

and warm-dry. The statistic result shows that the frequency of drought-waterlog and the cold-warm variation reflected from the reconstructed series basically agrees with that recorded by weather station. This indicates that the reconstructed result better reflects the historical changes of climate in autumn at Tianmu Mountain area. The climatic variation reflected from the reconstruction also better corresponds to the climate change in the past 500 years in China and some history records and as well as the lake sediments of Goulucuo, Qinghai-Xizang Plateau, and the tree ring $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ records in Altay County of Xinjiang Region but the exchange time from cold to warm has some moving which reflects the regional difference of the climate changes. The spectrum analysis shows that in the reconstructed series there is quasi periodicity of 58.82 a, which is coincident with the “moment effect” variation periodicity of the planets and earth coming together as well as there are quasi periodicity of 21.28 years, 13.70 years, 3.23 years, 2.63 years, 2.33 years and 2.07 years, which coincide with the solar radiation variation and solar activity and “quasi two-year tropic barometric oscillation” (QBO). This reflects not only the influence of the change of the solar radiation and ENSO phenomenon on the climatic changes, but also the record ability of the time series of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ in tree rings on the solar radiation change and large-scale ENSO events at Tianmu Mountain area.

Key words: tree-ring; $\delta^{13}\text{C}$; Tianmu Mountain; climatic variation

第五届海峡两岸山地灾害和环境保育学术研讨会与 第六届全国泥石流学术会议即将召开

由中国科学院水利部成都山地灾害与环境研究所、中国水土保持学会主办的“第五届海峡两岸山地灾害和环境保育学术研讨会”和由中国科学院水利部成都山地灾害与环境研究所、昆明市东川区人民政府、中国水土保持学会等主办的“第六届全国泥石流学术会议”，将于 2006 年 7 月 26 日~8 月 3 日同时在云南东川召开。会议论文征集工作已经开始，论文摘要截止时间：2005 年 12 月 31 日，全文截止时间 2006 年 3 月 31 日。会议秘书处联系方式：

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