

Temporal and Spatial Analysis of Tourism Disturbance on Landscape Pattern in the Li River Basin of Guangxi

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Abstract: The impact of tourism activities on landscape pattern is an important reflection of tourism disturbance , while landscape structure variation coefficients are the quantitative indices in reflecting the changes of landscape pattern. On the basis of physical geographical information , socio-economic statistics and multi-year land use data , this paper employed landscape variation coefficients to evaluate the tourism disturbance in the Li River Basin of Guangxi , China , which is the core area of tourism development in Guilin. By the means of GIS spatial model tools , three typical sources of human disturbance in the region i. e. residents , scene spots and roads , were identified and their notable influential scopes were determined , through which the disturbing intensity of each disturbance was compared ; Then the dynamic changes of scene spots disturbance in the tourism development phases of 1989—2000 and 2000—2010 were explored , and the spatial distributing characteristics with elevation , slope and GDP were analyzed. The results showed as follows : firstly , tourism development has become an significant human disturbance source in the Li River Basin , exerting immediate influences on the landscape pattern , and the disturbing intensity varied with the number , scale and type of scene spots ; secondly , the disturbance of scene spots showed considerable spatial differentiation characteristics , under the constraints of physical environment and socio-economic conditions of the region , while several parts presented specificity for their tourism configuration features ; thirdly , the apparent scene spots disturbance in the Li River Basin could be classified into two types , and future tourism development should be emphasized on the exploration of suitable modes , to achieve the adaptive management of watershed eco-systems.

Key words: tourism disturbance ; landscape variation coefficient ; temporal and spatial differentiation ; Li River Basin

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