

附录 4 青海省土地利用转换约束条件

Appendix 4 Constraints of land use conversion in Qinghai Province

约束名称 Name	因子指标 Factors	描述 Description	指标性质 Indicator type
总量约束 Overall constraints	土地面积 Land area	青海省土地总面积不变 Total land area of Qinghai Province remains unchanged	恒定指标 Constant indicator
政策约束 Policy constraints	地质灾害风险区 Geological hazard risk areas	城市建设用地避开地质灾害风险区, 其中湟水流域两岸是地质灾害易发、多发区(青海省自然资源厅, 2019) Urban construction sites avoid geological hazard risk areas, including the adjacent areas where geological disasters frequently occur on both banks of Huangshui River due to its vulnerability (Department of Natural Resources of Qinghai Province, 2019)	约束性指标 Obligatory indicator
	永久基本农田 Permanent basic farmlands	严守 831 万亩耕地保有量和 666 万亩永久基本农田红线(青海省人民政府, 2020) Strictly adhere to the red line of 8.31 million mu of arable lands and 6.66 million mu of permanent basic farmlands (The People's Government of Qinghai Province, 2020)	约束性指标 Obligatory indicator
	城市开发边界 Urban development boundary	城市边界扩建面积 < 2020 年城市集中建设区面积 × 15% (中社科城乡规划设计研究院, 2020) Urban boundary expansion area < 15% of the area of concentrated urban construction areas in 2020 (CCSIC Urban and Rural Planning Research Institute, 2020)	约束性指标 Obligatory indicator
	限制开发区、禁止开发区 Restricted and prohibited development zone	占全省面积的 89.92% (青海省发展改革委员会, 2018) 89.92% of the provincial area (The Development and Reform Commission of Qinghai Province, 2018)	约束性指标 Obligatory indicator
	保护地 Protected areas	不少于现有自然保护区、重要生态功能区及生态环境敏感区和脆弱区面积 No less than the area of extant nature reserves, key ecological function areas and ecologically sensitive and fragile areas	约束性指标 Obligatory indicator
土地类型转换约束 Constraints on land type conversion	水热条件、地理条件限制 Hydrothermal conditions, geographical constraints	在山顶高寒区(大于 4,000 m)主要为草地和未利用地, 不可转换为林地、湿地、农田、建设用地; 位于西北部的柴达木盆地, 基本无植被或少植被覆盖(曾永年等, 2012; 韩辉邦等, 2017) In the alpine area above 4,000 m a.s.l., mainly grasslands and unused barren lands, not convertible to woodlands, wetlands, agricultural lands, or construction lands; few or sparse vegetation in Tsaidam Basin (Zeng et al, 2012; Han et al, 2017)	约束性指标 Obligatory indicator
		25° 以上的坡耕地全部退耕还林 [#] , 坡度 > 6°-25° 的坡耕地可优先考虑退耕(曾永年等, 2012) It is suggested that all sloping farmlands with slope above 25° should be restored to forests, and sloping farmlands of 6°-25° should be given priority to be restored to forests (Zeng et al, 2012)	约束性指标 Obligatory indicator

[#] 表示国家 1991 年颁布的《中华人民共和国水土保持法》明确提出, 坡度 25° 以上的坡耕地全部退耕还林。

[#] Indicates that Law of the People's Republic of China on Water and Soil Conservation promulgated by the state in 1991 clearly required that all sloping farmlands with slope above 25° should be restored to forests.