

## The Characteristics of the Radiation Budget Over the Keerqin Desert Area in Inner-Mongolia

## MINGXING LIU<sup>1</sup>, HONGSHENG ZHANG<sup>1</sup>, XUHUI CAI<sup>1</sup>, CHEN JIAYI<sup>1</sup>, MINGXU ZHAO<sup>2</sup>, HONGWEI ZHANG<sup>2</sup>, ZHUANG KANG<sup>3</sup> and YING KANG<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Atmospheric Physics, School of Physics, Peking University, Beijing 100871 <sup>2</sup>The Grassland Research Station of Duolun, Inner-Mongolia, Duolun 027300 <sup>3</sup>Center of Agriculture technology Service of Yulin, Shanxi, Yulin 719000

In this paper, the characteristics of the surface radiation components are analyzed by using the data obtained over the moving dune and field area in the Keerqin desert region, Inner-Mongolia in the summer, 2001. The results show that the characteristics of the radiation, such as global solar radiation and long-wave radiation, over the moving dune area are similar to those over the field area. The value of net radiation over the moving dune area is obviously lower than that over the field area. Meanwhile, the value of Albedo and the effective radiation over the moving dune are higher than those over the field respectively. The value of Albedo over the moving dune exceeds that of the Desert station in HEIFE by 10%, and the effective radiation is lower than that of the Desert station.

Keywords: Radiation, Moving Dune, Human Activity, Observational Method