Research on Reclamation and Implementation Effect of Abandoned Cave Dwelling in Loess Area of Northwest China—Taking Xifeng District of Gansu Province for Example

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SUMMARY

Starting from the primitive society of the cave, the cave has been the main form of people living in the Loess Plateau. It is widely distributed in Gansu, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan and Ningxia provinces, in which Gansu Longdong regions and north area of Shaanxi is the most typical. With the continuous development of social economy, the disadvantages of cave dwelling appeared progressively, such as poor daylighting, poor ventilation, wet easy to mold. Now In addition to a very small number of residential, tourism landscape, the most has been abandoned.

XiFeng district, locating in the middle of Qingyang city in Gansu province, is a typical geological landforms on the loess plateau, in which the caves are widely distributed. In 2013, Xifeng District Rural Residents of the cave area accounted for land area ratio is 47.09%, Most of which have been abandoned and the reclamation of cave has a huge potential. At the same time, Land use in Xifeng area is facing the problem of less per capita arable land area, and the construction land is not saved. XiFeng area per capita arable land area of 0.09 hectares, lower than the national per capita arable land of 0.1 hectares, is the 1/3 of the world's average level; Per capita of rural residential land area of 413.95 that is more than 150 Square meters per capita land control standards of the state. How scientific and rational reclamation to distribute the abandoned cave become the way to solve Xifeng district land conflicts, complement of cultivated land resources, conservation and intensive land use is one of the important ways.

Taking Xifeng district of Gansu province as a study area, on the basis of analyzing present situation and types of the abandoned cave dwelling, this paper emphatically research the reclamation method for different types of cave, and evaluate the impact of reclamation after implementation from the soil physical and chemical properties, degree of economical and intensive utilization of land, ecological service value, etc., in order to provide the scientific basis for reasonable reclamation and
promotion of experience in local abandoned cave dwelling.