

农学—研究报告

河南省水资源生态足迹和生态承载力分析

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摘要:

在水资源生态足迹研究过程中,存在的主要问题是:忽略了对水资源帐户的划分,全球及地区水资源生态均衡因子和产量因子的确定,在实际应用中缺乏对水资源生态足迹和生态承载力的核算。本文对水资源帐户进行了划分,并计算了地区水资源生态均衡因子和产量因子,以河南省研究范围核算了2007年水资源生态足迹和生态承载力,结果表明:河南省多数城市水资源呈现生态赤字,同时不仅水资源生态足迹和生态承载力存在着空间差异,而且人均水资源生态足迹和生态承载力也存在着空间分布的不均衡性。水资源生态足迹与生态承载力帐户分解研究结果还说明:在河南省多数城市中,水资源生态足迹中,农林渔业用水生态足迹占水资源生态足迹的比重比较大;在水资源生态承载力中,河南省南部和西部地区地下水资源生态承载力所占比重比较大,而北部地区地表水资源生态承载力所占比重比较大。

关键词: 水资源生态足迹;生态承载力;河南省;生态赤字

Ecological Footprint and Carrying Capacity of Water Resources in Henan Province

Abstract:

Previous literatures about ecological footprint and carrying capacity of water resources have little focused on classification of water resources accounts and its equivalence factor and yield factor. In this paper, water resources accounts are classified and region equivalence factor and yield factor are calculated to check ecological footprint and carrying capacity of water resources in Henan province in 2007. The results show that there are ecological deficits of water resources in most cities of Henan province, and the spatial differences also exist in ecological footprint and carrying capacity. In most cities of Henan province, ecological footprint of agricultural-forest-fishing is dominant, carrying capacity of underground water resource is primary in the south and west of Henan province, and carrying capacity of surface water resource is primary in the north of Henan province.

Keywords: ecological footprint of water resources ecological carrying capacity Henan province ecological deficit

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