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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 44060-2024

Rules for the classification and coding of geomorphological types

地貌类型分类与编码规则

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for standardization work Part

1.Structure and drafting rules for standardization documents" Drafting. Please note that some of the contents of this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document does not assume the responsibility for identifying patents. This document is proposed by the Ministry of Natural Resources of the People's Republic of China. This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee for Geographic Information Standardization (SAC/TC230). This document was drafted by: Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou University, Nanjing University, Nanjing Normal University, Second Institute of Oceanography, Ministry of Oceanography, Chinese Academy of Surveying and Mapping, and Taiyuan University of Technology. The main drafters of this document are. Cheng Weiming, Zhou Chenghu, Pan Baotian, Li Manchun, Tang Guoan, Su Fenzhen, Wang Suiji, Wu Ziyin, Zhao Rong, Zhao Shangmin, Qin Chengzhi, Li Bingyuan, Shen Yuancun, You Lianyuan. Landform type classification and coding rules

1 Scope

GB/T 44060-2024 sets the rules for classifying and coding landform types in China. A geomorphological map is the base layer under a great deal of practical work, land use planning, geological hazard assessment, soil and water conservation, engineering site selection, ecological zoning, and it is only combinable across provinces and across scales if everyone classifies and names the landforms the same way. This standard establishes that. It sets the principles of classification and the classification system itself, which is built on three levels, the basic morphological class, the genetic class and the morphological type, and then the coding and naming scheme for a geomorphological type unit. Two normative annexes carry the substance: the full classification and coding scheme, and the names and codes of the geomorphological types of China at 1:1,000,000. Further informative annexes give worked examples at 1:4,000,000, 1:250,000 and 1:50,000 and explain the names. For a surveying and mapping organisation, a geological survey, a planning institute or a GIS producer in China, this is the classification the map is drawn to.

This document proposes the classification principles of land and submarine landform types, and stipulates the classification system and landform types of land and submarine landforms. Coding and naming schemes. This document is applicable to information extraction, comprehensive classification, thematic mapping, data integration and database construction, and statistical analysis of land and seabed landforms. application.

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Endogenic force The power generated by the earth's internal thermal energy, chemical energy, gravitational energy and the earth's rotation energy.

3.2 Exogenic force The power that acts on the earth's surface through solar radiation energy, gravitational energy, and the gravitational energy of the sun and the moon through the atmosphere, water, and organisms.

3.3 Main force The main internal or external forces that shape the landform.

3.4 Landform The various forms of the earth's surface (including the seabed) are formed by the interaction of internal and external forces.

3.5 geomorphological age The relative geological period in which the landform was formed or the absolute number of years from now.

3.6 Geomorphic units are characterized by their geometrical features, surface contours

created by internal forces, and intensity characteristics shaped by external forces. It is composed of morphology, combined morphology, micro-morphology and slope morphology.

3.7 Geomorphological type Based on the similarities and differences in landform genesis and morphology, it is divided into several different types, including genesis type, morphological type, The morphogenetic combination type composition. * * *