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扎龙自然保护区土地利用变化与生态风险评价

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Title: Land use change and ecological risk assessment of Zhalong Natural Protection Area

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摘要: 以扎龙自然保护区为例,取该区1989,1999和2006年3个时段的遥感影像为基本数据源,利用GIS为数据处理平台,得到了17a中不同时期的土地利用信息.根据不同土地利用方式生态影响的空间分布和梯度变化,利用层次分析法确定不同土地利用类型的生态风险权重,构造了一个综合性生态风险指数.通过对生态风险指数采样结果进行空间插值,获得了扎龙自然保护区区域生态风险的时空动态分布特征.结果表明:扎龙自然保护区的土地利用以沼泽湿地为主,17a来其耕地和盐碱地的面积在持续增大,而沼泽湿地的面积在持续减小;由此而导致扎龙保护区高风险指数区域的面积不断增大,低风险指数区域的面积不断减小,使整个区域的生态风险指数整体增高;从空间分布来看,扎龙自然保护区的生态风险指数呈条带状从区域内部向边缘逐渐增高.

Abstract: In this study, we analyzed the land use information based on TM and CBERS images during three periods of 1989, 1999 and 2006 in Zhalong Natural Protection Area. Then the authors determine the weight values of the ecological risk from different land use

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patterns by analytic hierarchy process and construct integrated ecological risk index of different periods. The system sampling method was used to make it a spatial variable, the semivariogram analysis and block kriging were conducted to study the spatial characteristics and inherent causes of regional ecological risk in the working area. The result indicates that the land use in Zhalong is mainly the marsh and wetland, the area of cultivated land and saline land have been increasing continually, while the counterpart of marsh and wetland have been reducing with no stop, which lead to the rise of the high risk index area and the reduction of low risk index area in Zhalong. Therefore the ecological risk in the whole region is increasing like a strip from the inside of Zhalong to its border region in view of the spatial distribution.

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