

## 洞庭湖洪涝高风险区土地可持续利用评价研究

### Evaluation of sustainable land use in the region with high risk of the flood and waterlogging in the Dongting Lake

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中文摘要:

在对洞庭湖洪涝高风险区土地利用复合系统的内涵及特征分析的基础上, 建立了洞庭湖洪涝高风险区土地可持续利用评价指标体系。运用定量方法, 对洞庭湖洪涝高风险区不同年份和19个蓄洪堤垸的土地可持续利用进行了综合评价, 探讨洪涝高风险区土地可持续利用度的时空变化。结果表明: 土地可持续利用程度不断增加且呈加速提高之势; 洞庭湖洪涝高风险区土地可持续利用总体水平偏低; 各类单项指标升降趋势不一致, 1985~1995年, 生产稳定性和资源保护性指标值都呈下降态势; 洞庭湖区土地可持续利用度的地区差异不大, 呈现出可持续利用度与生产力水平成正比和与洪涝风险成反比的态势。但二者之间的耦合关系较为复杂, 不能简单地说生产力水平高的地方土地可持续利用度就高, 洪涝风险大的地方土地利用就一定不可持续。

英文摘要:

Based on analysis of the meaning and characteristics of land use complex system of high risk region, the indicator system for evaluating sustainable land use in the region with high risk of the flood and waterlogging in the Dongting Lake was constructed. The sustainable land use degree of different years and 19 polders of flood storage was evaluated comprehensively in order to analyze the spatial and temporal changes by use of quantitative method. The main evaluation results were as follows: the degree of sustainable land use was increasing and showing the trend of acceleration. The total degree of sustainable land use in the region with high risk of the flood and waterlogging in the Dongting Lake was lower. The trend of increase or reduction among various single indexes was not identical, the index result of product security and natural resources protection decreased from 1985 to 1995. The difference of sustainable land use degree was not evident in various areas, but the sustainable land use degree appeared the distribution law that the degree of sustainable land use was in direct proportion to productivity but in inverse proportion to the risk of the flood and waterlogging disaster. The relationship between the degree of sustainable land use and productivity and the risk of the flood and waterlogging was as much more complex. The degree of sustainable land use was higher in the high-productivity areas and lower in the high risk region of the flood and waterlogging.

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