

林学—研究报告

长白山区林下可燃物含水率的观测特征和相关分析

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摘要:

森林可燃物的观测与研究对于火险等级的预报具有重要意义。笔者利用长白山区8个测站(每站6个测点)的观测资料和统计学方法,分析了林下可燃物含水率的变化特征。结果表明,林下可燃物的平均含水率为40%,大部分处于不易燃烧的状态,极易燃烧的情况只出现过1个站次,容易燃烧的天数占总数的12%。整个长白山区的林下可燃物含水率以及相同测站的不同站点的含水率在变化上具有很好的一致性。含水率与气象要素的分析表明,含水率与日最高气温、蒸发量、日照时数存在明显的联系,与观测前3天的累积降水量具有很好的相关性。

关键词: 森林防火

Observed Features and Correlation Analysis of Moisture Content of Combustible Substances in Changbai Mountain

Abstract:

Observation and research of forest fuel are important for the prediction of fire danger class, with the data of 8 stations in Changbai mountain (6 measuring points per station), the variations of fuel moisture were analyzed. It was found that the average fuel moisture in Changbai mountain under forest was 40%, and in most observation dates, it was not easy to burn for the fuel moisture there. Highly flammable condition appeared only one station, easy-to-burn days occupied 12% of the total days. The fuel moisture of the whole Changbai mountain under forest and the fuel moisture of the same measuring point and of different stations had a good consistency in variation. Analysis of fuel moisture and meteorological element data showed that there was an obvious link between fuel moisture and daily maximum temperature, evaporation capacity, sunshine duration. And there was good correlation between fuel moisture and cumulative precipitation 3 days before observation.

Keywords: forest fireproofing

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