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0094-8276/03/2003 018187\$05.00

$$a^2 - a^2 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad a^2 - a^2 = 0$$

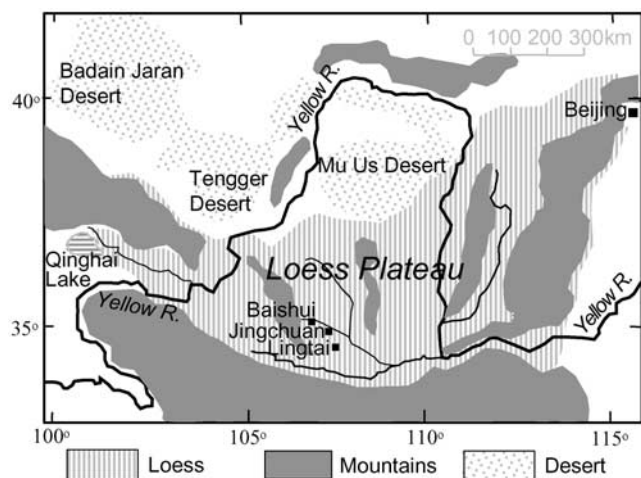


Figure 1. Map of the Loess Plateau region in China, showing the Yellow River, major deserts (Badain Jaran, Tengger, Mu Us), and the Loess Plateau itself. The map includes a scale bar (0-300 km) and a legend for Loess (hatched), Mountains (solid grey), and Desert (dotted). Key locations marked include Baishui, Jingchuan, Lingtai, and Beijing.

3001. The map shows the distribution of loess in the Loess Plateau region. The Yellow River flows through the region, and the major deserts (Badain Jaran, Tengger, Mu Us) are located to the west and north of the plateau. The Loess Plateau is characterized by thick loess deposits, which are shown in hatched areas. The map also shows the locations of Baishui, Jingchuan, and Lingtai, which are important sites for loess research. The scale bar indicates distances up to 300 km. The legend identifies the different land cover types: Loess (hatched), Mountains (solid grey), and Desert (dotted).

### 3. Results

7. The results of the study show that the loess in the Loess Plateau region is composed of fine-grained particles (median grain size  $< 10 \mu\text{m}$ ) and is highly erodible. The loess is deposited in a series of terraces, which are separated by river channels. The loess is also characterized by a high degree of compaction and a low degree of cementation. The results of the study also show that the loess in the Loess Plateau region is highly erodible and is subject to significant erosion. The erosion is caused by a combination of factors, including the high degree of compaction and the low degree of cementation of the loess, as well as the high degree of erosion caused by the Yellow River. The results of the study also show that the loess in the Loess Plateau region is highly erodible and is subject to significant erosion. The erosion is caused by a combination of factors, including the high degree of compaction and the low degree of cementation of the loess, as well as the high degree of erosion caused by the Yellow River.

Figure 2. Map of the Loess Plateau region in China, showing the Yellow River, major deserts (Badain Jaran, Tengger, Mu Us), and the Loess Plateau itself. The map includes a scale bar (0-300 km) and a legend for Loess (hatched), Mountains (solid grey), and Desert (dotted). Key locations marked include Baishui, Jingchuan, Lingtai, and Beijing.

4. The results of the study show that the loess in the Loess Plateau region is composed of fine-grained particles (median grain size  $< 10 \mu\text{m}$ ) and is highly erodible. The loess is deposited in a series of terraces, which are separated by river channels. The loess is also characterized by a high degree of compaction and a low degree of cementation. The results of the study also show that the loess in the Loess Plateau region is highly erodible and is subject to significant erosion. The erosion is caused by a combination of factors, including the high degree of compaction and the low degree of cementation of the loess, as well as the high degree of erosion caused by the Yellow River.

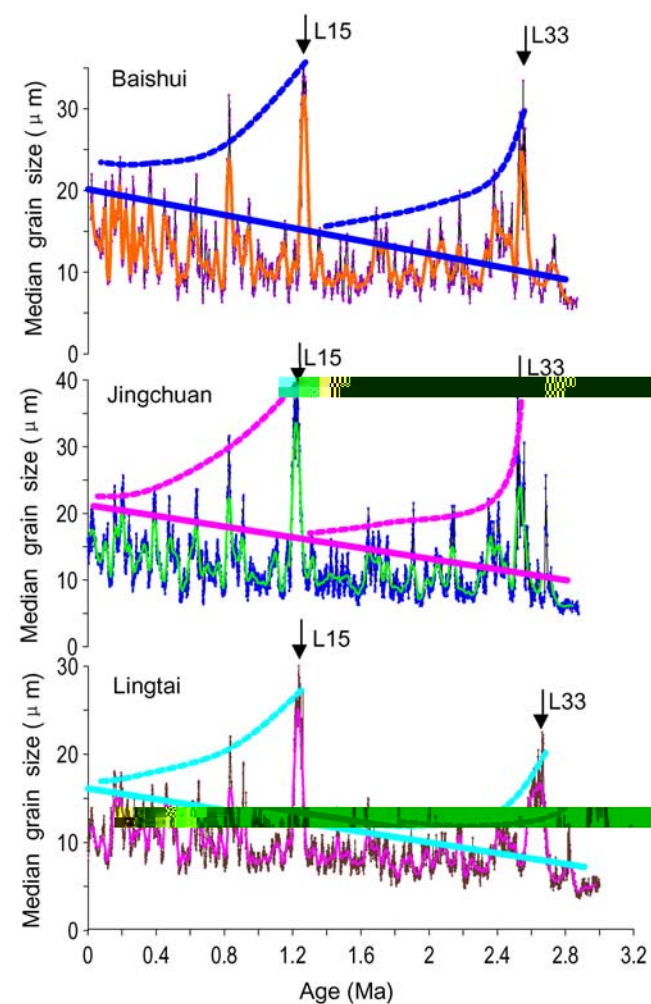


Figure 2. The figure shows three stacked line graphs representing the median grain size (in  $\mu\text{m}$ ) versus age (in Ma) for three different sites: Baishui, Jingchuan, and Lingtai. Each graph has a y-axis ranging from 0 to 30  $\mu\text{m}$  and an x-axis ranging from 0 to 3.2 Ma. The Baishui graph shows a sharp increase in grain size around 1.5 Ma (L15) and 2.5 Ma (L33). The Jingchuan graph shows a similar pattern, with a sharp increase around 1.5 Ma (L15) and 2.5 Ma (L33). The Lingtai graph also shows a sharp increase around 1.5 Ma (L15) and 2.5 Ma (L33). The graphs also show a general trend of decreasing grain size with increasing age.



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