

## Travel Risk Evaluation along the Qinghai – Tibet Railway

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**Abstract:** Tourism risk is an obstacle of Chinese tourism development and an important research field at home and abroad in recent years. Considering the complexity and uncertainty of risk assessment, the article builds a travel risk evaluation index system along the Qinghai – Tibet Railway based on analytic hierarchy process (AHP) and fuzzy evaluation. The article has a quantitative assessment to ten sight sections on July along the Qinghai – Tibet Railway. The results shows that the Qinghai – Tibet railway tourism risk sequence from low to high is Huangshui valley section, Lhasa valley section, northeast high mountain of Qaidam Basin, Qinghai Lake basin section, Gobi and Saline Lake of Qaidam basin, Kunlun mountain area, Nyainqentanglha valley basin section, Nu River valley section, Kekexili – Yangtze valley section and Tanggula Mountain. The conclusion can assure plateau tourism safety and provide the important reference for plateau tourism sustainable development.

**Key words:** Qinghai – Tibet Railway; sight section; travel security; risk evaluation

### 封面照片说明: 雅鲁藏布江源区河流当却臧布(马泉河)

在雄伟的喜马拉雅山脉西段、冈底斯山脉中段、隆格尔山南段之间的西藏自治区西南部的仲巴县,当却臧布(又称马泉河)由西北向东南流淌经过县域的南部。当却臧布起源于喜马拉雅山西段北坡的著名的冰川——杰玛央宗冰川,为雅鲁藏布江的源头及上游,因此该流域被称为雅鲁藏布江的江源区。

当却臧布的南侧为喜马拉雅山脉,北侧为冈底斯山脉,所处区域地势高亢,河谷地带的最低海拔也在4 500 m以上,分水岭地带更是雪山连绵,现代冰川发育。其属高原寒带~亚寒带半干旱气候,寒冷干燥;河谷开阔,宽度达10~30 km;为高寒草原区,多风沙灾害;人烟稀少,居民主要从事畜牧业生产。

因河谷坦荡,当却臧布水势平缓。沿河地带受河水滋润,水草茂盛,具沼泽化草甸景观特征,是当地最优良的冬春牧场。照片为当却臧布河谷地貌及草甸景观。

(嘉益)