

苏南地区典型城镇建设用地扩展的时空分异

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Spatiotemporal differentiation of construction land expansion in a typical town of south Jiangsu Province.

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摘要

选择江苏省常熟市南部的辛庄镇为研究区,采用该区1980、1991、2001和2009年4期高分辨率遥感影像,利用GIS技术,结合现有的建设用地扩展指标构建了综合扩展程度指数模型,定量分析了研究区1980-2009年间3个时段建设用地扩展的总体特征和时空分异特征.结果表明:随着农村城镇化和工业化进程的加快,辛庄镇建设用地显著扩展,1980-2009年间共增加19.24 km²,其中,2001-2009年该区建设用地进入高速扩展期,扩展面积、扩展贡献率和扩展强度均最大.研究区建设用地扩展具有明显的空间分异特征:1980-1991年,新增建设用地主要集中于镇区所在村域,1991年后,辛庄镇建设重心逐渐向工业发达的村庄转移.研究期间,辛庄镇的新增建设用地主要源于水田和旱地,二者共占建设用地总增加面积的88.1%,其余土地类型对建设用地的转入贡献率相对较小.

关键词: 苏南 建设用地 综合扩展程度指数 空间分异

Abstract:

Choosing Xinzhuang Town in south Jiangsu Province as study area, and by using 1980, 1991, 2001, and 2009 high-resolution remote sensing images and GIS spatial analysis technology, an integrated expansion degree index model was established based on the existing indicators of construction land expansion, and the general and spatiotemporal differentiation characteristics of construction land expansion in the Town in three time periods of 1980-2009 were quantitatively analyzed. In 1980-2009, with the acceleration of rural urbanization and industrialization, the area of construction land in the Town increased significantly by 19.24 km², and especially in 2001-2009, the expanded area, expanded contribution rate, and expansion intensity reached the maximum. The construction land expansion had an obvious spatial differentiation characteristic. In 1980-1991, the newly increased construction land mainly concentrated in town area. After 1991, the focus of construction land gradually spread to the villages with developed industries. Most of the increased construction lands were converted from paddy field and dry land, accounting for 88.1% of the total increased area, while the contribution from other land types was relatively small.

Key words: south Jiangsu Province construction land integrated expansion degree index spatial differentiation

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[1] 张学雷,冯婉婉,钟国敏. 豫中褐土耕地土壤性质空间分异及质量评价[J]. 应用生态学报, 2011, 22(01): 121-128.

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