论文汇编

项目领导小组

The Impact of Disastrous Climate on the Agricultural

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ABSTRACT

The investigation on the impact of disastrous climate on the agricultural year harvest is reviewed, which is a part of the fourth research task of the major applicable project of Chinese Academy of Sciences, "A Study of Disastrous Climate and its Impact on Agriculture and Water Resources". The main results are as follows:

- 1) The main climatic disasters of wheat in the North of China are chilling damage in prewinter and drought in spring. It is suggested to use temperature of soil and the key period is the third pentad in November. The impact of drought is reduced after the condition of irregation is improved.
- 2) The main disasters Impacting rice yield in the South of China are flooding and waterlogging. The harmful meteorological conditions in this case are excessive rainfall, chilling,less sunshine and small diurnal temperature.

1.Introduction

"The Impact of Disastrous Climate on the Agricultural Year Harvest and Allocation of Water Resources" is the fourth research task of the major applicable project of Chinese Academy of Sciences, "A Study of Disastrous Climate and its Impact on Agriculture and Water Resources" "The impact of disastrous climate on the agricultural year harvest" is the first sub-task of the fourth task. According to the plan of the task the main objects of the research are wheat in the North of China and rice in the South. In addition the forecasting model of crop yield should be also developed based on the analysis of impact of disastrous climate.

In this paper the main results on the impact of disastrous climate on the agricultural year harvest are reviewed.

2. Chilling damage

It is indicated that the main disasters of wheat in Beijing are chilling damage in prewinter and drought in spring. The rest disasters are hot-dry wind during the period of wheat being in the milk and the continuous rain during the period of reaping wheat (Chu, 1995). In this section the chilling damage is discussed.

Based on the data of yearly yield of wheat in Beijing, two categories of year are selected (Zhou et al., 1995). They are:

Lean year 1968 1977 1980 Good year 1966 1976 1984 1990

If the heat supply is short, during the growth period of wheat, chilling will occur and the yield will reduced. In most of previous studies air temperature is used to denote heat supply

ap from soil.

Fig. 1 shows the departure of pentad soil temperature from September to December of previous year for lean year and good year. It is clear that for lean year the temperature of soil is low over a long period of time(see Fig.1(a)). During this period a strong cold wave outbreaks. The lowerest temperature appears in the third pentad in November. In the good year, however, there is not cold wave in general (see Fig.1(b)). In 1989(good year) low temperature appears for only a short term, and the range of temperature decrease is small. Therefore the main climatic—disaster for wheat is the chilling damage in prewinter and the key period is the third pentad in November.

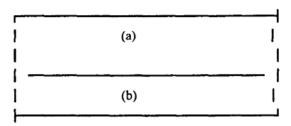


Fig.1 The departure of pentad soil temperature from September to December of previous year for lean year(a) and good year(b) of wheat in Beijing respectively. (After Zhou et. al.,1995)

- P Pentad
- M Month
- S September
- O October
- N November
- D December

Fig.2 Shows the mean departure of peniad soil temperature from September to December of previous year for lean year and good year. The difference of heat supply between lean year and good year is very clear.

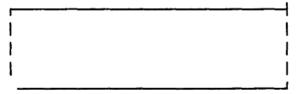


Fig. 2 The mean departure of pentad soil temperature from September to December of previous year for lean year and good year of wheat in Beijing. (After Zhou et. al., 1955) (As in Fig. 1)

- ----Loan year
- ----Good year

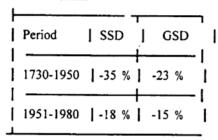
Wang et. al.(1995)also indicated the influence of chilling damege on the yield of wheat in Henan Province. Xie at.al.(1995) discussed the influence of chilling on wheat in Beijing by using minimum temperature of air.

3.Drought

Using a long time series data, which start from year 1730, of rainfall and output of winter wheat

in Northern China since 1730 the impact of climatic disasters on the harvest of wheat is investigated by Gong(1995). The results indicate that drought is the main disaster impacting the harvest of wheat. Table 1 shows the impact of drought on the harvest of wheat. During the period of 1970-1950 serve spring drought induces a 35 % decrease in output and general spring drought does a 23 % decrease. During the period of 1951-1990 the decreases are 18 % and 15 % for serve and general spring drought respectively. During first period(1970-1950) there is no irregation basically and the irregation has been developed greatly and 70 % of land is irregated during the second period(1951-1990). Therefore table 1 shows that impact of drought on the output of winter wheat in Northern China is less during the second period when most land is irregated.

Table 1 The impact of drought on the harvest of winter wheat in the North China



SSD: strong spring drought GSD: general spring drought

The decrease of output of winter wheat impacted serve spring by drought and generaal spring drought are shown in Fig.3 .A more than 15 % decrease in output of wheat in North of Huanghe River and over Central and North Shandong province and a more than 10 % over Henan province and rest part of Shandong province are induced in the case of serve drought. And in case of general spring drought a more than 10 % decrease of output over Hebei Plain and 10 % decrease over Henan and Shandong province are induced.



Fig.3 Percent decrease of output of winter wheat in Northern China impacted by serve spring drought(a) and general spring drought(b). (After Gong, 1995)

4.Flooding and waterlogging

The percent climatic output of rice Pc in Dongting Lake Plain is gotten by using the following expression Pc=Yc Yt x 100 %

where Ye is climatic output and is tendency of output. The relation between the and Yt is given by

Yc=Y-Yt (2)

where Y is total output (Ye and Zhao, 1995)

Fig.4 shows the relation between percent climatic output Pc and total rainfall during the growth period of rice over Tongting Lake Plain in Hunan province. It can be seen that during the period of 1951-1962 plentiful rainfall induces increase of output in 9 out of 12 years and during the period of 1963-1990 plentiful rainfall induces decrease of output in 27 out of 28 years.

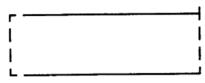


Fig. 4 The relation between percent output Pc and total rainfall during the growth period of rice over Tongting Lake Plain in Hunan Province (R4-10).(After Ye et.al., 1995)

Fig.5 is a scattering figure for percent output and cubic root of rainfall during the period of 1963-1990. It is very clear that plentiful rainfall induces decrease of output and deficient rainfall induces increase of output.

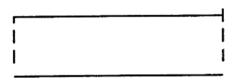


Fig.5 Scattering figure for percent output Pc and cubic root of rainfall(DR1/3) over Tongting Lake Plain in Hunan province during the period of 1963-1990. (After Ye et.al., 1995)

Why are the relations between output and rainfall during the periods of 1951-1962 and 1963-1990 different?

The irregation system has been not finished until the beginning of 1960s'. Before that time drought induced decrease of output certainly. Since 1960s' land has been watered if drought occurs. Then output of rice increases. However land will be flooded in the case of plentiful rainfall. The harmful meteorological conditions in this case are excessive rainfall, chilling, less sunshine and small diurnal range of air temperature.

5 Conclusion

The main results on the impact of climatic disasters on the agricultural year narvest are as follows:

- 1) The main climatic disasters of wheat in North China are chilling damege in prewinter and drought in spring. It is suggested to use temperature of soil to denote chilling. And the key period is third pentad in November. The impact of drought is reduced when the condition of irregation is improved.
- 2) Flooding and waterlogging is the main disaster of rice in the South of China if the irregation system has been established basically in the region. The harmful meteorological conditions in this case are excessive rainfall, chilling, less

sunshine and small range of air temperature.

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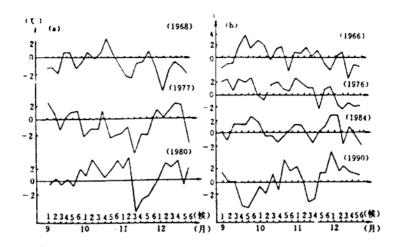


Fig. 1 The departure of pentad soil temperature from September to December of previous year for lean year(a) and good year(b) of wheat in Beijing respectively. (After Zhou et. al., 1995)

P - Pentad

M - Month

S - September

0 - October

N - November

D - December

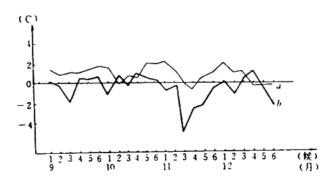


Fig. 2 The mean departure of pentad soil temperature from September to December of previous year for lean year and good year of wheat in Beijing. (After Zhou et. al., 1955) (As in Fig. 1)

----Loan year

---Good year

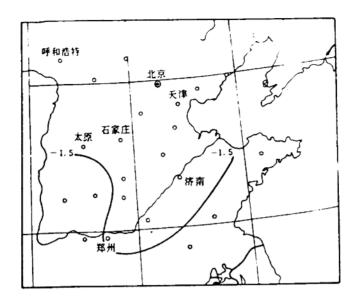


图 9 重春旱年份冬小麦减产成数

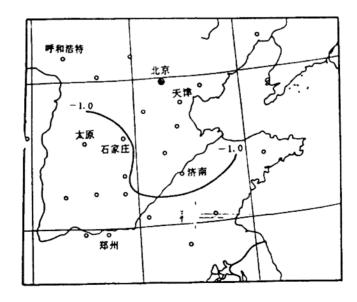


Fig. 3 Percent decrease of output of winter wheat in Northern China impacted serve spring drought(a) and general spring drought(b). (After Gong, 1995)

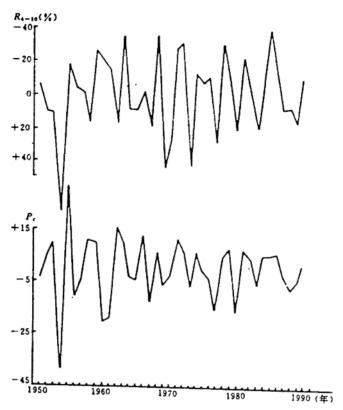


Fig. 4 The relation between percent output Pc and total rainfall during the growth period of rice over Tongting Lake Plain in Hunan Province (R_{4-10}) . (After Ye et.al., 1995)

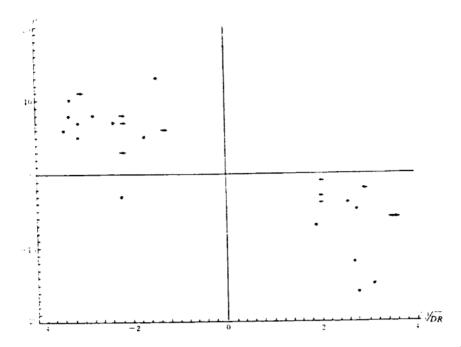


Fig. 5 Scattering figure for percent output Pc and cubic root of rainfall (DR 1/3) over Tongting Lake Plain in Hunan province during the period of 1963-1990. (After Ye et. al., 1995)

唐乃亥流量年变程分型与地温场的相关分析¹

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摘 要

水库来水量是进行水库调度的重要参考依据之一。本文将唐乃亥 1956—1994 年的流量年变程分为丰、平、枯和前枯后丰(平)、前丰(平)后枯五种类型,再将黄河上游主产流区的春、夏季(3—5 月为春季,6—8 月为夏季)平均 3.2 米地温距平场分为暖涡、暖涡偏东、暖涡偏西、暖涡减弱消失、均温场和冷涡六种类型。发现地温场型与流量年变程分型之间有很好的相关,据此可对唐乃亥水库年流量进行初步定性预报。

关键词: 水库流量 地温场 地震

一、流量的年变程分型

从唐乃亥 1956—1994 年总径流量的时间序列(图 1)知,唐乃亥年径流量变率很大,极不稳定,在 39 年的资料中有 10 年枯水年(流量距平百分率小于-20%,下同)和 8 年丰水年(流量距平百分率大于 20%,下同),其丰枯数量相差也比较大,如最丰年达+57%(1989 年),最枯年达-36%(1956 年)。丰枯年转换最快的是由 1988 年的-21%到 1989 年的+57%,再到 1990 年的-19%。短短三年间,变化如此剧烈,给预报带来了很大困难。

图 1、唐乃亥年总径流量距平百分率演变曲线

表 1:	1956-1994	年径流	層年♬	9分配表

月份	1	2 .	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
平均流量 m³/s	173	171	224	365	583	909	1355	1118	1291	1013	490	229
占全年%	2.18	2.16	2.83	4.61	7.36	11.48	17.11	14.12	16.30	12.81	6.19	2.89

① 本文得到中科院重大应用项目KY85-10-04课题的资助

再从唐乃亥 1956—1994 年的径流量年内分配情况(表)看 每年、月到 10 月为夏汛期,6 个月的总人库流量占全年的将近 80%。而 12—3 月的枯水期总流量只占全年的 10%左右,为了预投方便。我们把 5—10 月的夏汛期分为 5—7 月的前汛期和 8—10 月的后汛期两个阶段,依据经验将其分为丰水。平水 枯水 前丰 (平) 后枯的前枯后丰 (平) 五种类型。它们对应的年份分别是:

- ① 丰型: 1967. 68、75、76、81、82、83、89年、共8年
- ②丰 (平) →枯型: 1962. 65、72、77. 84、86、87. 90、93. 94年、共10年
- ③平型: 1958、61、64、73、80、92年、共6年
- ④枯→丰(平)型: 1963、66、71、78、79、85年、共6年
- ⑤枯型: 1956、57、59、60、69、70、74、88、91 年、共9年

二、地温场分型

根据主产流区(大致是 99°一103°E、32°一36°N)春季和夏季的 $T'_{3.2}$ 场及其变化趋势,可将地温场分成如下 6 种型:

- ① 暖涡型: 从春到夏主产流区一直维持高地温、在 T′₃₂ 图上至少可以划出一条 闭合高值线(每隔 0.5℃分析一条等值线)。
 - ② 暖涡消失型:春季暖涡仍明显,但夏季消失,变成了低地温区。
- ③ 暖涡偏东型: 在 T'_{3.2} 图上有一暖涡紧紧位于主产流区之东边(一般是 103° —106°E的范围内).
 - ④ 暖涡偏西型: T'32图上有一暖涡紧紧位于主产流区之西边。
- ⑤ 均温场型: 主产流区的 T′_{3.2} 在 0℃左右,且地温的水平梯度很小;有时主产流区位于 T′_{3.2} 的鞍型场中心附近,亦归于该型。
- ⑥ 冷涡型: 从春到夏主产流区为低地温中心控制,在 T'_{3.2} 图上至少可分析出一条闭合低值线。

根据 39 年逐季的地温距平分布图, 分型结果如下:

暖涡型, 计有 1961、64、67、68、75、76、81、82、83、89 年, 共 10 年。

暖涡消失型, 计有 1977、86、90、93、94年, 共5年。

暖涡偏东型, 计有 1963、66、71、78、79 年, 共 5 年。

暖涡偏西型, 计有 1972、84年, 共2年.

均温场型, 计有 1958、60、62、65、73、80、85、88、92 年, 共 9 年.

冷涡型, 计有 1956、57、59、69、70、74、87、91 年, 共8年。

将地温场型与年流量型作成联列表 (表 2) 如下:

地温型 要误 署涡消失 浸涡偏东 浸涡偏西 均温场 冷涡 67, 68, 75, 76 81, 82, 83, 89 77, 86, 90 62, 65 72, 84 87 丰(平)→枯 93, 94 58, 73 61 7 80, 92 64 63, 66, 71 枯→丰(平) 85 78. 79 56, 57, 59, 69

表 2. 地温场型与流量演变型联列表

由表 2 可得以下结论:

枯

1)除了均温场型之外,其余各型与流量型对应很好。如暖涡型对应丰水或平水,其中又以丰水居多 (8/10),平水比例小 (2/10),冷涡型总与枯水型相对应 (7/8).

60, 88

70, 74, 91

- 2) 暖涡消失型与暖涡偏西型对流量演变的影响几乎相同,都是由丰(或平)变枯;而暖涡偏东型则刚好相反,它使流量由枯变丰(或平).这主要是由于地温中心与降水中心不严格相合,降水中心应该偏在地温中心的下风方的缘故.
- 3) 均温型,流量变化较为复杂,主要是在平枯之间变化,只有一年(1985年) 由前枯转变为后丰。

三、最丰年(1989年)和最枯年(1956年)的地温场特征

1989 年是自 1956 年唐乃亥水库有记录以来最丰水的一年,流量距平百分率达到57%,年平均流量为 1033m³/s.其中贡献最大的是 6 月,流量距平百分率为+159%,是 39 年来 6 月份最高值,比位于第二位的 1982 年 6 月 1560m³/s 多780m³/s.

1989年4月巴塘发生6.7级强震,自5月开始唐乃亥的流量猛增,由4月的正距平2%到5月的50%,6月的159%、7月和8月的73%、9月的43%,流量正距平一直维持到90年3月长达13个月,致使1989年的年流量为自1956年以来最丰。这与文献[1]中黄河的年径流量与当年的地震场关系密切、地震活动带往往就是高地温区,而高地温区又与多雨区相连的观点是一致的。与地震和强降水中心相匹配的高地温中心于1989年春自黄河上游主产流区形成、维持了3个季度,其位置基本稳定,至1990年冬才开始减弱消失。图2和图3分别为1989年春、夏季降水距平百分率图,图4和图5为1989年春、夏季下732分布图。可见多雨中心位于高地温中心的北

方. 根据上述地温场分型,它应归于暖涡型,对应丰水。

图 2、1989 年春季降水距平百分率

图 3、1989 年夏季降水距平百分率

图 4、1989 年春季 T'3,

图 5、1989 年夏季 T'3,

水量最枯年是 1956 年. 从 1956 年春季开始,我们逐季追查主产流区 T'32 的演变(图略),黄河上游主产流区一直被低地温中心所占据,稳定维持到 1958 年春季减弱,夏季消失,低地温中心维持长达 8 个季度,致使 1956、1957 年的 T'32 地温场分型均属冷涡型,对应唐乃亥流量偏枯.从地震场分析,1956 年 7 月缅甸北部发生一次 7.0 级强震,唐乃亥流量从 8 月起明显减少,这次流量负距平维持长达 28 个月,使 1956—1960 年成为一个较明显的枯水段。

1988、1989、1990 年是流量变化最剧烈的 3 年,我们看看与之相应的地温场的变化情况,1988 年主产流区的地温场为均温场型, $T'_{3,2}$ 在 0℃左右,到 1989 年主产流区的地温场变为暖涡型,致使 1989 年丰水,其后主产流区地温变化为暖涡消失型,使 1990 年枯水。

根据我们的预报经验,南北地震带 (95°—105°E) 以 35°N 和 29°N 为界,分为北、中、南三段。这三段的地震情况与唐乃亥流量有十分密切的关系,如中段有强震 (7.0级以上)则唐乃亥将丰水,如北段或南段有强震,则唐乃亥流量偏枯。1988年南段有一个 7.5级地震 (唐乃亥枯水),1989年在中段的巴塘 (30°00′N,99°06′E)有一个 6.7级地震,而北段或南段均没有强震 (唐乃亥丰水),1990年在北段又发生一个 6.9级地震 (唐乃亥枯水),看来唐乃亥流量在丰枯之间的频繁跳跃与南北地震带的中强震快速迁移有关系。

四、唐乃亥年流量初步预报方法

从以上分析可以归纳出唐乃亥年流量的初步预报方法如下:

- 1. 由于唐乃亥流量 12 月至 3 月的退水期持续性很好,当年 11 月为流量正(负)距平,则一直维持到来年 3 月份仍为流量正(负)距平的概率为 89.7%,故可以根据上年 11 月的流量距平预报整个退水期的来水量。
 - 2. 4月份的来水量主要决定于上游冰雪融化补给,可根据冬季上游积雪量多少及

- 4月份气温的高低来确定来水量。
- 3. 根据地热涡的维持季数的统计,T'_{3.2} 图上的地热涡以维持 3-5 季的个例最多,且地热涡的始现季以冬季为最多^[2],我们可以根据冬春季 T'_{3.2} 地温场的演变,同时参考其余各层的地温距平场,推知当年夏季 T'_{3.2} 场的分布,定出地温场的类型,再根据流量年变程分型与地温场分型的相关做预报。其主要经验有以下几条:
- ①如主产流区从春到夏一直为暖涡所控制,则来水量为丰或平,前期为丰则丰,前期为平水则后期亦为平水。
 - ②如主产流区从春到夏暖涡是逐渐减弱消失的,则预报为由丰(或平)转枯。
 - ③若主产流区西侧有暖涡存在,则前汛期为枯,后汛期为丰(或平)。
 - ④若主产流区东侧有暖涡,则应预报为前汛期丰(或平),后汛期转枯。
- ⑤若主产流区为均温场时,情况有点复杂,不管其前汛期为丰、平或枯,后汛期基本上总是在枯到平的范围内。在历年资料中只有 1985 年例外,前段为枯,后段为丰。
 - ⑥若主产流区一直是冷涡区,则十有八九来水量为枯。

根据以上步骤及南北地震带的地震实况,可做出唐乃亥来水量丰、平、枯的定性 预报,为水库调度提供依据,

1995 年 4 月我们根据冬季的地温场预报本年为水量偏枯年,但 5 月初得到马尔康 3.2m 地温距平为+1.0℃,误认为是藏东南地热涡已快速北上的标志,故订正预报为流量偏丰。但马尔康的高地温仅维持了一个月很快又变为低地温区,致使订正预报失败、对此我们将专文总结。

致谢, 本文是在汤懋苍教授指导下完成的, 特此致谢。

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葛州坝、唐乃亥径流量的时变特征分析旨

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提 要:本文利用葛州坝、唐乃亥的月平均径流量资料分析了长江、黄河的径流量时变特征。结果表明:葛州坝和唐乃亥的径流量存在明显的丰。枯交替的周期性变化、但葛州坝、唐乃亥的周期性变化各有所不同。唐乃亥径流量存在 7.4 年和 18.5 年的显著周期,而葛州坝径流量存在 15.14 年和 7.07 年的显著周期;唐乃亥径流量的持续(距平符号不变)时间较葛州坝径流量的持续时间长,而葛州坝径流量月变率比唐乃亥的月变率小;葛州坝的多年月平均值呈单峰型,而唐乃亥径流量的多年月平均值呈双峰型。这种双峰型与西太平洋副热带高压的活动密切相关。最后,通过分析唐乃亥径流量与前期地温场的关系发现。丰水段与前期高地温对应,枯水段和前期低地温对应。

关键词: 周期; 径流量; 时间变化。

中图法分类号: P339

1 引 言

近年来、由于气候异常的影响、长江、黄河的水涝灾害直接威胁着国民经济的发展和人民生命财产的安全、治理长江、黄河迫在眉睫、减小旱涝灾害的途径之一就是对其径流量作出准确的预测。但目前仍没有一套成熟的预测方法、这是因为径流量除自身的演变规律外、还与流域内的气候因子存在密不可分且复杂的关系,由于长期天气预报的困难、更加限制了径流量预报的准确性。因此,分析径流量自身演变规律及其与气候因子的关系十分必要。汤懋苍等[1]的研究表明、江(长江)、河(黄河)的年径流量与当年的地震场关系密切、并认为江河的丰枯也与地震场的位置及其强度有关。杨可非[2]分析了黄河上游的降水和径流特征、结果表明:黄河上游的雨季在中国出现最早而结束得最迟、降水的变率小、径流的变差与偏差也小。

以上的工作从不同角度分析了径流特征及地震场和年径流量的关系,文献[1]主要讨论了径流年际间的丰枯变化与地震的关系,文献[2]仅讨论了黄河上游径流的特征及其与产流区降水的关系,作者认为要做好径流量的预测,有必要对径流量的逐月分布规律及其与产流区气候因子的关系做进一步的分析。基于这个事实,本文利用统计方法着重分析了葛州坝。唐乃亥径流量的时间变化特征,它与气候因子的关系将另作分析。

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2 径流量的年际变化特征

图 1 为唐乃亥多年(1956—1992 年)和葛州坝多年(1882—1987 年)月平均径流量逐月

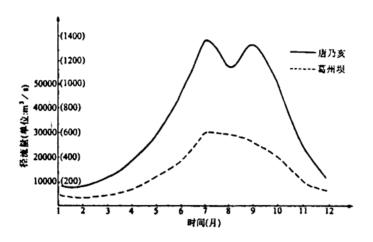


图 1 葛州坝、唐乃亥多年月平均径流量逐月变化 括号中的坐标值为唐乃亥的径流量坐标

Fig. 1 The month by month variations of multi-years mean flow-off at Tang Naihai and Ge Zhouba(the numbers in brackets are the flow-off coordinate at Tang Naihai).

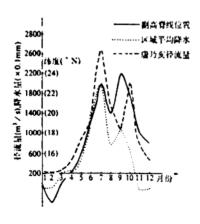


图 2 1983 年西太平洋副高脊线的位置、 区域降水平均、唐乃亥径流量逐月变化 Fig. 2 The month by month variations of ridge line position of subtropical high. regional mean precipitation and the flowoff at Tang Naihai.

变化曲线。由图1可看出,葛州坝径流量的 枯水期在 1-3 月, 其中月平均最小径流量 出现在2月、丰水期在7-9月、其中月平 均最大径流量在7月,径流量的逐月变化呈 单峰型;唐乃亥月平均径流量变化有一显著 特点是汛期(4-10月)的流量呈双峰型,其 中一个在7月,另一个在9月,与葛州坝径 流量相似, 枯水期为前一年的 12 月到当年 的 3 月, 月平均最小径流量在 2 月, 最大在 7月. 唐乃亥径流量呈双峰型的原因是什 么? 为了探讨这个问题, 我们分析了 1983 年西太平洋副热带高压、流域的降水、流量 的变化及其关系(见图 2)。结果表明、西太 平洋副高脊线的位置,区域(甘孜、马尔 康、松潘、中心站、外斯、久治、斑玛、石 集、色达 9 站平均)平均降水。流量变化均 呈双峰型。众所周知、副热带高压位置生