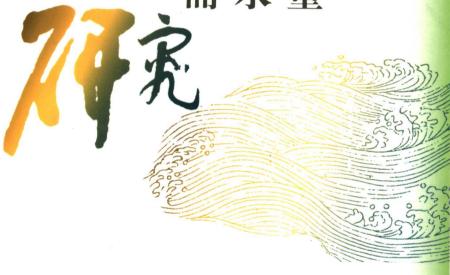
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生态环境

需水量



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## 内 容 提 要

河流生态环境需水量研究广泛涉及水文学、生态学、环境 学、气候学等诸多方面,是近年来水资源及环境生态领域研究的 热点和难点。

本书以黄河流域的最大支流渭河为切入点,系统地探讨了河流生态环境需水量的若干理论体系;针对渭河生态环境问题,从河流基本环境需水量、自净需水量及输沙需水量等方面对渭河生态环境需水量进行了研究;针对影响渭河生态环境需水量的关键因素,从水土流失治理、水源涵养和污染防治等方面提出一系列保障渭河生态环境需水量的措施。

本书为渭河生态环境改善和健康发展以及水资源的可持续利用提供了科学依据,同时也对解决西部开发中流域水资源与生态环境问题开辟了新的路径和策略,从理论与实践上为生态环境需水量问题研究提供参考。

作为一种特殊的生态资源的水,是整个地球生命系统的基础。水不仅是人类赖以生存的基础资源,也是社会经济的战略资源。是水创造与维持了人类物质文明,通过水循环维持着区域森林、草地、湿地、湖泊、河流等自然生态系统的结构与过程及其他人工生态系统。长期以来,人们对水资源的利用主要考虑农业、工业和生活用水等方面的国民经济效益,而在维护河流与流域健康的需水方面则没有得到足够的重视。水资源不合理的开发利用加速了水体功能的衰减过程,使生态环境更为脆弱,水旱灾害趋于频繁,河流系统的结构和功能遭到破坏。为缓解生态环境的恶化,解决生态环境问题,维持河流生命的健康发展,河流生态环境需水量逐渐引起重视,并成为当今水文水资源及环境生态领域研究的热点和难点。

渭河是黄河最大的支流,在黄河治理开发中占有重要地位,同时,作为西北经济发达地区,在区域经济发展和西部大开发中也具有重要作用和战略意义。近十几年来持续出现的严重水污染、水资源短缺以及洪涝灾害,严重制约着渭河流域社会经济的可持续发展。目前,渭河流域综合治理问题已经引起中央政府和社会各界的高度重视,渭河流域近期重点治理规划正在报批过程中。显然,渭河生态环境需水量研究是渭河流域治理规划的重要

基础性工作,也是需要解决的难题之一。

该书作者在查阅大量国内外相关文献资料的基础上,全面掌握了该领域国内外的最新研究进展,做出了翔实的评述,指出了存在问题和发展趋势。该书对河流生态环境需水量的有关概念、生态环境需水量确定原则、计算方法等进行了深入研究,并从河流基本生态环境需水量、自净需水量及输沙需水量等三方面对渭河生态环境需水量做了定量计算。书中既有概念的剖析与理论分析,又有计算模型的建立与具体应用,内容丰富,资料翔实。作者通过河流生态环境需水量理论体系探讨,提出了许多颇有见地的观点,同时,在河流生态环境需水量计算方法、特别是多沙河流生态环境需水量计算方面有创新,是实用性和可操作性兼有的一项成果。

近年来,国内出版的关于生态环境需水量方面的书籍多偏重于宏观方面和一般性论述,针对典型河流的著作还很少见。《渭河生态环境需水量研究》一书的出版,不仅对渭河流域重点治理规划具有重要意义,而且促进和丰富了我国河流生态环境需水量的研究。同时,可在理论与实践上为河流生命健康问题的研究提供很好的借鉴。

中国科学院院士 分 知る

2004年10月

河流生态环境需水量是近年来环境、生态及水文水资源等领域研究的热点和难点问题。作为黄河最大支流的渭河,是陕西关中地区的生命河,渭河流域生态环境的健康发展直接影响着关中地区社会经济发展的兴衰。近年来,由于人口增加,经济发展,人类活动的增强和气候条件等的变化,河道径流量大幅度减少;水质日益恶化;下游河床泥沙淤积严重,河道抬升,成灾率增加;地陷、地裂缝等环境地质问题突出。所有这些,造成渭河河流功能的退化,严重制约了渭河流域经济与社会的可持续发展,解决渭河生态环境需水问题迫在眉睫。

本书作者查阅了大量有关文献资料,对国内外关于河流生态环境需水量研究的历史和现状进行深入分析,在此基础上,从河流基本生态环境需水量、自净需水量及输沙需水量等三方面对渭河生态环境需水量进行了研究。作者辨析了与河流生态环境需水量相关的概念、探讨了生态环境需水机理,提出了确定生态环境需水量应遵循的平衡、时空分段、一水多用、多功能考虑、水量水质耦合、河流整体考虑等基本原则,并从这些原则出发,对渭河生态环境需水量进行了比较深入的分析和量化研究。建立了河流最小输沙需水量进行了比较深入的分析和量化研究。建立了河流最小输沙需水量的计算方法、渭河下游输沙需水量与含沙量的函数关系式以及河段自净需水量计算模型等,并应用这些方法

和模型对渭河干流5个断面、4种代表年及年内月生态环境需水 量进行了相应的定量研究。同时,作者还研究了人们关心的三门 峡水库运用方式等因素对渭河下游输沙能力与输沙需水量的影 响。最后,作者依据分析计算结果,提出了保障渭河生态环境需 水量的措施。研究内容丰富,既有理论分析,又有实例计算,研 究思路与方法有相当深度,且有创新,研究结果具有理论意义和 重要的参考价值。

目前, 渭河存在的问题受到党和国家领导人, 有关专家以及 社会各界的普遍关注, 2000 年 10 月和 2001 年 10 月, 全国政协 副主席钱正英两次率团对渭河流域进行考察、提出要尽快开展渭 河流域综合治理规划。2001年12月,温家宝总理对《关于渭河 流域综合治理问题的调研报告》作了重要批示,要求将渭河流域 综合治理列入重要议程。《渭河牛杰环境需水量》一书可以为渭 河流域近期重点规划的实施提供科学依据,具有现实的实际应用 价值。

西北大学副校长 老 中

教授,博士生导师

2004年9月

河流生态环境需水问题是一个涉及到水文、地质、气候、水资源开发利用和生态环境保护以及社会经济发展等多方面的重要问题。目前,河流生态环境需水量研究正处于起步阶段,对河流生态环境需水量的概念及其内涵、河流生态环境需水量的确定原则与计算方法、需水量的保证措施与途径等,都有待于广泛深入研究。本书在总结分析前人工作的基础上,对河流生态环境需水理论体系作了初步探讨。

作为黄河最大支流的渭河,是陕西关中地区的生命河,渭河生态环境的健康发展直接影响着关中地区社会经济发展的兴衰。针对渭河主要生态环境问题,本书从河流基本生态环境需水量、自净需水量以及输沙需水量等三方面对渭河生态环境需水量进行研究。研究的空间尺度为河道内,时间尺度主要以代表年为主,分 P=25% (1963 年)、P=50% (1990 年)、P=75% (1982年)、P=90% (1979 年)以及年内逐月。

主要研究结果可概括如下。

- (1) 界定了生态需水、环境需水以及生态环境需水等概念的 內涵,初步探讨了生态环境需水机理;确定了河流生态环境需水 量研究中应该遵循的一些原则。
  - (2) 从满足环境功能的水质要求出发,以河流的每一个排污

口为分界线,将河流概化为多个河段,在充分考虑污染物沿程衰减的基础上,假定每一河段排污口处污染物排入瞬间混合后,达到地面水环境质量标准来确定河段最小流量,基于此,建立了河段自净需水量计算模型。并且认为,为了使研究区段内的水质处处达标,该区段内的自净需水量应该是从区段内所有河段最小需水量中取其最大量。应用该方法分达标排污和现状排污对渭河自净需水量作了计算。结果分析表明:渭河自净需水量随河水流量变化不大,自净缺水严重,主要出现在非汛期,达标排污相较于现状排污,虽然自净需水量有大幅度下降,但仍然自净缺水严重。

(3) 基于对河流输沙运动特性的分析,认为最小河流输沙需水量是当河流输沙基本上处于冲淤平衡状态时所需要的水的体积。通过水流挟沙力的计算以及与含沙量的大小比较,建立了最小河流输沙需水量的计算方法。应用该方法对渭河代表年内逐月输沙需水量作了计算。结果分析表明:渭河输沙需水量主要集中在汛期。在4个代表年中,渭河各断面汛期都存在不同程度的输沙缺水,而非汛期基本上不存在输沙缺水问题。

同时,分三门峡水库全年控制运用之前(1960~1973年)、全年控制运用期的 1974~1990 年和 1991~2001 年三个不同时期,对渭河下游(临潼以下)年输沙需水量作了计算。通过年输沙需水量以及与年含沙量曲线分析,得出输沙需水量与含沙量呈负幂函数关系,含沙量越大,输送单位泥沙所需水量越小。在三个不同时期,输沙需水量与含沙量相关关系 (R²) 大小的变化完全反映出三门峡水库运用方式、河床条件等对渭河下游输沙能力的影响。并进一步通过对渭河下游输沙需水量的影响因素分析与合理诊断,基于输沙需水量与含沙量函数关系式,对临潼和华县多年平均及代表年年输沙需水量作了合理确定。

(4) 从代表年及年内逐月对渭河生态环境需水量作了计算与分析,明确了时间尺度。研究得出:渭河生态环境需水量的大小主要由自净需水量和输沙需水量决定。在现状排污下,汛期生态

环境需水量主要体现在输沙需水量、非汛期生态环境需水量主要 体现在自净需水量:在达标排污下,枯水年非汛期,生态环境需 水量则主要体现在自净需水量、而丰、平水年汛期和非汛期以及 枯水年的汛期, 生态环境需水量主要体现在输沙需水量。在不同 的代表年、渭河各断面在汛期和非汛期都存在不同程度的缺水、 由丰水年到枯水年, 出现缺水的月份增多, 生态环境缺水量增 加、缺水程度增高。如以平水年 (P=50%典型年)来评估、自 净需水量以现状排污计、林家村、魏家堡、咸阳、临潼、华县各 断面生态环境需水量分别为: 30.48 亿  $m^3/a$ 、46.20 亿  $m^3/a$ 、 70.09 亿 m³/a、91.90 亿 m³/a、90.79 亿 m³/a: 自净需水量以 达标排污计, 林家村、魏家堡、咸阳、临潼、华县各断面生态环 境需水量分别为: 16.05 亿 m³/a、37.10 亿 m³/a、59.21 亿m³/a、 86.61 亿 m<sup>3</sup>/a、90.04 亿 m<sup>3</sup>/a。 达标排污较现状排污生态环境 需水量有了较大幅度下降。对于渭河各断面生态环境需水量的确 定应该在严格控制各排污口污染物达标排污的情况下,以达标排 污下的生态环境需水量作为参考值更具有实际应用价值。针对影 响渭河生态环境需水量的关键性因素。进一步提出了一些保障渭 河生态环境需水量的措施。

河流生态环境需水量是一个从理论到实践均需要广泛深入研究的问题,本书仅能算是对典型河流生态环境需水量的初步探索。期盼本书能起到抛砖引玉的效果,以引起人们对流域生态环境需水量的重视和更大兴趣,以维护流域健康发展。由于作者水平有限,错误和不足之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

作 者 2004年6月于西安

## **PREFACE**

Eco-environmental water requirements for rivers is an important research of field such as hydrology, geology, climate, water resource, eco-environmental protection, social economic development, etc. Presently it is paid much attention by scientists in China, but the research is just at the stage of beginning and needs extensive thorough study on many aspects including conception and connotation, definition principle, estimating methods, ways and measures to meet eco-environmental water requirements, etc. On the basis of the analysis and a review of the previous studies, this book carried out a deep study on the theory and methods of eco-environmental water requirements for rivers.

The Weihe River, as the biggest tributary of Yellow River, is the "Mother River" of Guanzhong region in Shaanxi province. Its eco-environmental health development directly affects the sustainable development of local society and economy. Aiming at the main problems existing in the eco-environment of the Weihe River, the eco-environmental water requirements including the basic eco-environmental water requirement, water requirement for stream's self-purification and sediment transportation were estimated in this book.

The study area is instream with; the temporal scale of typical years including P = 25% (1963), P = 50% (1990), P = 75% (1982), P = 90% (1979) and every months of those years.

The main results are as follows:

- (1) The conceptions and connotations of eco-environmental water requirements were proposed. The mechanism of eco-environmental water requirements was discussed. At the same time, several research principals of eco-environmental water requirements were ascertained.
- (2) In order to meet the environmental requirement of water quality for rivers, the river can be divided into several reaches marked by different sewage discharge ports. Taking into account of the degradation of pollutant substance along the stream, it suggested that the minimum stream flow requirement for each reach should be ascertained according to the environmental quality standard of the surface water, the time that it is mixed with the pollutants at the discharge port. Then, an estimation method of the water requirements for the stream's self-purification was derived. It further considered that water requirement for the stream's self-purification of the study area should choose the maximum one among the reach's self-purification water requirements so as to meet the water quality standard for different reaches. Using this method, the water requirements for the stream's self- purification of the Weihe River was calculated. The results analyzed show that the water requirements for the stream's self-purification varies with the change of stream flow. The water requirement shortage for stream's self-purification is serious, most of that appears in non-flood seasons. Compared with the sewage inflow at discharge standard presently, the water requirements for the stream's self-purification decline generally, but the water requirement shortage for the stream's self purification is

still serious.

(3) On the basis of the characteristic analysis for river load movement, the minimum river water requirement for sediment transportation was considered as the water flow required when the sediment transportation is at balanced state of erosion and deposition. Through the estimation of sediment transport capacity and a comparison with the sediment content, a method to estimate minimum river water requirement for sediment transportation was proposed. Applying this method to estimate the monthly water requirements for sediment transportation in each typical year, the results show that the mass water requirements for sediment transportation appears in flood seasons. During the four typical years, different extent of water shtortage for sediment transportation exist at each section in flood seasons, but it is the case in non-flood seasons.

The period from 1960 to 2001 was divided into tree periods i. e. the period before the Sanmenxia Reservoir was developed (1960-1973), the period that the reservoir was operated (1974-1990) and the period from 1991 to 2001, the annual water requirements for sediment transportation of the Weihe River was estimated. Through detailed analysis on the annual water requirements for sediment transportation and annual sediment contents, it was found that the water requirements for sediment transportation has a negative power functional relationship with the sediment content. The greater the sediment is, the smaller the water requirements for sediment transportation is. During three different periods, the correlativity  $(R^2)$ between water requirements for sediment transportation and sediment content reflects how the sediment transport capacity of the Weihe River downstream was influenced by the operation ways of the reservoir, riverbed conditions, and etc. Furthermore, those factors that influence the water requirements for sediment transportation were analyzed and diagnosed rationally, and then on the basis of the functional relationship between the water requirements or sediment transportation and sediment content, the annual water requirements for sediment transportation of multi-event and typical years at both Lintong and Huanxian sections was ascertained rationally.

(4) Choosing typical years and the month of these years, the eco-environmental water requirements of the Weihe River was calculated and analyzed. The study shows that the eco-environmental water requirements of the Weihe River mainly include water requirements for the stream's self-purification and that for sediment transportation. As the sewage discharge presently, the eco-environmental water requirements mainly include water requirement for sediment transportation in flood seasons and that for the stream's self-purification in non-flood seasons, and as sewage discharge at standard, the eco-environmental water requirements also include those for the stream's self-purification in the non-flood seasons of dry year and sediment transportation in other non-flood seasons of both wet year and normal year and flood seasons in different typical years. During different typical years, the shortage of eco-environmental water requirements for each river section varies with different extents. From abundant high flow year to low-flow year, the amount of water shortage increases. Estimated for normal year (P = 50%), the ecoenvironmental water requirements of Linjiacun, Weijiabao, Xianyang, Lintong and Huaxian section are 30.  $48 \times 10^8$  m<sup>3</sup>/a.  $46.20 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3/\text{a}$ ,  $70.09 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3/\text{a}$ ,  $91.90 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3/\text{a}$ ,  $90.79 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3/\text{a}$  $10^8 \,\mathrm{m}^3/a$  respectively if water requirements for stream's self-purification is estimated of the present sewage discharge. These amounts will be  $16.05 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3/\text{a}$ ,  $37.10 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3/\text{a}$ ,  $59.21 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3/\text{a}$ ,  $86.61 \times 10^8$  m<sup>3</sup>/a and  $90.04 \times 10^8$  m<sup>3</sup>/a respectively if the water requirements for stream's self-purification is estimated at the sewage

discharge standard. Compared the sewage discharge at standard with that presently, the eco-environmental water requirements decline significantly. Therefore, the eco-environmental water requirements for each section of the Weihe River should be estimated by sewage discharge at standard. Finally, the key factors affecting the eco-environmental water requirements of the Weihe River are analyzed, and some measures to ensure supply of eco-environmental water requirements were proposed in this book.

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