

The relief of Hengduan Mountainous Region is undulating, thus the annual precipitation, insolation duration and temperature are undulating in the east-west direction. Precipitation of the south is more than the north and the middle of this region is a relative less precipitation district. The conditions of water and heat between the east and west slopes in the east and west of this region is opposite completely.

The valley or basin in mountains cause that in their bottoms, air is warmer or more thermal and drier, the precipitation less, the insolation duration is more than the slopes of two sides or all round, thus forming the valley climate or basin climate.

The relief as a woodwind instrument which mouth is toward east nearby Yaan, and air current by east caused that rainfall and cloudness are more, and the insolation duration is less.

**Key words** Hengduan Mountainous Region, relief, conditions of water and heat

## 1988 年度喀喇昆仑山-昆仑山综合科学考察圆满完成

在中国科学院、地方和部队有关部门的领导、支持和协助下,中国科学院青藏高原综合科学考察队(简称中科院青藏队)于1988年6—9月在西-中昆仑山地区开展综合科学考察。参加本年度野外考察的人员共65名,分6个行动组,即地质、地层古生物、第四纪地质与地貌、冰川与冻土、生物以及自然地理。

野外考察区域西起新疆叶城新藏公路西侧,东抵青海格尔木青藏公路,以新疆境内的西-中昆仑山北翼地区为主要工作范围。

此次考察地区东西绵延,范围广袤,除塔里木盆地南缘的主干公路外,伸入山区的支线公路很少,不少地方全靠毛驴、骆驼和马匹等畜力驮运。西-中昆仑山区腹地自然条件极为严酷,科考队员要克服高山反应,爬山涉水,还要对付大风雪、冰雹、浓雾以及山洪等带来的许多困难,大家团结协作、艰苦奋斗,观测典型剖面,采集各类标本样品,获取了丰富的数据和资料,对若干重要问题进行了综合分析和论证,各课题均取得不少新进展。

例如,对昆仑山区乌鲁木齐群新生代火山群的综合考察,发现了火山颈型的火山新类型,确定了火山群为多次喷发的产物,初步划分了喷发顺序,认为至少从第三纪以来已有喷发活动。

在阿其格库勒湖北侧海拔4600米山坡的古石灰华沉积中,发现了晚新生代阔叶林树叶化石,据本队植物区系组初步鉴定,至少有樟、朴、栎等5个树种。这一发现对于揭示青藏高原北缘隆起的时代和幅度、环境变迁及植物区系的演化均有重要意义。

目前各课题正抓紧整理各类标本样品和观测数据资料,进行室内分析研究。

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