

中国耕地土壤侵蚀空间分布特征及生态背景

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摘要: 利用 20 世纪 90 年代中期全国土壤侵蚀遥感调查数据和耕地数据分析了全国耕地土壤侵蚀情况。20 世纪 90 年代中期全国耕地受土壤侵蚀面积占 33.15%。水力侵蚀面积较大, 占耕地土壤侵蚀面积的 88.43%, 风力侵蚀占 11.08%, 冻融侵蚀占 0.32%, 重力侵蚀占 0.04%, 工程侵蚀占 0.13%。土壤侵蚀以旱地为主, 水田较少。旱地水力侵蚀中较为严重的地区主要分布在黄土高原、云贵高原、四川及南方丘陵地区, 风力侵蚀主要分布在西北和东北地区。水田受水力侵蚀分布在西南地区, 水田受风力侵蚀主要分布在黑龙江、辽宁等地区。冻融侵蚀主要分布在内蒙古、青藏高原等地区, 广东省的工程侵蚀和重力侵蚀较为严重。还分析了旱地水力侵蚀与地形、植被和降雨量等生态背景的关系, 利用生态环境综合指数和土壤侵蚀强度指数分析了土壤侵蚀与生态背景的关系, 当生态环境综合指数 ≤ 4.33 时, 生态背景综合指数与土壤侵蚀强度具有很强的相关性。

关键词: 耕地; 土壤侵蚀; 空间分布特征; 生态环境综合指数; 土壤侵蚀强度指数

The Soil Erosion Distribution Characteristics and Ecological Background of Chinese Cultivated Land

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Abstract: China is country with vast population and scarce cultivated land per capita. About 33% of the arable land was eroded by wind, water, frost, gravitation and engineering forces. In order to investigate the soil erosion condition and protection measures of the cultivated land the soil erosion survey was done by interpreting TM imagery of 1995 and 1996 in China. Landsat TM imagery was composed, projected, rectified and interpreted to get the 1:100000 vector data of the national land use and the soil erosion map with the help of field investigation, topography, vegetation, soil quality, and soil erosion map. The provincial maps were collected into the national ones. The soil erosion was classified into water erosion, wind erosion, frost erosion, gravitation erosion and engineering erosion in terms of the national standard issued in 1996. The soil erosion intensity was classified into six grades.

About 75.05% of Chinese cultivated land was dry land and 24.95% was paddy field. The soil erosion of the dry land was more serious than that of the paddy field. About 42.48% of the dry land was eroded while 7.96% of the paddy field was eroded. Totally, 33.15% of the cultivated land was eroded. The water force erosion took up 88.43% of all the eroded cultivated land and the wind erosion was about 11.08%.

The eroded cultivated land by water forces was mainly located in Sichuan, Heilongjiang, Gansu, Shaanxi, Inner Mongolia, Yunnan, Shanxi, Guizhou and Chongqing. They concentrated in the Loess plateau, Yungui plateau and Sichuan mountain area. In Chongqing municipality, Guizhou, Sichuan and Gansu

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Provinces the eroded percentage was more than 80%. That of Shaanxi, Yunnan, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Fujian and Shanxi was more than 51%. The water eroded dry land in Heilongjiang took up about 38.14% of that of Chinese cultivated land because its dry land was large. The highly serious water erosion located mainly in Loess plateau and Yunan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Fujian and Jiangxi mountain area. The acreage of the wind eroded dry land was located in Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Hebei, Henan, Xinjiang and Gansu Provinces which took up about 91.66% of the national wind erosion. Inner Mongolia was the most serious area by the wind erosion and the eroded percentage was more than 36.1%. The percentage of Jilin, Ningxia, Xinjiang and Hebei Provinces was more than 7%.

More mountain and hill areas were distributed in Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Anhui, Heilongjiang, Guangxi, Hubei and Zhejiang and were the main water erosion areas in China. The water eroded paddy field was more than 10% in Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan Provinces. The wind eroded paddy field in Heilongjiang took up about 55.12% and Liaoning was 9.2%, Hubei 7.83%, Jilin 7.35%, Inner Mongolia 6.52%. The wind eroded areas were located in Northern China. In Inner Mongolia the wind eroded paddy field was about 9.12%.

The frost erosion happened in the coldest areas including Inner Mongolia, Tibet and Qinghai which took up about 82.77%, 16.76% and 0.34% of Chinese frost erosion acreage respectively. Engineering erosion was caused by mining, quarrying, building and other activities. The engineering erosion in dry land was the most serious in Guangdong Province whose percentage took up 58.01% and Heilongjiang was 14.21%. The engineering erosion in paddy field in Guangdong was about 59.29% of China and Fujian was 15.39%. A great amount of cultivated land was converted into urban, rural settlements and the construction land. The engineering erosion extended without agricultural field protection measurements. The gravitation in Guangdong was most serious with the rapid development of cities. In Chongqing municipality and Hunan Province the slope cultivated land caused the gravitation erosion.

From above we could draw the conclusion that the dry land of the water erosion was most serious in China. There was a strong relationship between the soil erosion and the ecological background. In order to study the relationship, *SEI* (Soil Erosion Intensity Index) and *EI* (Ecological Environmental Index) were built. *EI* included slope, precipitation and the vegetation factors. The slope was divided into 6 grades. There was a strong relevance between the slope and the soil erosion intensity index. The higher the slope was, the higher the soil erosion intensity was. *NDVI* (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) was gotten by the NOAA data to represent the vegetation condition and was classified into 8 grades. The higher the grade, the better the vegetation. When the *NDVI* was 3, *SEI* was the highest; when the vegetation was 2, 8, 4, 7, the *SEI* was the second; when the vegetation index was 1 where the climate was dry and the precipitation was the lowest, *SEI* was the lowest. The precipitation was divided into 6 grades by the agricultural climate zoning standard. *SEI* was the highest when the precipitation was 1000~1600 mm where was humid. *SEI* was second in the territory where it was half-humid and the precipitation was 400~800 mm. *SEI* was the third when the climate was half-arid and the precipitation was 250~400 mm. The soil erosion intensity was the lowest in the place where the grade of the precipitation was 4, 6 and 1.

The soil erosion intensity was affected by the combination of the topography, vegetation, soil quality and precipitation. When *EI* was ≤ 4.33 , the relationship between the ecological factors and the soil erosion intensity was highly relevant. The higher the ecological index, i. e. the slope was higher, the vegetation was worse and the precipitation was less, the more serious the soil erosion intensity. When the ecological index was > 4.33 , the relationship was not high and the soil erosion intensity was more affected by the single ecological factor.

Key words: cultivated land; soil erosion; spatial distribution characteristics; soil erosion intensity index; ecological environmental index

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耕地资源是中国重要的国土资源,1999 年全国耕地面积为 $1.29 \times 10^8 \text{ hm}^2$, 人均耕地 0.103 hm^2 ^[1], 人地矛盾十分突出。而且我国耕地质量较差, 无限制因素、质量好的耕地面积仅占耕地总面积的 41.33%, 大于 25° 的坡耕地占耕地总面积的 4.5%^[2]。耕地的生态环境背景较差, 水土流失面积占耕地总面积的 38%^[3]。由于土壤侵蚀、沙漠化、盐碱化等原因, 全国耕地灾毁面积 $1.347 \times 10^5 \text{ hm}^2$, 相当于全国减少耕地面积的 16%^[1]。因此, 对我国耕地的土壤侵蚀情况进行遥感调查, 探讨治理的措施成为我国水土保持工作的重要方面。

土壤侵蚀类型包括水力侵蚀、风力侵蚀、冻融侵蚀、重力侵蚀和工程侵蚀等。水蚀和风蚀是我国土壤侵蚀的主要类型, 尤其是水蚀面积最大。影响土壤侵蚀的自然因素是气候、地形、地貌、植被及地面组成物质等, 以及同这些自然因素密切相关的人类活动或社会经济因素。本文的目的是利用 20 世纪 90 年代中期全国土壤侵蚀调查成果, 对我国耕地土壤侵蚀的空间分布特征与生态背景的关系进行研究。

1 数据来源与土壤侵蚀分类标准

1.1 数据来源

以 1995、1996 年陆地卫星 Landsat TM 遥感图像(分辨率为 $30\text{m} \times 30\text{m}$)为信息源, 对图像进行假彩色(R4G3B2)合成, 经过投影处理和辐射、几何纠正, 通过人机交互译解得到 1:10 万全国土地利用矢量图。以土地利用图为基础, 广泛搜集地貌、植被、土壤质地、沙漠、土壤侵蚀、水土流失区划等图件、数据资料和土壤侵蚀调查资料, 分析、判读各地土壤侵蚀情况。由各省级调查单位汇总本省土壤侵蚀情况, 然后再汇总得到全国 1:10 万土壤侵蚀调查图和数据库。

1.2 土壤侵蚀分类标准

土壤侵蚀分类依据 1996 年国家《土壤侵蚀分类分级标准》^[4], 一级分类主要根据起主导作用的侵蚀外营力与性质划分, 包括水力、风力、冻融、重力和工程侵蚀; 二级分类按照侵蚀强度划分, 将全国土壤侵蚀强度划分为 6 级。

表 1 土壤侵蚀分类系统
Table 1 The soil erosion classification system in China

| 侵蚀类型 Erosion type | | 侵蚀强度 Erosion intensity | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|---------|
| 1 水力侵蚀 | 11 微度 | 12 轻度 | 13 中度 | 14 强度 | 15 极强度 | 16 剧烈 |
| Water erosion | Trivial | Light | Moderate | Intensive | Highly intensive | Serious |
| 2 风力侵蚀 | 21 微度 | 22 轻度 | 23 中度 | 24 强度 | 25 极强度 | 26 剧烈 |
| Wind erosion | Trivial | Light | Moderate | Intensive | Highly intensive | Serious |
| 3 冻融侵蚀 | 31 微度 | 32 轻度 | 33 中度 | 34 强度 | | |
| Frost erosion | Trivial | Light | Moderate | Intensive | | |
| 4 重力侵蚀 | 40 | | | | | |
| Grativation erosion | | | | | | |
| 5 工程侵蚀 | 50 | | | | | |
| Engineering erosion | | | | | | |

2 中国耕地土壤侵蚀的基本情况及空间分布特征

2.1 中国耕地土壤侵蚀的基本情况

中国耕地以旱地为主, 占 75.05%; 水田面积占耕地的 24.95%^[2]。对全国耕地栅格图和全国土壤侵蚀图利用 ARC/INFO 的迭加功能得到全国耕地土壤侵蚀情况。从表 3 可以看出, 我国耕地受土壤侵蚀中旱地侵蚀面积 7.92%^[2] 受土壤侵蚀轻度以上的占总面积的 42.48%; 水田中受土壤侵蚀轻度以上的占水田总面积的 7.92%。耕地中受土壤侵蚀轻度以上的占 33.15%, 比 20 世纪 90 年代初期土壤侵蚀调查面积

略有降低^[3]。在各种侵蚀类型中,以水力和风力侵蚀为主,水力侵蚀占耕地总侵蚀面积的 88.43%,风力侵蚀占 11.08%,冻融侵蚀占 0.32%,重力侵蚀占 0.04%,工程侵蚀占 0.13%。

表 2 土壤侵蚀强度划分标准

Table 2 The soil erosion intensity classification standard

| 分级 Grade | 平均侵蚀模数 Average erosion modulus (t/(km ² ·a)) | | | | | 平均流失厚度 Average erosion depth (mm/a) | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 微度侵蚀 Trivial | <200,500,1000 | | | | | < 0.74 | | | | |
| 2 轻度侵蚀 Light | 200,500,1000~2500 | | | | | 0.74~1.9 | | | | |
| 3 中度侵蚀 Middle | 2500~5000 | | | | | 1.9~3.7 | | | | |
| 4 强度侵蚀 Intensive | 5000~8000 | | | | | 3.7~5.9 | | | | |
| 5 极强度侵蚀 Serious | 8000~15000 | | | | | 5.9~11.1 | | | | |
| 6 剧烈侵蚀 Highly serious | >15000 | | | | | >11.1 | | | | |

表 3 中国耕地土壤侵蚀基本情况(%)

Table 3 The soil erosion of the cultivated land in China

| 侵蚀类型 Erosion type | 水力侵蚀 Water erosion | | | | | 风力侵蚀 Wind erosion | | | | | 冻融 Frosion | 重力 Gravitation | 工程 Engineering | 总计 Total |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------|------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|------|------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 侵蚀强度 Erosion intensity | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 30 | 40 | 50 | |
| 水田 Paddy field | 4.80 | 2.30 | 0.52 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.01 | | | | 0.01 | 0.06 | 7.92 |
| 旱地 Dry land | 15.03 | 13.27 | 6.15 | 2.00 | 0.86 | 2.24 | 2.04 | 0.46 | 0.21 | 0.02 | 0.15 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 42.48 |
| 耕地 Cultivated land | 12.27 | 10.31 | 4.63 | 1.48 | 0.63 | 1.66 | 1.51 | 0.34 | 0.16 | 0.01 | 0.11 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 33.15 |

2.2 中国旱地的土壤侵蚀分布特征

中国旱地土壤侵蚀面积远高于水田侵蚀面积,土壤侵蚀轻度以上所占比重达到 42.48%,作者对旱地受水力和风力侵蚀的情况进行分析。

2.2.1 水力侵蚀 受水力侵蚀的耕地主要分布在四川、黑龙江、甘肃、陕西、内蒙古、云南、山西、贵州、重庆等地区,这些地区占全国旱地水力侵蚀面积的 73.64%。可见,我国旱地水力侵蚀主要集中在黑龙江、黄土高原和云贵高原及四川地区。从水力侵蚀面积占旱地面积比重看,重庆、贵州、四川、甘肃比重最高,侵蚀面积大于 80%;陕西、云南、宁夏、江西、西藏、内蒙古、福建、山西次之,侵蚀面积比重大于 51%。而黑龙江受水力侵蚀面积占全国旱地受水力侵蚀面积的比重为 38.14%,在全国水力侵蚀中比重较高,主要是因为黑龙江耕地面积较大。我国水力侵蚀较为严重的地区主要分布在黄土高原地区及云南、贵州、四川、福建、江西等丘陵山地区。

2.2.2 风力侵蚀 中国旱地受风力侵蚀的地区主要分布在内蒙古、吉林、黑龙江、河北、河南、新疆、甘肃等省区,这些地区占全国风力侵蚀面积的 91.66%。从风力侵蚀面积占旱地面积的比重来分析,内蒙古是我国风力侵蚀最严重的地区,风力侵蚀面积占旱地面积的 36.1%;其次是吉林、宁夏、新疆、河北等地区,这些地区风力侵蚀面积占旱地总面积的比重超过 7%。

2.3 中国水田的土壤侵蚀分布特征

2.3.1 水力侵蚀 中国水田水力侵蚀主要分布在四川、云南、贵州、安徽、黑龙江、广西、湖北、浙江等省区,这些水田多位于丘陵山地,由于坡度较大,水力侵蚀较为严重。从水力侵蚀占水田的面积进行分析,水田中水力侵蚀最严重的地区是云南、贵州、甘肃、四川等地区,其侵蚀面积比重超过 10%;尤其是云南、贵州等地区侵蚀较为严重。

2.3.2 风力侵蚀 中国水田受风力侵蚀主要分布在黑龙江,占全国水田受风力侵蚀面积的 55.21%,其次是辽宁占 9.2%,湖北 7.83%,吉林 7.35%,内蒙古 6.52%。因此,水田受风蚀的地区主要位于我国北部地区。从水田受风力侵蚀的比重看,内蒙古最大,占水田总面积的 9.12%;海南占 1.62%;新疆占 1.58%。

2.4 中国耕地的冻融侵蚀、工程侵蚀和重力侵蚀

2.4.1 冻融侵蚀 冻融侵蚀是在高寒区由于寒冻和热融作用交替进行,使地表土体和松散物质发生蠕动、滑塌和泥流等现象,导致对土壤的侵蚀。我国的冻融侵蚀主要分布在内蒙古、西藏、青海、新疆、黑龙江等地区,大于轻度以上的冻融侵蚀面积占全国冻融侵蚀面积的比重,内蒙古占 82.77%,西藏占 16.76%,青海占 0.34%,黑龙江占 0.05%,新疆占 0.05%。

2.4.2 工程侵蚀 工程侵蚀是指人们在利用自然资源和经济开发过程中造成的新的土壤侵蚀现象,主要指开矿、采石、修路、建房及其它工程建设等产生的大量弃土、尾砂、矿渣等产生的土壤侵蚀。旱地遭受的工程侵蚀中,广东面积最大,占全国工程侵蚀面积的 58.01%;其次是黑龙江,占 14.21%;湖北 7.01%,湖南 4.1%,江西 2.75%,福建 2.58%,广西 2.56%。水田遭受工程侵蚀中,广东面积仍然最大,占全国的 59.29%;其次是福建,占 15.39%;湖南占 11.59%。因此,广东是我国工程侵蚀最严重的地区。改革开放后,广东经济发展较快,由于工厂企业、城镇、农村居民地的建设导致大量耕地转化为建设用地,而又没有及时对周围的耕地进行保护,导致工程侵蚀面积的扩大。随着建设用地的增加,工程侵蚀面积可能进一步扩大,因此必须加大对农田的保护措施,减少工程侵蚀。

2.4.3 重力侵蚀 重力侵蚀是指地面岩体或土体物质在重力作用下失去平衡而产生位移的侵蚀过程,主要包括崩塌、崩岗、滑坡等。我国多数重力侵蚀发生在广东、重庆、湖南等地区,在重力侵蚀中,侵蚀最严重的地区是广东,占全国重力侵蚀面积的 59.21%;其次是湖南,占 28.1%;广西占 6.51%,重庆占 6.18%。因为广东的建设量较大,造成土体移动而发生侵蚀,重庆、湖南等地区由于坡耕地较多而发生土壤侵蚀。

3 中国耕地土壤侵蚀与生态背景的关系

3.1 土壤侵蚀强度指数

土壤侵蚀强度受各种自然及人文因素的综合影响,最为广泛应用的经验模型是通用土壤侵蚀方程^[5,6],该模型考虑了降水及径流因子、土壤侵蚀性因子、地形因子、地表植被因子及水土保持措施因子等。由于各地生态环境背景不同,通用侵蚀方程必须根据实际情况计算各种因子的系数。利用全国土壤侵蚀调查结果,对旱地的水力侵蚀情况与生态背景的关系进行分析,选取了地形(坡度)、植被和降雨量等因素作为生态背景因子。

为了分析不同的生态背景因子与土壤侵蚀的关系,利用土壤侵蚀强度指数 (Soil erosion intensity index, SEI) 来进行分析。其公式如下:

$$SEI_j = (\sum_{i=1}^n D_{ij}A_{ij}) / (\sum_{i=1}^n A_{ij}) \tag{1}$$

式中, SEI_j 为某生态因子状态为 j 时的土壤侵蚀强度指数, D_{ij} 为在某种生态因子状态为 j 时(如坡度为 5)土壤侵蚀强度为 i 级(如侵蚀强度为 2)时的土壤侵蚀强度指数, A_{ij} 为在某种生态因子状态为 j 时土壤侵蚀强度为 i 级的土壤侵蚀面积。

根据每种土壤侵蚀的平均模数将每种土壤侵蚀强度指数作系数。水力、风力侵蚀的强度为轻度时,土壤侵蚀系数为 2。土壤侵蚀强度为中度、强度、极强、剧烈时土壤侵蚀系数分别为 4、8、16 和 32。重力侵蚀的土壤侵蚀系数为 16。工程侵蚀的土壤侵蚀强度指数为 4。

因为土壤侵蚀是各生态环境因子综合作用的结果,建立了生态环境综合指数 (Ecological environmental index, EI):

$$EI = (\sum_{i=1}^n W_i E_i) / n \tag{2}$$

式中, EI 为生态环境综合指数, W_i 为生态因子 i 的权重值, E_i 为生态因子 i 的分级值, n 为生态因子数。

3.2 土壤侵蚀的单因子分析

3.2.1 地形 以1:25万地形图为基础数据,利用地理信息系统软件ARC/INFO产生全国1:25万的坡度图和数据库,将坡度分为6级。通过公式计算的土壤侵蚀强度指数与坡度的相关性较强,即土壤侵蚀强度指数与坡度成很强的相关性。随着坡度增加,土壤侵蚀强度指数越大。

表4 坡度的分级与土壤侵蚀强度指数的关系

| 坡度 Slope | 0~5 | 5~8 | 8~15 | 15~25 | 25~35 | 35~90 |
|------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 坡度分级 Slope grade | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 土壤侵蚀强度指数 SEI | 1.47 | 3.29 | 4.42 | 5.31 | 6.24 | 7.29 |

3.2.2 植被指数 地表植被覆盖是影响土壤水力侵蚀和风力侵蚀的重要因素。由于气候等方面的原因,我国耕地的植被覆盖情况地区差异明显。归一化植被指数(*NDVI*)是目前最广泛的一种遥感生物量监测方法。NOAA/AVHRR的通道1主要对红光区反映敏感,通道2对近红外线反映敏感,*NDVI*值能很好地反映地表植被覆盖情况。AVHRR数据经过辐射校准和大气校准后,利用公式计算*NDVI*^[7,8]。

$$NDVI = (CH1 - CH2)/(CH1 + CH2)$$

(3)

式中,*CH1*和*CH2*分别是NOAA卫星的第一和第二通道数据。本文将植被指数分为8级。

从表5可以看出,土壤侵蚀强度与植被指数关系相关性不是很强。土壤侵蚀强度最大的地区是植被指数为3时,其次是为2、8、4、7。土壤侵蚀强度指数最小的是植被指数为1时。土壤侵蚀强度之所以与植被关系不是很强,主要是因为当植被指数为1时,说明气候已经很干旱,降雨量很小。

表5 植被指数的分级与土壤侵蚀强度指数的关系

| 植被指数 NDVI | -0.1~0 | 0~0.1 | 0.1~0.2 | 0.2~0.3 | 0.3~0.4 | 0.4~0.5 | 0.5~0.6 | 0.6~1.0 |
|---------------|--------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| NDVI 分级 Grade | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 土壤侵蚀强度指数 SEI | 0.49 | 4.52 | 6.45 | 2.35 | 1.56 | 1.44 | 2.09 | 3.90 |

3.2.3 降雨量 根据农业气候区划方法^[9],全国降雨量被分为6级。通过公式计算的土壤侵蚀强度指数与降雨量具有一定的相关性。从表中可以看出,我国土壤侵蚀强度最高的地区在降雨量为1000~1600mm,属于我国的潮湿地区;其次是半湿润地区,降雨量为400~800mm;再次是半干旱地区,降雨量为250~400mm,也是农牧交错区;我国的湿润区(降雨量分级为4)、过湿区(降雨量分级为6)和干旱地区(降雨量分级为1)土壤水蚀程度较低。因此,通过土壤侵蚀强度公式可以看出,我国土壤侵蚀强度在降雨量不同分级地区的差异。因为土壤侵蚀强度是地形、植被、土壤质地、降雨量等各种因素综合作用的结果,但通过单因素分析可以看出其分布的地带性规律。

表6 降雨量的分级与土壤侵蚀强度指数的关系

| 降雨量 Precipitation(mm) | <250 | 250~400 | 400~800 | 800~1000 | 1000~1600 | >1600 |
|---------------------------|------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|-------|
| 降雨量分级 Precipitation grade | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 土壤侵蚀强度指数 SEI | 0.26 | 2.05 | 2.90 | 0.80 | 4.70 | 0.42 |

3.3 土壤侵蚀强度和生态背景综合指数的关系

土壤侵蚀是土壤质地及生态环境因子综合作用的结果,而不是由单个因子起作用。因此,利用植被、降雨量和坡度的生态背景综合指数来分析土壤侵蚀强度指数与生态因子的关系。在计算生态背景综合指数时,因为植被情况与土壤侵蚀强度负相关,因此,植被指数作为生态因子时,其值与*NDVI*值顺序相反,分别为8,7,⋯,1。从图1可以看出,在生态背景综合指数≤4.33时,生态背景综合指数与土壤侵蚀强度具有很强的相关性,生态背景综合指数值越大,即坡度越大、植被越差或降雨量越大,土壤侵蚀强度越大。但当生态背景综合指数>4.33时,土壤侵蚀强度规律性较差,主要是单因子作用比较明显。

4 结论

通过 20 世纪 90 年代中期的土壤侵蚀遥感调查结果可以看出,我国耕地土壤侵蚀以水力侵蚀、风力侵蚀为主,旱地土壤侵蚀比水田土壤侵蚀面积大、侵蚀严重。旱地水力侵蚀中较为严重的地区主要分布在黄土高原、云贵高原、四川及南方丘陵地区,风力侵蚀主要分布在西北和东北地区。水田受水力侵蚀分布在西南地区,风力侵蚀主要分布在黑龙江、辽宁等地区。冻融侵蚀主要分布在内蒙古、青藏高原等地区,广东省的工程侵蚀和重力侵蚀较为严重。

从水蚀与地形(坡度)、植被和降雨量等生态背景的关系看,土壤侵蚀强度与坡度相关程度较好;植被、降雨量与土壤侵蚀强度分布呈现地带性差异。土壤侵蚀强度指数与生态环境的关系为在生态环境综合指数 ≤ 4.33 时,生态背景综合指数与土壤侵蚀强度具有很强的相关性。

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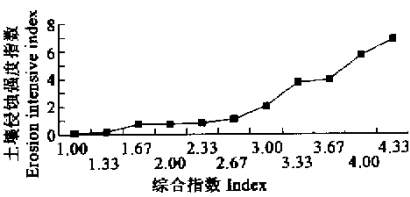


图 1 生态环境综合指数

Fig. 1 Ecological environmental index