**Data Affecting Sandstorms in Beijing**（data source: China Statistical Yearbook）

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Time** | **Y** | **X1** | **X2** | **X3** | **X4** | **X5** | **X6** |
| 2005 | 10 | 100.44 | 227509.5309 | 0.75 | 52.35 | 34.52 | 7 |
| 2006 | 38 | 100.77 | 253051.2738 | 0.79 | 64.93 | 46.8 | 6.68 |
| 2007 | 11 | 101.08 | 281460.5038 | 0.83 | 50.33 | 37.74 | 5.66 |
| 2008 | 6 | 101.4 | 313059.1441 | 0.87 | 55.85 | 39.6 | 6.18 |
| 2009 | 5 | 101.75 | 348205.2593 | 0.92 | 54.09 | 35.59 | 6.35 |
| 2010 | 16 | 102.16 | 387297.1127 | 0.96 | 45.84 | 32.58 | 5.99 |
| 2011 | 8 | 102.67 | 430777.6792 | 1.01 | 55.58 | 37.32 | 6.25 |
| 2012 | 3 | 103.3 | 479139.6652 | 1.07 | 50.26 | 35.39 | 5.76 |
| 2013 | 8 | 104.3 | 532931.0915 | 1.12 | 52.45 | 35.26 | 5.6 |
| 2014 | 11 | 105.73 | 592761.5034 | 1.18 | 59.29 | 41.03 | 5.49 |
| 2015 | 18 | 107.39 | 659308.8779 | 1.24 | 57.45 | 37.16 | 5.56 |
| 2016 | 11 | 109.05 | 733327.306 | 1.3 | 58.55 | 38.32 | 5.28 |
| 2017 | 9 | 110.5 | 815655.5385 | 1.37 | 56.87 | 38.81 | 5.39 |
| 2018 | 4 | 111.74 | 907226.4894 | 1.56 | 56.65 | 37.29 | 4.41 |
| 2019 | 6 | 112.93 | 1009077.808 | 1.94 | 59.58 | 38.48 | 5.82 |
| 2020 | 4 | 114.05 | 1122363.638 | 2.4 | 57.84 | 40.1 | 5.36 |
| 2021 | 25 | 115.1 | 1248367.693 | 2.84 | 56.35 | 42.13 | 4.58 |

This part is about the data about the impact of the Saihanba ecological model on the surrounding areas, taking the impact on the sandstorm climate in Beijing as an example, from the China Statistical Yearbook, including the annual cumulative value of sandstorms (Y), Saihanba forest volume (X1) , forest coverage area in North China (X2), Saihanba water conservation area (X3), the average high temperature in March in the northern region (X4), the average low temperature in March in the northern region (X5) and march wind speed in northern regions(X6).