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Title: A retrospective study of the 2008 huge disaster by low temperature, snow and ice in South China

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关键词: [低温](#); [冰雪](#); [极端气候事件](#); [防灾能力](#)

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摘要: 2008年伊始,一场历史罕见的低温雨雪冰冻巨灾几乎席卷了南方20个省区.大面积受灾特别是林区严重受损,其恢复至少需10-20年时间.大范围交通中断或堵塞以及断电、缺煤、断水,对当地经济发展和群众生活造成了巨大影响.从历史上看,这样的巨灾似乎是50年或100年才可能发生1次.但从今年全球范围的灾害情况观察,巨灾的发生频度、强度都在发生改变,极端气候事件增多.这与全球自然环境的快速新变化(如全球增温)相关.除此之外,从今年我国南方的这次极端气候事件还应吸取更多的教训,要充分认识到我国防灾能力尚不够充分,经济发展与防灾需要尚不适应,应加强防灾与应急预案和救灾物资储备的研究与实施.按地区特点及经济、人口发展的新形势改进防灾救灾的基础准备工作.特别是一旦发生意外巨灾时,必须建立更高层次的权威应急指挥系统,提高救灾和灾害重建的工作效率.

Abstract: In the binning of 2008, a sudden huge disaster caused by low-temperature, snow and ice attacked almost a half of China, involving 20 provinces and regions in the south. In particular a large area of forests was seriously damaged, for which it would take 10-20 years to recover interruption of transportation and shortage of electric power, water and coal in many urban and rural areas posed great impact upon the economy and daily life of people. In view of historical records, such a huge disaster seems to be an event of small probability, with recurrence every 50 to 100 years. Nevertheless, it occurred in a global background that the natural environment has been changing rapidly, especially the average temperature has been steadily risen up, and extreme climate events occur increasingly. Besides, this climate catastrophe in south and the social responses to it should give us more lessons. It must be fully recognized that the capability of disaster

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[本期目录/Table of Contents](#)

[下一篇/Next Article](#)

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prevention of our country is not yet adequate and cannot match the high-speed development of the economy. The research and implementation of emergent schemes and material reservation for relief should be strengthened greatly. Efforts of disaster reduction should be improved based on regional features and new conditions. It is most crucial that as soon as an unexpected natural disaster happens, an authorized emergent direction system of high level must be established to ensure the relief and reconstruction to be proceeded more efficiently.

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