

[1]孙桂丽,陈亚宁,李卫红,等.新疆极端水文事件的时空分布特征[J].自然灾害学报,2012,03:119-125.

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Title: Spatiotemporal distribution characteristics of extreme hydrological events in Xinjiang

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关键词: 新疆; 极端水文事件; 集中度; 集中指数; 时空分布

Keywords: Xinjiang; extreme hydrological events; concentration degree; concentration index; spatiotemporal distribution

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摘要: 利用1901-2010年的资料,采用传统统计方法及通过衡量极端水文事件的集中度、集中指数,分析了新疆极端水文事件的空间分布特征和时间变化规律。结果表明:新疆极端水文事件在空间分布上主要集中在伊犁和阿克苏地区,吐鲁番、和田为少灾区;时间上主要发生在夏半年,而冬半年相对较少,但北疆的阿勒泰地区冬半年较多;吐鲁番地区年内分布非常集中,乌鲁木齐、奎屯·石河子、阿克苏地区次之,阿勒泰地区集中度最小。

Abstract: Based on the data of extreme hydrological events from 1901 to 2010, the spatiotemporal distribution and the change trend were

studied with traditional statistic method and by weighting up extreme hydrological events using the concentration degree and concentration index. The results indicate that extreme hydrological events concentrate mainly in Lii and Aksu, while the frequency is very low in Turpan and Hotan. The extreme events happen mainly in the summer half year, and relatively less in winter. But extreme events occur more in winter in Altay of north Xinjiang. Annual distribution is most concentrated in Turpan and secondly concentrated in Urumqi, Kuitun-Shihezi and Aksu. Concentration degree is smallest in Altay. The frequency of extreme hydrological events exhibits an obvious increasing trend from the 19th to 21th century.

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