研究报告

科尔沁沙质荒漠化评价遥感信息模型

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摘要　采用遥感信息模型对科尔沁沙地奈曼旗荒漠化主要评价因子（植被盖度、生物量和土壤含水率）进行定量反演；利用线形混合光谱分析（SMA）模型计算裸沙占地百分比. 通过每个像元可获取全部评价因子的指标值. 在现有荒漠化评价方法的基础上，建立以像元为单位的荒漠化程度评价的定量化遥感信息模型, 并输出荒漠化程度分布图. 选取了60个样点进行评价模型的精度验证，被正确评价的点数为55个. 结果表明，该模型对研究区域荒漠化程度进行定量评价，其精度可达91.7%，说明利用遥感信息模型评价土地荒漠化的方法具有较高的科学性.

关键词　　定量反演　荒漠化评价　遥感信息模型

分类号

Remote sensing information model for desertification evaluation of Keerqin sandy land

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Abstract

By using remote sensing information model, this paper quantitatively retrieved the main factors for desertification evaluation of Keerqin sandy land, which included vegetation cover, biomass, and soil moisture content. The occupation ratio of bare sandy land was obtained by using linear mixed spectrum model. Every image pixel could be used to acquire the indices of all evaluation factors. Based on the current methods of desertification assessment, the quantitative remote sensing information model on the basis of the pixel was built, and the distribution map of desertification degree was plotted. The precision of the model calculated by selecting 60 in situ sample data reached 91.7%, suggesting that it was reliable and scientific to evaluate the desertification degree by using this model.

Key words　　Quantitative retrieval　Desertification evaluation　Remote sensing in formation model

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