

[1]马育军,王静爱,李小雁.宁夏中北部风沙灾害潜在风险区域对比评价[J].自然灾害学报,2007,05:1-8.

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## 宁夏中北部风沙灾害潜在风险区域对比评价

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摘要: 从致灾因子危险性、孕灾环境稳定性和承灾体脆弱性三个方面对宁夏中北部地区风沙灾害的潜在风险进行了区域对比评价,结果表明:(1)银川市辖区西部、永宁县西部和惠农县为风沙灾害高风险区,石嘴山市辖区、贺兰县、盐池县和吴忠市辖区风沙灾害潜在风险居中,平罗县东部、陶乐县中部、灵武市西部风沙灾害的潜在风险相对较小;(2)风沙灾害潜在风险是多种因素共同作用的结果,某些因素的相互作用可在一定程度上减少风沙活动,防治风沙灾害;(3)通过对影响风沙活动及其危害的自然和人文因素的分析,可对未来风沙灾害的潜在风险进行预测,并为针对性防沙减灾政策的制定提供科学依据。在上述结论的基础上,从可操作性角度提出了风沙灾害的防治建议。

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Abstract: This paper assessed and compared the potential risk of wind sand disaster in the north and middle part of Ningxia from three aspects: the danger of hazard-formative factors, the stability of disaster-formative environment and the vulnerability of hazard affected bodies. The results indicate that: (1) The western municipal district of Yinchuan, western Yongning County and Huinong County are high-risk areas; the municipal district of Shizuishan, Helan County, Yanchi County and the municipal district of Wuzhong have the medium potential risk, while the risk in eastern Pingluo County, central Taole County and northern Lingwu County is low. (2) The potential risk of wind sand disaster is the integrated result affected by many factors and the interaction of different factors may reduce the wind sand activity and disaster. (3) The potential risk of wind sand disaster could be predicted by analyzing natural and human factors, so the scientific gist could be supplied for preventing the wind sand and reducing the disaster. Then based on above conclusions, relevant suggestions for the prevention and control of the wind sand disaster are put forward from the operable angle.

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