

(4) 就水土保持而言, 林地(沙棘+小叶杨)和沙棘是黄土丘陵沟壑区较理想的两种土地利用方式。

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《Science》评出 2001 年十大科学成就

1. 分子电子学获重大进展, 科学家们开发出了分子电路。
2. 对核糖核酸的研究证明, 它在人体中的功能是多种多样的, 例如, 核糖核酸在基因抑制和酶的活性中所起的作用就大大出乎科学家的意料。
3. 揭开了太阳喷发出的大量中微子丢失之谜。这一发现对目前物理学的标准模型提出了质疑。
4. 人类基因组草图公布。目前, 有 60 多种生物体包括若干种致病微生物, 正成为科学家绘制基因组的对象。
5. 开发出了新的超导材料。
6. 研究人员更多地了解了在发育的神经系统中, 分子信号是如何吸引和排斥生长的神经轴突——神经网络之臂的。
7. 临床治疗上开始使用一种特定的“灵巧炮弹”式药物, 该药物可在人体内自动寻找并摧毁引起癌症的病变细胞。
8. 冷原子仍然是热门话题, 这表明凝聚态物质仍然受到极大的关注。
9. 国际气候变化小组今年正式宣称, 人类活动可能是 20 世纪全球变暖的原因。
10. 从大气和陆地上对美国碳沉积的观测是一致的, 观测表明, 碳沉积占美国产生的二氧化碳排放总量的 1/3。

(供稿: 基础研究快报)