

浑善达克沙地天然植被蒸散量两种计算方法的比较 Comparison of Evapotranspiration of the Natural Vegetation in the Otindag Sandy Area Using Two Calculation Methods

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关键词: 沙地 天然植被 蒸散量 SWAP模型 双作物系数法

摘要: 以土壤-水分-大气-作物系统模拟模型——SWAP模型和FAO-56分册推荐的最新双作物系数法为基础, 计算浑善达克沙地天然植被蒸散量。结果表明: SWAP模型和最新双作物系数法模拟的蒸散量结果相近, 均可用于模拟蒸散量。SWAP模型能模拟土壤剖面的水分动态。 Using SWAP (soil-water-atmosphere-plant) model and dual crop coefficient approach presented in the FAO irrigation and drainage paper 56 (FAO-56, 1998, crop evapotranspiration, guidelines for computing crop water requirement), the evapotranspiration of the natural vegetation in Otindag Sandy Area was calculated. The main results indicate that SWAP model and dual crop coefficient approach can be used to simulate evapotranspiration. SWAP model can simulate soil profile soil volumetric moisture.

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