

na. Statistical study found that the number of rockfalls happened in hard and less hard stone is far larger than in weak mud shale and phyllite, but the number of landslides happened in soft rock and extremely soft rock is relatively larger. (6) Different slope structures control the development and the distribution of poor geological phenomena. Study showed that poor geological phenomena mostly happened in horizontal slope, and secondly happened in oblique internal layered slope. In addition, poor geological phenomena happened in mid-steep bank slope are more than in less flatten slope. (7) The types and distribution of poor geological phenomena are some related with slope structure, rock mass structure and its combined features. Study found that if there are steep oblique internal structural surfaces in bedding lithologic slope, landslides easily happened in the slope, and if there are oblique external structural surfaces in Antidumping slope, the slope easily form rockfalls.

Key words: “5.12” Wenchuan earthquake; Geohazards; development and distribute factors

封面照片说明: 喀喇昆仑山区的沙漠

喀喇昆仑山脉位于亚洲大陆腹地, 西北—东南走向, 中国、塔吉克斯坦、巴基斯坦、阿富汗和印度的边界全都辐凑于这一山系之内; 中国境内主要属西藏阿里地区 and 新疆喀什地区。喀喇昆仑山脉是高度仅次于喜马拉雅山脉的世界第二高山脉, 海拔 8 611 m 的世界第二高峰——乔戈里峰是它的最高峰。其土地辽阔, 以荒漠为主, 人口稀少。在我国境内, 该山脉的气候主要是干旱—半干旱大陆性的气候。由于海拔高, 大部分山区终年低温, 冰川发育, 空气稀薄, 太阳辐射强烈, 气温变化巨大, 并常有强风, 因而风蚀作用强烈, 风沙地貌发育。

照片为该山脉南坡西藏阿里北部的沙漠地貌。

(山 水)