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基于 GF-2 影像的大运河及河长制治理成效评价

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摘要:基于遥感技术提出利用植被绿化面积、水体面积和景观格局等因素的时空变化对比评价方法,通过对高分遥感影像数据校正、融合、镶嵌和解译,计算植被指数、水体指数和景观格局指数变化,客观反映生态环境保护修复的时空变化情况,并且成本低,时效性强。基于大运河核心监控区北京段的试验表明:研究区内 2015—2017 年植被绿化面积减少,水体面积增加;2017—2019 年植被绿化面积骤增,水体面积增加。从总体上看,植被绿化面积和水体面积均呈扩张趋势,景观格局趋于均匀化、规则化。在一定程度上体现了河长制推行下,大运河治理颇有成效,依此作为督察评估河长工作成效的数据支撑和依据,可量化,更具有客观性,是一种可行的方法。

关键词:大运河;河长制;遥感影像;景观格局指数;督察评估

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大运河是我国的大型线性文化遗产,具有丰富的文化内涵与价值。2014 年大运河列入世界文化遗产名录。2017 年习近平总书记在关于大运河文化带建设的调研报告上作出重要批示^[1-3]。2019 年中共中央办公厅发布《大运河文化保护传承利用规划纲要》,提出抓好大运河文化保护的督察评估,健全监督检查工作机制。2020 年 9 月国家发展与改革委员会就大运河文化保护传承利用配套规划有关情况举行发布会。2020 年 6 月《通州区大运河文化带保护建设规划》和《通州区大运河文化带保护建设三年行动计划(2020—2022 年)》,把北运河通州段建成“黄金水道”和“城市名片”。2016 年,我国发布《关于全面推行河长制的意见》提出了水资源保护、水生态修复、执法监管等 6 项任务^[4]。河长制的实施包括河长制指导与计划阶段、河长制管理与支持阶段、河长制考察与评估阶段和河长制发展与奖励阶段,将遥感信息技术应用于河长制考察与评估阶段,监测和分析河流流域的时空变化情况^[5]。河长

制进一步推动了大运河文化保护传承利用的进程,大运河治理成效监察和河长绩效考评是全面落实河长制的环节。

河长制实行差异化绩效评价考核,聘请社会监督员以及开通大众检查渠道实行监督,考核采取百分制,发生重大恶性水环境事故或造成重大社会影响进行扣分,上级干部对下级干部进行考核,将考核结果纳入年度绩效考核中^[6-8]。此考核机制对保护水环境有重大积极作用,但是完全依赖人工方式进行,很难保证评价过程的科学性,容易产生纰漏,层层审批时间效率低、人力资本高,很难对河流状况有一个全方位的监督,不能及时地在空间和时间上反映出大运河周围环境的变化,延长专家组对河流治理情况的反应时间。已有研究^[9]显示,将水体监测物联网技术引入河流治理的监控,基于云计算和大数据的物联网平台,可以解决时效性的问题,仍存在耗资大、维护费用高的不足之处,并且不能从时空跨度的方面反映近几年河流治理前后的变化情况。在

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河长制绩效评价研究中,基于 TOPSIS 模型、基于云模型、基于模糊一致矩阵等,选用的评价指标较为全面,但较为微观缺乏对整体治理效果的宏观掌握^[10-12]。随着遥感技术的飞速发展,将遥感技术引入河道塌江分析和干涸断流监测^[13-14],可以从时间尺度上反映出河流环境变化,效率高、系统化,提高水利信息化水平。

将遥感技术应用到大运河治理成效评价及河长制绩效考核中,以大运河北京段为例,把大运河周围环境变化情况量化,把动态转化为静态,用数据反映变化趋势,考核结果具有客观性,更加精确,降低主观因素对评价结果的影响,从整体的角度上把握大运河周围环境变化,弥补上述不足。采用遥感影像利用归一化植被指数(NDVI)和归一化水体指数(NDWI)提取出研究区域内的植被和水体,通过空间信息分析,把 2015、2017、2019 年的植被和水体面积的变化结合景观格局指数变化进行分析,研究框架见图 1。

1 研究区与数据来源

1.1 研究区介绍

大运河北京段流经北京市西城区、通州区、丰台区、海淀区、朝阳区、东城区、昌平区。北京段的大运河开凿时间可以追溯到东汉时期,在隋唐年间开凿的永济渠实现了南粮北运,解决了北方粮食不足的问题,辽、金时代进一步开凿具漕运功能的人工运河,长期以来北京的历史发展进程与大运河密切相关^[15]。京杭大运河北京段水系包括通惠河和北运河两段,通惠河位于京杭大运河的最北段,与北运河相通,水源均为昌平区的温榆河等河流^[16]。大运河治理成效评价主体为大运河(北京段)本体及河道中心线左右岸各 1 km,研究区域面积大约为 624.59 km²,见图 2,主要把海淀区京密引水渠段(图 2(b))和大运河森林公园段(图 2(c))作为主要展示区域。

1.2 数据来源

采用卫星遥感数据来源于地理国情监测云平台(<http://www.dsac.cn/>),为高分二号(GF-2)卫星,全色分辨率 0.8 m,多光谱分辨率 3.2 m,融合后分辨率为 0.8 m,具有红、绿、蓝、近红外等 4 个波段。遥感影像分别取自 2015 年 9 月、2017 年 6 月、2019 年 8 月,研究区内云量小于 5%且可以较好地反映出植被的覆盖状况。该影像经过大气校正和波段融合,在此基础上进行影像镶嵌,根据大运河北京段 2 km 区域矢量边界裁剪,得到样本图像。图像采用人机交互式目视解译的分类方法对研究区域进行分类,根据土地利用类型,把研究区域分为水体和非水体 2 个一级类型,再将非水体进一步划分为植被和其他 2 个二级类型,分别标识为 Level 1、Level 2,见图 3。

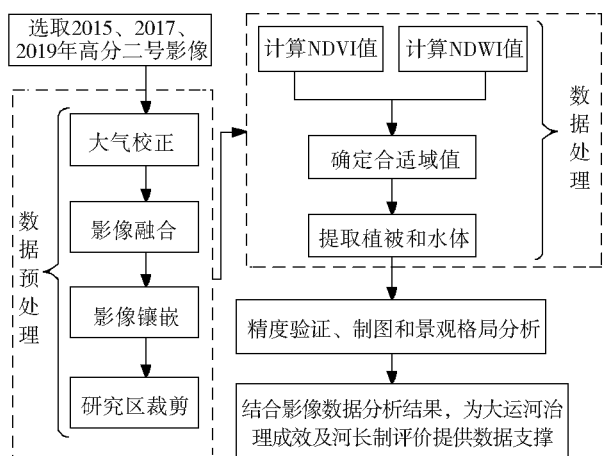


图 1 研究框架

Fig. 1 Research framework

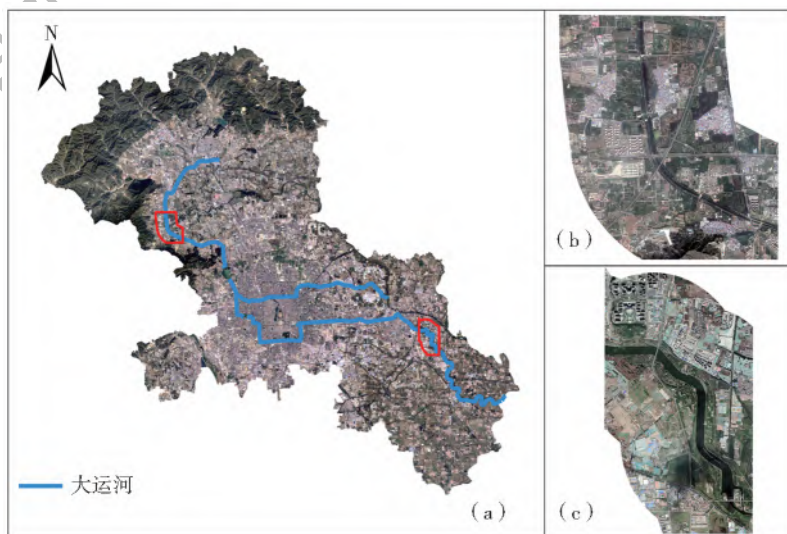


图 2 研究区真彩色遥感影像(GF-2321 波段组合)

Fig. 2 True color remote sensing image of the study area (GF-2321 band)

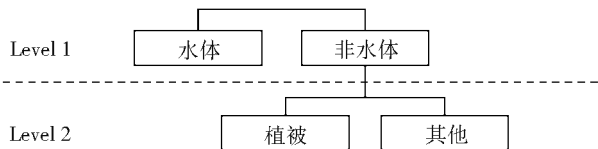


图 3 分类树流程

Fig. 3 Classification tree flowchart

在 Level 1 中,使用归一化水体指数(NDWI)作为合适的阈值分离出水体;在 Level 2 中,使用归一化植被指数(NDVI)确定恰当阈值将植被提取出来。

2 研究方法

2.1 影像融合

高分辨率遥感影像融合在保持光谱信息的同时,增强了影像的空间细节信息,常用的影像融合算法主要有主分量变换法(PCA)、Brovey 变换法、小波变换法、IHS 融合法、Gram-Schmidt 融合法和 Pan-sharp 融合法等^[17]。经融合后的影像具有较高的保真度,更有利于对研究区域进行详细分析。高分二号多光谱影像分辨率为 3.2 m,全色影像分辨率为 0.8 m,经 Gram-Schmidt(G-S)算法融合后,影像分辨率为 0.8 m,误差为 0.5 个像元。

2.2 归一化植被指数和水体指数

δ_{NDVI} 是利用植被叶绿素在近红外波段强反射,红光波段强吸收反射的光谱特性来区别其他地物,经常被用于研究植被覆盖率,其计算公式^[18-20]为

$$\delta_{NDVI} = (B_{NIR} - B_{Red}) / (B_{NIR} + B_{Red}) \quad (1)$$

式中: B_{Red} 为红光波段; B_{NIR} 为近红外波段,在高分二号遥感影像中分别对应第 3、4 波段。

研究区多处于平原地区,需要最大限度地消除植被和土壤等信息的干扰,因此采用归一化水体指数(δ_{NDWI}),保证达到符合要求的分类精度。 δ_{NDWI} 是基于绿波段与近红外波段的归一化比值指数,一般用来提取影像中的水体信息,其计算公式^[21,22]为

$$\delta_{NDWI} = (B_{Green} - B_{NIR}) / (B_{Green} + B_{NIR}) \quad (2)$$

式中: B_{NIR} 为近红外波段; B_{Green} 为绿光波段,在高分二号图像中分别对应第 4、2 波段。

2.3 目视解译

目视解译作为遥感图像解译的一种,研究人员在遥感影像中获取特定目标的地物信息,然后根据遥感影像的颜色、形状、色调,结合直判法和空间对比法使分类结果更加精确^[23]。遥感影像中山体阴影和建筑阴影的 NDWI 值低,亮度高,通过归一化水体指数提取时候,在一定程度上造成干

扰,被误认为是水体区域,通过直判法将部分错误结果修正。提取植被信息时,使用波段组合标准假彩色,影像上呈红色的部分为植被,通过反复比对确定归一化植被指数大于等于 0.25 的部分提取^[24],将提取结果与其对比,进行植被信息提取结果精度验证。

利用公式(1)、(2)和目视解译相结合,将研究区域中植被区域和水体区域提取出来并量化,量化结果见图 4。

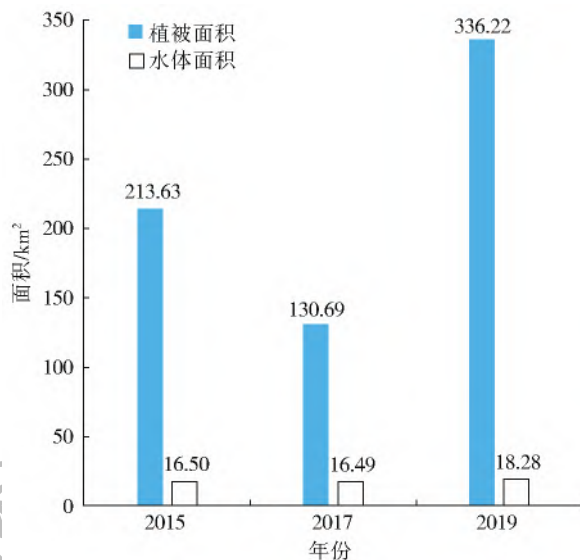


图 4 大运河北京段植被和水体面积柱形图

Fig. 4 Vegetation and water area column chart of the Beijing section of the Grand Canal

2.4 景观格局指数

景观格局的核心是景观要素,包括景观大小、形状、空间分布等,景观格局指数高度浓缩了景观格局信息,用来定量地反映景观的空间配置、动态变化及组成结构^[25-26]。景观格局指数众多,结合本文的主要研究内容和研究区域,从景观斑块类型层面选取斑块个数(number of patch, NP)、斑块密度(Patch density, PD)、边缘密度(edge density, ED)、聚集度(aggregation index, AI)、面积加权的平均形状指标(SHAPE_AM)共 5 个景观格局指标,反应不同斑块类型的结构特征^[27-29],见表 1。

3 结果与分析

3.1 精度分析与评价

由于研究区较大并且形状不规则,因此为避免训练样本集中分布在某一个区域,采用分层抽样,在研究区域内均匀地选择 1 000 个训练样本,生成混淆矩阵对分类结果进行分析,验证分类精度,包括生产者精度、用户精度、Kappa 系数^[30]。分类结果见表 2。

表 1 景观格局指数公式及生态学意义

Tab. 1 Landscape pattern index formula and ecological significance

序号	景观格局指数	计算公式	生态学意义
1	斑块个数(P_{NP})	$P_{NP_i} = n_i$	P_{NP} 表示景观中所有斑块的总数
2	斑块密度(D_{PD})	$D_{PD_i} = \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{n_j}{A}$	D_{PD} 表示景观的斑块密度大小
3	边缘密度(E_{ED})	$E_{ED_i} = 1/A \times \sum_{j=1}^m P_j$	E_{ED} 表示景观的边缘密度大小
4	聚集度(I_{AI})	$I_{AI_i} = 2lmm + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m P_{ij} \ln(P_{ij})$	I_{AI} 表示景观的聚集度指数
5	面积加权的平均形状指标(M_{SHAPE_AM})	$M_{SHAPE_AM} = \sum_{j=1}^m [(\frac{0.25P_{ij}}{a_{ij}})] (\frac{a_{ij} \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij}}{a_{ij}})$	M_{SHAPE_AM} 表示斑块类型的面积加权平均形状指数

注: i 表示景观要素的种类; j 表示景观要素的斑块序号; a_{ij} 表示第*i*类景观要素第*j*个斑块的面积; P_{ij} 表示第*i*类景观要素第*j*个斑块的周长; n_i 表示第*i*种景观要素斑块数目; A 表示景观总体面积。

表 2 大运河北京段分类精度评价
Tab. 2 Classification accuracy evaluation of the Beijing section of the Grand Canal

年份	精度/%	类别		Kappa 系数
		水体	植被	
2015	用户精度	99.97	99.99	0.90
	生产者精度	86.78	94.98	
2017	用户精度	99.28	92.51	0.88
	生产者精度	85.98	99.64	
2019	用户精度	99.32	96.78	0.92
	生产者精度	88.98	99.82	

由表 2 可以直接看出,采取的分类方法的分类精度较高,错分漏分率较低:2015 年的 Kappa 系数为 0.90;2017 年的 Kappa 系数为 0.88;2019 年的 Kappa 系数为 0.92。该分类结果作为大运河治理效果及河长制制度成效的评价标准,可靠性强且精确度较高,将遥感技术引用到该评价体系中具有较高的可行性。

3.2 结果

基于 ArcGIS 软件和 Fragstats 平台对研究区域进行分类研究并作出景观格局分析:2015 年的植被面积为 213.63 km²,水体面积为 16.50 km²;2017

年的植被面积为 130.69 km²,水体面积为 16.49 km²;2019 年的植被面积为 336.22 km²,水体面积为 18.28 km²。见表 3 和图 4。

2017 年与 2015 年相比,植被面积减少了 82.94 km²,占原有面积的 38.82%而水体面积减少了 0.01 km²,变化幅度较小,导致这样的结果主要是受运河流域内城市化建设等人类活动影响较大。2019 年与 2017 年相比,植被面积增加了 205.53 km²,占原有面积的 157.27%而水体面积增加了 1.79 km²,占原有面积的 10.86%。由图 4 可以明显地看出,植被面积在 2019 年出现骤增现象,水体面积也呈扩张趋势。大运河北京段 2015、2017、2019 年的景观格局指数变化见表 3。研究区内总斑块数量(P_{NP})先增加后减少,从斑块密度(D_{PD})中可以看出,植被和水体的斑块密度变化均较大,表明在这期间景观破碎度变化幅度大。在边缘密度(E_{ED})增加的同时,聚集度(I_{AI})也呈上升趋势,反映出人类活动斑块的切割程度增加,并且是在向集中连片的方向发展。面积加权的平均形状指标(M_{SHAPE_AM})整体呈上升趋势,表明在这期间斑块形状逐渐规则化,反映出景观格局分布更加清晰。

表 3 2015、2017、2019 年大运河北京段景观格局指数分析结果

Tab. 3 Landscape pattern index analysis results of the Beijing section of the Grand Canal in 2015, 2017 and 2019

年份	类别	P_{NP}	D_{PD}	E_{ED}	I_{AI}	M_{SHAPE_AM}
2015	植被	71 431	18.964 7	0.696 4	80.808 4	6.204 4
	水体	1 165	0.309 3	0.696 4	89.670 5	3.722 9
2017	植被	166 524	43.233 9	0.789 8	83.373 8	7.461 4
	水体	2 610	0.677 6	0.789 8	89.804 4	4.168 0
2019	植被	76 897	20.413 6	1.709 1	86.739 6	18.571 3
	水体	1 152	0.305 8	1.709 1	90.134 5	3.749 6

河长制制度要求加强河湖水域岸线管理保护,严禁以各种名义侵占河道、围垦湖泊、非法采砂,以及对

岸线乱占滥用、多占少用、占而不用等突出问题开展清理整治,恢复河湖水域岸线生态功能。2017 年 7

月北京进一步全面推行河长制,同年 9 月北京市成立大运河文化带建设组。经过各级干部两年的不懈努力,加强对大运河周边绿化建设,污染防控,对大运河北京段水系实施上下游、干支流的协同治理,清理河面垃圾,治理河道,研究区域内的植被面积有了大幅度的增加,水体面积也呈上升趋势。在推行河长制背

景下,大运河北京段已经形成规划的基本轮廓,生态格局趋于稳定化。在响应国家政策保护大运河的行动中,工作人员应该加强对水质的检测以及河面高度的监控,从而避免水体面积出现退化现象。在研究区域的局部中观察,海淀区京密引水渠段和大运河森林公园段的变化更加明显,见图 5 和图 6。

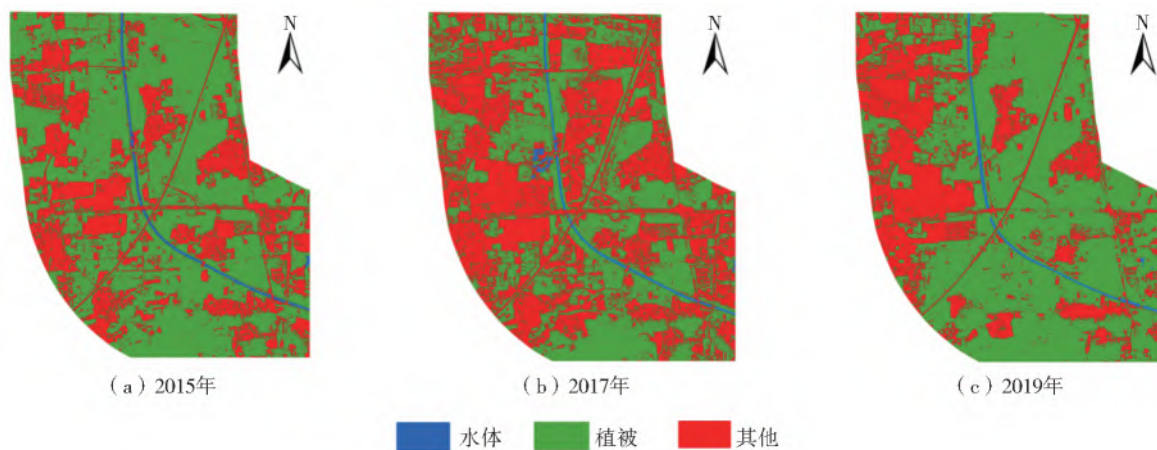


图 5 京密引水渠段分类结果

Fig. 5 The classification results of Jingmi diversion canal section

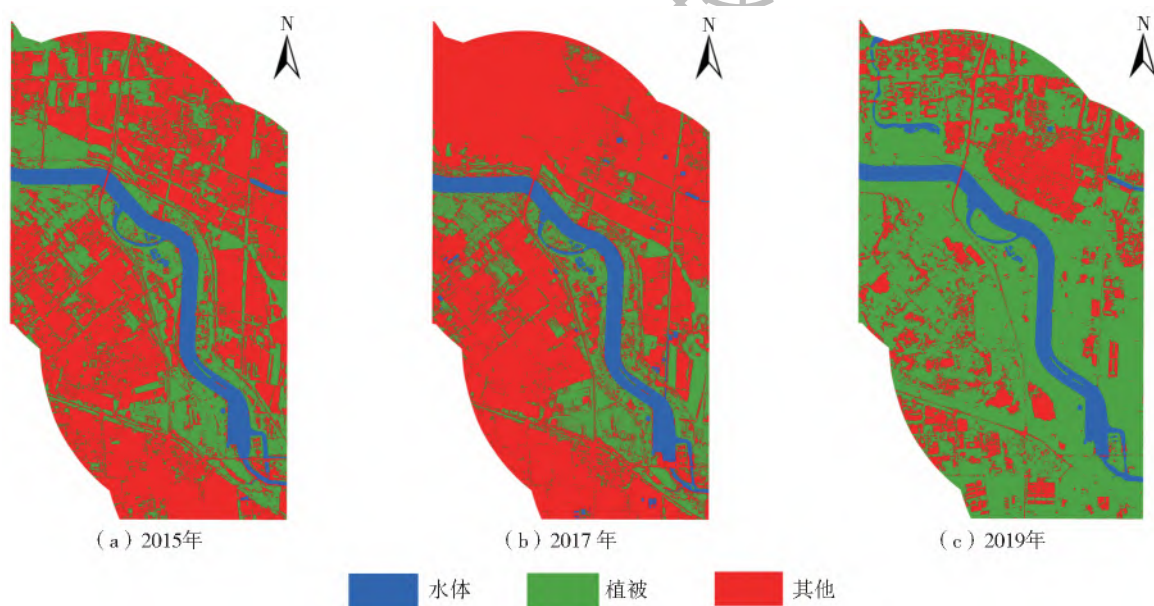


图 6 大运河森林公园段分类结果

Fig. 6 The classification results of the Grand Canal Forest Park section

2017 年 7 月,北京市委、市政府印发《北京市进一步全面推进河长制工作方案》后,全市实现河湖河长全覆盖,河长进行督察巡河^[31]。京密引水渠是北京市民重要的饮水要道,2018 年底建成本市最长的滨水绿道——京密引水渠绿道。2018 年,为落实保护大运河的政策以及优化大运河周围的环境,大运河森林公园附近多个村庄进行搬迁,征用土地成为防护绿地、公园绿地、水域等。研究区域内绿化面积增加,水流域污染面积减少,水体面积增加,反映出大运河

区域治理颇有成效,工作人员对大运河的保护起到积极作用。在督查评估过程中把植被、水体以及景观格局波动情况折合为百分比作为治理成效的检验参考因素并且结合传统的评价指标,对河长的工作做出一个及时的、客观的反馈,提高河长工作积极性,并能够认识到自己在哪一方面做得不足,适当调整工作方案,优化辖区内的景观格局。政府部门通过植被和水体面积及景观格局指数数据的变化,对现有实施的政策做出相应的调整,引导大运河保护工作有条不紊地进行。

通过以上对遥感影像的一系列分析,可以在一定程度上反应出城市化进程对研究区域内景观、生态影响,把研究区内植被、水体以及景观格局变化情况作为评估大运河治理成效以及河长制制度成效的一种方法。

4 结论和展望

(1) 通过高分辨率遥感影像,使用人机交互目视解译分类方法对研究区域进行分析考证,从整体上看,虽然在2017年植被面积出现减少趋势,但是2019年的植被面积和水体面积都达到研究时间段的最大值。结果表明,北京市工作人员成立大运河文化带建设组以及建立河长制对大运河水质及沿线绿化的严格控制颇有成效,在各级工作人员共同努力下,运河文化发展日益蓬勃。

(2) 此研究实现了对大运河北京段定性定量的综合性治理成果评价,通过遥感图像和柱形统计图直观地反映出大运河北京段的实际情况,将处理结果结合研究区的景观格局指数剖析,将其作为河长制、大运河治理成效的评价指标,确保评价过程的科学性、准确性,更加公平、公正、公开,有利于调动工作人员工作积极性,在一定程度上降低腐败现象发生的风险,也推动我国行政管理体制创新。

(3) 此研究可以推广至整个运河区域的绩效考评制度,并且获得大尺度的遥感影像能定性地观察整个运河区域的治理情况,对大运河文化的保护和传承具有重大意义。如果获取高光谱数据可以将地物分类细化,并且可以鉴别水体状态,更加精确的为保护大运河的政策提供决策支撑,也可以将国产高分数据遥感技术应用于其他环境治理项目的监察,实现地区可持续性发展。

河长制及大运河治理成效评价指标包含多个方面,本文将遥感技术引入评价体系,作为一种辅助方法,客观反映水生态修复成果,因受到多方面因素影响未能制定出一套完备的评价体系,在获得更多河流信息后,对现有的评价模型进行调整,将更加合理。

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The effect evaluation of the Grand Canal and the river chief system based on GF-2 image

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Abstract: The Grand Canal is an important cultural heritage in China, which has important economic, ecological and cultural significance. With the development and utilization of water resources, water pollution is becoming a serious issue. Government at all levels implement the river chief system to ensure the sustainable development of water resources and promote the protection and inheritance of the Grand Canal. Therefore, remote sensing information technology is applied to the investigation and evaluation stage of the river head system to monitor the temporal and spatial changes of the river basin.

With the support of remote sensing and geographic information system technology, based on Gaofen-2 remote sensing image, the change of water body and vegetation coverage in the core monitoring area of the Grand Canal from 2015 to 2019 was analyzed. First, the two types of land use, water, and vegetation are extracted and the change of area in the time interval is analyzed. Then, according to the high-resolution image of Google Earth, validation samples are generated to verify the accuracy, and the classification accuracy meets the research requirements. Finally, the landscape pattern index was used to analyze the changing trend of each landscape in the study area.

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is the basis of environmental water management. However, different assessment methods may yield different water quality grades results. The downstream reaches of the Liao River, Daliao River, and the estuary were focused on Water quality assessment was conducted based on several pollutants, and the applicability of the different methods was discussed. This study may provide scientific references for water quality assessment and management for the terrestrial-marine system.

In September 2019 and June 2020, 30 sites in the downstream reaches of the Liao River, Daliao River, and the estuary were sampled. Dissolved oxygen (DO), total phosphorus, ammonia nitrogen, and permanganate index were selected as the evaluation indexes for rivers, and dissolved oxygen (DO), active phosphate, and inorganic nitrogen were selected as the evaluation indexes of estuarine waters. The single factor method and fuzzy variable method were selected for water quality assessment. The single factor method defines the grade of the worst single index as the comprehensive water quality grade. The fuzzy variable method uses the concept of opposite fuzzy sets to construct the relative subordinate degree matrix and to determine the weight of each index. Finally, the comprehensive relative subordinate degree was used to evaluate the water quality grade. Two methods were applied to determine the weights of indexes, i. e., the ordered binary comparison method and the entropy weight method.

Results of single factor method showed that in the rivers, DO and permanganate indexes were the major pollutants in 2019, and the water quality varied from Grades II to IV for all sampling sites. In 2020, the total phosphorus was the major pollutant, and 17 sampling sites have the water quality inferior to Grade V. For the estuary, water quality for all sampling sites was inferior to Grade IV due to the high mass concentrations of inorganic nitrogen. As for the fuzzy variable method, the water quality of the river water varied from Grade II to IV, the estuary water were Grade II and III based on the ordered binary comparison method. Likewise, the water quality grades based on the entropy weight method were better than the ordered binary comparison method. In comparison, the water quality grades obtained by the fuzzy variable method were generally superior to single factor method both for the rivers and estuary water samples. The results proved that the fuzzy variable method can comprehensively consider the impact of each index on water quality grade by the index weight. The single factor evaluation method often produces "over-protection" results, but it can better reflect the strict requirements of water environment management and is more simple and feasible to implement.

Overall, the results indicated that the water quality grades obtained by the fuzzy variable method were generally superior to single factor method. The major pollutants of river water were DO, permanganate index and total phosphorus, and the water quality grades were IV and inferior to V based on the single factor method, while I to III based on fuzzy variable method. The major pollutants in the estuary were inorganic nitrogen. The single factor method is assessed based on the grade of the worst index, while the fuzzy variable method weighs the impacts of all indexes. Water quality grades using different assessment methods should be comprehensively considered in water environmental management.

Key words: water quality assessment; fuzzy variable assessment method; single factor method; water quality monitoring; water environment management

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From 2015 to 2017, the vegetation area decreased by 82.94 km², accounting for 38.82% of the original area, and the water area decreased by 0.01 km². From 2017 to 2019, the vegetation area increased by 205.53 km², accounting for 157.27% of the original area, and the water area increased by 1.79 km², accounting for 10.86% of the original area. The total number of plaques first increased and then decreased, and the patch density fluctuated greatly. Edge density, aggregation degree, weighted average shape index also showed an upward trend. On the whole, the establishment of the construction team of the Grand Canal cultural belt and the river chief system by the staff of Beijing Municipality has achieved good results in the strict control of the water quality and the greening along the Grand Canal.

The qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the comprehensive treatment results of the Beijing section of the Grand Canal is realized, and the actual situation of the study area is directly reflected through remote sensing images and column statistical charts. Combined the results with the landscape pattern index analysis of the study area, the scientificity and accuracy of the evaluation process are ensured, mobilizing the enthusiasm of the staff, reducing the risk of corruption to a certain extent, and promoting innovation of China's administrative system.

Key words: the Grand Canal; river chief system; remote sensing image; landscape pattern index; supervision and evaluation