

术语解释

水患区：是指易发生洪水灾害和涝灾的地区。

现代构造沉降：本报告中是指 20 世纪 50（60）年代以来，地壳构造运动引起的地面沉降活动。单位时间地面下沉的幅度，即构造沉降速率，以 mm/n 表示。

溃口：是指江河堤防溃决，河水从溃口大量泄流而造成洪水灾害的现象。

管涌：是指在汛期高水力递度的渗透作用下，堤、闸等水工建筑物地基土体中细小颗粒被潜蚀带走，使土层结构破坏的现象。管涌对土体结构破坏，常使土体强度降低，甚至形成贯通空洞，导致涌水涌沙，从而使堤防等水工建筑物基础变形破坏。

泥沙淤积：是一种流水动力地质作用，指河湖水中携带的泥沙沉淀淤积，使河床、湖底不断升高，水深逐渐变浅，断面与面积不断缩小的现象，从而改变河湖的行蓄洪条件。

分蓄洪区：是指为减轻某些地区的洪水灾害，采取措施将洪水引入的特定地区，一般为临时贮存洪水的低洼地区、湖泊等。

Environmental Geologic Survey on Main Flood Disaster Area of Middle Stream of Yangtze River

Abstract:The task of the project is to investigate the geologic environmental conditions of the flood occurrence in middle stream of Yangtze River ,and advance the appropriate countermeasure. In the work a investigating means of combining regional survey with monographic research was applied. It was emphasized to use multi "s" technology besides conventional methods. The findings of project expounded the relevant geologic invironmental conditions and established a geological model of flood occurrence. Take the area of Jingjiang and Dongting Lake as a pattern, the respective effects were discussed that the tectonic sink, human engineering activity(It's mostly embanked for farming),silt accumulation,piping and bank collapse are offering in the occurence of flood.. Based on this and the experience of existing flood control works, the train of thought and the countermeasure of flood control was advanced. It was conform to the principle of coordination of human engineering activity with geological condition and floodwater. The research expresses, if the inharmonic contradictions of human engineering acivity and nature (intrinsic-extrinsic dynamic geological process)which cause the flood disaster of Middle Stream of Yangtze River are not coordinately settled, the dangerous situation which take the flood level rising as characteristics will keep on developing and getting worse.