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半干旱黄土丘陵沟壑区小流域生态经济可持续发展研究

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Sustainable Development of Ecological Economy of Small Watersheds in Semi-Arid Loess Hilly Region

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摘要 参考文献 相关文章

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摘要 为了探讨半干旱黄土丘陵沟壑区小流域综合治理措施对生态经济可持续发展所起的作用,根据大量的实地调研数据,利用生态足迹理论与方法对庙坪小流域生态环境治理前后的生态足迹需求与供给进行了定量计算。结果表明:该流域生态足迹一直大于生态承载力,小流域生态经济为不可持续状态,但人均生态赤字由治理前的0.798 9 hm²下降到治理后的0.552 5 hm²。由于流域水土保持综合治理成效显著,导致流域生态承载力的增幅大于生态足迹的增幅,生态足迹需求及亏缺主要源于化石能源用地和耕地类产品的消费。

关键词: 生态足迹 黄土丘陵沟壑区 可持续发展

Abstract: In order to explore effects of comprehensive management of small watersheds on sustainable development of ecological economy in the semi-arid loess hilly-gully regions, ecological footprints of the demands and supplies of the Miaoping watershed before and after the implementation of ecological environment management were calculated quantitatively and analyzed using the footprint theory and method, based on the data obtained through field survey. Results show that the ecological footprint of the watershed has always been greater than its ecological carrying capacity, thus leaving the small watershed ecological economy in a unsustainable state. However, its per capita ecological deficit has dropped from 0.7989 hm² before the management to 0.5525 hm² after the management. Thanks to the the remarkable effect of the comprehensive management of soil and water conservation, its ecological carrying capacity grows faster than its ecological footprint. Ecological footprint demand and deficit comes mainly from alienation of land by farmlands and fossil energy industry.

Keywords: ecological footprint loess hilly region sustainable development

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