

# 《保护生态环境行动》

## 图书基本信息

书名：《保护生态环境行动》

13位ISBN编号：9787508513751

10位ISBN编号：7508513754

出版时间：2008-9

出版社：五洲传播出版社

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页数：130

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## 前言

China has a vast area of about 9.6 million squarekilometers and ranks No. 3 , next only to Rus-sia and Canada , in the world. Having complexclimatic , topographic and natural conditions and scarcearable land area , it faces a bigger challenge in environ-mental protection. Since the opening-up and reform in1978 , the government has put great stress on environ-mental protection and engineering. This has resultedin significant improvement to the ecological environ-ment in key regions as also in biodiversity. Numerousrare animals and plants as well as endangered specieshave been brought under protection. China has takena series of measures to protect and improve the livingenvironment in the process of resource exploitation. Inmany parts of the country , beautiful nature with greenhills and blue waters has made a reappearance. At present , Chinas forest cover stands at 175 millionhectares , yielding a coverage rate of 18.21%. With aman-made forest area of one third of the world total , China ranks No.

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## 内容概要

《保护生态环境行动(英文版)》为“国情故事”系列丛书之一，以英文的形式简要介绍了中国保护生态环境所采取的行动。中国地域辽阔，国土总面积约960万平方公里，仅次于俄罗斯和加拿大，居世界第三位。中国气候、地形自然条件复杂，人口众多，土地和其他资源相对稀少，这都增加了生态环境的保护和改善的难度。1978年改革开放以来，中国政府采取了一系列措施，加大生态环境保护与建设力度。一些重要生态系统、重点地区的生态环境得到了有效保护和改善，生物多样性得到有效保护，众多珍稀动植物和濒危物种的生存状况得到极大改观。中国在开采资源时注重环境治理和生态恢复，并采取一系列措施保护和改善人居环境。

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## 书籍目录

Preface Protection & construction of Chinas main ecosystemForest ecosystemGrassland ecosystemWetland ecosystemFarmland ecosystemOasis ecosystem in desertsMarine ecosystemsFreshwater ecosystem Protection of biological diversityBiological diversity in ChinaNatural reserves , zoos and botanical gardensProtection of rare and endangered speciesExotic species control oActive participation in the protection of globalbiodiversity Ecological construction and rehabilitationMine resources restorationEcological rehabilitation along the Qinghai-TibetRailwayEcological protection in water conservancyprojectsDevelopment of ecotourism Energy conservation and emission reductionEnergy conservation and consumption reductionReducing greenhouse gas emissionsDecrease in sulfur dioxide emission and chemicaloxygen demand (COD)New and renewable sources of energy Rural and urban ecological protectionNew socialist countryside constructionUrban ecological construction Green OlympicsCompliance with afforestation indicatorsBetter air quality

## 章节摘录

**Wetland recovery and construction** China began to reform and open-up in the late 1970s and early 1980s. During that period, the wet-lands were damaged seriously because of farming, hydropower stations and tourism development being pursued as short-term economic objectives. After China joined the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands in 1992, the government has made a concerted effort to protect the wetlands. The State Forestry Administration set up the "Commitment Fulfillment Office of Ramsar Convention on Wetlands" which is responsible for the enforcement of wetland protection. In November 2000, the China National Wetlands Conservation Action Plan was promulgated. In August 2003, China undertook a survey of the wetlands resources of the whole country with 3S technologies ( remote sensing, GIS and GPS ). The government decided to conduct such a survey every five years. In February 2004, the State Forestry Administration promulgated the Wetlands Conservation Planning with approval from the State Council.

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## 编辑推荐

《保护生态环境行动(英文版)》是国情故事系列丛书之一，由高吉喜所编著，五洲传播出版社出版发行的。

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