during a period .....	95
4.3 Spatial distribution of mean annual precipitation .....	97
4.4 Summary .....	98
Chapter 5 Water resource and its distribution in Yanchi sandland .....	100
5.1 Study significance and method of water resource in sandland .....	100
5.1.1 Definition and classification of water resource .....	100
5.1.2 Assessment method of water resource ..	103
5.2 Character of water resource in sandland .....	105
5.3 Estimation of groundwater resource in sandland .....	108
5.3.1 Forecast model of run-off .....	113
5.3.2 Establishment of the model .....	114
5.3.3 Test of the model .....	118
5.3.4 Estimation of rainstorm-flood resource in Yanchi sandland .....	119
5.4 Estimation of underground water resource .....	121
5.4.1 Supplement to the underground water ..	121
5.4.2 Drain of the underground water .....	131

5.4.3 Balance analyze of underground water	133
5.5 Summary	135
Chapter 6 Genesis of regional desertification and forecast study in Yanchi sandland	137
6.1 Genesis of regional desertification in Yanchi sandland	137
6.1.1 Effect to the regional desertification pilots caused by precipitation	138
6.1.2 Effect to the regional desertification pilots caused by human disturbance	141
6.2 Forecast model of the regional desertification in Yanchi sandland	143
6.3 Management tragedy of regional desertification in Yanchi sandland	144
6.3.1 Regional desertification pilots at present in Yanchi sandland	144
6.3.2 Combating tragedy of regional desertification pilots in Yanchi sandland	146
6.4 Summary	151
Chapter 7 Conclusion and discussion	153
7.1 Assessment pilots of regional desertification in Yanchi sandland	153
7.2 Major plant community and its soil water dynamics in Yanchi sandland	154
7.3 Water resource in Yanchi sandland	157