

福建土地退化的景观敏感性综合评估与分区特征

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摘要:在 GIS 支持下,研究了福建土地退化的景观区域分异特征,综合预测了土地退化的景观变化趋势。利用地理分区图的表示方法和一定的数学模型理论,对福建省土地退化的区域景观活跃性程度和区域景观危险性程度进行定性与半定量相结合的综合评估与预测分区。目的主要是为土地退化的区域预报提供基本资料信息和减灾防灾决策提供服务。

关键词:福建;地理信息系统;土地退化;景观;敏感性;评估;分区

Evaluation and Regional Analysis on Landscape Sensibility of Land Degradation in Fujian

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Abstract: With the support of GIS, this research, based on comprehensively selected natural landscape factors and human landscape factors, focusing on the regional distributing features of plough land destruction, soil pollution, soil erosion and soil impoverishment, making the best combination of both landscape factors and land degradation features, applying the representation method of geographic distribution map and the given mathematic model, makes a qualitative and quantitative comprehensive evaluation and a predictive regionalization of its sensibility on the active degrees and dangerous degrees of regional landscape of the land degradation, then analyzes its regional features.

Fujian Province is located in the southeast of Mainland China, extending between $115^{\circ}50' \sim 120^{\circ}43'$ east longitude and $23^{\circ}32' \sim 28^{\circ}22'$ north latitude. The area investigated is as big as $12.42 \times 10^4 \text{ km}^2$, and the highest peak is 2,158m above sea level. Mountains and hills make up to 87.5% of the total area. It mainly consists of Mt. Daiyun and Mt. Wuyi, which approximately parallel with the coastline, incline to the south-east till the coast plain. From the northwest to southeast, the topographic configuration looks like an echelon, including the mountain, hill, mesa and plain. Natural vegetation mainly includes south subtropical monsoon forest and broad-leaved evergreen. Due to the influence of human activities, primitive vegetation was largely destroyed, current vegetation mainly includes various coenosium from different succession stage.

The 1975 topographic map (1:250000) and the landsat TM image obtained from the months of May to August, 1996 were used in this research. Different kinds of thematic maps were created after the comprehensive application of the data. Though the training field was used to help classify data in the field map-making process, no ground check was taken to guarantee their accuracy. The researchers also collected data for fertilizing conditions of plough land crops. Thematic maps related to soil pollution degree were created after analyzing these data. Different kinds of thematic maps (including the administrative map) were digitized and input into GIS database. GIS provides a way to connect data collected from different spatial-temporal scales and grid and vector data used to map-making in different projections.

The authors applied the analytic hierarchy process (AHP) to building up the layer structure for index system of activity degree regionalization for land degradation, and uses the expert-inquiry approach to index

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system inquiry. The index system of activity degree regionalization for land degradation was eventually obtained. According to the selection and calculated model of grade index, the authors selected 12 ecological destructive degree indexes which influence the land degradation in Fujian, and made a spatial simulation analysis on them with the GIS software. In the actual grade classification, the authors relied on the ratio histogram distribution of niche destructive degree index, and classified the land degradation into four grades. They are the most activity degree, more activity degree, activity degree and less activity degree. The authors also calculated the area of different activity degree and its percentage proportion to the whole land area in Fujian. The research shows that the activity degree of land degradation has followed certain regional rules: the most activity grade is intensively located in the coast area, which parallels with the coastline, the more activity grade is centralized in the middle of the province, activity grade locates to the north of the more activity grade, and less activity grade variously distributes in the north and southwest of Fujian. On this condition, with the comprehensive social-economy factor index (comprehensive loss index) of each county (city) calculated, and the comprehensive risk index of land degradation (comprehensive risk index), the comprehensive risk index were calculated by using a mathematic model. Comprehensive regionalization indicates that land degradation with the most and more risky grade are centralized in various counties (cities) of southeast coast of Fujian, the area with risky grade mainly distributed in Mt. Daiyun, its east and south area. Area with less risky grade mainly located in the Mt. Wuyi-the south and north of Fujian. Its characteristics are briefly summarized in below.

Grade I——The most risky grade of land degradation: It takes up to 7.23% of the total land area of Fujian. Its common characteristics are: this area has the most activity degree of land degradation, all above extreme activity degree. It also has the highest social-economy index of possible damage. High is the risk degree index after adding various kinds of factors. In Grade I, the comprehensive risk degree index of land degradation is great than 0.3632. Five sub-areas is classified by its distribution features.

Grade II——More risky grade of land degradation: It takes up to 26.34%. Its common characters are: the activity grade of land degradation has a great span. The most active area is the largest. The rest is the active and less active area. An'xi and Yunxiao etc, with high social-economy index has the low activity degree of land degradation, most are more activ-extreme active area, however, River Lian, Xianyou and other counties, with the high social-economy index, has lower activity degree of land degradation, most are in active grade, few area is in more active grade. To summarize the two situations, the comprehensive risk degree index of land degradation falls into the range: 0.0914~0.3632. The area belongs to more risky grade of land degradation. Seven sub-areas are divided by its geographical location.

Grade III——Risky grade of land degradation: It takes up to 15.03% of the total area of Fujian. Its common characteristics are: most activity degree of land degradation falls between active-less active, economy is under-developed, rural industry has low products. After reviewing the landscape and social-economy factors, the comprehensive risk degree index of land degradation can be classified between 0.042~0.0914. This area belongs to the risky grade of land degradation. Seven sub-areas are divided by its geographic location.

Grade IV——Mt Wuyi-Mt. Daiyun, less risky area of land degradation: This area includes all the rest area, except the counties (cities) mentioned in Grade I, II and III. It takes up to 51.40% of all the total area of Fujian. It mainly located in the tape of Mt. Wuyi and Mt. Daiyun. 70% land of this area is in less active grade. Social-economy (including industry and agriculture) is not well developed. The product value per unit area is lower than that of most other counties (cities) of Fujian. Forestry is primary of all industries and enterprises run by the counties. Average industry productivity is below the middle-level in Fujian. After reviewing the landscape and social-economy factors, the comprehensive risk degree index of land degradation is below 0.042, the lowest index of all in Fujian. This area belongs to the less risky grade of land degradation.

Key words: Fujian; GIS; land degradation; landscape; sensitivity; evaluation; regionalization

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万方数据

土地退化灾害的发育、形成及其活动,都具有明显的景观区域性特点。这些特点集中说明一点,土地退

化现象的景观区域分异和可能出现的险情、灾情,是可以通过某种途径和方法事先加以评估或作出推断,包括景观影响下土地退化发生区域的险情(或称活性)评估和灾情(或称危险性)推测。在区域景观敏感性综合评估过程中,因评估的对象、范围、内容不同,其评估的方法、手段和提供的结果也会有所不同,但评估的基本原理是相同的,都是基于现象本身的某些内在规律与社会经济发展情况的结合。本研究在GIS支持下,在综合选定自然景观要素和人文景观要素的基础上,针对福建省耕地损毁、土壤污染、土壤侵蚀和土壤贫瘠化的区域分异特征,将景观要素与土地退化特征有机结合起来,利用地理分区图的表示方法和一定的数学模型,对土地退化的区域景观活性程度和区域景观危险性程度进行定性半定量相结合的综合评估与敏感性预测分区,论述其分区特征。

1 研究地区景观背景

福建省位于中国大陆东南部,介于东经115°50′~120°43′,北纬23°32′~28°22′之间。研究区面积12.42×10⁴km²,最高海拔为2,158m,山地丘陵约占87.5%,以戴云山和武夷山两大山带为主体,大致平行海岸线分布,并向东南倾斜直至沿海平原。地形轮廓由西北至东南呈阶梯状式分别由山地、丘陵、台地和平原组成。平原位于东南沿海呈狭窄带状、背山面海。区内北部山区属中亚热带海洋季风气候,南部沿海地区属南亚热带海洋季风气候。年平均气温约15~21℃,无霜期达225~336d,年降水量1 000~2 000mm,由东南沿海向西北山地递增。干湿季较明显,3~6月份为雨季,雨量占全年降水量的50%~60%,10月份至翌年2月份为旱季,雨量占全年降水量的15%~20%。自然植被主要是南亚热带季雨林和常绿阔叶林,因受人为活动影响,原生植被多遭破坏,现有植被以不同演替阶段的不同群落为主。从闽西北到闽东南地区,植被覆盖率逐渐降低。由于亚热带生物、气候和地形、母质以及人类长期活动等成土条件及成土历史的复杂性、多样性,从而形成和发育了福建多种多样的土壤类型,土壤养分随土壤类型不同、分布位置不同和人为影响程度不同而呈现出较大差异,从黄壤、黄红壤到红壤、赤红壤,有机质含量有下降趋势;山地自然坡地土壤有机质含量明显高于旱作土壤;受侵蚀土壤肥力明显低于未受侵蚀土壤。

2 数据库开发

本研究根据GIS^[12]的特点和研究土地退化的区域景观空间变化的需要,空间数据库由根据地形图、野外考察资料、前人成果以及卫星影像解译的各类图件组成。在研究地区使用了1975年(1:250 000)的地形图,结合得到的研究地区1996年5~8月份的陆地卫星主题绘图仪影像。这些数据的复合处理产生了各种专题图件。虽然在野外制图工作中提供了训练地以帮助分类,但未进行地面校核以确定分类精度。

研究人员还搜集了耕地作物施肥状况的数据。通过分析这些数据得到土壤污染强度方面的专题图件。

表1 土地退化活跃程度分区指标体系
Table 1 Index system of activity degree regionalization for land degradation

项 目	指标要素	代码
Items	Index	No.
自然生态环境指标	地质——岩性特征	X ₁
	地貌——地貌类型	X ₂
	气候——气温分布等级	X ₃
	水文——降水分布等级	X ₄
	生物——森林植被覆盖率	X ₅
土地退化类型指标	耕地非农建设面积占耕地面积的比例	X ₆
土壤污染化	工业三废污染负荷强度	X ₇
	农药施用强度	X ₈
	化肥施用强度	X ₉
	农用地膜使用强度	X ₁₀
	土壤侵蚀——土壤侵蚀模数	X ₁₁
土地退化类型指标	土壤侵蚀模数	X ₁₂

数据来源:作者整理

研究人员还搜集了耕地作物施肥状况的数据。通过分析这些数据得到土壤污染强度方面的专题图件。

各类专题图件(包括行政区划图)被数字化并输入地理信息系统(GIS)的数据库。地理信息系统为连接不同空间尺度和不同时间采集的、在不同投影下制图的光栅和矢量数据提供了一种方法。

3 评估与分区模型

3.1 土地退化活跃程度分区模型

作者以层次分析法^[1]建立了土地退化活跃程度分区指标体系层次结构,采用专家咨询法对指标体系进行咨询,在对专家意见归纳、整理的基础上,最终获得土地退化活跃程度分区指标体系^[13](表1)。

影响土地退化强度的环境指标通常可分为2类。第一类是指标值越低,土地退化的活跃级越高,如森林植被覆盖率;第二类是现状指标值越高,土地退化的活跃级越高。如土壤侵蚀模数即属此类。因此,作者建立以下二类模型估计生态破坏度。对第1种情形,有:

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{当 } S_i > D_{i\text{opt}} \\ (S_i/D_{i\text{opt}})R_i & \text{当 } D_{i\text{min}} < S_i < D_{i\text{opt}} \\ R_i & \text{当 } S_i > D_{i\text{opt}} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中, X_i 为 i 种指标的生态位破坏度指数(环境条件没有遭受破坏时,生态破坏度为 0,而当区域环境条件完全遭受破坏时,生态破坏度为 1), S_i 为 i 指标现状测度, D_i 为对 i 指标要求测度, $D_{i\text{min}}$ 为 i 指标要求的下限, $D_{i\text{opt}}$ 为 i 指标的理想要求值, R_i 为 i 指标的风险性测定。 R_i 值采用三标度两步层次分析法确定^[3], 其值如表 2 所示。对第 2 种情形,有:

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{当 } S_i > D_{i\text{max}} \\ [1 - (S_i - D_{i\text{max}})/(D_{i\text{min}} - D_{i\text{max}})] \times R_i & \text{当 } D_{i\text{min}} < S_i < D_{i\text{max}} \\ 0 & \text{当 } S_i > D_{i\text{min}} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中, $D_{i\text{max}}$ 为指标要求的上限,其他符号与(1)式意义相同。

表 2 环境资源(指标)风险性 R_i 值表

Table 2 Risk(R_i) of environmental resources index

项目 Items	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6	X_7	X_8	X_9	X_{10}	X_{11}	X_{12}
R_i	0.02337	0.03250	0.00441	0.00441	0.24787	0.04573	0.03251	0.08402	0.00846	0.08404	0.24812	0.18455

对于难以用连续的数量来描述或表达的指标,如地貌类型,通常划分为丘陵、低山、中山、和平原。这种用类型描述的指标,通常可以在土地退化活跃程度中给予对应的表达,再以地貌类型为例,如对土壤侵蚀化的影响,丘陵区最易遭受侵蚀,低山区次之,中山更次,平原则不易受侵蚀等,其破坏度可以分别用 1.0, 0.75, 0.3 及 0.1 来表示。这类指标的破坏度的估计,有时需要用间接的方法或实际经验判断。

根据谢尔福德限制性定律^[2],任何一个指标因子(即生态因子)在数量上或质量上的不足,就会使该种生物衰退或不能生存。显然,这个定律也适合于分析土地退化与环境资源的关系。即,在土地本身平衡发展生态位中,任何土地环境资源因素的现状条件,在数量或质量上的不足,即当接近其可利用的限度时,就会成为土地平衡发展的制约因素。因此,在多维环境资源构成的土地生态空间中,只要有一种资源不能满足土地平衡发展的最低要求,即有一种环境资源的生态位受到破坏,整个土地生态位则遭受破坏。因此,多维环境资源的生态位破坏度指数可用下式估计:

$$X_j = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n X_{ij} \right)^{1/n} \quad (3)$$

式中, X_j 为土地退化活跃程度的生态位破坏度指数。生态位破坏度指数的大小反映了区域环境现状资源条件对土地退化的破坏性程度,从而可以根据生态位破坏度值的大小建立初步的区域发展方案与措施。

根据前面等级指标的选择及计算模型,作者选用了影响福建土地退化的 12 个生态破坏度指标(表 3),用 GIS 软件进行空间模拟分析。

在具体等级划分时,作者依据其生态位破坏度指数 X_j 的频率直方图分布情况,将其划分为 4 个等级,分别称为土地退化的极活跃级、很活跃级、较活跃级和弱活跃级。统计的各级活跃程度分区的面积及占全省土地面积百分比列于表 4,并输出福建省土地退化活跃程度综合分级图(图 1)。结果表

表 3 福建土地退化的生态破坏度评价表

Table 3 Evaluation of ecological destructive degree of land degradation in Fujian

项目 Items	极活跃 级 I *	很活跃 级 II	较活跃 级 III	弱活跃 级 IV
X_1	花岗岩	紫色岩、沉积岩 与第四纪沉积物	闪长岩	火山岩、 变质岩
X_2	丘陵	低山	中山	平原
$X_3(^{\circ}\text{C})$	>21	19~21	17~19	<17
$X_4(\text{mm})$	>2000	1600~2000	1200~1600	<1200
$X_5(\%)$	<10	10~30	30~70	>70
X_6 (归一化指数)	>0.7	0.5~0.7	0.05~0.5	<0.05
X_7 (归一化指数)	>0.7	0.3~0.7	0.3~0.8	<0.08
X_8 (归一化指数)	>0.5	0.35~0.5	0.19~0.35	<0.19
X_9 (归一化指数)	>0.9	0.9~0.28	0.15~0.28	<0.15
X_{10} (归一化指数)	>0.7	0.3~0.7	0.18~0.3	<0.18
$X_{11}(\text{t}/(\text{km}^2 \cdot \text{a}))$	>8000	5000~8000	2500~5000	<2500
X_{12} (综合指数)	<0.4	0.7~0.7	>0.7	

* I ~ IV Activity grades (from strength to weakness)

明,土地退化活跃程度具有一定的地域规律性:极活跃级集中

表 4 福建省土地退化活跃程度等级面积值及比例

Table 4 Aera value and ratio of activity grades of land degradation in Fujian

项目 Ithems	极活跃级 I	很活跃级 II	较活跃级 III	弱活跃级 IV
1 生态破坏度指数 (X_j)	≥ 0.015	$0.0010 \sim 0.0149$	$0.0006 \sim 0.0009$	< 0.0006
2 面积 (km^2)	25,784.31	27,551.13	33,213.39	34,163.99
3 占全省的比例 (%)	20.56	22.19	27.74	29.51

1. Ecological destructive degree; 2. Area; 3. The ratio of the whole province

分布在与海岸线平行的沿海地带,很活跃级集中分布于全省的中部,较活跃级则集中分布于很活跃级北部,弱活跃级则连片分布于闽北和闽西南。

3.2 土地退化危险程度分区模型

迄今为止,还没有人明确提出土地退化综合危险程度分区评价的概念^[4~10],对概念作严格定义与评定方法的研究也很少,某些(个别)关于自然灾害区划的研究,常把灾害程度分区与危险程度分区混为一谈。前者是指对灾害事件还未发生,只是对未来险情可能构成灾害损失的一种推测,两者有完全不同的概念。

3.2.1 地区综合社会经济强度 土地退化危险程度分区的含义,就是指由人类活动场地的社会经济现状,预测未来土地退化发生时损失量的可能程度而言的。人类社会经济包括许多项目,如人口状况,生产活动广度,生产能力,经济开发强度,经济发展水平,长远规划等等都应是其危险程度评价分区的重要项目。在每一个项目中又含众多的因子。这里提出了最具有代表性意义的点、线、面相结合的多指标选择方案,它们是:①耕地面积占土地面积的百分比值(%);②农业人口密度(人/ km^2);③单位面积农业产值(万元/ km^2);④主要交通线路里程占土地单位面积的长度(km/km^2);⑤城镇非农业人口(人)和人均工业产值(万元/人)。

采用级差标准化(也称归一化)方法处理,以消除单位不统一的因素,使所有指标成为一个在 0~1 范围内变化的有可比性的无量纲数。其计算公式为^[11]:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_1} E(X_{ij}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} [(X_{ij} - X_{\min ij}) / (X_{\max j} - X_{\min ij})]$$

(4)

式中, i 为因子序号; j 为县(市)编号,本文共 68 个编号; X_{\max} 、 X_{\min} 分别为各个因子指标中的极大值与极小值; X_{ij} 为第 i 因子编号为 j 县(市)的数值; $E(X_{ij})$ 为 j 县(市)第 i 因子指标归一化的一个无量纲数值($0 \leq E_{ij} \leq 1$)。据前面的论述, $E(X_{ij})$ 是衡量每一种社会经济因子的一个系数,对于区域土地退化现象而言,称它为社会经济因子指标的“灾害损失系数”。 $\sum_{i=1}^{N_1}$ 表示 j 县(市) N_1 个社会经济因子的“灾害损失系数”之总和,称它为地区“综合社会经济强度”。

3.2.2 土地退化活动性综合险情指标 按前面的讨论,须将土地退化险情与综合社会经济因子指标结合才能作出危害程度分区。根据突出主导因素的原则,采用黄金分割比值数原理^[11],即 $K_1 = 0.618$, $K_2 = 0.618K_1$, $K_3 = 0.618K_2$, $K_4 = 0.618K_3$, 分别对上述 4 级的面积险情百分比值数作加数计算。加权计算出的每

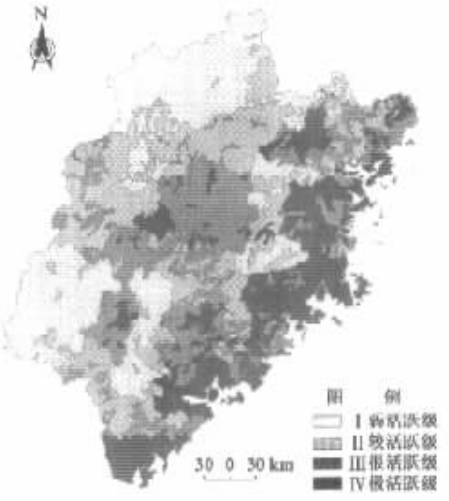


图 1 福建省土地退化活跃程度综合分级图
Fig. 1 Synthetic grade map of activity degree of land degradation in Fujian
I ~ IV: Activity grades

一级数,称为该级土地退化的“区域灾害险情系数”。再把各县(市)的4级灾害险情系数加在一起,就是该县(市)土地退化总的灾害险情系数,称它为“区域综合自然环境险情强度”,其计算式为^[11]:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_2} P_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_2} K_{ij} \cdot PS_{ij}$$

(5)

式中, i 为险情级别数,本文分级 $N_2=4$; j 为县(市)编号,本文共68个编号; K_{ij} 为 j 县(市) i 级险情的权重数; PS_{ij} 为 j 县(市) i 级险情的百分比值数; P_{ij} 为 j 县(市) i 级险情的“灾害险情系数”; $\sum_{i=1}^{N_2}$ 为 j 县(市) N_2 个级别土地退化险情系数之和(险情强度)。最后按县(市)对险情强度作归一化处理,得出在0~1范围内的68个数,即为土地退化综合险情指数,简称“综合险情指标(P)”。

3.2.3 分区数学模型与综合危险程度指标的计算 这里根据上面计算出的各县(市)的综合社会经济因子指标(综合损失指标)与土地退化活动性综合险情指标(综合险情指标),采用相乘积的数学模型进行计算^[11]:

$$W_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} E(X_{ij}) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{N_2} P_{ij}$$

(6)

式(6)中, W_{ij} 为 j 县(市)的 N_1 种社会经济因子和 N_2 个级别土地退化险情因子组合构成的“综合危险程度指数”。作归一化处理,就得到各县(市)土地退化综合危险程度指标,简称“综合危险度指标(W)”。

将上述计算的综合危险程度指标分成最危险、中度危险、较危险、轻度危险四级,根据自然景观条件,再细分出19个亚区(表5)。按此分级标准作出土地退化综合危险程度分区图(图2)。

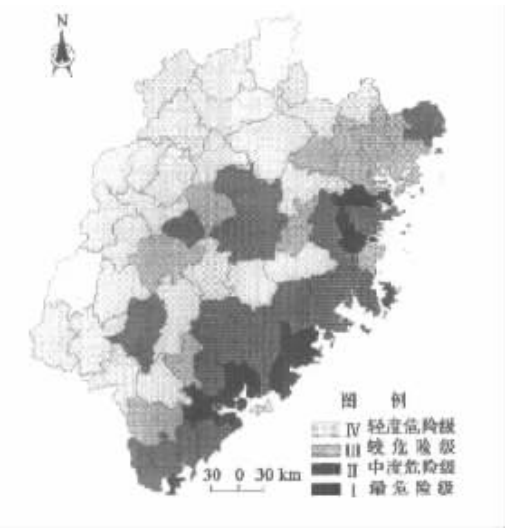


图2 福建土地退化综合危险程度分区图

Fig.2 The regionalization map of synthetic damage degree of land degradation in Fujian

表5 福建土地退化综合危险程度分级表

Table 5 The classifications of synthetic damage degree of land degradation in Fujian

分级 Classifications		亚 区 Sub-Area	
Ⅰ级 土地退化 最危险级		Ⅰ1	福(州)-罗(源)土地退化最危险区
		Ⅰ2	平潭土地退化最危险区
		Ⅰ3	惠(安)-泉(州)-晋(江)-石(狮)土地退化最危险区
		Ⅰ4	同(安)-厦(门)-龙(海)-漳(州)土地退化最危险区
		Ⅰ5	东山土地退化最危险区
Ⅱ级 土地退化中 度危险级		Ⅱ1	福鼎土地退化中度危险区
		Ⅱ2	连江土地退化中度危险区
		Ⅱ3	闽东南土地退化中度危险区
		Ⅱ4	闽南土地退化中度危险区
		Ⅱ5	龙岩土地退化中度危险区
		Ⅱ6	三明土地退化中度危险区
		Ⅱ7	闽中土地退化中度危险区
Ⅲ级 土地退化 较危险级		Ⅲ1	沙县土地退化较危险区
		Ⅲ2	永安土地退化较危险区
		Ⅲ3	华安土地退化较活跃区
		Ⅲ4	平和土地退化较危险区
		Ⅲ5	闽清土地退化较危险区
		Ⅲ6	长乐土地退化较活跃区
		Ⅲ7	闽东北土地退化较危险区
Ⅳ级	武夷-戴云两 大山带土地 退化轻度危 险区		

* Ⅰ~Ⅳ:Damage degree of land degradation (from strength to Weakness)

4 结果分析

综合分区的结果显示,最危险级、中度危险级集中分布于闽东南沿海各县(市),较危险级则主要分布于戴云山及其以东、以南地区,较轻度危险级主要分布于闽西及闽北的武夷山带。其分级的简要特征如下。

Ⅰ级 土地退化最危险级 本级区占福建总土地面积的 7.23%,其共同特征是:土地退化的活跃程度高,均在极活跃级,可能造成危害的社会经济指标较高。各项因子叠加后的危险程度指标也高,本级采用 W 大于 0.3632。据其分布位置特征,将本级区分为 5 个亚区。

Ⅱ级 土地退化中度危险级 本级区占福建全省土地总面积的 26.34%。共同特征是,土地退化的活跃性等级跨度大,其中,极活跃区所占面积最大,其次是很活跃区和极活跃区。社会经济指标较低的安溪、云霄等,土地退化活跃程度较高,多为很活跃-极活跃区,而社会经济指标较高的连江、仙游等县,土地退化的活跃程度却不是太高,多为较活跃级,小部分为很活跃级。综合二者,土地退化综合危险程度指标在 0.0914~0.3632,划为土地退化中度危险区。根据其地理分布特征,分为 7 个亚区。

Ⅲ级 土地退化较危险级 本级区占福建全省土地总面积的 15.03%。共同特点是,土地退化活跃程度大多属于较活跃-弱活跃区,经济大多不太发达,县、乡企业产值较低。综合景观要素和社会经济因素,土地退化综合危险度指标在 0.042~0.0914 之间。按地理位置特征可分为 7 个亚区。

Ⅳ级 武夷-戴云两大山带土地退化轻度危险区 包括除以上县(市)的所有县(市),占福建全省土地面积的 51.40%。主要位于福建两大山带上,以山地为主。该区近 70%土地属弱活跃级。本区社会经济欠发达,工农业生产均如此,单位面积产值低于福建大部分县(市),工业、县办企业以林业为主,人平工业产值处福建中等偏下水平。综合景观要素和社会经济因素,本区土地退化综合危险度指标在 0.042 以下,为全省最低,划为土地退化轻度危险区。

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