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青海草原火灾环境因素分析(PDF)

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Title: Environmental factor analysis of grassland fire in Qinghai Province

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关键词: [草原火灾](#); [高发区](#); [气象要素](#)

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摘要: 应用1995-2004年10 a青海草原火灾调查资料和火灾区14个具有代表性气象站的气象资料,分析研究了草原火灾区的气候特征、牧草结构、放牧状况,及火灾时空分布、危害和与气象要素间的关系,为预防和监测草原火灾,加强草原防火管理工作提供参考依据。分析结果表明:青海草原火灾有两个高发区,分别位于青海湖的南、北部,高发区火灾次数占火灾总数的70%。冬春季平均气温年际增温明显时,对应的年火灾次数大幅度上升,冬春季平均气温年际变化每升高1℃,年火灾次数增加1.6次。冬春季降水偏少且分布不均、气温偏高是火灾增加的主要因素。草原秋冬转换期的11月和冬春季转换期的3月是草原火灾多发期,这2个月的火灾次数占总数的54%。草原火灾发生前,气象要素中日变化明显的有降水、风、地温、相对湿度、蒸发量等,过火面积、损失程度因这些气象条件的不同而有所差异。持续性的“暖干”天气,使草原处于极干燥、易燃的状态,它在火灾个例中占65%,草原上一旦出现火源,风助火威,就能迅速燃烧,风速与过火面积成正比。

Abstract: According to the material of prairies fire investigated in Qinghai Province from 1995 to 2004, and the data of 14 representative meteorological observations in fire disaster areas, we analyzed climate characteristic, pasture structure and herding condition in prairie fire disaster areas, and also researched the spatiotem poral distribution of fire disaster, their harms and the relationship with the meteorological elements. It can provide reference to monitoring and magement of firein glassland. The analysis results indicate that in Qinghai prairies there are two areas where the fire disaster is easy to happen, which are located in the south and the north of Qinghai Lake. And there the fire proportion is 70% of the total fire disaster. When the average temperature of different year in winter and spring significantly increases, the yearly frequency

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of fire disaster will increase obviously. If the average temperature in winter and spring ascent 1℃, the frequency of fire disaster will increase 1.6 times, which main reason is few precipitation, its non-uniform distribution and high temperature in the seasons. It will be easy for fire disaster to happen in November, the conversion period of fall and winter and in March, the conversion period of winter and spring. The frequency of fire disaster in the twomonths is 54% of the total. Before the prairie fire there are obvious daily changes of the meteorological elements for examples the precipitation, the wind, the land temperature, the relative humidity, the evaporativity etc., and the fire area and the loss degree is a variation with these different-meteorological conditions. The sustaining warm and dry weather causes the prairie to be in extremely dry and flamm able condition, which accounts for 65% in fire examples. Once the source of fire exists on the prairie, under the wind' s help, it will deflagrate, and the fire area is proportional to the wind speed.

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