

spectively: the index of urban and rural residents' comprehensive living standards (URRCLS) ; the index of rural residents' living standard (RRLS) ; the index of urban residents' living standard (URLS) , and then further put them into upper , medium and lower levels. The results , derived from Spatial Autocorrelation Model , reveal that there are significant spatial autocorrelations and strong spatial Aggregation for URRCLS , RRLS and URLS in Liangshan Prefecture , and they have obvious spatial difference; Relative to URLS , the spatial Aggregation features of RRLS are more obvious. The reasons which make the spatial difference above include: 1. The Spatial distribution pattern of the minority nationality. Pearson correlation analysis shows that the index of urban and rural residents' comprehensive living standards and the index of rural residents' living standard negatively correlate with proportion of minority nationality; because most of minority nationalities are living in rural areas , there are little relativity between urban residents' livings and proportion of minority nationality. 2. The Spatial distribution of its geographical resources. Residents' living standards correspond with geographical resource condition and its spatial position to a great extent. The URRCLS and the RRLS of "the five counties and one city" in Anning River Basin are both higher than that in other counties. 3. The spatial difference features of RRLS are more obvious than that of URLS. The spatial difference of URRCLS in Liangshan Prefecture is mainly presented as the spatial difference of its RRLS , Therefore , the rural residents' living standards come to be the key point of improving the residents' living standard in Liangshan Prefecture. Lastly , this paper simply discusses the related policies and measures on improving residents' living standard in mountain areas especially in rural areas to promote regional harmonious development.

Key words: residents in mountain area; living standards; evaluation; spatial difference; Liangshan Prefecture

更正启示

由于第一作者疏忽,发表在本刊2012年第30卷第1期第1-9页,“赣南红壤丘陵崩岗侵蚀区表土孢粉组合及其生态指示意义”原文存在一些错误,现应作者要求将有关内容更正如下:

摘要和4.1第4行“厥”改为“蕨”;3.1第6行、4.1第2行和3.2.3倒数第3行的“花粉”改为“孢粉”;3.1第11行“包子”改“孢子”;3.2.2“见科”改为“苋科”;第8页附图“孢子”改为“孢粉”。删掉3.2.1和3.2.2中“里白科芒萁属里白蕨”中“芒萁属”三字,“松科变态罗汉松”、“松科罗汉松”和“松科舍氏罗汉松”中的“松科”二字;删掉3.2.1中“卷柏科深绿卷柏(*Selaginella doederleini*)”、“萝藦科萝藦(*Asclepiadaceae purpurascens*)”和4.1倒数第2行“阔叶”二字。特此更正,并向读者致歉。

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