

地理资源所在黑河下游生态水文过程研究中取得进展

文章来源：地理科学与资源研究所

发布时间：2014-04-22

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地下水是干旱区地下水依赖型生态系统 (Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems) 维持的根本，其中浅层地下水位的动态、地表水/地下水之间的转换过程，以及生态植被与地下水环境之间的关系研究是干旱区生态系统保护的基础。

近期，中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所于静洁研究团队通过在我国黑河流域下游额济纳地区开展地表水/地下水动态监测、降水-地表水-地下水水化学与同位素分析，以及植被生态变化的野外调查与监测，构建了额济纳盆地地下水流系统的循环模式。他们提出了额济纳三角洲地表水/地下水相互转化的典型模式，量化了额济纳河流渗漏补给地下水的参数，并获取了生态植被空间格局与地下水环境之间的统计关系。

相关研究成果先后发表于水文学及生态水文学国际期刊 *Journal of Hydrology*、*Hydrological Processes*、*Ecohydrology*、*Environmental Earth Sciences* 和 *Marine and Freshwater Research*。

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