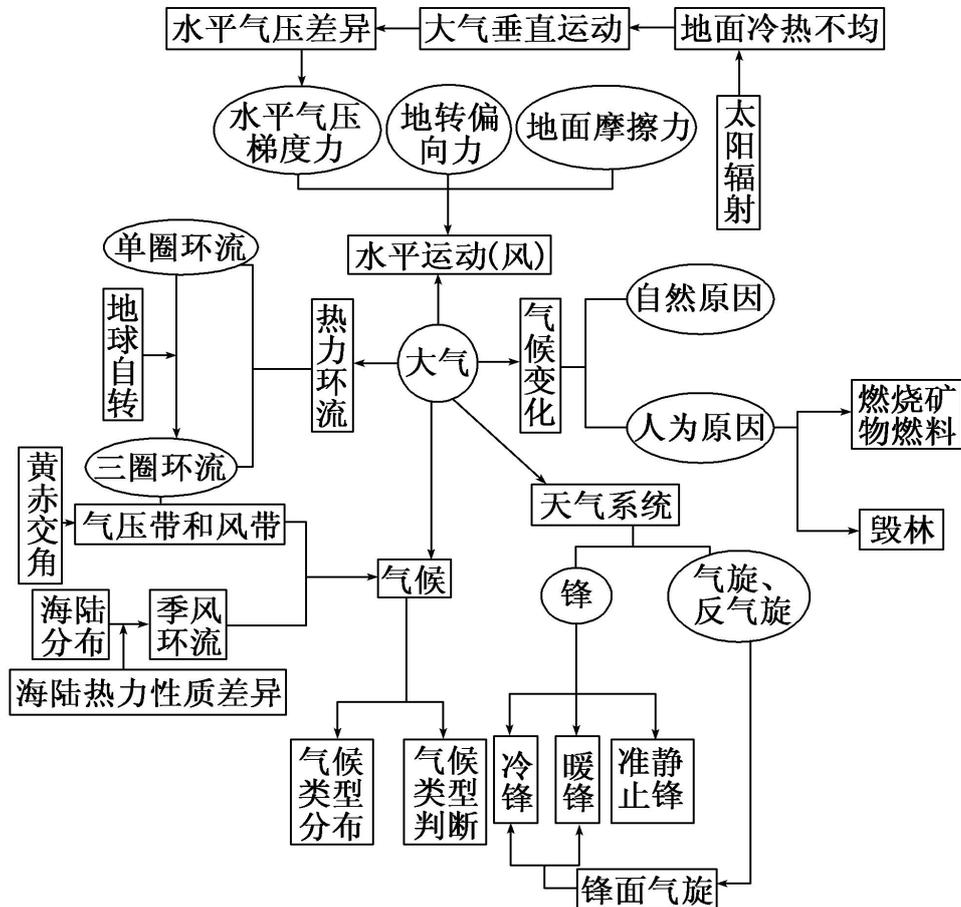
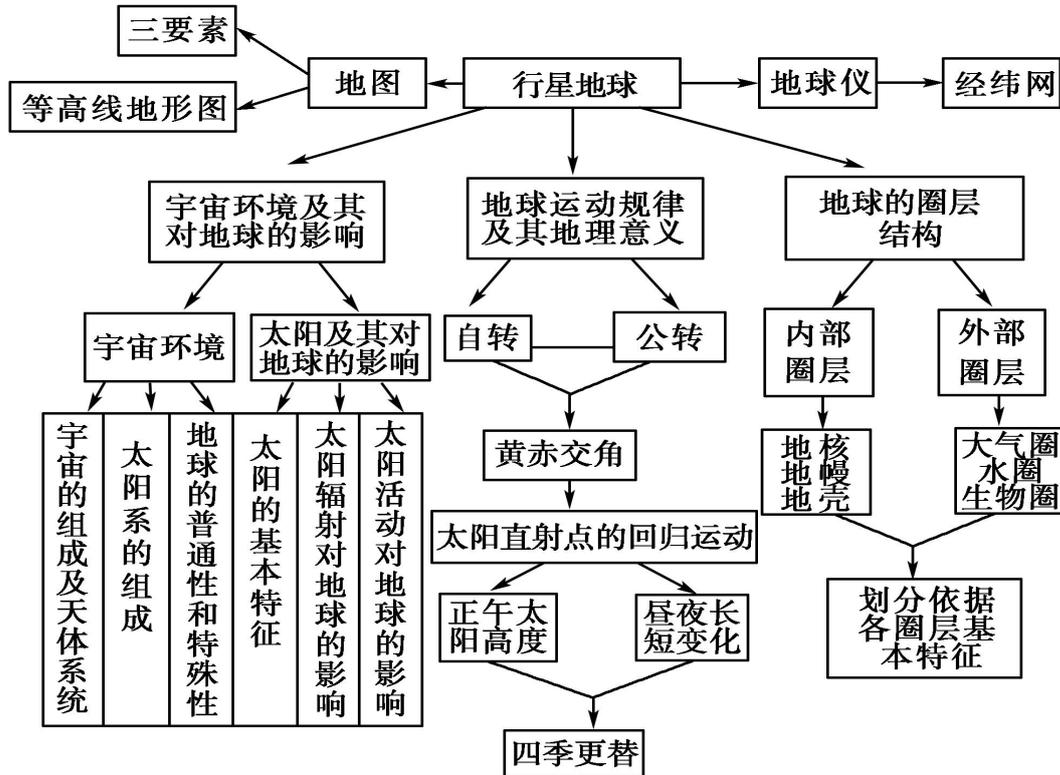
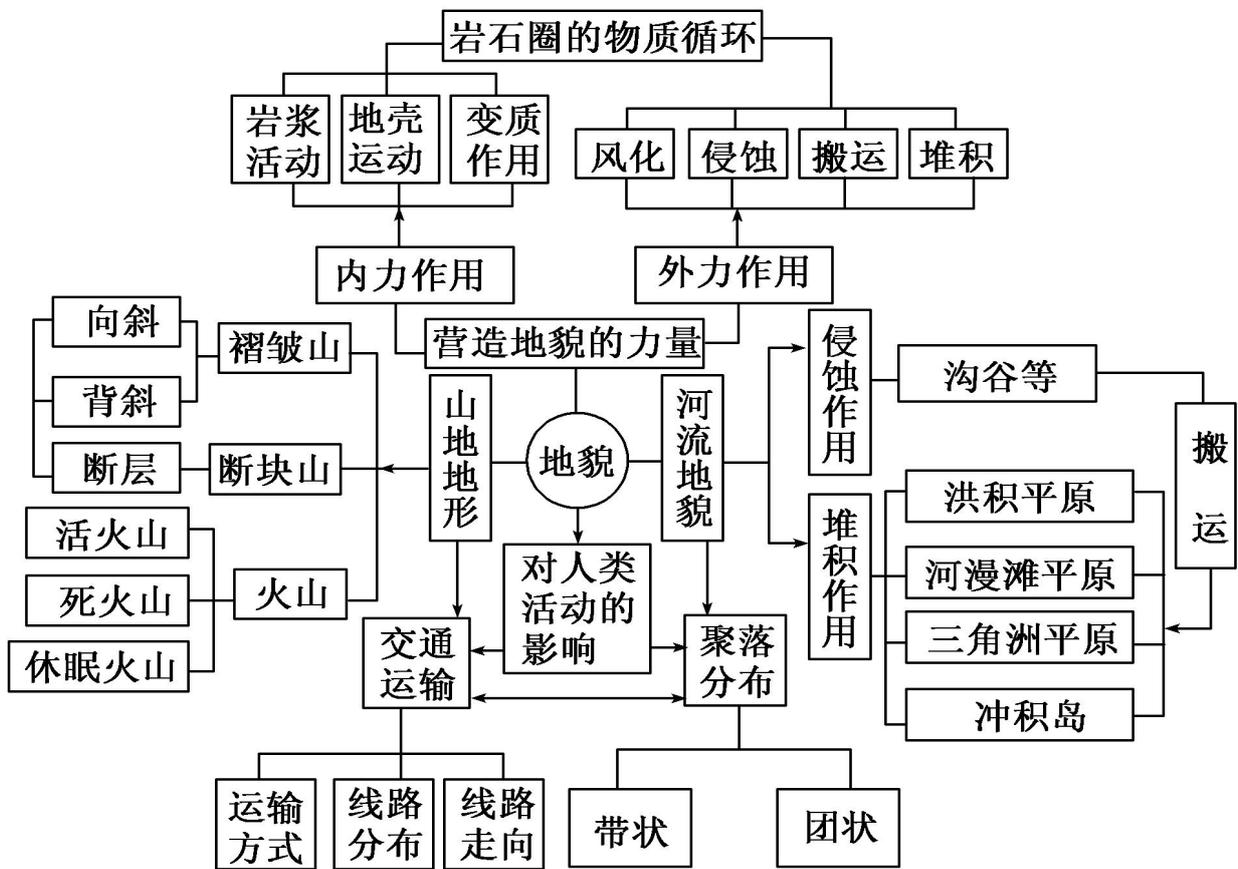
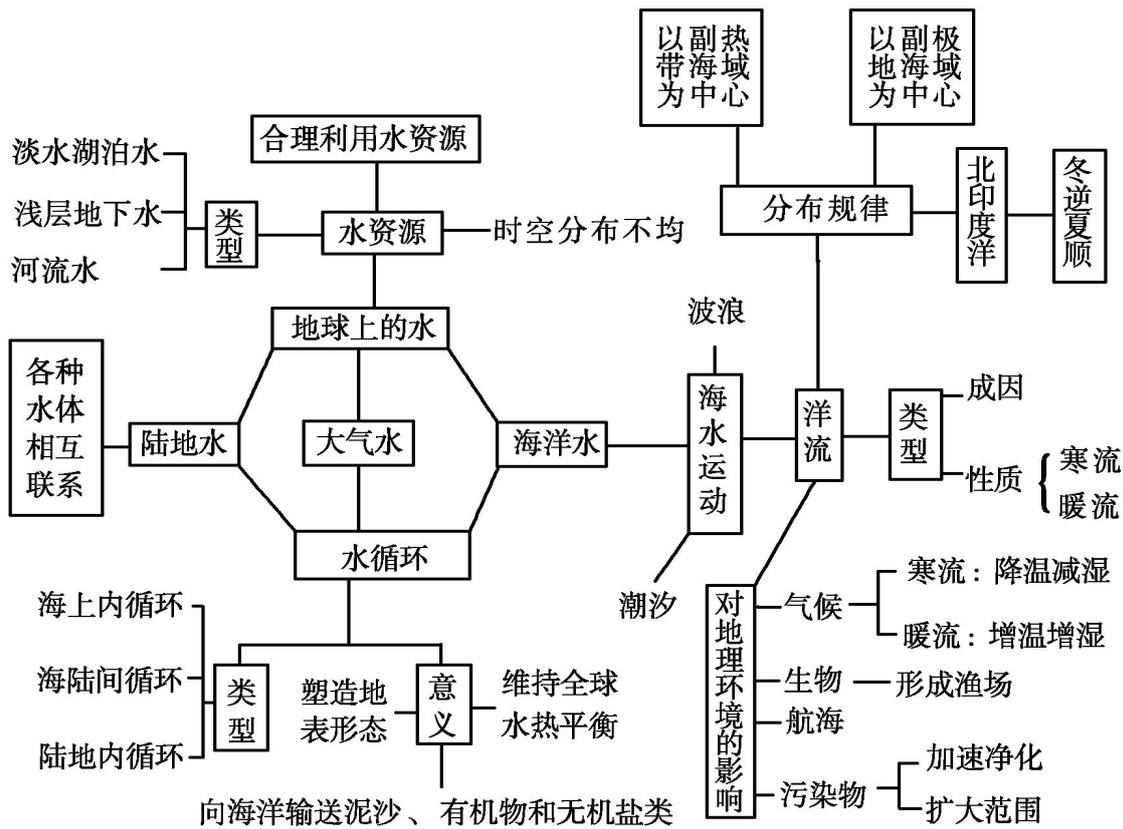
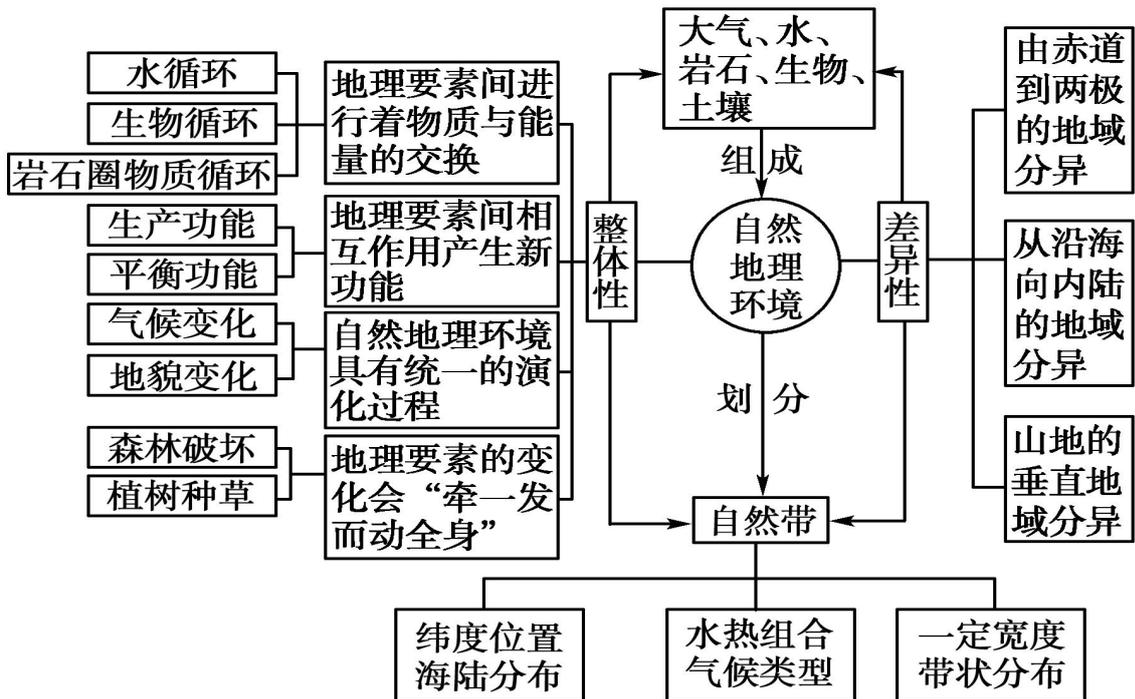
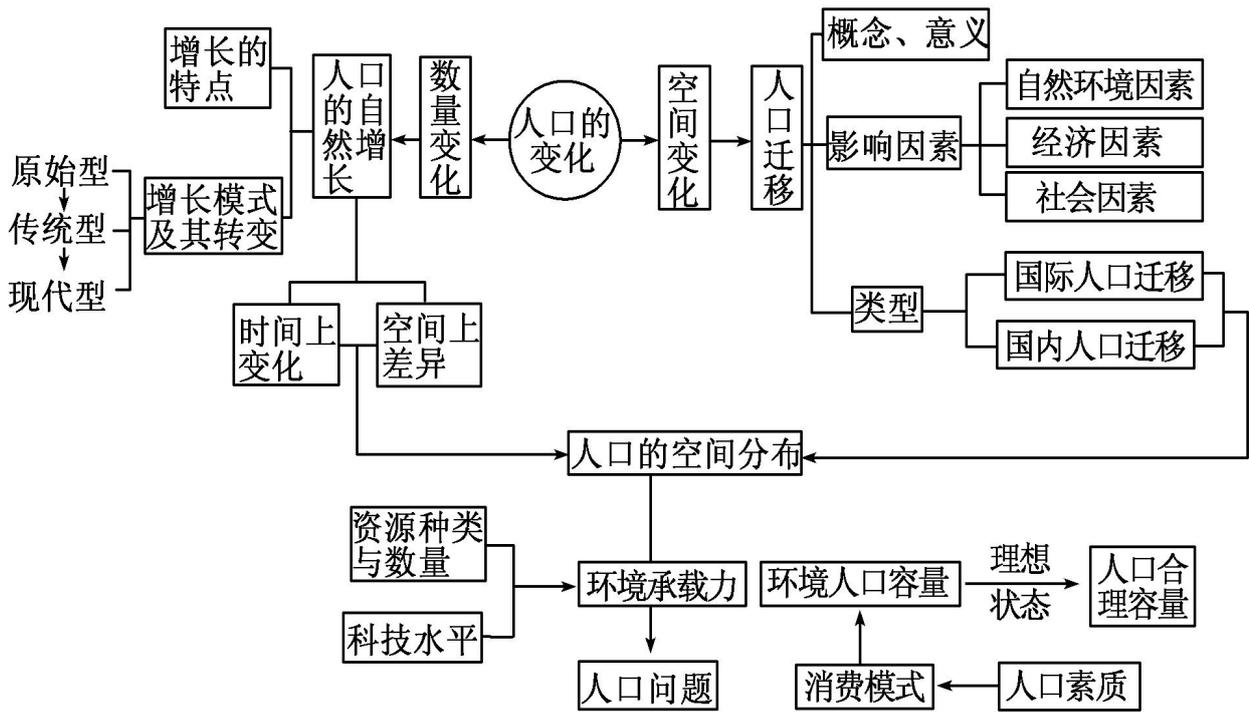
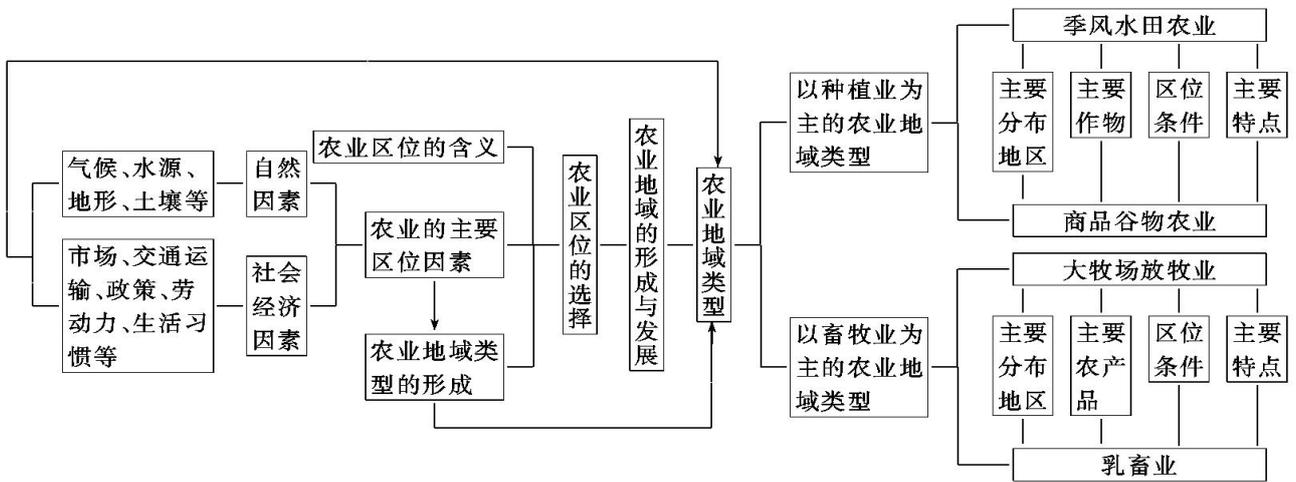
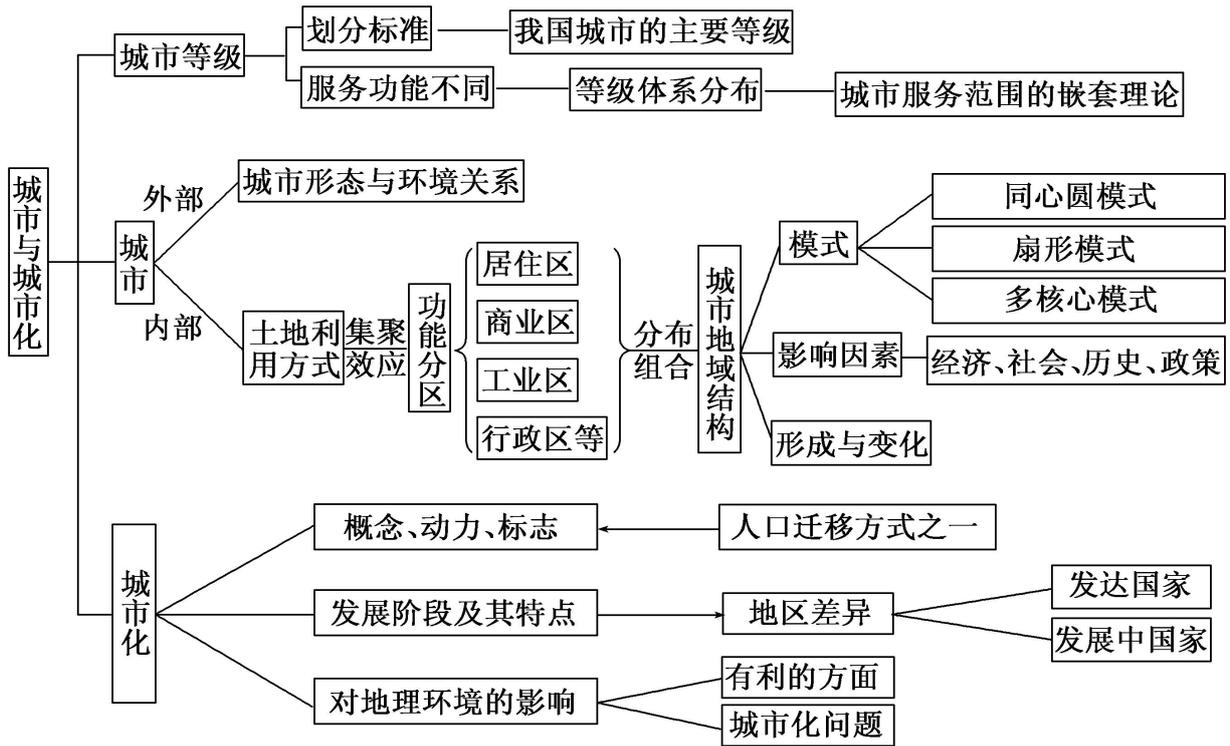


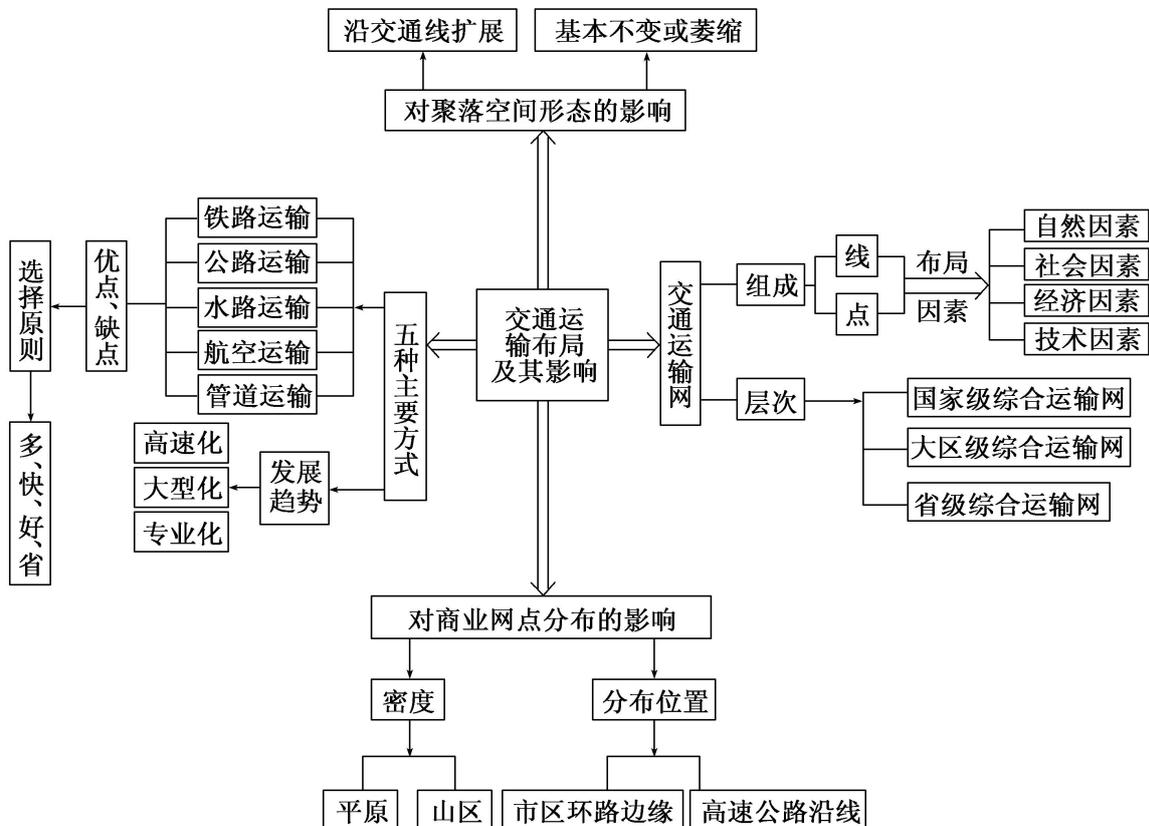
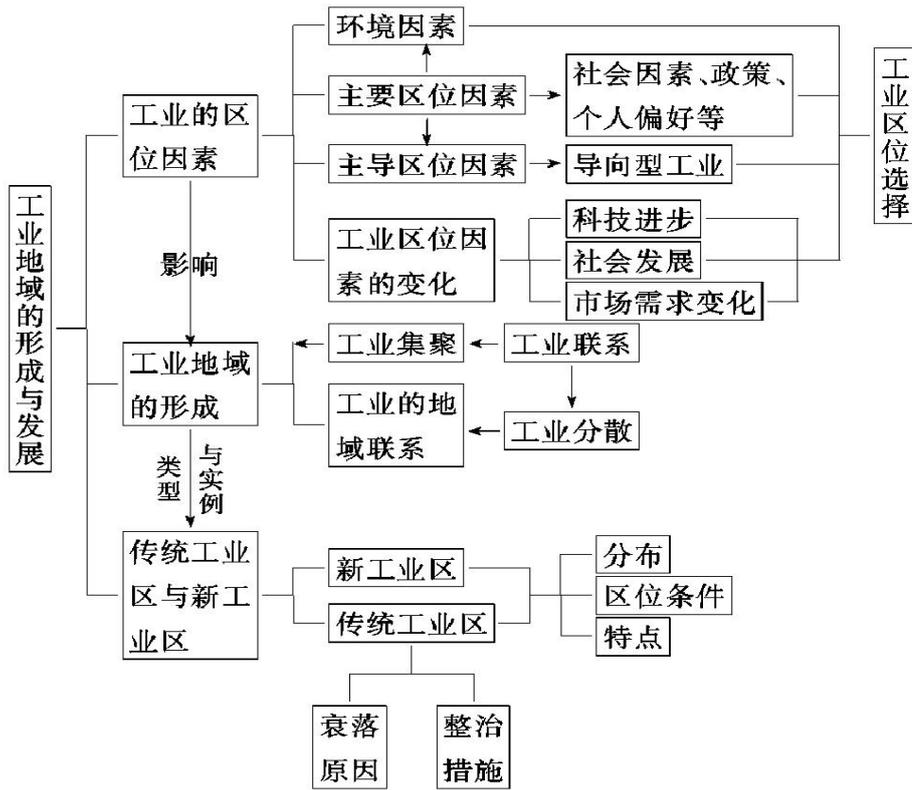
# 高中地理知识复习全景图

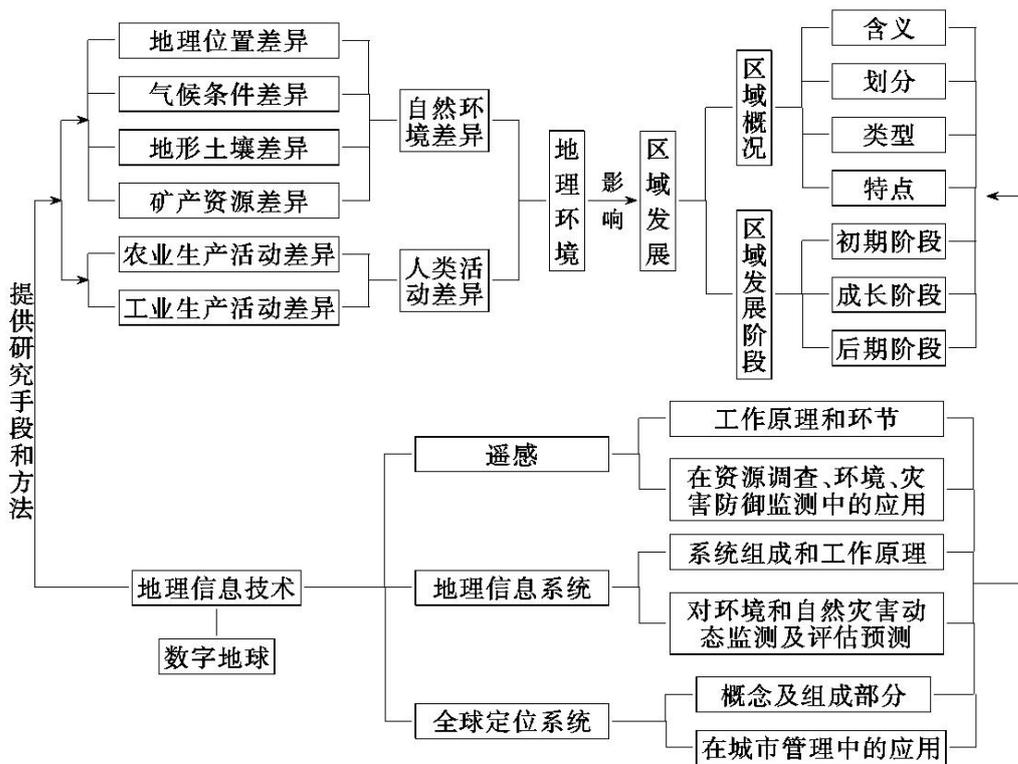
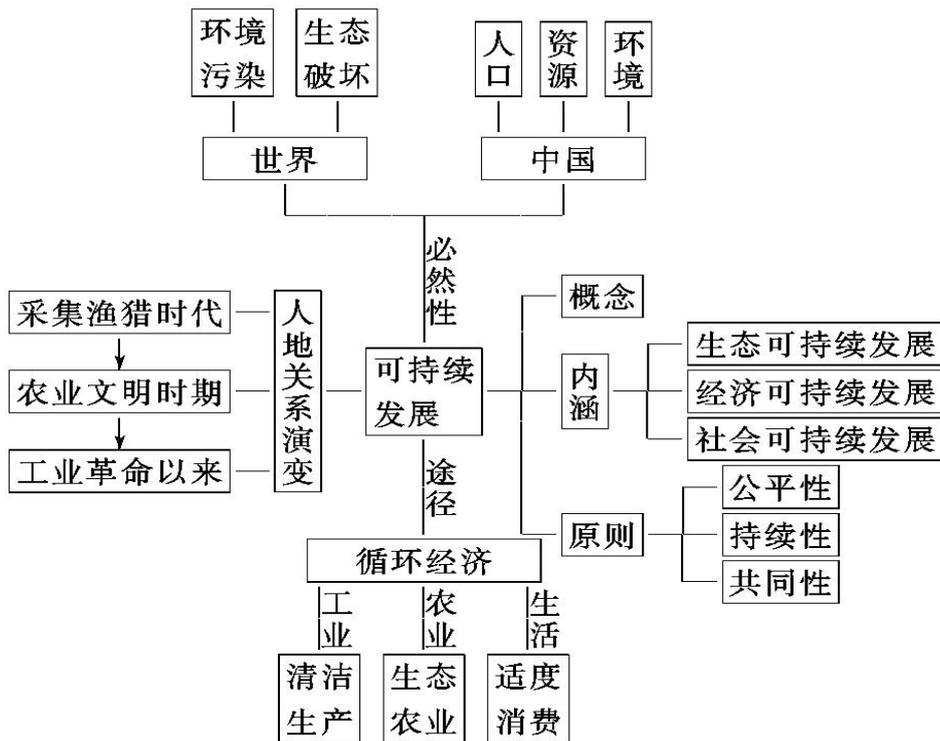


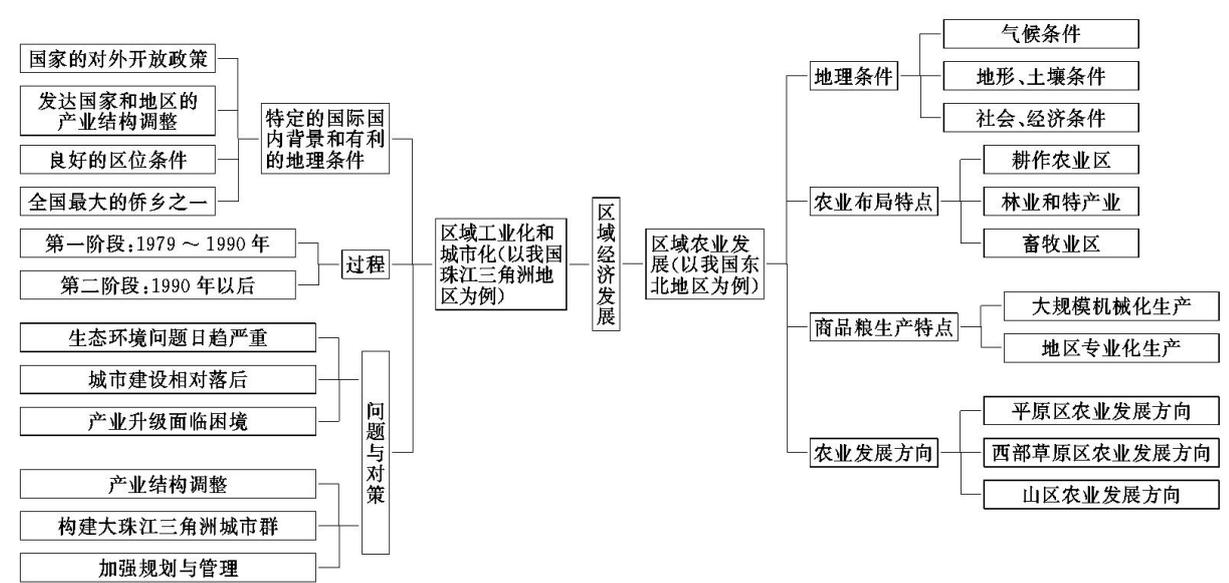
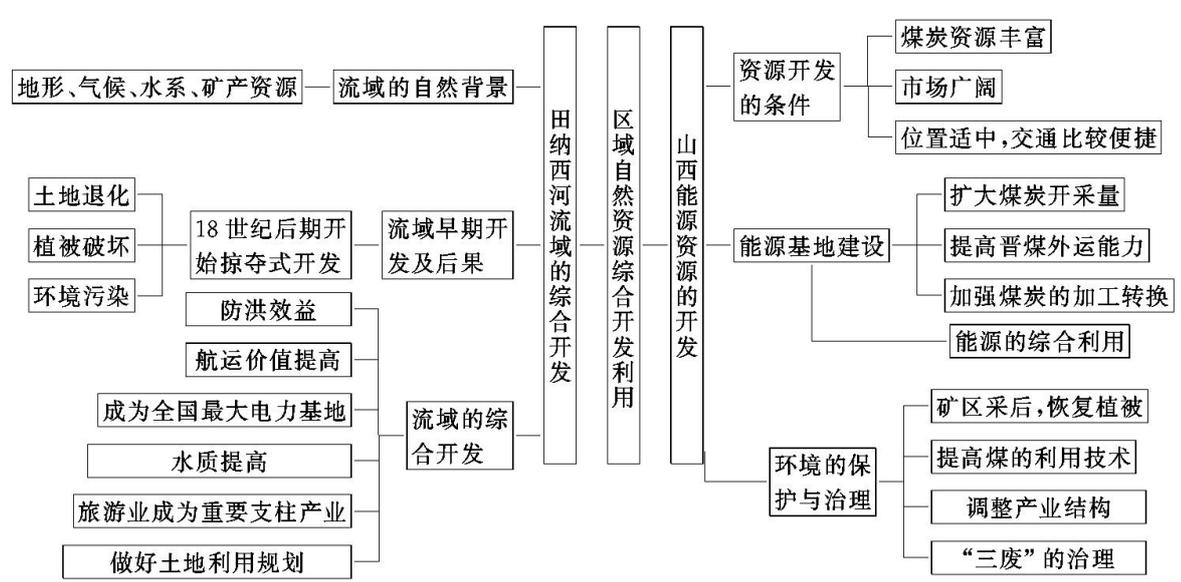
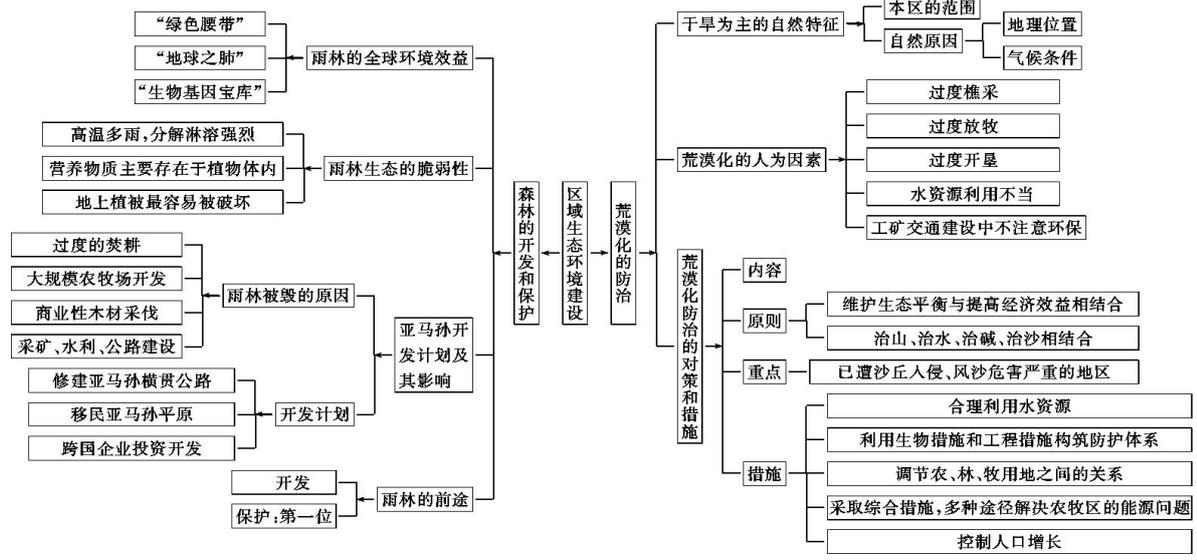


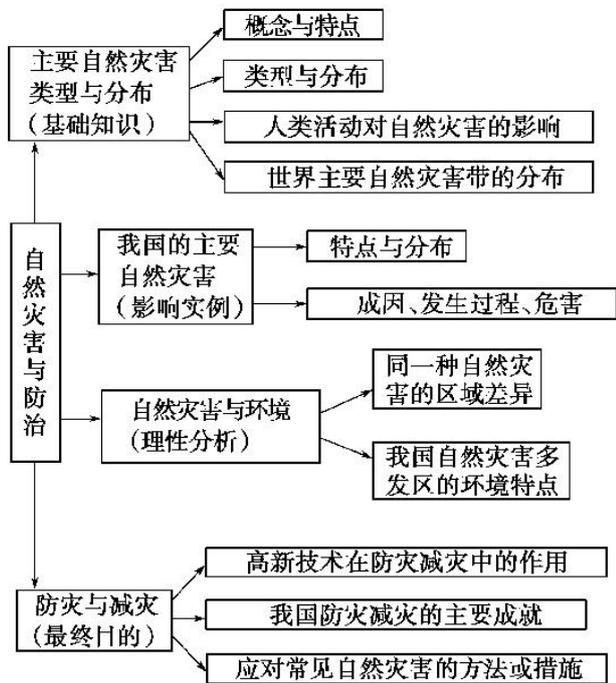
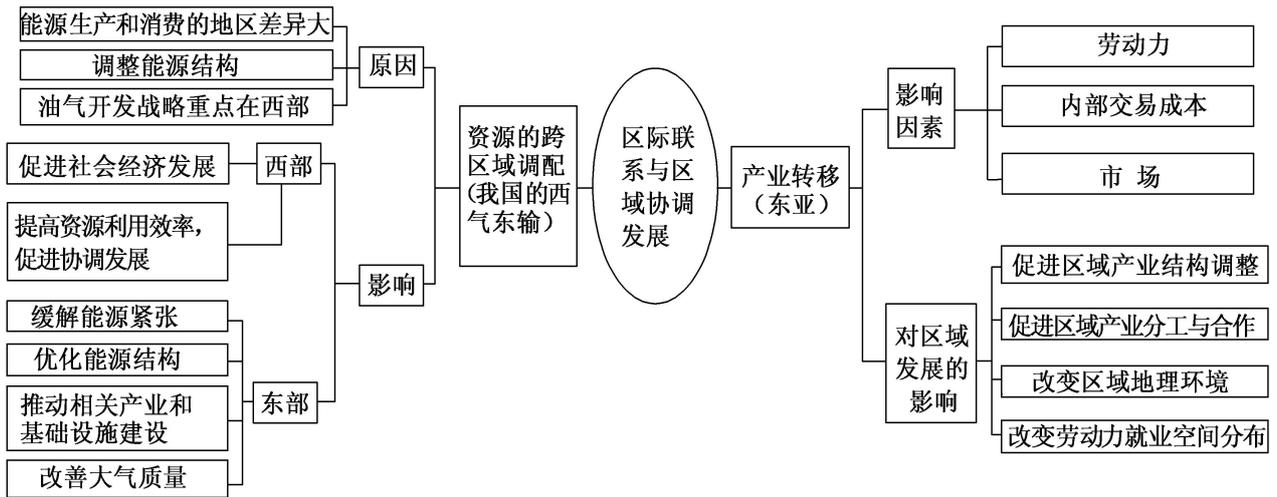










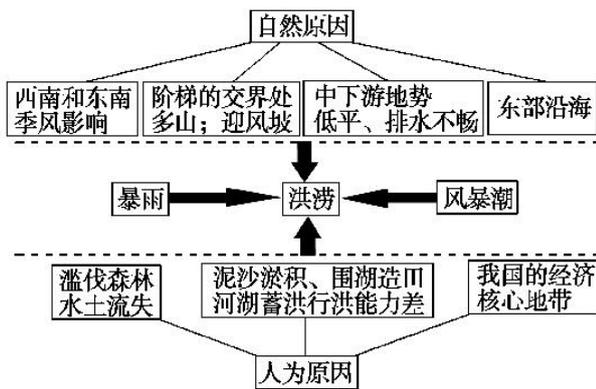


## 二、我国的主要自然灾害

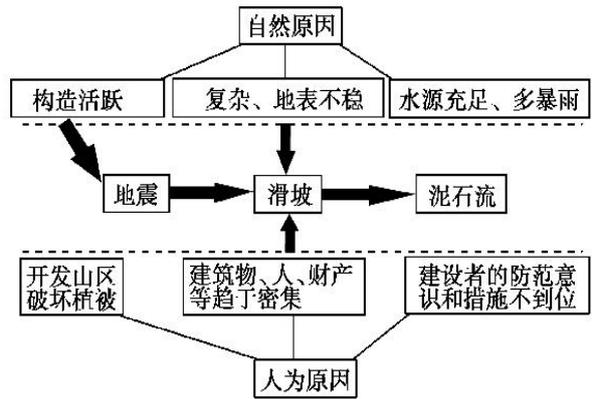
地质灾害	地震	我国处在环太平洋和地中海—喜马拉雅两大地震带上,多地震。主要有西藏、新疆、华北和台湾四个地震多发区。虽然地震西多东少,但东部地区由于人口稠密、资产密集,损失大于西部
	泥石流	我国山地面积广,山高谷深、地势陡峻,地质构造复杂,上层岩性相对松软,受重力或水力作用以及山地开发程度不断加大等影响,滑坡、泥石流灾害多发
	滑坡	

气象灾害	台风	灾害的空间分布具有沿海重、南方重的特点。杭州湾以南的台风频次远高于以北地区。广东、台湾、海南、福建、浙江等省是我国受台风影响最大的地区
	寒潮	每年春秋两季有两个寒潮高峰期。我国受寒潮灾害影响范围大、频次高,在南北方表现不同。北方主要表现为大风、降温、霜冻、暴风雪等,南方主要表现为降温、冻害、雨雪等。从寒潮和强冷空气出现的次数来看,东北地区最多,华北次之,再次为西北和长江流域,华南最少
	旱灾	我国发生范围最广、频次高,持续时间最长的渐发性气象灾害。我国华北地区由于降水变率大,特别是春季、初夏降水少,春旱严重,长江中下游地区常出现伏旱现象

### 1. 长江流域水文灾害多发的原因



### 2. 西南地区地质灾害多发的原因



### 3. 华北地区气象灾害多发的原因

