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汶川地震灾区 航天遥感应急调查

**REMOTE SENSING EMERGENCY SURVEY
IN WENCHUAN EARTHQUAKE AREA**

秦绪文 杨金中 张志 黄洁 等著
余德清 陈有明 张过 谷延群



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序

地震灾害的发生，通常导致灾区对外交通困难、通讯中断，使灾区的受灾情况不明，难以适时救灾；更为严重的是，地震灾害的发生往往诱发崩塌、滑坡、泥石流和地裂缝等次生地质灾害，使灾区雪上加霜，造成更大损失。利用遥感技术快速查明灾害分布与发育情况，对指导抗震救灾、减少灾区损失具有极其重要的意义。

汶川特大地震发生后，遥感工作者在第一时间利用多个国家、多类型（雷达、光学）、多分辨率（米级或亚米级）、多时相（震前、震后）航天遥感数据，快速调查了川、甘、陕三省60个受灾县（市）次生地质灾害与隐患，为灾区抗震救灾提供了快速、全面的服务。这些成果，再次彰显了航天遥感的优势，表现了国土资源部门广大遥感地质工作者娴熟的应用遥感技术解决地质灾害问题的能力。

作者们在进行灾区次生地质灾害和潜在地质灾害隐患遥感快速调查工作的同时，分析了地质灾害对土地、植被和水资源等破坏情况，实现了遥感图像信息的多学科全方位综合应用。从近600G遥感数据中筛选的典型灾害遥感图像是难得的宝贵资料；对图像准确扼要的分析提升了其科学性，实现了科学传播的目标；“一县一图一报告”能为灾区灾后重建提供参考，潜在灾害的预测可以预防二次灾害的发生，减少损失，有较高的社会效益和经济效益。对于人类生存而言，自然灾害是不可避免的，防灾减灾是必然趋势，作者将影响灾区次生灾害发育主要因子进行了定量和半定量综合研究，所得出的结论具有重要的科学意义和社会实用价值。

本书是国土资源部、中国地质调查局在抗震救灾工作中应用航天遥感技术进行灾区地质灾害遥感调查的最新成果，是反映汶川灾区震后地质灾害状况的最完整的资料之一。本书既是对地质灾害航天遥感快速调查工作方法的开拓，也是对地震次生灾害遥感识别理论和方法的总结，我有幸先睹为快。其公开出版必将进一步推动我国环境灾害遥感、灾害学及相关学科的发展，对我国地质遥感研究、生产和教学都将发挥良好的作用。

庄逢甘

2008年8月

Foreword

The earthquake usually causes traffic and communication problems in earthquake-hit zones, making the situation unclear to earthquake relief workers. What is worse, it usually induces secondary geological disasters like collapse, landslides, debris flows and ground fissures, which may cause even heavier losses in the earthquake-hit zones. Therefore, finding out rapidly the distribution and development of disasters via remote sensing is significantly important for giving directions in earthquake relief work and reducing losses.

After the catastrophic Wenchuan Earthquake, remote sensing workers promptly did survey the secondary geological disasters and hazards in 60 earthquake-affected counties (cities) in Sichuan, Gansu, and Shaanxi provinces by using multinational space remote sensing data of different sorts (radar and optics), different resolutions (meter-scale or sub-meter scale), and different dates (pre-earthquake and post-earthquake), which provided rapid and all-round service for relief work. This exhibits once more the advantages of space remote sensing and proves the capability of numerous remote sensing geologists from departments of land & resources to solve geological disaster problems by using remote sensing.

While they were doing a rapid survey of secondary geological disasters and potential geological hazards by remote sensing, the authors analyzed the damages of geological disasters on land, vegetation and water resources, realizing multidisciplinary, all-round, and integrated usage of remote sensing image messages. Typical disaster images selected from nearly 600G remote sensing data are precious materials. An accurate and compendious analysis of images has made them more scientific so as to reach the goal of correct message spreading. “One Map and One Report for One County” will provide reference in post-earthquake reconstruction, helping reducing losses and generating high social and economic benefits. Natural disasters are inevitable for human beings and disaster prevention and reduction is an inexorable trend. The conclusion from the authors' quantitative and half-quantitative study of major secondary disaster development factors has important scientific significance and social application value.

This atlas is the latest achievement of remote sensing survey of geological disasters in earthquake-hit zones by China Geological Survey of the Ministry of Land & Resources. It is one of the most complete materials reflecting the condition of post-earthquake geological disasters in Wenchuan. It is a conclusion of methodology of rapid survey for geological disasters via space remote sensing, of identification theory and methodology for earthquake secondary disasters. It's my pleasure to read it first. Its publishing will further promote the development of environmental remote sensing, catastrophology and other relevant subjects in China and exert a good influence on geological remote sensing research, production and teaching activities in China.

Academician *Zhuang Fenggan*

August 2008

前 言

2008年5月12日14时28分，我国发生了震惊世界的四川汶川特大地震灾害。中国地震台网测定“5·12”汶川大地震的震级为8.0级，震源深度约为14km，最大烈度达XI度，余震3万多次。地震破坏道路、桥梁等基础设施，毁损房屋、农田等，引发大量的滑坡、崩塌、泥石流、堰塞湖等次生灾害。受灾地区人民生命财产和经济社会发展蒙受了巨大损失。为迅速查明灾区地质灾害分布状况，有针对性地开展抗震救灾活动，国土资源部、中国地质调查局紧急启动了“5·12”地震灾区次生地质灾害航天遥感快速调查工作，组织全国各地的60余名遥感工作者，在50多天时间内利用多个国家、多类型(雷达、光学)、多分辨率(米级或亚米级)航天遥感数据，快速解译了川、甘、陕三省60个县(市)次生地质灾害点与隐患点，通过“一县一图一报告”的形式，及时地为灾情评估、短期避险、应急处置等抢险救灾工作和灾后重建规划提供了重要基础数据和决策依据。

在国土资源部中国地质调查局的组织下，中国国土资源航空物探遥感中心、四川省地质调查院、安徽省地质调查院、湖南省遥感中心、河北省遥感中心、中国地质大学(武汉)、中国地质大学(北京)、武汉大学、中国煤炭地质总局航测遥感局、河南省地质调查院和中国地质环境监测院等单位参加了航天应急调查工作。本着总结、交流灾害应急遥感调查工作方法技术，展示典型地震次生灾害遥感影像特征，推广“5·12”地震灾区次生地质灾害航天遥感应急调查成果应用的目的，我们以“次生地质灾害卫星遥感数据购置及综合解译”成果报告为蓝本，经过多次删减、修改，凝练成本书，她是集体劳动的成果。本书前言、第一章和结语由秦绪文、杨金中、张志撰写；第二章由秦绪文、杨金中、黄洁、张过撰写；第三章由杨金中、张志、秦绪文撰写；第四章、第五章、第六章由黄洁、张志、余德清、陈友明、谷延群等撰写。张瑞丝、高培、焦润成、蒋华标、彭李、田立、强建华等参与完成了本书相关图件的制作工作。

在项目实施和成书过程中得到国土资源部副部长、中国地质调查局局长汪民，中国地质调查局副局长王宝才、钟自然、张洪涛、王学龙，中国地质调查局基础调查部主任庄育勋，中国地质调查局科技外事部主任叶建良，中国国土资源航空物探遥感中心主任王平，中国地质环境监测院院长侯金武，中国地质调查局发展研究中心总工程师谭永杰等领导的关心和指导，得到中国地质调查局奚晓环副主任、贺颖处长、肖桂义处长、韦延光、李敏等同志的大力帮助。航天遥感数据采集工作得到北京视宝图像有限公司、北京同天视地空间技术公司、北京天目创新科技有限公司等的大力支持。李德仁院士在项目实施过程中给予了无私的帮助。庄逢甘院士在百忙中为本书作序，向读者介绍、推荐本书。科学出版社为本书的出版做了大量工作。谨此致谢。

由于我们的认识水平有限，特大地震次生地质灾害遥感研究涉及学科和研究领域多，书中难免存在不少缺点甚至错误，敬请读者给予批评、指正。书中引用了部分公开出版物和网上资料，这里向有关作者致谢！

Preface

At 14:28, May 12, 2008, an extremely big earthquake hit Wenchuan, Sichuan Province, China, which aroused great concerns in the world. According to China Seismic Network, the earthquake was 8.0 in magnitude, about 14km in focal depth, and XI in its largest seismic intensity, and over 30,000 aftershocks occurred. This earthquake has destroyed infrastructures like roads and bridges as well as houses and farmlands. It has caused lots of secondary geological disasters such as landslides, collapses and debris flows, and formed a plurality of dammed lakes. Great losses have occurred to human life, properties and social and economic development in the earthquake-hit zone. To find out promptly the distribution and development of geological disasters and to evaluate rapidly the earthquake losses so as to carry out earthquake relief works with a clear aim in the “5·12” Earthquake-hit Zones, an emergency survey via space remote sensing of secondary geological disasters has been started by China Geological Survey of the Ministry of Land & Resources, involving about 60 remote sensing experts from all over the country and utilizing multinational space remote sensing data of different sorts (radar and optics) and different resolutions (meter-scale or sub-meter scale). After more than 50 days and nights, the secondary geological disaster spots and risky spots in 60 counties/cities in Sichuan, Gansu, and Shaanxi provinces have been interpreted promptly in the form of “One Map and One Report for One County”, providing in time important basic data and decision basis for earthquake relief works like short-time risk avoidance, emergency reaction, and earthquake situation evaluation and post-earthquake reconstruction planning.

Organized by China Geological Survey of the Ministry of Land & Resources, China Aero Geophysical Survey & Remote Sensing Center for Land and Resources, Sichuan Geological Survey Institute, Anhui Geological Survey Institute, Hunan Remote Sensing Center, Hebei Remote Sensing Center, China University of Geosciences (Wuhan), China University of Geosciences (Beijing), Wuhan University, Aerial Survey Remote Sensing Bureau of China Coal Geological General Bureau, Henan Geological Survey Institute and China Institute of Geo-Environmental Monitoring have participated in this emergency survey. To conclude and communicate the working methods for emergency survey of disasters via remote sensing, to depict the characteristics of remote sensing images of typical earthquake secondary disasters, to promote the application of the achievements from the rapid space remote sensing survey of secondary geological disasters in “5·12” Earthquake-hit Zones, we have extracted a book from the *Report on Satellite Remote Sensing Data Requisition and Comprehensive Interpretation of Secondary Geological Disasters in the Earthquake-hit Zone*. It is achieved with jointed efforts. Preface, Chapter I, and Conclusion are written by Qin Xuwen, Yang Jinzhong, and Zhang Zhi. Chapter II is written by Qin Xuwen, Yang Jinzhong, Zhang Zhi, and Zhang Guo. Chapter III is written by Yang Jinzhong, Zhang Zhi, and Qin Xuwen. Chapter IV, V, and VI are written by Huang Jie, Zhang Zhi, Yu Deqing, Chen Youming, and Gu Yanqun. The whole book has been sorted out by Qin Xuwen and Yang Jinzhong and relevant drawings in this book have been made with the efforts of Zhang Ruisi, Gao Pei, Jiao Runcheng, Jiang Huabiao, Peng Bei, Tian Li, and Qiang Jianhua.

In writing of the book and the working of the emergency survey, we have got kind help from Wang Min, head of China Geological Survey and Vice-minister of the Ministry of Land & Resources, Wang Baocai, Zhong Ziran, Zhang Hongtao, and Wang Xuelong, deputy directors general of China Geological Survey, Zhuang Yuxin, Director of Primary Survey Dept of China Geological Survey, and Ye Jianliang, Director of Science & Technology Foreign Affairs Dept of China Geological Survey. We here sincerely appreciate concern and guidance of Wang Ping, director of China Aero Geophysical Survey & Remote Sensing Center for Land and Resources(AGRS), Hou Jinwu, director of China Institute of Geo-Environment Monitoring, Tan Yongjie, General Engineer of Development Research Center of China Geological Survey and other leaders, vigorous help of Pro. Xi Xiaohuan, He Hao, Xiao Guiyi, Mr. Wei Yangguang and Miss Li Min, strong support of Beijing SPOT Image Co., Ltd., Beijing Earth Observation Inc. and BSEI in remote sensing data acquisition working, selfless help of Academician Li Deren in project implementation process, preface, introduction to readers and recommendation of Academician Zhuang Fenggan for this book from his busy jobs, a great deal of work performed by Kang Gaofeng, dean of Aerial Survey Remote Sensing Bureau of China National Administration of Coal Geology and Science Press for publication of this book.

Because our acquaintance level is finite and remote sensing research fields for earthquake secondary geological disasters is plentiful, it is certain that this book has quite a few drawbacks even errors. We respectfully request readers to afford criticism and correction. We quote partial public publications in this book and here salute the related authors!

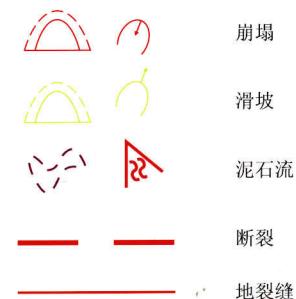
图例

Legend

地质灾害分布图

- 崩滑体
- 泥石流
- 河道堰塞点

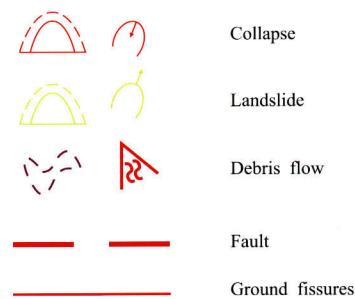
地质灾害遥感影像图



Distribution Map of Geological Disasters

- Landslide and collapse
- Debris flow
- Riverblocked place

Image Map of Geological Disasters



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地震灾区84个受灾县(市)卫星遥感影像图

Remote Sensing Image of 84 Earthquake-hit Counties/Cities

