

caused losses in some degrees.

There are debris flow gullies of 51, debris flows on precipitous slopes of 23, collapses and landslides of 27 in the region during 1981—1982.

A debris flow induced by ice-lake burst at the upper reaches of the Paomashan Gully by the south of Kangding County Town in summer of 1776 buried a part of old Kangding County Town. 7.5 magnitude of earthquake in the Xinxing Town of Luding County on 1st Jun. 1786 caused a large collapse of the Mogangling and blocked up the Dadu River for 10 days and then burst to result in a flood catastrophe.

An ice-snow-melt and rain debris flow occurred in the Nanguan Gully on the left bank of the middle reaches in the Yanzi Gully on 26 Jul. 1989. It belongs to a viscous fluid, weight of the unit volume is $2.0t/m^3$ more or less, when it was joining into the Dadu River, the velocity is $9.4m/s$, and its discharge is about $6800m^3/s$, duration is for 2 hours, solid materials washing into the Dadu River are $627 \times 10^4 m^3$, it destroyed a large highway bridge (the Gonghe Bridge with a bridge opening, a length of 40m, clear height of 10m) across the Yanzi Gully and blocked up the Dadu River, and forced main flow line of the Dadu River towards the left bank, the Luding—Shimian Highway was washed out a length of 820m and cutting off the road is more than 9 months.

Frequency occurring of debris flow in the region is a time of decade more or less.

All the departments concerned should notice abovementioned these events and support study of exploration, observation, calculation and prevention to these catastrophic phenomena. In all the large item to be conduction construction, researchers of mountain hazards should participate or provide advisement.

Key words Mt. Gongga, mountain hazards, landslide, debris flow

中国科学院地理界科技青年联合会第三次学术讨论会在成都召开

此次讨论会受中国地理学会委托,由中国科学院、水利部成都山地灾害与环境研究所(后文简称成都山地所)主持,于1991年3月25—29日在成都举行。会议收到文稿摘要60余篇。来自中国科学院各地理研究所和一些高等院校相关学科部门的40余位代表出席了会议。

中国科学院成都分院院长林祥棣教授在贺词中说,这样的会议对于青年人之间的学术交流,对于青年人才的尽快成长,对于解决中国科学院各级领导迫切关注的“人才断层”问题有积极的意义。

大会由14位代表作了发言,主要就我国人地关系现状和对策、今后地理学的发展及地理学研究中的新方法新手段进行了探讨和交流。

与会代表普遍认为,今后我国地理学发展方向应有所调整,不能囿于传统地理学,应明确地将区域优化的设计和管理作为学科的核心对象,以大科学思维模式,构筑相应的学科理论体系;建立和完善地理信息系统是迫在眉睫的任务,它在地理学的研究和应用中具有广阔前景。

会议初步确定下次讨论会在陕西省武功县杨陵镇中国科学院、水利部西北水土保持研究所召开。

3月29日下午会议闭幕。成都山地所有关领导在闭幕式上说:经与会代表的共同努力,讨论会达到了相互交流、相互学习、彼此了解的目的。讨论会对青年人在地理学及其他相关学科领域的进一步合作与交流起到了积极的作用。他希望青年地理工作者应继承老一辈地理工作者的研究经验与成果,掌握现代科学的新技术、新信息,在地理学研究的深度和广度上作出更为积极的努力。

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