

云南西双版纳基诺巴卡土地利用/土地覆盖时空动态研究

Land-use and land-cover changes based on 3S technique in Xishuangbanna of Yunnan Province

投稿时间: 2005-2-24 最后修改时间: 2005-11-16

稿件编号: 20060313

中文关键词: 土地利用/土地覆盖; 遥感; 动态; 人地关系

英文关键词: land use and land cover; remote sense; changes; men-land relationship

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(40361009); 福特基金资助项目(2002 09)

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中文摘要:

该研究以地理学为理论依据,以3S技术、PRA访谈、田野社区调查为主要手段,对基诺山土地利用/土地覆盖时空演变进行了35a跨度的分段对比研究和驱动因子分析。研究表明:轮作周期的缩短,将直接影响到植被自然演替的方向和群落的恢复;土地利用的高破碎度加大空间异质性,给地段性生态环境增加压力;森林组分的变化,将直接影响到山地生态系统的稳定性,生物多样性的保护;研究区人口目前未对耕地产生较大压力,人地矛盾主要是在农业耕作的方式上而不是土地对人口的承载能力上;国家政策和市场经济是土地利用/土地覆盖变化的决定因素,基诺族土地价值观是土地利用/土地覆盖变化的内核。

英文摘要:

Land is the most basic natural resources for human beings' survival, so the transformations of land-use and land-cover (LUCC) have been the key problems of the research on changes of global environment. To build an elementary base of historical data of environment and ecology, the research on the changes of land use and land cover was carried out by remote sense(RS), geography information system(GIS), globe position system(GPS), and participatory rural Appraise(PRA). Xishuangbanna in the tropical monsoon area was taken as the fieldwork place. During the first stage, Jinuo people who lived in the mountain areas for generations would be the targeted group. On the basis of the theories of ecological anthropology, ethnic ecology and geography, this research conducted a contrast study on the Jinuo Mountain of the different periods within 35 years, with focuses on land use/land cover changes and with the help of 3S technique, PRA and fieldwork. The study results show that within the past 35 years, land use and land cover of the Jinuo Mountain in Xishuangbanna demonstrates relative stability as well as obvious dynamics. Obvious change was found in forest distribution; dry land constituted more percentage in cropland with less shifting periods; meanwhile forest landscape was fragmented, which exerted direct influences on the stability of mountainous ecosystem and eco-environment. This study concluded with that national policy and market economy were the major external forces driving all these changes. Perception of land and its value by Ji-nou ethnic group, however, was the internal factor influencing the use of land.

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