

中国沙漠治理图片集

CHINA TAMES HER DESERTS

A Photographic Record

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中国科学院兰州冰川冻土沙漠研究所沙漠研究室

Desert Department, Institute of Glaciology,
Cryopedology and Desert Research,
Academia Sinica

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毛主席语录

人们为着要在自然界里得到自由，就要用自然科学来了解自然，克服自然和改造自然，从自然里得到自由。

中国应当对于人类有较大的贡献。

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

For the purpose of attaining freedom in the world of nature, man must use natural science to understand, conquer and change nature and thus attain freedom from nature.

China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity.

前 言

我国沙漠面积(包括戈壁及干草原地带的沙地)有 109 万平方公里,占全国陆地总面积的 11.4%。解放前,沙区人民长期遭受帝国主义、封建主义和官僚资本主义的压迫和剥削,自然资源受到破坏和掠夺,造成严重风沙危害,沙区人民过着“沙进人退”的悲惨生活。中华人民共和国成立以来,在中国共产党和伟大领袖毛主席的领导下,在毛主席革命路线的指引下,沙区各族人民走上了社会主义道路,开展了**农业学大寨**的群众运动,自力更生,艰苦奋斗,实行因害设防、因地制宜、全面规划、综合治理的方针,科技人员和广大人民群众相结合,采取了一系列向风沙危害作斗争的措施,取得了初步的经验,建立了一些治理沙漠的基地,促进了农牧业生产的发展,为大规模治理沙漠做出了良好的开端。《中国沙漠治理图片集》就是我国沙区各族人民改造利用沙漠的真实写照。

我国沙漠治理的这些成就,雄辩地说明了我们伟大领袖和导师毛主席教导的“**社会主义不仅从旧社会解放了劳动者和生产资料,也解放了旧社会所无法利用的广大的自然界**”和“**人民,只有人民,才是创造世界历史的动力**”的伟大真理。目前,沙区各族人民在以英明领袖华主席为首的党中央的领导下,高举毛主席的伟大旗帜,沿着毛主席的无产阶级革命路线,正在向治理沙漠的深度和广度进军,争取为社会主义革命和社会主义建设作出更大的贡献。

FOREWORD

The sandy deserts (including the sandy lands in the steppe zone) and the gobi (gravel deserts) cover an area of about 1,090,000 sq km in China, occupying 11.4% of China's total land area. Before liberation in 1949, the Chinese people of various nationalities living in the desert areas led a very wretched life. They were oppressed and exploited by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, and the area's natural resources were wantonly wasted and ruthlessly plundered. They were forced to retreat before the advancing wind-driven sands. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, they have, however, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao and guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, taken the socialist road and launched the mass movement of **In agriculture, learn from Tachai**. Based on the policy of self-reliance and arduous struggle, they have worked out the principle of handling the menacing desert sands in the light of specific local conditions. This is guided by an overall plan entailing comprehensive measures in which scientific and technical personnel work together with the broad masses. Some preliminary results have been gained, some bases for combating with the moving sands have been set up and agricultural and pastoral production have been boosted. This provides a good start for the taming of the deserts on a larger scale.

The album *China Tames Her Deserts* is a brief true record of the efforts by the people of various nationalities in China's desert areas to harness, transform and utilize the deserts.

These achievements eloquently bear out the great truth expounded by our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao that **"Socialism has freed not only the labouring people and the means of production from the old society, but also the vast realm of nature which could not be made use of in the old society"** and **"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history"**. At present, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua, the people of various nationalities in the desert areas, while holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao and adhering closely to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, are engaged in a great campaign against the deserts and strive to make a greater contribution towards socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Editor

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(2) Shelterbelt nets planted inside oases to protect farmlands and to fix scattered sand dunes.

(B) In Desert Steppe and Steppe Zones

(1) Stabilization of active sand dunes.

(2) Construction of “kulum” (enclosed fodder bases)

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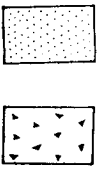
V Creating New Oases in the Deserts

I. 中国沙漠的自然特征

中国沙漠主要分布在西北、华北地区,东北地区也有一小部分,在荒漠地带以流动沙丘为主,在荒漠草原及干草原地带以半固定沙丘和固定沙丘为主。

I. Physical Features of Deserts in China

Deserts in China are mainly distributed in the northwest and north China, a few are found in the northeast. In the desert zone there are predominantly active dunes; in the desert steppe and steppe zone, semi-fixed and fixed dunes.



沙漠
Sand
desert

戈壁
Gravel
desert
(gobi)

- 1. 塔克拉玛干沙漠
Taklamakan Desert
- 2. 古尔班通古特沙漠
Kurbantungut Desert
- 3. 库姆塔格沙漠
Kumtag Desert

- 4. 柴达木盆地的沙漠
Desert in the Tsaidam Basin
- 5. 巴丹吉林沙漠
Batankirin Desert
- 6. 腾格里沙漠
Tengri Desert

- 7. 乌兰布和沙漠
Ulanbuho Desert
- 8. 库布齐沙漠
Kobuzn Desert
- 9. 毛乌素沙漠
Maowusu Sandy Land

- 10. 浑善达格沙地
Orzindag Sandy Land
- 11. 科尔沁沙地
Korchin Sandy Land
- 12. 呼伦贝尔沙地
Hulunbir Sandy Land



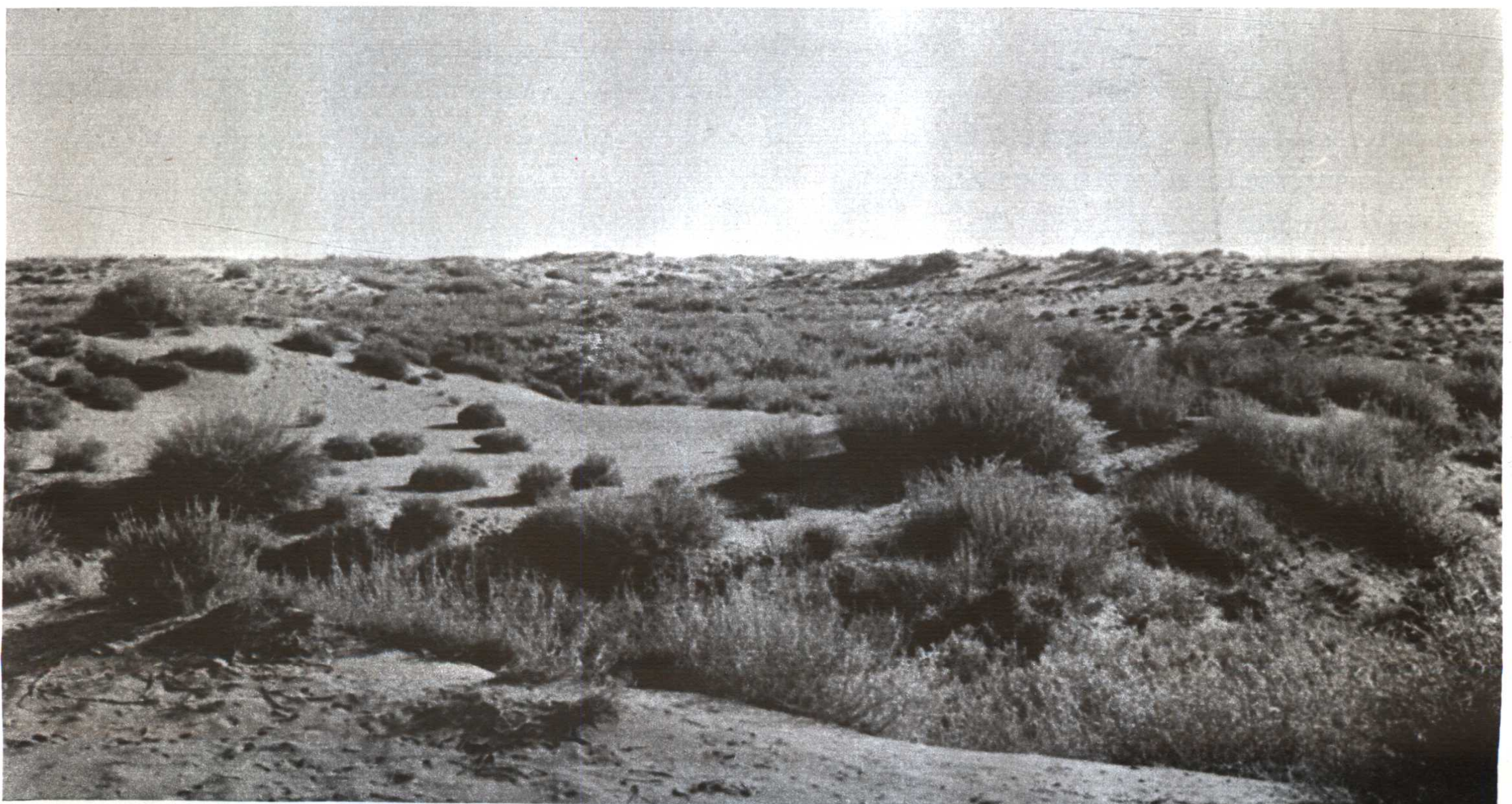
流动沙丘。

Active dunes



半固定沙丘。

Semi-fixed dunes.



固定沙丘。

Fixed dunes.



戈壁主要分布在东经 106 度以西的荒漠地带,一种为剥蚀戈壁,另一种为山前洪积冲积的堆积戈壁。图为天山南麓的堆积戈壁。

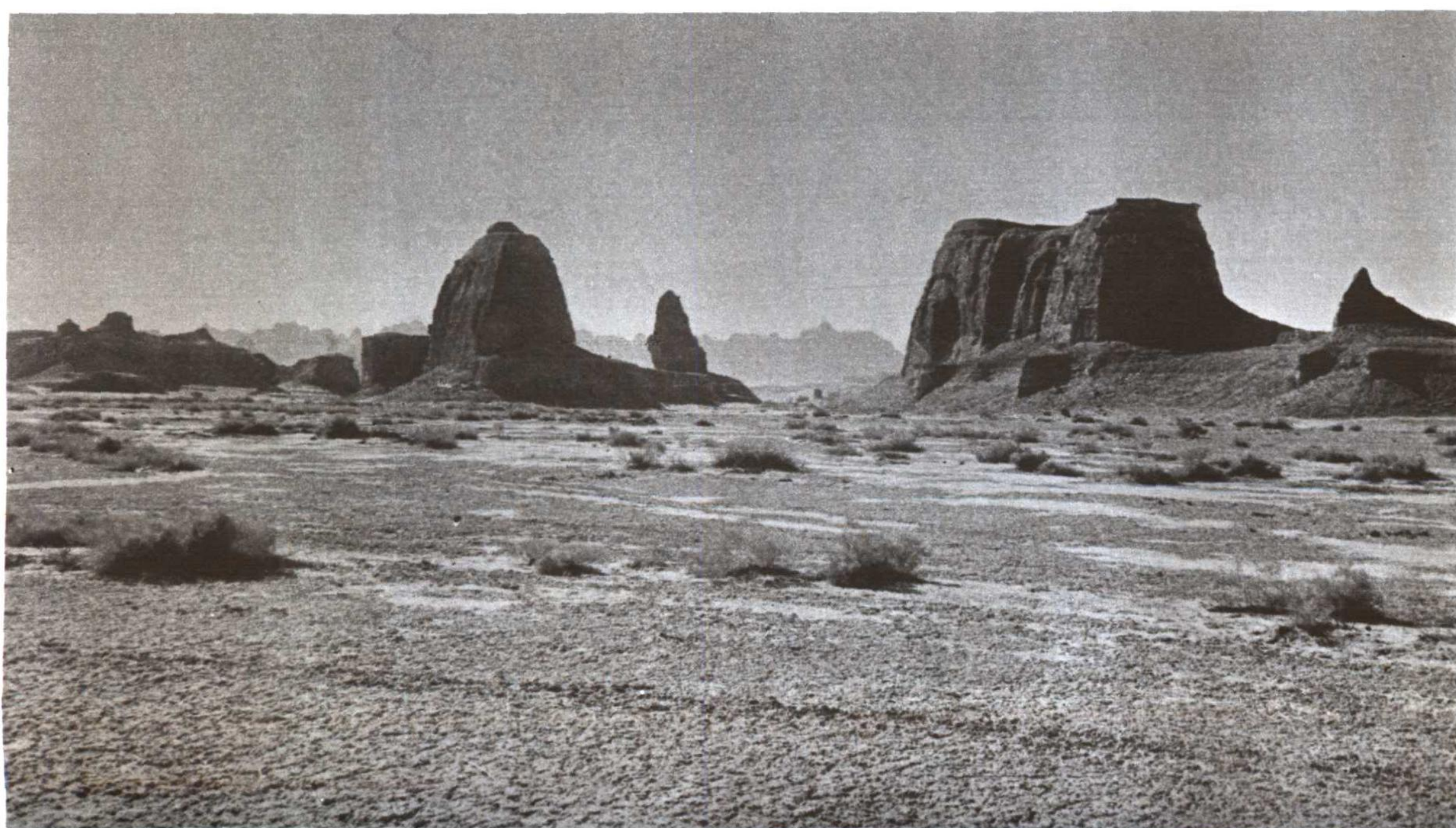
The gravel deserts (gobi) are mainly distributed west of 106° E in the desert zone. Part of them are the end-products of denudation, part of them are depositional.

View of the depositional gravel desert (gobi) on the southern foot slope of the Tianshan.



沙漠地区的
风蚀地貌，系风
力吹蚀作用而
成。风蚀凹地和
风蚀丘相间的地
貌，是最普遍的
一种。

Wind-eroded
landform in the
desert is the result
of deflation. Inter-
woven of wind-
eroded depressions
and wind-eroded
hills are the most
common geomor-
phic features.



在流水侵蚀的基础
上，经风力吹蚀作用而
成状似古城断垣残壁
的地形，称为“风城”。

The citadel-like land-
form is the result of
water erosion followed by
wind deflation.



岩石受风力吹蚀作用形成了很多风蚀穴，称为风蚀蜂窝石。

Pitted, wind-eroded rocks are aptly termed "honeycombs".



风蚀蘑菇——风力吹蚀软硬不同的岩石而成。

A rock mushroom, the result of wind erosion at rocks of varying hardness.



风蚀蘑菇的另一种形态。

Another example of a rock mushroom.



风力吹蚀残余的风蚀柱。

Wind-eroded pillar.