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农村发展一生态资源环境

磴口县2007年水资源生态承载力分析

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摘要:

为了了解和掌握干旱区水资源的开发利用状况,确定水资源的优化配置结构,为干旱区水资源合理利用和水分平衡提供决策依据,笔者通过建立水资源生态足迹模型和水资源生态承载力模型,利用生态足迹的理论与方法,计算了内蒙古磴口县2007年水资源生态足迹和水资源生态承载力。结果表明:磴口县2007年人均水资源生态足迹为3.8945 hm2/cap,人均水资源生态承载力为0.4130 hm2/cap,人均水资源生态足迹是水资源生态承载力的9.42倍,生态赤字达3.4815 hm2/cap。水资源消费已大大超过其承载力,区域处于极不安全状态。同时,笔者指出造成生态赤字的主要原因是农业水资源生态足迹占比重大,及地区用水存在结构性矛盾。并为该县水资源可持续利用、降低人均生态足迹,提高水资源生态承载力提出了建议。

关键词: 水资源生态承载力

Analysis of the Ecological Carrying Capacity of Water Resources in 2007 in Dengkou County

Abstract:

In order to understand and grasp the exploitation and utilization of water resources arid region, to determine the optimal allocation of water resources structure, as arid water resources reasonable use and water balance to provide decision-making basis. Through the establishment of ecological footprint model of water resources and water resources carrying capacity model, the author calculated the ecological footprint and the ecological carrying capacity of water resources in Dengkou County in the year of 2007 by means of the theory and method of ecological footprint. The results showed that ecological footprint in Dengkou County in 2007 was 3.8945 hm2/cap, the water resources ecological carrying capacity was 0.4130 hm2/cap and the water ecological footprint per capita was more than 9.42 times of the ecological carrying capacity per capita, and the ecological deficit of water resources was 3.4815 hm2/cap. Water consumption had far exceeded its capacity, the region was in extremely unsafe conditions. The main reason that caused the ecological deficit of water resources was agricultural water resources accounted for the largest ecological footprint, which indicated a structural contradiction in regional water supply. Some recommendations for the sustainable use of water resources, decreasing ecological footprint per capita and increasing water resources carrying capacity in Dengkou County were put forward.

Keywords: water resources carrying capacity

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