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云南滑坡泥石流灾害及其与降水特征的关系(PDF)

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Title: Landslide and debris flow hazards in Yunnan and their relationship with precipitation characteristics

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摘要: 利用2001-2005年云南滑坡泥石流灾害资料,分析了近5年来云南滑坡泥石流分布与演变的特点及其与云南降水、大雨、暴雨之间的关系.研究结果表明,在该时段云南滑坡泥石流灾害总体分布表现出西多东少,西北多东南少的趋势;滑坡泥石流灾害高发区与暴雨中心有很好的对应关系,其活动存在明显的年际变化特点,并且各个区域又有自身的演变规律.在时空分布上滇西北及滇西南是活动最频繁的区域;滑坡泥石流灾害具有明显的月际变化特征,高峰期集中在6-8月;滑坡泥石流灾害发生次数与年降水量、年暴雨次数及年大雨次数有着很好的对应关系;大气环流异常对滑坡泥石流灾害发生数量也有着明显的影响.

Abstract: Based on statistical data about Yunnan landslide and debris flow from 2001 to 2005,this paper analyzes the spatial distribution and temporal evolution characteristics of landslide and debris flow hazards in recent 5 years in Yunnan and also studies the relationship between occurrence of landslide and debris flow and possible triggered precipitation,especially heavy rain and rainstorm.The study indicates that the landslide and debris flow hazards distributes more in the west and northwest and less in the east and southeast.The distributive center of landslide and debris flow is consistent with the ra instorm center on the

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whole.Landslide and debris flow in Yunnan has obviously interannual change and there are ind ividual evolutional laws in five areas.The northwest and southwest of Yunnan are the most active ares of the hazards,which have also obviously inter-monthly change and the peak period appears during rain season of June-August.There is better relationship between the frequency of the landslide and debris flow hazards and annual precipitation,annual rainstorm number and annual heavyra in number.The atmospheric circulation anomaly has also great influence on the occurrence frequency of landslide and debris flow hazards.

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