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提要: 根据1987年和1999年两个时相TM遥感影像解译成果, 运用地理信息系统空间分析方法及数理统计方法, 分析了陕北榆林地区1987~1999年间土地沙漠化程度和土地沙漠化时空分布变化特征, 并对土地沙漠化原因进行了初步探讨。结果表明20世纪80年代后期以来, 该区土地沙漠化进程整体上趋于稳定, 并有所好转, 这主要得益于当地政府对土地沙漠化的积极治理和有效政策。生态环境脆弱, 气候干燥、多风是本区土地沙漠化的主要自然驱动因素, 不合理的人类活动则是沙漠化的诱因。人为的积极治理措施可以有效控制沙漠化的进程。

关键词: 榆林地区; 沙漠化; 地理信息系统; 时空变化

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Types and temporal-spatial change of desertized land  
in the Yulin area, northern Shaanxi  
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Abstract: According to the results of TM remote sensing image interpretation of two time phases in 1987 and 1999 and using the space analysis and mathematic statistics of the geographic information system, the paper analyzes the degree of land desertization and features of the temporal-spatial change of land desertization in the Yulin area, northern Shaanbei, in 1987-1999 and discusses the cause of land desertization. The analytic results indicate that since the late 1980s the process of the land desertization of the area as a whole has tended to be stable and taken a more or less favorable turn. This mainly benefits from the policies of active and effective control of land desertization implemented by the local government. The fragile ecological environment, arid climate and plenty of wind are main natural driving factors for land desertization, while irrational human activities are a factor of inducing land desertization. Measures of active control and improvement can effectively control the process of desertization.

Key words: Yulin area; desertization; geographic information system; temporal-spatial change