

ISSN 1000-0933
CN 11-2031/Q

生态学报

Acta Ecologica Sinica



第32卷 第23期 Vol.32 No.23 2012

中国生态学学会
中国科学院生态环境研究中心
科学出版社

主办
出版



中国科学院科学出版基金资助出版

生态学报 (SHENTAI XUEBAO)

第 32 卷 第 23 期 2012 年 12 月 (半月刊)

目 次

中国石龙子母体孕期调温诱导幼体表型:母体操纵假说的实验检测	李 宏,周宗师,吴延庆,等	(7255)
同种或异种干扰对花鼠分散贮藏点选择的影响	申 圳,董 钟,曹令立,等	(7264)
曝气充氧条件下污染河道氨挥发特性模拟	刘 波,王文林,凌 芬,等	(7270)
贵州草海越冬斑头雁日间行为模式及环境因素对行为的影响	杨延峰,张国钢,陆 军,等	(7280)
青藏高原多年冻土区积雪对沼泽、草甸浅层土壤水热过程的影响	常 娟,王根绪,高永恒,等	(7289)
长沙城市斑块湿地资源的时空演变	恭映璧,靖 磊,彭 磊,等	(7302)
基于模型数据融合的千烟洲亚热带人工林碳水通量模拟	任小丽,何洪林,刘 敏,等	(7313)
农田氮素非点源污染控制的生态补偿标准——以江苏省宜兴市为例	张 印,周羽辰,孙 华	(7327)
用 PFU 微型生物群落监测技术评价化工废水的静态毒性	李朝霞,张玉国,梁慧星	(7336)
京郊农业生物循环系统生态经济能值评估——以密云尖岩村为例	周连第,胡艳霞,王亚芝,等	(7346)
基于遥感的夏季西安城市公园“冷效应”研究	冯晓刚,石 辉	(7355)
海南岛主要森林类型时空动态及关键驱动因子	王树东,欧阳志云,张翠萍,等	(7364)
不同播种时间对吉林省西部玉米绿水足迹的影响	秦丽杰,靳英华,段佩利	(7375)
黄土塬区不同品种玉米间作群体生长特征的动态变化	王小林,张岁岐,王淑庆,等	(7383)
密植条件下种植方式对夏玉米群体根冠特性及产量的影响	李宗新,陈源泉,王庆成,等	(7391)
沙地不同发育阶段的人工生物结皮对重金属的富集作用	徐 杰,敖艳青,张璟霞,等	(7402)
增强 UV-B 辐射和氮对谷子叶光合色素及非酶促保护物质的影响	方 兴,钟章成	(7411)
不同产地披针叶茴香光合特性对水分胁迫和复水的响应	曹永慧,周本智,陈双林,等	(7421)
芦芽山林线华北落叶松径向变化季节特征	董满宇,江 源,王明昌,等	(7430)
地形对植被生物量遥感反演的影响——以广州市为例	宋巍巍,管东生,王 刚	(7440)
指数施肥对楸树无性系生物量分配和根系形态的影响	王力朋,晏紫伊,李吉跃,等	(7452)
火烧伤害对兴安落叶松树干径向生长的影响	王晓春,鲁永现	(7463)
山地梨枣树耗水特征及模型	辛小桂,吴普特,汪有科,等	(7473)
两种常绿阔叶植物越冬光系统功能转变的特异性	钟传飞,张运涛,武晓颖,等	(7483)
干旱胁迫对银杏叶片光合系统Ⅱ荧光特性的影响	魏晓东,陈国祥,施大伟,等	(7492)
神农架川金丝猴栖息地森林群落的数量分类与排序	李广良,丛 静,卢 慧,等	(7501)
碱性土壤盐化过程中阴离子对土壤中镉有效态和植物吸收镉的影响	王祖伟,弋良朋,高文燕,等	(7512)
两种绣线菊耐弱光能力的光合适应性	刘慧民,马艳丽,王柏臣,等	(7519)
闽楠人工林细根寿命及其影响因素	郑金兴,黄锦学,王珍珍,等	(7532)
旅游交通碳排放的空间结构与情景分析	肖 潇,张 捷,卢俊宇,等	(7540)
北京市妫水河流域人类活动的水文响应	刘玉明,张 静,武鹏飞,等	(7549)
膜下滴灌技术生态-经济与可持续性分析——以新疆玛纳斯河流域棉花为例	范文波,吴普特,马枫梅	(7559)
高温胁迫及其持续时间对棉蚜死亡和繁殖的影响	高桂珍,吕昭智,夏德萍,等	(7568)
桉树枝瘿姬小蜂虫瘿解剖特征与寄主叶片生理指标的变化	吴耀军,常明山,盛 双,等	(7576)
西南桦纯林与西南桦×红椎混交林碳贮量比较	何友均,覃 林,李智勇,等	(7586)
长沙城市森林土壤 7 种重金属含量特征及其潜在生态风险	方 晰,唐志娟,田大伦,等	(7595)
专论与综述		
城乡结合部人-环境系统关系研究综述	黄宝荣,张慧智	(7607)
陆地生态系统碳水通量贡献区评价综述	张 慧,申双和,温学发,等	(7622)

期刊基本参数:CN 11-2031/Q * 1981 * m * 16 * 380 * zh * P * ¥ 70.00 * 1510 * 38 * 2012-12



封面图说:麋鹿群在过河——麋鹿属于鹿科,是中国的特有动物。历史上麋鹿曾经广布于东亚地区,到 19 世纪时,只剩下在北京南海子皇家猎苑内一群。1900 年,八国联军攻陷北京,麋鹿被抢劫一空。1901 年,英国的贝福特公爵用重金从法、德、荷、比四国收买了世界上仅有的 18 头麋鹿,以半野生的方式集中放养在乌邦寺庄园内,麋鹿这才免于绝灭。在世界动物保护组织的协调下,1985 年起麋鹿从英国分批回归家乡,放养到北京大兴南海子、江苏省大丰等地。这是在江苏省大丰麋鹿国家级自然保护区放养的麋鹿群正在过河。

彩图提供:陈建伟教授 北京林业大学 E-mail: cites.chenjw@163.com

DOI: 10.5846/stxb201203210381

黄宝荣, 张慧智. 城乡结合部人-环境系统关系研究综述. 生态学报, 2012, 32(23): 7607-7621.

Huang B R, Zhang H Z. The relationship between humans and the environment at the urban-rural interface: research progress and prospects. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2012, 32(23): 7607-7621.

城乡结合部人-环境系统关系研究综述

黄宝荣¹, 张慧智^{2,*}

(1. 中国科学院科技政策与管理科学研究所可持续发展战略研究室, 北京 100190;

2. 北京市农林科学院农业综合发展研究所, 北京 100097)

摘要: 城乡结合部往往是人-环境系统关系最严峻的地区之一。20世纪80年代以来,城市扩张在城乡结合部所引起的生态环境效应受到了越来越多研究者的关注。城乡结合部土地利用/覆盖变化的监测、模拟及其驱动力分析,自然与农业生态系统的演变与调控,以及环境污染等逐渐成为研究热点。众多研究证实了人类活动干扰下城乡结合部环境系统的脆弱性,生态退化和环境污染往往十分严重。城乡结合部环境系统的演变对人类社会经济系统的反馈影响也受到一些研究者的关注。研究认为城乡结合部自然和农业生态系统的丧失不仅危及到当地居民的生计,也对当地社会资本造成影响,并有可能引发一些社会矛盾。目前,针对城乡结合部人-环境系统关系的研究,多采用单学科的方法进行,系统的综合性研究还较少,难以揭示该区域人-环境系统错综复杂的交互作用关系;在研究尺度上,往往从宏观或中观尺度入手,研究城乡结合部的外部力量对环境系统的影响,微观尺度上的个体和地方力量很少被关注。未来有必要进一步加强该区域人-环境系统关系的跨学科、多尺度的综合性研究。

关键词: 城乡结合部; 人-环境系统; 相互作用关系; 研究综述

The relationship between humans and the environment at the urban-rural interface: research progress and prospects

HUANG Baorong¹, ZHANG Huizhi^{2,*}

1 Institute of Policy and Management, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China

2 Beijing Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences, Beijing 100097, China

Abstract: The relationship between human and environmental systems at the urban-rural interface faces many challenges from urbanization. Since the 1980s, the environmental effects caused by urbanization at the urban-rural interface have been studied intensively. In recent years research has focused on the detection of changes in land-cover and land-use, projections and driving force analysis, natural and agricultural ecosystem evolution and conservation, as well as environmental pollution at the urban-rural interface. Many researchers have proved that the environmental system at the urban-rural interface is vulnerable to disturbance by human activities and urbanization, and usually shows serious degradation and pollution. The feedback effects of the changes in the environmental systems on human, social and economic systems have also been the subject of research. Some research has proved that the loss of natural and agricultural ecosystems at the urban-rural interface not only affects the local residents' livelihoods, but also affects the local social capital, and can even cause social conflict. At present, researchers of the human-environment relationship at the urban-rural interface often take single-disciplinary approaches, which are inadequate to meet the demands of a comprehensive understanding of the intricate interaction between the human system and the environmental system at the urban-rural interface. A great deal of attention has been

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(40901300); 全国生态环境十年(2000—2010年)变化遥感调查与评估项目(STSN-04-05); 中国科学院科技政策与管理科学研究所所长基金(0801111J01)

收稿日期: 2012-03-21; **修订日期:** 2012-08-15

* 通讯作者 Corresponding author. E-mail: zhanghuizhi07@yahoo.cn

given to macro and meso scale processes, such as the influence of external social, economic and political factors on the environmental systems at the urban-rural interface. However, the role of local agents, such as farmers, at the micro scale has been the object of much less attention, both in terms of research and management. In fact, the urban-rural fringe is presented as an area in which multiple forces operate at different scales on environmental systems and in which local and individual actors have an important part to play. So, future research on human-environment relationships at the urban-rural interface should adopt interdisciplinary and multi-scale approaches.

Key Words: urban-rural interface; human-environment systems; interaction relationship; research progress

城乡结合部是城市中心建成区和外围纯农业腹地之间的过渡带,是在城乡二元地域体系上衍生的一种紧靠城市建成区的过渡区域。它融合了城市和乡村在资源上的互补性和在经济上的相依性,具有巨大的经济活力,在我国城市化演变格局中发挥着重要作用。然而,城乡结合部往往面临众多的矛盾和挑战,人-环境系统(HES)矛盾尤为突出。城市化过程中,高强度人类活动往往给该区域自然与环境系统带来巨大压力,造成区域内严重的生态退化和环境污染,进而危及着为数众多生活在此的居民的社会、经济与环境福利,甚至会引发严重的社会矛盾。研究揭示城乡结合部HES相互作用的规律和内在机制是制定合理的管理和调控策略,促进该区域可持续发展的重要基础。

1 城乡结合部人类活动对生态环境的影响

自1936年德国地理学家Louis提出城乡结合部的概念以来,国外学者对城乡结合部问题的研究已有70多年的历史,早期的研究主要侧重于概念的界定、区位划分和基本特征分析等方面^[1]。自20世纪80年代以来,城市扩张在城乡结合部所引起的生态环境效应受到了越来越多的关注。城乡结合部土地利用/覆盖变化(LUCC)的监测、模拟和驱动力分析,自然与农业生态系统的演变与调控,以及环境污染等逐渐成为研究热点。

1.1 城乡结合部LUCC监测、模拟及其驱动力分析

1.1.1 城乡结合部LUCC监测与模拟

城乡结合部被认为是目前全球范围内LUCC最剧烈、问题最多、矛盾最尖锐的地区,一直是LUCC研究的重点领域^[2]。随着城市化进程的加快,城乡结合部因其所具有的敏感性和脆弱性等特点而得到越来越多的关注。当城市开始扩张时,城乡结合部土地利用被改变,并引起土地覆盖的多样化、复杂化和破碎化^[3]。城乡结合部各类用地在被高强度地转变为城市建设用地的过程中,与被闲置的开放空间一起构成了复杂而混乱的异质性土地利用格局^[4]。但是,城乡结合部LUCC经常被城市和农村公共管理部门忽视,使该区域往往缺乏综合性的土地利用规划,并导致一系列社会经济和生态环境问题^[5]。特别是在中国,城乡结合部LUCC所引起的各类社会、经济和生态环境矛盾尤为尖锐。

由于城乡结合部LUCC能够在不同时空尺度上最直接地反映当地社会经济发展对环境系统的利用和胁迫过程,以及由此造成的生态系统结构和功能的改变^[6]。监测和模拟LUCC,理解其过程与格局是协调当地社会经济发展和环境保护间的关系必不可少的基础。

由于缺乏早期的卫星遥感数据,航空遥感数据往往在早期的城乡结合部LUCC监测中发挥着重要作用^[7-9]。但航空影像覆盖范围小、相片处理工作繁琐、而且成本也较高,使其在较大的区域范围内应用存在困难。卫星影像具有全球覆盖、成本低、精度高、在短时间内可重复获取同一地区数据的优势,在城市化所引起的LUCC监测中广泛应用^[10-11]。在20世纪八九十年代,Landsat-MSS影像数据曾被广泛地运用于城乡结合部土地利用/覆盖(LULC)信息的提取^[12-14];但是由于空间分辨率(79 m)过低,其像元中所包含的信息不足支撑详细、准确的LULC信息的提取^[15]。此后,有研究尝试用空间分辨率(30 m)更高的Landsat-TM影像数据提取城乡结合部LULC信息^[16-17]。但是研究表明,在空间异质性较高的城乡结合部地区,通过TM数据并不一定

能获取比 MSS 数据更精确的 LULC 信息^[13]。自 1986 年 SPOT-1 卫星发射以来,SPOT 系列卫星数据由于具有较高的空间分辨率和相对可以接受的数据成本,成为城乡结合部 LULC 信息的提取中应用得最为广泛的卫星数据^[18-23]。而其他一些高空间分辨率卫星数据如 Quickbird、IKONOS 卫星数据,受过高的数据成本制约,目前还较少地被运用于城乡结合部 LULC 监测。目前,用遥感影像解译城乡结合部 LULC 面临的主要问题是遥感影像光谱响应的多样性和异质性^[24],导致影像中多光谱混合像元在数量上占据优势^[25]。由于大部分光谱影像的分类算法都是基于特定的土地覆盖类型光谱同质性的假设,因此,在城乡结合部,数量众多的混合像元往往导致城市用地和其他类型用地之间的高误判率^[10]。模糊监督分类法能够减少混合像元所带来的问题,从而提高分类精度,已经被一些研究运用于城乡结合部 LULC 信息的提取^[26-28]。此外,结合多种分类技术的混合分类法往往也能获取更为精确的 LULC 信息^[28-30],可以用来解决遥感影像中混合像元过多的问题。

在 LUCC 模拟预测方面,已经众多方法。目前,应用于城乡结合部 LUCC 模拟预测的模型主要包括多元回归模型、马尔可夫链(Markov)模型、元胞自动机(CA)模型、元胞自动机-马尔可夫链(CA-Markov)模型和 CLUE-S 模型等。Markov 模型可以根据系统状态之间的转移概率来预测系统未来的发展,已有研究把它应用于城乡结合部地区 LUCC 预测^[7];但由于它的空间模拟能力较弱,在模拟 LUCC 的空间格局时存在不足^[31]。CA 模型具有十分强大的空间模拟能力,可以通过一些十分简单的局部转换规则,模拟出复杂系统的空间格局形成过程^[32-33];但传统的 CA 模型的转换规则是静态的^[34],而且忽略了各种驱动因素对 LUCC 的影响^[35],因此,在模拟长时间尺度而又处于快速变化的城乡结合部地区的 LUCC 时存在困难。CA-Markov 模型结合了 Markov 模型和 CA 模型在时间序列预测和空间预测方面的优势,能够在时间和空间尺度上更好地模拟城乡结合部 LUCC^[36-37];但是该模型在模拟过程中仅考虑了自然因素,而没有考虑社会经济因素对 LUCC 的决定性影响,模型模拟过程中的人类决策影响有待加强。CLUE-S 模型是在综合分析研究初期土地利用分布现状图、土地利用的空间分布概率适宜图和土地利用变化规则的基础上,根据总概率大小对土地利用需求进行空间分配的过程,可以较好地模拟小尺度地区短期内土地利用变化情景^[38-39];但是其准确性也受城乡结合部 LUCC 驱动力不断变化的影响,在长时间尺度 LUCC 模拟中还存在困难。总体而言,由于城乡结合部 LUCC 驱动力的复杂性、多样性和易变性,针对该区域的 LUCC 的模拟也更为复杂。具体模拟模型的选择需要考虑模型时空尺度的适宜性和区域社会经济发展背景的差异性。

1.1.2 城乡结合部 LUCC 的驱动力分析

城乡结合部 LUCC 是不同尺度上多种力量共同作用的结果。不同学科研究者往往从不同尺度、不同角度研究城乡结合部 LUCC 驱动力。

在宏观尺度上,人口增长、城市化常被认为是城乡结合部 LUCC 的最直接驱动力^[40-43]。城市建成区面积的增加常常与城市人口的增长具有高度的相关性^[44-46]。在中国,过去 20a 快速的人口城市化驱动了前所未有、大规模和高速的城市扩张^[47],也推动了我国多数城市城乡结合部剧烈的 LUCC。但从世界上其他一些城市的经验来看,城市的扩张并不一定由人口增长引起。一些城市尽管人口增长率较低,但仍存在着明显的扩张,如在巴西圣保罗^[48]、美国芝加哥大都市区和西雅图的金县^[49]、印度芒格洛尔-乌杜皮市^[35]和阿杰米尔市等^[44],城市建成区的扩张速度均远高于人口增长速度。城乡结合部分散的、低密度的土地利用模式^[49]和人均土地消费量的持续增加^[35],是这些城市建成区扩张速度快于城市人口增长速度的主要原因。

一些研究认为经济发展是城市扩张及城乡结合部 LUCC 更为重要的驱动力。已有众多国家层面^[50]和具体城市层面^[46, 51]的研究都证实了城市扩张与经济增长间的高度相关性。特别是第二产业^[42, 52-53]和第三产业^[54-55]的发展,常被认为是城市建设用地扩张的最为重要的驱动力。如,Seto 和 Kaufmann^[52]发现,工业发展方面的大规模投资是珠江三角洲城市土地利用变化的主要驱动力;而谈明洪等^[54]则认为第三产业的增长可能是促使 20 世纪 90 年代中国城市建设用地扩展的主要原因。总体而言,在市场经济体制中,土地资源的配置服从于价值规律、地租规律等基本经济规律,其根本作用是将土地资源配置到最有效益的经济活动中^[56]。

但是,土地资源的配置还涉及到个体、企业和其它各种经济组织、政府以及公众等各种社会主体之间的利

益关系^[56],必然要受到公共政策和城市土地利用规划的影响。公共政策和土地利用规划不仅直接影响城乡结合部的土地利用类型,而且还通过影响土地市场间接地影响 LUCC^[48]。特别是在中国,公共政策和土地利用规划是城乡结合部 LUCC 十分重要的驱动力^[53, 57-59]。

在城市人口增加和经济增长等宏观驱动力的作用下,城区人口、住房、商业、工业等向城乡结合部的不断扩张,被认为是一系列中观尺度上的驱动力^[60-61]。这些扩张过程与城市中心区和城乡结合部在经济成本和生活条件(如环境、安全)方面的差异性有关,也与由于通讯和交通技术的发展给个人和企业带来的便利有关^[60]。中国城乡结合部人口的迁入模式与国外常见模式存在差异。在国外,城乡结合部常被视为理想的居住和休憩地,往往由于人口的自觉迁入而发展。而在我国,大部分城市的城乡结合部的发展是源于城市工业的迁入、乡镇企业的兴起,以及由此引起的人口的聚集^[62-63]。

很少有研究把注意力放在微观尺度上对 LUCC 具有直接影响的农村居民和其他利益攸关者身上^[40]。实际上,包括农村居民、建筑开发商、房地产经纪人、融资人、服务商、压力集团和政府部门等多行为主体均在城乡结合部 LUCC 过程中发挥着作用^[64]。农村居民是城乡结合部 LUCC 最直接的利益攸关者,他们的行为模式对城乡结合部 LUCC 有较大的影响。新古典经济学方面的文献倾向于支持农民土地利用行为的效用最大化假设。在城乡结合部,农业用地必须在土地市场上与竞租价格更高的非农业用地(如住房)进行竞争。当农业用地转变为获得许可的建设用地时,其价格急剧上升,这对农民出卖土地或其使用权具有极大经济刺激作用^[4]。但是,由于他们身处更大的社会和空间环境,置身于各类社会、经济和政治网络,使得他们仅仅根据经济合理性做出土地利用决策并非易事^[40]。自 20 世纪 90 年代以来,有关社会资本的研究越来越关注居民集体行动和公共资源管理间的关系。一些研究认为,丰富的社会资本往往有利于城乡结合部自然和农业用地的保护^[65-66]。因为社会资本的培育和社会网络的构建有助于促进农业经营的多样化^[67],从而能够减轻城市化对农业生态系统所带来的负面影响^[66]。

1.2 城乡结合部生态系统演变与调控

城乡结合部往往分布着能够为城市居民提供必不可少生态系统服务的林地、草地、湿地等自然生态系统,以及类型多样的农业生态系统^[68-69]。这些自然和农业生态系统在维持大城市区生态环境中发挥的重要作用,是确保区域生态安全和城市可持续发展的重要基础^[9, 70-73]。但针对这些低密度用地的保护政策的制定和实施面临着巨大的困难,而且常常被城市管理决策者所忽视^[9]。

在城乡结合部,稀有的自然生境和重要的农业用地均处在城市建成区不断扩张的压力之下^[74]。城市扩张不仅导致该区域自然和农业用地面积不断减少,而且还造成原有自然生境的破碎化、孤岛化和退化^[49]。此外,支撑城市化的资源开采和加工行业的发展,也是导致城乡结合部自然生境和农业用地丧失和破碎化的重要原因。与远郊相比,城乡结合部交通便利,产品生产的成本低、通勤时间短,使众多规模小、技术水平低和未受管制的建筑材料开采和加工业在此聚集,并造成肥沃的农田被侵占、土壤侵蚀和水环境污染等问题^[75]。

城乡结合部自然生境的丧失和保护问题受到较多的关注。受不同因素影响,众多城市周边地区的林业用地不断减少^[76-79]。如在美国亚特兰大,主要原因是人口增加和外迁所引起的住房需求的增加^[80];在加纳首都阿克拉市郊,主要原因是居民对生物能源需求的不断增加而引起的林木砍伐;在巴西圣保罗市郊,主要原因是非法定居者的砍伐;在印度辛格鲁利市郊,主要原因则是采矿及其引起的土壤侵蚀^[81]。水景观的变化也是城乡结合部生态系统变化的重要特征之一^[82],城市化对城乡结合部水文平衡^[83]、地表径流^[84]、地表和地下水水量和水质均有影响^[85-86]。除了直接占用湿地资源外,城市对水资源的巨大需求加大了区域水资源开采量,造成城乡结合部水资源储存和供应量的严重不足,并最终导致自然和人工湿地的丧失和退化^[5, 82]。水资源向城区转移,还通过影响城乡结合部农村居民生计,进而影响他们的土地利用方式,造成 LUCC,特别是农业用地的丧失^[82]。城市扩张所引起的林地、湿地等自然生境的丧失对野生动植物群落具有极大的影响,并最终导致区域生物多样性的减少^[87-89]。而且,城市新扩张区及其附近的自然植被更容易受各类外来物种入侵的影响,外来物种不断增加,往往伴随着本地物种的减少和生物多样性的丧失^[89-91]。

农业用地的丧失是城乡结合部最为直观的景观变化。尽管越来越多的城市增长发生在棕色地带和已有建筑的间隙,但大多数建成区的扩张依然以侵占农业用地为主^[92]。如,在台北大都市区城乡结合部台北-桃园区,1990—2006年,城市建成区面积百分比增加了10.75%,而同期农业/开放空间、森林和水体的面积百分比分别减少4.39%、3.73%和2.64%^[23];在日本东京大都市区城乡结合部低山丘陵区Ohno和高原区Tsurukawa,1947—2001年,伴随着城市用地急剧增加,农业用地面积分别减少92.0%和85.0%,而同期林业用地面积分别减少69.8%和58.5%^[8]。在墨西哥中西部城市莫雷利亚,1960—1990年,随着城市主城区面积不断增加,城乡结合部农业用地占土地面积的百分比由60.8%减少到40.5%,而同期林业用地的比例则由4.5%增加到9.5%^[7]。尽管是人工景观,农业在城乡结合部景观保护,以及社会、美学和环境管理中发挥着重要作用^[93]。农业用地转变为城市用地往往伴随着区域生态系统服务功能的下降。如,Huang等^[94]的研究结果显示,1971—2006年大台北地区城市扩张所引起的农业用地的丧失,使城乡结合部农业生态系统能值产出由 5.64×10^{21} sej/a下降到 8.06×10^{20} sej/a,生态系统服务的供给能力大幅下降。

如何更好地管理和保护城乡结合部自然和农业生态系统是很多大城市所需面临的重要问题。低密度发展模式往往是导致自然生境和农业用地丧失的重要原因。更好地规划、更为紧凑的居住模式、更为积极的开放空间和环境保护区建设,能够避免这些至关重要的、又极为敏感的生境的丧失^[95]。在20世纪八九十年代,源于紧凑型城市的增长管理工具和新型城市化概念被发展和广泛运用。如,在美国,最常见的工具包括设立农业专属区、非专属区^[96]以及城市增长边界^[97]等;在英国和其他一些国家,最常用的工具是建设环城绿化隔离带^[98],也有一些城市通过设立城市增长边界^[99]控制城市扩张。这些工具通过专注于紧凑的、混合利用和聚集发展来促进开放空间的保护。随之,一些文献开始研究这些工具在控制城市扩张中的有效性^[100-102]。目前,还很难说这些工具在控制城市扩张、促进可持续发展中取得成功^[103-104]。对增长管理工具的有效性及其在控制城市扩张时的能力的激烈争辩依然盛行^[105]。

实际上,城市化对农业的影响并不一定都是负面的,而是在挑战中孕育着机会。城市化压力往往激励着城乡结合部多功能农业的发展。而多功能农业系统的发展反过来又能够缓解城市化所带来的压力^[106]。能够使不同的土地利用类型在临近的空间中共同存在,多功能农业被认为具有协同、整合和减轻冲突等特征,既能保护极具价值的开放空间,也能有效地控制和管理城市增长^[4]。与多功能农业类似,替代农业由于具有消费导向性,更注重直接市场和增加值,往往更具有延续性,也更有利于农业用地的保护^[107]。然而目前城乡结合部多功能或替代农业尚未引起足够的重视,仅有少数研究倡议将城乡结合部多功能农业纳入国家层面的学术议程。它的结构、过程,特别是它与城区的相互作用关系还没有得到充分的了解^[4]。

1.3 城乡结合部环境污染

受发展阶段的影响,发达国家大部分城市的城乡结合部环境质量较好,近年来针对该区域环境污染问题的研究也相对较少;而在众多发展中国家,很多城市的城乡结合部都面临着严重的环境污染问题;特别是在人口众多而社会经济发展较快的中国和印度,近年来相关研究相对较多。在中国,近30年来快速的城市化和工业化使众多城市的城乡结合部面临着前所未有的环境压力。特别是近年来,一些城市为了改善中心城区环境质量,促进污染企业外迁,使城乡结合部常常成为各类污染企业的聚集区;城乡结合部也常被选作城市生活垃圾的堆置、填埋和焚烧场所;加上技术水平落后、污染扩散面大的乡镇企业往往密集分布于此^[108],使该区域成为环境污染的重灾区。

受城乡多种来源大气污染物的影响,一些城市城乡结合部大气中的SO₂、NO_x、PM_{2.5}、O₃以及各类有机污染物的浓度不仅远高于远郊区,甚至在一些监测点,明显高于城市中心区^[109-114]。特别是O₃,由于城市中心区机动车排放的大量的NO_x在夜间对其具有消减作用,使其在城市近郊区的浓度一般都显著高于城市中心区^[109, 115-116]。

城乡结合部常常缺乏完整的排水和污水处理设施,生活污水、工业废水和聚集于此的畜禽养殖业废弃物常常未经处理便直排入水体,带来巨大的环境污染负荷,使流经于此和附近的河流经常受到“城市河流综合

症”(Urban stream syndrome)的困扰,环境污染和生态退化严重^[117-120]。同时,受各种来源的化学和微生物污染物入渗的影响,城乡结合部地下水也经常而受到各种污染物的污染^[121-123],对一些以地下水为饮用水源的当地居民的健康构成威胁。

受污水灌溉、污泥施肥、大气污染沉降、农用化肥和农药的使用、以及附近的矿山等污染源的影响,城乡结合部土壤常常受到重金属^[124-133]和各类持久性有机污染物^[132-134]的严重污染。从已有研究来看,目前,城乡结合部土壤重金属污染问题已经受到较多的关注,而持久性有机物污染问题受到的关注较少。

接近市区,使城乡结合部在生产易腐食品方面具有优势^[135]。为了提高产量,以满足中心城区不断增加的蔬菜需求,城乡结合部农业用地的耕作强度,以及化肥和农药的使用强度不断加大;加上通过用未经处理的人畜粪便和污水灌溉、施肥,农作物有可能被重金属、致病微生物和持久性有机污染物污染^[125, 135-137]。城市各类大气环境污染物,特别是SO₂、NO_x和O₃对植物具有较大毒害性,并导致农作物产量的减少^[138],从而对农业生产者的生计造成不可忽视的负面影响^[139]。

2 城乡结合部生态环境变化对当地居民生计和社会资本的影响

城乡结合部人类-环境系统间的相互关系也受到一些社会生态学研究者的关注。城乡结合部自然和农业生态系统与当地居民生计来源、及其与社会资本间的关系是社会生态学研究者所关注的两个重要方面。

2.1 对当地居民生计的影响

在城乡结合部,穷人往往对自然资源和生态系统服务具有更高的依赖性。伴随着经济发展,城乡结合部居民在承受着城市更高的生活成本的同时,却难以享受到城市化所带来的各种实惠^[140]。在这样的情况下,地方性资源如土地、生物资源成为当地居民的重要生计来源和补充^[70]。特别是在一些发展中国家,城乡结合部农业是当地穷人赖以生存和改善生活的基础^[141-142]。如,在墨西哥城乡结合部,很多农民进行满足自我需求的农业生产,作为在城市服务行业工作收入的重要补充^[66]。城乡结合部农业也被认为是一个潜在的有利可图的行业,特别是在人多地少的亚洲地区^[143-144]。除了农业以外,城乡结合部林业资源也与当地居民生计息息相关。如,Stoian等^[145]对玻利维亚瑞博拉塔市城乡结合部120个家庭的经济收入来源进行了调查,结果发现58%的受访家庭把收集、处理和交易非木材森林产品作为家庭收入的来源之一,37%的受访家庭在这方面的年收入超过他们家庭年总收入的一半。在一些地区,城乡结合部林业也是当地居民家庭的重要能源来源,如在博茨瓦纳首都哈博罗内城乡结合部^[70]。实际上,水资源也是影响城乡结合部居民生计的重要因素,只是很少受到关注^[146]。在城乡结合部,许多能够提高居民收入的经济活动如农业、渔业等都依赖于可利用水资源。

鉴于城乡结合部自然资源和农业生态系统在确保当地居民生计中的重要作用,城市扩张所造成的自然生境、农田和水景观的丧失自然会进一步威胁到当地居民特别是难以获取非农工作机会的穷人的生计,并有可能引起一些城乡冲突^[65]。把具有重要生态服务价值的自然景观转变为人工景观,往往使少数利益集团获益,而为数众多的利益攸关者及其后代的利益则受到损害^[147]。而且,农村居民往往对新的城市生活感到无所适从。社会和政治不公往往阻碍财富向城乡结合部地区的流动,各利益集团对投资城乡结合部基础设施建设也常常缺乏积极性^[148]。政府部门所推行的一些减贫策略和社会经济发展规划往往强调市场机制、以及生产和贸易作用,而对环境问题缺乏明确的考虑;而实际上环境条件是影响当地居民生计的十分重要的因素^[149]。更何况城市化过程所导致环境污染和退化,直接威胁到居住在该区域的居民的身体健康^[150]。

当然,城市扩张给也会给城乡结合部一些居民带来新的非农业工作与收入机会。如,Lanjouw^[151]等对居住在坦桑尼亚6个城市城乡结合部的592个家庭的家庭收入来源进行了调查,结果显示,非农收入占这些家庭总收入的24%。但是新增加的收入并不一定能够弥补因自然和农业用地丧失所造成的收入的损失。如,在比较巴西阿克里农村居民和从农村迁移到城乡结合部居住的居民的收入后,Schwartzman^[152]发现尽管城乡结合部有更多的工作和收入机会,但从农村迁移到城乡结合部的居民的收入并不一定得到提高,因为新增的现金收入往往不足以弥补因抛弃生存性生产所造成的经济损失。

为应对城市扩张的影响,多功能农业往往成为城乡结合部农村居民重要的生存策略。在20世纪80年代世界性农业危机期间,作为农村居民的生存策略,一些国家的城乡结合部农业已经出现多样化的趋势^[153]。多功能农业能够创造工作机会,提高农村居民收入水平,同时还能够为城市居民提供高质量的开放空间和娱乐场所^[154]。因此,它在促进城乡结合部农业用地保护的同时,也有助于对农业收入依赖较大的家庭的生计的维持。

2.2 对当地社会资本的影响

无论是国内还是国外,关于城乡结合部生态环境变化对社会资本的影响的研究尚少。但已有研究关注了这种影响。如Sullivan等^[155]通过调查发现,在美国尚佩恩县的城乡结合部地区,城市建设用地和农业用地之间的自然缓冲带,由于能够减轻该区域的畜牧业臭气和噪音污染以及水土流失等环境问题,从而能够在缓解当地城市居民和农村居民间的矛盾中发挥重要的作用。Von der Dunka等^[156]分析了2006年10月到2009年9月瑞士巴塞尔、伯尔尼、苏黎世3个城市交界地区(具有城乡结合部特征)的土地利用冲突事件的类型,结果发现因自然保护问题、噪音污染、景观美学受到破坏、健康风险而引起的冲突占总冲突事件的百分比分别为14.02%、28.66%、17.68%和16.46%,生态环境变化是引起该区域土地利用冲突的主要原因。在中国,因城市扩张造成耕地、林地和湿地丧失所引起的社会冲突更是不胜枚举,城乡结合部暴力强拆、非法征地等引起的社会事件时有发生。但相关的研究并不多见,已有研究多以定性描述为主,定量、机制性研究尚少。城乡结合部生态环境变化和社会资本间的因果关系还远未明朗。

3 城乡结合部人-环境系统关系研究展望

尽管国内外学者从不同的角度对城乡结合部进行了大量的研究,然而,作为城市与乡村两大系统直接发生作用的界面,城乡结合部HES呈现出动态、复杂和不确定性,人们对城市化背景下该区域HES的相互作用机制尚缺乏足够的认识,其边缘化和环境退化问题也常常被忽视。而且,在传统的学科分割的背景下,研究者多采取单学科方法研究城乡结合部HES^[157],难以满足对该区域HES交互作用关系与动态演变特征研究的需求^[158-159];在实践中,其理论指导城乡结合部规划与管理也存在困难,一些针对城乡结合部土地利用的单功能区划,没有意识到该区域土地利用影响因素的多样性与复杂性,往往难以获得成功。一些城市如维也纳、东京、首尔、伦敦等进行环城绿化隔离带规划和建设以控制城市的无序蔓延,但最终没有达到预期的目标^[160-161]。究其原因,在于环城绿化隔离带的建设没有实现同周边社会、经济要素的有效耦合,使得城市按着自身的演变规律继续向外迅速扩张^[162]。缺乏理论的支撑,城市管理决策者常常不能正确理解城乡结合部土地利用、生态环境与社会经济发展间存在的错综复杂的交互作用关系^[163],在制定城乡结合部HES管理与调控措施时容易顾此失彼^[162],不能有效促进该区域HES的整体优化与可持续发展。

鉴于单学科研究方法在研究城市生态系统时所面临的困境,越来越多的研究者认为系统思想和跨学科的研究方法更适合处理地方发展可持续问题^[164-166],城市生态系统的研究必需充分考虑人类-社会系统所产生的影响^[167-169]。系统思想和综合方法强调辨识和描述系统组成要素的交互作用,综合运用多学科的研究方法,将有助于揭示隐藏于交叉点、单学科研究方法难以解释的客观规律,有助于更好地辨识城乡结合部HES动态的、交互的、复杂的特征。近年来,国内外的一些生态研究项目开始采用人类生态学的方法研究区域自然生态系统同社会经济系统间的关系。如,美国中部亚利桑那州-凤凰城长期生态研究项目采用“人类生态系统框架”研究城市复合生态系统,以辨析与城市生态系统结构和过程密切相关的社会要素组成和过程^[167, 170];美国乔治亚州西部项目(The WestGa project)以乔治亚州西部山麓地区的三个县为研究对象,分别采用经济计量学模型、陆地生态系统模型和人类生态系统模型研究该区域社会经济发展、土地利用变化、生态系统服务功能变化和人类社会响应间的关系,试图帮助人们理解城市发展和自然资源相互作用关系中的驱动力、效应和反馈机制,是采用跨学科的研究方法来研究城乡结合部人地系统的典型案例^[159]。这些研究为城乡结合部HES的跨学科研究提供了方法借鉴。

在研究尺度上,各种研究往往从宏观或中观尺度入手,研究城乡结合部的外部力量对城乡结合部演变的

影响,微观尺度上的个体和地方力量很少被关注;但实际上,城乡结合部作为不同尺度上多种力量共同作用的场所,个体和地方力量也发挥着十分重要的作用,应该加以考虑^[60]。而且,在地方尺度上采用“自下而上”的方法对城乡结合部的人类-环境系统关系进行研究将有助于克服“自上而下”方法在数据获取方面所存在的困难。在“全球性思考、地方性行动、区域性规划”^[171]的概念下,社区包含了一些重要的地方发展要素,被认为是一个比较合适的研究尺度^[163]。结合宏观、中观、微观多尺度的研究方法,将为城乡结合部生态环境变化的驱动力机制和演变规律研究提供更为系统的方法支撑。

References:

- [1] Zhang X J. Foreign urban-fringe studies and its revelation. *Urban Planning Overseas*, 2005, 20(4): 72-75.
- [2] Chen Y Q. Discussion on land use mode in rural-urban fringe. *China Land Science*, 1997, 11(4): 32-36.
- [3] Southworth J, Munroe D, Nagendra H. Land cover change and landscape fragmentation-comparing the utility of continuous and discrete analyses for a western Honduras region. *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment*, 2004, 101(2/3): 185-205.
- [4] Zasada I. Multifunctional peri-urban agriculture-a review of societal demands and the provision of goods and services by farming. *Land Use Policy*, 2011, 28(4): 639-648.
- [5] Liu Y, Lü X J, Qin X S, Guo H C, Yu Y J, Wang J F, Mao G Z. An integrated GIS-based analysis system for land-use management of lake areas in urban fringe. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2007, 82(4): 233-246.
- [6] Lambin E F. Modeling and monitoring land-cover change processes in tropical regions. *Progress in Physical Geography*, 1997, 21(3): 375-393.
- [7] López E, Bocco G, Mendoza M, Duhau E. Predicting land-cover and land-use change in the urban fringe: a case in Morelia city, Mexico. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2001, 55(4): 271-285.
- [8] Ichikawa K, Okubo N, Okubo S, Takeuchi K. Transition of the satoyama landscape in the urban fringe of the Tokyo metropolitan area from 1880 to 2001. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2006, 78(4): 398-410.
- [9] Hara Y, Takeuchi K, Okubo S. Urbanization linked with past agricultural landuse patterns in the urban fringe of a deltaic Asian mega-city: a case study in Bangkok. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2005, 73(1): 16-28.
- [10] Martinuzzi S, Gould W A, González O M R. Land development, land use, and urban sprawl in Puerto Rico integrating remote sensing and population census data. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2007, 79(3/4): 288-297.
- [11] Yu X J, Ng C N. Spatial and temporal dynamics of urban sprawl along two urban-rural transects: a case study of Guangzhou, China. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2007, 79(1): 96-109.
- [12] Toll D L. An evaluation of simulated TM data and Landsat MSS data for discriminating suburban and regional land use and land cover. *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing*, 1984, 50(12): 1713-1724.
- [13] Haack B, Bryant N, Adams S. An assessment of Landsat MSS and TM data for urban and near-urban land-cover digital classification. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 1987, 21(2): 201-213.
- [14] Charbonneau L, Morin D, Royer A. Analysis of different methods for monitoring the urbanization process. *Geocarto International*, 1993, 8(1): 17-25.
- [15] Gao J, Skillcorn D. Capability of SPOT XS data in producing detailed land cover maps at the urban-rural periphery. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, 1998, 19(15): 2877-2891.
- [16] Harris P M, Ventura S J. The integration of geographic data with remotely sensed imagery to improve classification in an urban area. *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing*, 1995, 61(8): 993-998.
- [17] Flygare A M. A Comparison of contextual classification methods using Landsat TM. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, 1997, 18(18): 3835-3842.
- [18] Martin L R G, Howarth P J, Holder G H. Multi-spectral classification of land use at the rural-urban fringe using SPOT data. *Canadian Journal of Remote Sensing*, 1986, 14(2): 71-79.
- [19] Gastellu-Etchegorry J P. An assessment of SPOT XS and Landsat MSS data for digital classification of near-urban land cover. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, 1990, 11(2): 225-235.
- [20] Martin L R G, Howarth P J. Change-detection accuracy assessment using SPOT multispectral imagery of the rural-urban fringe. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 1989, 30(1): 55-66.
- [21] Treitz P M, Howarth P J, Gong P. Application of satellite and GIS technologies for land-cover and land-use mapping at the rural-urban fringe: a case study. *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing*, 1992, 58(2): 439-448.

- [22] Durieux L, Lagabrielle E, Nelson A. A method for monitoring building construction in urban sprawl areas using object-based analysis of Spot 5 images and existing GIS data. *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing*, 2008, 63(4) : 399-408.
- [23] Huang S L, Wang S H, Budd W W. Sprawl in Taipei's peri-urban zone: responses to spatial planning and implications for adapting global environmental change. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2009, 90(1/2) : 20-32.
- [24] Small C. Multitemporal analysis of urban reflectance. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 2002, 81(2/3) : 427-442.
- [25] Small C. High spatial resolution spectral mixture analysis of urban reflectance. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 2003, 88(1/2) : 170-186.
- [26] Wang F. Improving remote sensing image analysis through fuzzy information representation. *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing*, 1990, 56(8) : 1163-1169.
- [27] Zhang J, Foody G M. Fully-fuzzy supervised classification of sub-urban land cover from remotely sensed imagery: statistical and artificial neural network approaches. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, 2001, 22(4) : 615-628.
- [28] Thapa R B, Murayama Y. Urban mapping, accuracy, & image classification: a comparison of multiple approaches in Tsukuba City, Japan. *Applied Geography*, 2009, 29(1) : 135-144.
- [29] Lo C P, Choi J. A hybrid approach to urban land use/cover mapping using Landsat 7 Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus (ETM+) images. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, 2004, 25(14) : 2687-2700.
- [30] Luo L, Mountakis G. Integrating intermediate inputs from partially classified images within a hybrid classification framework: An impervious surface estimation example. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 2010, 114(6) : 1220-1229.
- [31] Wickramasuriya R C, Bregt A K, Delden H V, Hagen-Zanker A. The dynamics of shifting cultivation captured in an extended constrained cellular automata land use model. *Ecological Modelling*, 2009, 220(18) : 2302-2309.
- [32] Batty M, Xie Y. From cells to cities. *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design*, 1994, 21(7) : S31-S48.
- [33] Zhao G W, Gong J Z, Xie J H, Li J T. Simulation of the land use evolution in urban fringe based on CA model: a case study of Huadu district, Guangzhou city. *China Land Science*, 2009, 23(12) : 56-62.
- [34] Li X, Liu X P. Case-based cellular automaton for simulating urban development in a large complex region. *Acta Geographica Sinica*, 2007, 62(10) : 1097-1109.
- [35] Sudhira H S, Ramachandra T V, Jagadish K S. Urban sprawl: metrics, dynamics and modelling using GIS. *International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation*, 2004, 5(1) : 29-39.
- [36] Han J, Hayashi Y, Cao X, Imura H. Application of an integrated system dynamics and cellular automata model for urban growth assessment: a case study of Shanghai, China. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2009, 91(3) : 133-141.
- [37] Sang L L, Zhang C, Yang J Y, Zhu D H, Yun W J. Simulation of land use spatial pattern of towns and villages based on CA-Markov model. *Mathematical and Computer Modelling*, 2011, 54(3/4) : 938-943.
- [38] Cai Y M, Liu R S, Yu Z R, Verburg P H. Progress in spatial simulation of land use change-CLUE-S model and its application. *Progress in Geography*, 2004, 23(4) : 63-71.
- [39] Meng G J, Yan F, Zhao C H. Land use change simulation on the edge of metropolis-a case study of Changping district in Beijing. *Journal of Basic Science and Engineering*, 2010, 18(2) : 197-208.
- [40] Browder J O. The urban-rural interface: urbanization and tropical forest cover change. *Urban Ecosystems*, 2002, 6(1/2) : 21-41.
- [41] Chen F, Chen G, Bao H S, Peng B Z. Analysis on land use change and human driving force in urban fringe. *Journal of Natural Resources*, 2001, 16(3) : 204-210.
- [42] Yu B H, Lü C H. Spatio-temporal characteristics and driving factors of farmland change on urban fringe: a case study of Shunyi district, Beijing municipality. *Scientia Geographica Sinica*, 2008, 28(3) : 348-353.
- [43] Kombe W J. Land use dynamics in peri-urban areas and their implications on the urban growth and form: the case of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. *Habitat International*, 2005, 29(1) : 113-135.
- [44] Jat M K, Garg P K, Khare D. Monitoring and modelling of urban sprawl using remote sensing and GIS techniques. *International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation*, 2008, 10(1) : 26-43.
- [45] Xiao J Y, Shen Y J, Ge J F, Tateishi R, Tang C Y, Liang Y Q, Huang Z Y. Evaluating urban expansion and land use change in Shijiazhuang, China, by using GIS and remote sensing. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2006, 75(1/2) : 69-80.
- [46] Ma Y L, Xu R S. Remote sensing monitoring and driving force analysis of urban expansion in Guangzhou City, China. *Habitat International*, 2010, 34(2) : 228-235.
- [47] Deng J S, Wang K, Hong Y, Qi J G. Spatio-temporal dynamics and evolution of land use change and landscape pattern in response to rapid urbanization. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2009, 92(3/4) : 187-198.
- [48] Torres H, Alves H, de Oliveira M A. São Paulo peri-urban dynamics: some social causes and environmental consequences. *Environment and*

- Urbanization, 2007, 19(1) : 207-223.
- [49] Robinson L, Newell J P, Marzluff J M. Twenty-five years of sprawl in the Seattle region: growth management responses and implications for conservation. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2005, 71(1) : 51-72.
- [50] Tan M H, Li X B, Lü C H. An analysis of driving forces of urban land expansion in China. *Economic Geography*, 2003, 23(5) : 635-639.
- [51] Wu H A, Jiang J J, Zhou J, Zhang H L, Zhang L, Ai L. Dynamics of urban expansion in Xi'an city Using Landsat TM/ETM+data. *Acta Geographica Sinica*, 2005, 60(1) : 143-150.
- [52] Seto K C, Kaufmann R K. Modeling the drivers of urban land use change in the Pearl river delta, China: integrating remote sensing with socioeconomic data. *Land Economics*, 2003, 79(1) : 106-122.
- [53] Wu X Q, Hu Y M, He H S, Bu R C, Xi F M. Spatiotemporal pattern and its driving forces of urban growth in Shenyang city. *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology*, 2007, 18(10) : 2282-2288.
- [54] Tan M H, Li X B, Lü C H. Expansion of construction land and its occupation of cultivated land in Chinese cities in 1990s. *Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences*, 2004, 34(12) : 1157-1165.
- [55] Zhang Z L. An analysis of driving forces of urban land expansion in Beijing. *Economic Geography*, 2009, 29(7) : 1182-1185.
- [56] Chen X J, Zhang H Y, Liu S H. A study on the macro mechanism of the conversion of land use in the urban fringe of Beijing. *Progress in Geography*, 2003, 22(2) : 149-157.
- [57] Liu T, Cao G Z. Progress in urban land expansion and its driving forces. *Progress in Geography*, 2010, 29(8) : 927-934.
- [58] Zhao K, Zhang A L, Li P. Driving forces of urban construction land expansion: an empirical analysis based on panel data of provinces. *Journal of Natural Resources*, 2011, 26(8) : 1323-1332.
- [59] Yang S, Feng X M, Chen L D. Spatial-temporal disdifferentiation and mechanism of land-use/cover change: a case study of Haidian and Yanqing Districts, Beijing. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2009, 29(8) : 4501-4511.
- [60] Bryant C R. The role of local actors in transforming the urban fringe. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 1995, 11(3) : 255-267.
- [61] Bryant C R, Russelwurm L H, McLellan A G. *The City's Countryside: Land and Its Management in the Rural-Urban Fringe*. London: Longman, 1982.
- [62] Gu C L, Chen T, Ding J H, Yu W. The study of the urban fringes in Chinese megalopolises. *Acta Geographica Sinica*, 1993, 48(4) : 317-328.
- [63] Zhou Y X, Meng Y C. Shengyang's suburbanization: suburbanization comparison between China and the western countries. *Acta Geographica Sinica*, 1997, 52(4) : 289-299.
- [64] Pacione M. Private Profit and public interest in the residential development process: a case study of conflict in the urban fringe. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 1990, 6(1) : 103-116.
- [65] Sharp J S, Smith M B. Social capital and farming at the rural-urban interface: the importance of nonfarmer and farmer relations. *Agricultural Systems*, 2003, 76(3) : 913-927.
- [66] Torres-Lima P, Rodríguez-Sánchez L. Farming dynamics and social capital: a case study in the urban fringe of Mexico City. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 2008, 10(2) : 193-208.
- [67] Meert H, Van Huylenbroeck G, Vernimmen T, Bourgeois M, van Hecke E. Farm household survival strategies and diversification on marginal farms. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 2005, 21(1) : 81-97.
- [68] Fang S F, Gertner G Z, Sum Z L, Anderson A A. The impact of interactions in spatial simulation of the dynamics of urban sprawl. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2005, 73(4) : 294-306.
- [69] Vejre H, Jensen F S, Thorsen B J. Demonstrating the importance of intangible ecosystem services from peri-urban landscapes. *Ecological Complexity*, 2010, 7(3) : 338-348.
- [70] Nkambwe M, Sekhwela M B M. Utilization characteristics and importance of woody biomass resources on the rural-urban fringe in Botswana. *Environmental Management*, 2006, 37(2) : 281-296.
- [71] Crossman N D, Bryan B A, Ostendorf B, Collins S. Systematic landscape restoration in the rural-urban fringe: meeting conservation planning and policy goals. *Biodiversity and Conservation*, 2007, 16(13) : 2781-3801.
- [72] Battisti C, Gippoliti S. Conservation in the urban-countryside interface: a cautionary note from Italy. *Conservation Biology*, 2004, 18 (2) : 581-583.
- [73] Baumgardner D, Varela S, Escobedo F J, Chacalo A. The role of a peri-urban forest on air quality improvement in the Mexico City megalopolis. *Environmental Pollution*, 2012, 163(1) : 174-183.
- [74] Cory D C, Willis M B. Contagion externalities and the conversion of low-intensity land uses on the urban fringe. *The Annals of Regional Science*, 1985, 19(2) : 77-92.
- [75] DFID. Literature Review on Peri-Urban Natural Resource Conceptualization and Management Approaches. London: DFID, 1998 : 79-79.

- [76] Krutilla K, Hyde W F, Barnes D. Periurban deforestation in developing countries. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 1995, 74(1/3) : 181-195.
- [77] Leitmann J. A global synthesis of seven urban environmental profiles. *Cities*, 1995, 12(1) : 23-39.
- [78] Moffatt S F, McLachlan S M. Understorey indicators of disturbance for riparian forests along an urban-rural gradient in Manitoba. *Ecological Indicators*, 2004, 4(1) : 1-16.
- [79] Radeloff V C, Hammer R B, Stewart S I. Rural and suburban sprawl in the U. S. Midwest from 1940 to 2000 and its relation to forest fragmentation. *Conservation Biology*, 2005, 19(3) : 793-805.
- [80] Miller M D. The impacts of Atlanta's urban sprawl on forest cover and fragmentation. *Applied Geography*, 2012, 34: 171-179.
- [81] Bose R K, Leitmann J. Environmental profile of the Singrauli region, India. *Cities*, 1996, 13(2) : 71-77.
- [82] Diaz-Caravantes R E, Sánchez-Flores E. Water transfer effects on peri-urban land use/land cover: a case study in a semi-arid region of Mexico. *Applied Geography*, 2011, 31(2) : 413-425.
- [83] Haase D, Nuissl H. Does urban sprawl drive changes in the water balance and policy? The case of Leipzig (Germany) 1870—2003. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2007, 80(1/2) : 1-13.
- [84] Weng Q H. Modeling urban growth effects on surface runoff with the integration of remote sensing and GIS. *Environmental Management*, 2001, 28 (6) : 737-748.
- [85] Ducrot R, Page C L, Bommel P, Kuper M. Articulating land and water dynamics with urbanization: an attempt to model natural resources management at the urban edge. *Computers, Environment and Urban Systems*, 2004, 28(1/2) : 85-106.
- [86] Dimitriou E, Moussoulis E. Land use change scenarios and associated groundwater impacts in a protected peri-urban area. *Environmental Earth Sciences*, 2011, 64(2) : 471-482.
- [87] Chace J F, Walsh J J. Urban effects on native avifauna: a review. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2004, 74(1) : 46-69.
- [88] Garaffa P I, Filloy J, Bellocq M I. Bird community responses along urban-rural gradients: does the size of the urbanized area matter? *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2009, 90(1/2) : 33-41.
- [89] Drayton B, Primack R B. Plant species lost in an isolated conservation area in metropolitan Boston from 1894 to 1993. *Conservation Biology*, 1996, 10(1) : 30-39.
- [90] Moffatt S, McLachlan S M. Effects of land use disturbance on seed bank of riparian forests in southern Manitoba. *Ecoscience*, 2003, 10(3) : 361-369.
- [91] Cadenasso M L, Pickett S T A. Effect of edge structure on the flux of species into forest interiors. *Conservation Biology*, 2001, 15(1) : 91-97.
- [92] Munton R. Rural land ownership in the United Kingdom: changing patterns and future possibilities for land use. *Land Use Policy*, 2009, 26(S1) : S54-S61.
- [93] Davoudi S, Stead D. Urban-rural-relationships-an introduction and brief history. *Building and Environment*, 2002, 28(4) : 269-277.
- [94] Huang S L, Chen Y H, Kuo F Y, Wang S H. Emergy-based evaluation of peri-urban ecosystem services. *Ecological Complexity*, 2011, 8(1) : 38-50.
- [95] Heimlich R E, Anderson W D. Development at the Urban Fringe and Beyond: Impacts on Agriculture and Rural Land. Economic Research Service U.S. Department of Agriculture. Agricultural Economic Report No. 803, 2001: 33.
- [96] Alterman R. The challenge of farmland preservation: lessons from a six-nation comparison. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 1997, 63 (2) : 220-241.
- [97] Burby R J, Nelson A C, Parker D, Handmer J. Urban containment policy and exposure to natural hazards: is there a connection? *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 2001, 44(4) : 475-490.
- [98] Longley P, Batty M, Shepherd J, Sadler G. Do green belts change the shape of urban areas? A preliminary analysis of the settlement geography of south east England. *Regional Studies*, 1992, 26(5) : 437-452.
- [99] Gennaio M P, Hersperger A M, Bürgi M. Containing urban sprawl-evaluating effectiveness of urban growth boundaries set by the Swiss Land Use Plan. *Land Use Policy*, 2009, 26(2) : 224-232.
- [100] Nelson A C, Moore T. Assessing growth management policy implementation: case study of the United States' leading growth management state. *Land Use Policy*, 1996, 13(4) : 241-259.
- [101] Carruthers J I. The impacts of state growth management programmes: a comparative analysis. *Urban Studies*, 2002, 39(11) : 1959-1982.
- [102] Pendall R. Do land-use controls cause sprawl? *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design*, 1999, 26(4) : 555-571.
- [103] Kline J D. Comparing states with and without growth management analysis based on indicators with policy implications comment. *Land Use Policy*, 2000, 17(4) : 349-355.
- [104] Bontje M. Dealing with deconcentration: population deconcentration and planning response in polynucleated urban regions in North-west Europe. *Urban Studies*, 2001, 38(4) : 769-785.

- [105] Frenkel A. The potential effect of national growth-management policy on urban sprawl and the depletion of open spaces and farmland. *Land Use Policy*, 2004, 21(4) : 357-369.
- [106] Vandermeulen V, Verspecht A, van Huylenbroeck G, Meert H, Boulanger A, van Hecke E. The importance of the institutional environment on multifunctional farming systems in the peri-urban area of Brussels. *Land Use Policy*, 2006, 23(4) : 486-501.
- [107] Inwood S M, Sharp J S. Farm persistence and adaptation at the rural-urban interface: succession and farm adjustment. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 2012, 28(1) : 107-117.
- [108] Zhong X L, Zhou S L, Zhao Q G. Soil Contamination and its eco-environmental impacts in the urban-rural marginal area. *Soils*, 2006, 38(2) : 122-129.
- [109] Klumpp A, Ansel W, Klumpp G, Calatayud V, Garrec J P, He S, Peñuelas J, Ribas À, Ro-Poulsen H, Rasmussen S, Sanz M J, Vergne P. Ozone pollution and ozone biomonitoring in European cities. Part I: Ozone concentrations and cumulative exposure indices at urban and suburban sites. *Atmospheric Environment*, 2006, 40(40) : 7963-7974.
- [110] Li Z, Porter E N, Sjödin A, Needham L L, Lee S, Russell A G, Mulholland J A. Characterization of PM_{2.5}-bound polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in Atlanta-Seasonal variations at urban, suburban, and rural ambient air monitoring sites. *Atmospheric Environment*, 2009, 43(27) : 4187-4193.
- [111] Zhou Y M, Hao Z P, Wang H L. Pollution and source of atmospheric volatile organic compounds in urban-rural juncture belt area in Beijing. *Environmental Science*, 2011, 32(12) : 3560-3565.
- [112] Zheng X Y, Chen D Z, Liu X D, Zhou Q F, Liu Y, Yang W, Jiang G B. Spatial and seasonal variations of organochlorine compounds in air on an urban-rural transect across Tianjin, China. *Chemosphere*, 2010, 78(2) : 92-98.
- [113] Yu N, Wei Y J, Hu M, Zeng L M, Zhang Y H. Characterization and source identification of ambient organic carbon in PM2.5 in urban and suburban sites of Beijing. *Acta Scientiae Circumstantiae*, 2009, 29(2) : 243-251.
- [114] Wang J, Zhang H X, Wang X K, Ouyang Z Y, Mou Y J. Study on air pollutants in there representative regions of Beijing. *Environmental Chemistry*, 2011, 30(12) : 2047-2053.
- [115] So K L, Wang T. On the local and regional influence on ground-level ozone concentrations in Hong Kong. *Environmental Pollution*, 2003, 123(2) : 307-317.
- [116] Zheng J Y, Zhong L J, Wang T, Louie P K K, Li Z C. Ground-level ozone in the Pearl River Delta region: analysis of data from a recently established regional air quality monitoring network. *Atmospheric Environment*, 2010, 44(6) : 814-823.
- [117] Pinto U, Maheshwari B L. River health assessment in peri-urban landscapes: an application of multivariate analysis to identify the key variables. *Water Research*, 2011, 45(13) : 3915-3924.
- [118] Walsh C J, Allison H R, Fominella J W, Cottingham P D, Groffman P M, Morgan R P. The urban stream syndrome: current knowledge and the search for a cure. *Journal of the North American Bentholological Society*, 2005, 24(3) : 706-723.
- [119] Venter S N, Steynberg M C, de Wet C M E, Hohls D, du Plessis G, Kfir R. A situational analysis of the microbial water quality in a peri-urban catchment in South Africa. *Water Science and Technology*, 1997, 35(11/12) : 119-124.
- [120] Jia H F, Wang S, Wei M J, Zhang Y S. Scenario analysis of water pollution control in the typical peri-urban river using a coupled hydrodynamic-water quality model. *Frontiers of Environmental Science and Engineering in China*, 2011, 5(2) : 255-265.
- [121] Kulabako N P, Nalubega M, Thunvik R. Study of the impact of land use and hydrogeological settings on the shallow groundwater quality in a peri-urban area of Kampala, Uganda. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2007, 381(1/3) : 180-199.
- [122] Dimitriou E, Karaouzas I, Sarantakos K, Zacharias I, Bogdanos K, Diapoulis A. Groundwater risk assessment at a heavily industrialised catchment and the associated impacts on a peri-urban wetland. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 2008, 88(3) : 526-538.
- [123] Kulabako N R, Nalubega M, Thunvik R. Phosphorus transport in shallow groundwater in peri-urban Kampala, Uganda: results from field and laboratory measurements. *Environmental Geology*, 2007, 53(7) : 1535-1551.
- [124] Pouyat R V, McDonnell M J, Pickett S T A. Soil characteristics of oak stands along an urban-rural land-use gradient. *Journal of Environmental Quality*, 1995, 24(3) : 516-526.
- [125] Singh S, Kumar M. Heavy metal load of soil, water and vegetables in peri-urban Delhi. *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*, 2006, 120(1/3) : 79-91.
- [126] Kumar S R, Agrawal M, Marshall F. Heavy metal contamination of soil and vegetables in suburban areas of Varanasi, India. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, 2007, 66(2) : 258-266.
- [127] Fernández-Caliani J C. Risk-based assessment of multmetallic soil pollution in the industrialized peri-urban area of Huelva, Spain. *Environmental Geochemistry and Health*, 2012, 34(1) : 123-139.
- [128] Zhu Y E, Zhao Y, Li Q, Chen Z F, Qiao J J, Jie Y Q. Potential influences of heavy metal in ‘soil-wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)’ system on

- human health: a case study of sewage irrigation area in Beijing, China. *Journal of Agro-Environment Science*, 2011, 30(2) : 263-270.
- [129] Wang M Q, Zhang M K. Concentrations and chemical associations of heavy metals in urban and suburban soils of the Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province. *Acta Scientiae Circumstantiae*, 2002, 22(5) : 603-608.
- [130] Zheng H L, Chen J, Deng W J, Tan M Z. Assessment of soil heavy metals pollution in the chemical industrial areas of Nanjing peri-urban zone. *Acta Scientiae Circumstantiae*, 2005, 25(9) : 1182-1188.
- [131] Liu S G, Zhang T L, Wang X X, Pan J J. Heavy metal pollution characteristics of topsoil in suburban areas-a case study of Nanchang city. *Chinese Journal of Soil Science*, 2010, 41(2) : 463-46.
- [132] Zeng F, Cui K Y, Xie Z Y, Wu L N, Lin M, Sun G Q, Lin Y J, Luo D L, Zeng Z X. Phthalate esters (PAEs): Emerging organic contaminants in agricultural soils in peri-urban areas around Guangzhou, China. *Environmental Pollution*, 2008, 156(2) : 425-434.
- [133] Cai Q Y, Mo C H, Li Y H, Zeng Q Y, Katsoyannis A, Wu Q T, Férid J F. Occurrence and assessment of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in soils from vegetable fields of the Pearl River Delta, South China. *Chemosphere*, 2007, 68(1) : 159-168.
- [134] Motelay-Massei A, Ollivon D, Garban B, Teil M J, Blanchard M, Chevreuil M. Distribution and spatial trends of PAHs and PCBs in soils in the Seine River basin, France. *Chemosphere*, 2004, 55(4) : 555-565.
- [135] Makita K, Fèvre E M, Waiswa C, Bronsvort M D C, Eisler M C, Welburn S C. Population-dynamics focussed rapid rural mapping and characterisation of the peri-urban interface of Kampala, Uganda. *Land Use Policy*, 2010, 27(3) : 888-897.
- [136] Huang B, Shi X Z, Yu D S, Öborn I, Blomback K, Pagella T F, Wang H J, Sun W X, Sinclair F L. Environmental assessment of small-scale vegetable farming systems in peri-urban areas of the Yangtze River Delta Region, China. *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment*, 2006, 112(4) : 391-402.
- [137] Gao H J, Jiang X, Wang F, Wang D Z, Bian Y R. Residual levels and bioaccumulation of chlorinated persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in vegetables from suburb of Nanjing, People's Republic of China. *Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*, 2005, 74(4) : 673-680.
- [138] Agrawal M, Singh B, Agrawal S B, Bell J N B, Marshall F. The effect of air pollution on yield and quality of mung bean grown in peri-urban areas of Varanasi. *Water, Air, and Soil Pollution*, 2006, 169(1/4) : 139-254.
- [139] Agrawal M, Singh B, Rajput M, Marshall F, Bell J N B. Effect of air pollution on peri-urban agriculture: a case study. *Environmental Pollution*, 2003, 126(3) : 323-329.
- [140] Dong K Y, Cheng D L. The dilemmas and solutions of the farmer lossing farmland at the urban-rural interface, a case study from Beijing. *Economic Theory and Business Management*, 2006, 26(3) : 31-35.
- [141] Hovorka A. The (re) production of gendered positionality in Botswana's commercial urban agriculture sector. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 2005, 95(2) : 294-313.
- [142] Thornton A. Beyond the metropolis: small town case studies of urban and peri-urban agriculture in South Africa. *Urban Forum*, 2008, 19(3) : 243-262.
- [143] Midmore D J, Jansen H G P. Supplying vegetables to Asian cities: is there a case for peri-urban production? *Food Policy*, 2003, 28(1) : 13-27.
- [144] Vagneron I. Economic appraisal of profitability and sustainability of peri-urban agriculture in Bangkok. *Ecological Economics*, 2007, 61(2/3) : 516-529.
- [145] Stoian D. Making the best of two worlds: rural and peri-urban livelihood options sustained by nontimber forest products from the Bolivian Amazon. *World Development*, 2005, 33(9) : 1473-1490.
- [146] Diaz-Caravantes R E, Scott C A. Water management and biodiversity conservation interface in Mexico: a geographical analysis. *Applied Geography*, 2010, 30(3) : 343-354.
- [147] de Groot R S. Function-analysis and valuation as a tool to assess land use conflicts in planning for sustainable, multi-functional landscapes. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2006, 75(3/4) : 175-186.
- [148] Qi B C, Zhou D. A study on the urban-rural fringe areas in Beijing. *Urban Problems*, 2007, 138(1) : 61-64.
- [149] Garschagen M, Renaud F G, Birkmann J. Dynamic resilience of peri-urban agriculturalists in the Mekong Delta under pressures of socio-economic transformation and climate change // Stewart M A, Coelans P A, eds. *Environmental Change and Agricultural Sustainability in the Mekong Delta*. Netherlands: Springer Netherlands, 2011, 45: 141-163.
- [150] Scott k, Park J, Cocklin C. From 'sustainable rural communities' to 'social sustainability': giving voice to diversity in Mangakahia Valley, New Zealand. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 2000, 16(4) : 433-446.
- [151] Lanjouw P, Quizon J, Sparrow R. Non-agricultural earnings in peri-urban areas of Tanzania: evidence from household survey data. *Food Policy*, 2001, 26(4) : 385-403.
- [152] Nepstad D C, Schwartzman S. Non-Timber Products from Tropical Forests: Evaluation of A Conservation and Development Strategy. *Advances in*

- Economic Botany. New York: New York Botanical Garden, 1992, 9: 51-66.
- [153] Ilbery B W. The development of farm diversification in the UK: evidence from Birmingham's urban fringe. *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*, 1987, 148(1): 21-35.
- [154] Yang Z S, Cai J M, Sliuzas R. Agro-tourism enterprises as a form of multi-functional urban agriculture for peri-urban development in China. *Habitat International*, 2010, 34(4): 374-385.
- [155] Sullivan W C, Anderson O M, Lovell S T. Agricultural buffers at the rural-urban fringe: an examination of approval by farmers, residents, and academics in the Midwestern United States. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2004, 69(2/3): 299-313.
- [156] Von der Dunka A, Grêt-Regamey A, Dalang T, Hersperger A M. Defining a typology of peri-urban land-use conflicts-a case study from Switzerland. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2011, 101(2): 149-156.
- [157] Hahs A K, McDonnell M J. Selecting independent measures to quantify Melbourne's urban-rural gradient. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2006, 78(4): 435-448.
- [158] Alberti M, Marzluff J M, Sculenberger E, Bradley G, Ryan C, Zumbrunnen C. Integrating humans into ecology: opportunities and challenges for studying urban ecosystems. *BioScience*, 2003, 53(12): 1169-1179.
- [159] Lockaby B G, Zhang D, Medaniel J, Tian H Q, Pan S. Interdisciplinary research at the urban-rural interface: the West Ga project. *Urban Ecosystems*, 2005, 8(1): 7-21.
- [160] Gant R L, Robinson G M, Fazal S. Land-use change in the 'edgelands': policies and pressures in London's rural-urban fringe. *Land Use Policy*, 2011, 28(1): 266-279.
- [161] Yokohari M, Takeuchi K, Watanabe T, Yokota S. Beyond greenbelts and zoning: a new planning concept for the environment of Asian megacities. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2000, 47(3/4): 159-171.
- [162] Hidding M C, Teunissen A T J. Beyond fragmentation: new concepts for urban-rural development. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2002, 58(2): 297-308.
- [163] Chan S L, Huang S L. A systems approach for the development of a sustainable community-the application of the sensitivity model (SM). *Journal of Environmental Management*, 2004, 72(3): 133-147.
- [164] Laszlo C, Cooperrider D L. Design for sustainable value: a whole system approach. *Advances in Appreciative Inquiry*, 2007, 2(2): 15-29.
- [165] Ballamy J A, Walker D H, McDonald G T, Syme G J. A systems approach to the evaluation of natural resource management initiatives. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 2001, 63(4): 407-423.
- [166] Azapagic A. Systems approach to corporate sustainability: a general management framework. *Process Safety and Environmental Protection*, 2003, 81(5): 303-316.
- [167] Grimm N B, Grove J M, Pickett S T A, Redman C L. Integrated approaches to long-term studies of urban ecological systems. *BioScience*, 2000, 50(7): 571-584.
- [168] Zipperer W C, Wu J G, Pouyat R V, Pickett S T A. The application of ecological principles to urban and urbanizing landscapes. *Ecological Applications*, 2000, 10(3): 685-688.
- [169] Kinzig A P and Grove J M. Urban-suburban ecology. *Encyclopedia of Biodiversity*, 2001, 5: 733-745.
- [170] Pickett S T A, Cadenasso M L, Grove J M, Nilon C H, Pouyat R V, Zipperer W C, Costanza R. Urban ecological systems: linking terrestrial ecological, physical, and socioeconomic components of metropolitan areas. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics*, 2001, 32(1): 127-157.
- [171] Forman R T T. Land Mosaic: The Ecology of Landscapes and Regions. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

参考文献:

- [1] 张晓军. 国外城市边缘区研究发展的回顾及启示. *国外城市规划*, 2005, 20(4): 72-75.
- [2] 陈佑启. 城乡交错带土地利用模式探讨. *中国土地科学*, 1997, 11(4): 32-36.
- [33] 赵冠伟, 龚建周, 谢建华, 李江涛. 基于CA模型的城市边缘区土地利用演变模拟——以广州市花都区为例. *中国土地科学*, 2009, 23(12): 56-62.
- [34] 黎夏, 刘小平. 基于案例推理的元胞自动机及大区域城市演变模拟. *地理学报*, 2007, 62(10): 1097-1109.
- [38] 蔡玉梅, 刘彦随, 宇振荣, Verburg P H. 土地利用变化空间模拟的进展——CLUE-S模型及其应用. *地理科学进展*, 2004, 23(4): 63-71.
- [39] 蒙吉军, 严汾, 赵春红. 大城市边缘区土地利用变化模拟研究——以北京市昌平区为例. *应用基础与工程科学学报*, 2010, 18(2): 197-208.
- [41] 陈浮, 陈刚, 包浩生, 彭补拙. 城市边缘区土地利用变化及人文驱动力机制研究. *自然资源学报*, 2001, 16(3): 204-210.
- [42] 于伯华, 吕昌河. 城市边缘区耕地面积变化时空特征及其驱动机制——以北京市顺义区为例. *地理科学*, 2008, 28(3): 348-53.

- [50] 谈明洪,李秀彬,吕昌河. 我国城市用地扩张的驱动力分析. 经济地理, 2003, 23(5) : 635-639.
- [51] 吴宏安,蒋建军,周杰,张海龙,张丽,艾莉. 西安城市扩张及其驱动力分析. 地理学报, 2005, 60(1) : 143-150.
- [53] 吴晓青,胡远满,贺红士,布仁仓,郗凤明. 沈阳市城镇扩展时空格局及其驱动力. 应用生态学报, 2007, 18(10) : 2282-2288.
- [54] 谈明洪,李秀彬,吕昌河. 20世纪90年代中国大中城市建设用地扩张及其对耕地的占用. 中国科学:D辑, 2004, 34(12) : 1157-1165.
- [55] 张占录. 北京市城市用地扩张驱动力分析. 经济地理, 2009, 29(7) : 1182-1185.
- [56] 陈晓军,张洪业,刘盛和. 北京城市边缘区土地用途转换宏观动因机制研究. 地理科学进展, 2003, 22(2) : 149-157.
- [57] 刘涛,曹广忠. 城市用地扩张及驱动力研究进展. 地理科学进展, 2010, 29(8) : 927-934.
- [58] 赵可,张安录,李平. 城市建设用地扩张的驱动力——基于省际面板数据的分析. 自然资源学报, 2011, 26(8) : 1323-1332.
- [59] 杨爽,冯晓明,陈利顶. 土地利用变化的时空分异特征及驱动机制——以北京市海淀区、延庆县为例. 生态学报, 2009, 29(8) : 4501-4511.
- [62] 顾朝林,陈田,丁金宏,虞蔚. 中国大城市边缘区特性研究. 地理学报, 1993, 48(4) : 317-328.
- [63] 周一星,孟延春. 沈阳的郊区化—兼论中西方郊区化比较. 地理学报, 1997, 52(4) : 289-299.
- [108] 钟晓兰,周生路,赵其国. 城乡结合部土壤污染及其生态环境效应. 土壤, 2006, 38(2) : 122-129.
- [111] 周裕敏,郝郑平,王海林. 北京地区城乡结合部大气挥发性有机物污染及来源分析. 环境科学, 2011, 32(12) : 3560-3565.
- [113] 于娜,魏永杰,胡敏,曾立民,张远航. 北京城和郊区大气细粒子有机物污染特征及来源解析. 环境科学学报, 2009, 29(2) : 243-251.
- [114] 王姣,张红星,王效科,欧阳志云,牟玉静. 北京市三种典型区域大气污染研究. 环境化学, 2011, 30(12) : 2047-2053.
- [128] 朱宇恩,赵烨,李强,陈志凡,乔捷娟,吉艳琴. 北京城郊污灌土壤-小麦(*Triticum aestivum*)体系重金属潜在健康风险评价. 农业环境科学学报, 2011, 30(2) : 263-270.
- [129] 王美青,章明奎. 杭州市城郊土壤重金属含量和形态的研究. 环境科学学报, 2002, 22(5) : 603-608.
- [130] 郑海龙,陈杰,邓文靖,檀满枝. 南京城市边缘带化工园区土壤重金属污染评价. 环境科学学报, 2005, 25(9) : 1182-1188.
- [131] 刘绍贵,张桃林,王兴祥,潘剑君. 南昌市城郊表层土壤重金属污染特征研究. 土壤通报, 2010, 41(2) : 463-466.
- [140] 董克用,成得礼. 从北京看城乡结合部“失地农民”面临的困境与解决思路. 经济理论与经济管理, 2006, 26(3) : 31-35.
- [148] 戚本超,周达. 北京城乡结合部的发展演变及启示. 城市问题, 2007, 138(1) : 61-64.

ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA Vol. 32 ,No. 23 December ,2012(Semimonthly)
CONTENTS

Maternal thermoregulation during gestation affects the phenotype of hatchling Chinese skinks (<i>Eumeces chinensis</i>) : testing the maternal manipulation hypothesis	LI Hong, ZHOU Zongshi, WU Yanqing, et al (7255)
Effects of conspecific and interspecific interference competitions on cache site selection of Siberian chipmunks (<i>Tamias sibiricus</i>)	SHEN Zhen, DONG Zhong, CAO Lingli, et al (7264)
Characterization of ammonia volatilization from polluted river under aeration conditons: a simulation study	LIU Bo, WANG Wenlin, LING Fen, et al (7270)
Diurnal activity patterns and environmental factors on behaviors of Bar-headed Geese <i>Anser indicus</i> wintering at Caohai Lake of Guizhou, China	YANG Yanfeng, ZHANG Guogang, LU Jun, et al (7280)
Impacts of snow cover change on soil water-heat processes of swamp and meadow in Permafrost Region, Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau	CHANG Juan, WANG Gengxu, GAO Yongheng, et al (7289)
Spatial-temporal changes of urban patch wetlands in Changsha, China	GONG Yingbi, JING Lei, PENG Lei, et al (7302)
Modeling of carbon and water fluxes of Qianyanzhou subtropical coniferous plantation using model-data fusion approach	REN Xiaoli, HE Honglin, LIU Min, et al (7313)
Ecological compensation standard for controlling nitrogen non-point pollution from farmland: a case study of Yixing City in Jiang Su Province	ZHANG Yin, ZHOU Yuchen, SUN Hua (7327)
Static toxicity evaluation of chemical wastewater by PFU microbial communities method	LI Zhaoxia, ZHANG Yuguo, LIANG Huixing (7336)
Emergy evaluation of an agro-circulation system in Beijing suburb: take Jianyan village as a case study	ZHOU Liandi, HU Yanxia, WANG Yazhi, et al (7346)
Research on the cooling effect of Xi'an parks in summer based on remote sensing	FENG Xiaogang, SHI Hui (7355)
The dynamics of spatial and temporal changes to forested land and key factors driving change on Hainan Island	WANG Shudong, OUYANG Zhiyun, ZHANG Cuiping, et al (7364)
Impact of different sowing dates on green water footprint of maize in western Jilin Province	QIN Lijie, JIN Yinghua, DUAN Peili (7375)
The dynamic variation of maize (<i>Se a mays L.</i>) population growth characteristics under cultivars-intercropped on the Loess Plateau	WANG Xiaolin, ZHANG Suiqi, WANG Shuqing, et al (7383)
Effect of different planting methods on root-shoot characteristics and grain yield of summer maize under high densities	LI Zongxin, CHEN Yuanquan, WANG Qingcheng, et al (7391)
Heavy metal contaminant in development process of artificial biological Soil Crusts in sand-land	XU Jie, AO Yanqing, ZHANG Jingxia, et al (7402)
Effects of enhanced UV-B radiation and nitrogen on photosynthetic pigments and non-enzymatic protection system in leaves of foxtail millet (<i>Setaria italica</i> (L.) Beauv.)	FANG Xing, ZHONG Zhangcheng (7411)
Photosynthetic response of different ecotype of <i>Illicium lanceolatum</i> seedlings to drought stress and rewetting	CAO Yonghui, ZHOU Benzhi, CHEN Shuanglin, et al (7421)
Seasonal variations in the stems of <i>Larix principis-rupprechtii</i> at the treeline of the Luya Mountains	DONG Manyu, JIANG Yuan, WANG Mingchang, et al (7430)
Influence of terrain on plant biomass estimates by remote sensing: a case study of Guangzhou City, China	SONG Weiwei, GUAN Dongsheng, WANG Gang (7440)
Effects of exponential fertilization on biomass allocation and root morphology of <i>Catalpa bungei</i> clones	WANG Lipeng, YAN Ziyi, LI Jiyue, et al (7452)
Effects of fire damages on <i>Larix gmelinii</i> radial growth at Tahe in Daxing'an Mountains, China	WANG Xiaochun, LU Yongxian (7463)
A model for water consumption by mountain jujube pear-like	XIN Xiaogui, WU Pute, WANG Youke, et al (7473)
Specificity of photosystems function change of two kinds of overwintering broadleaf evergreen plants	ZHONG Chuanfei, ZHANG Yuntao, WU Xiaoying, et al (7483)

-
- Effects of drought on fluorescence characteristics of photosystem II in leaves of *Ginkgo biloba* WEI Xiaodong, CHEN Guoxiang, SHI Dawei, et al (7492)
- Numerical classification and ordination of forest communities in habitat of Sichuan Snub-nosed Monkey in Hubei Shennongjia National Nature Reserve LI Guangliang, CONG Jing, LU Hui, et al (7501)
- Impact of inorganic anions on the cadmium effective fraction in soil and its phytoavailability during salinization in alkaline soils WANG Zuwei, YI Liangpeng, GAO Wenyan, et al (7512)
- Photosynthetic adaptability of the resistance ability to weak light of 2 species *Spiraea* L. LIU Huimin, MA Yanli, WANG Baichen, et al (7519)
- Fine root longevity and controlling factors in a *Phoebe Bournei* plantation ZHENG Jinxing, HUANG Jinxue, WANG Zhenzhen, et al (7532)
- Analysis on spatial structure and scenarios of carbon dioxide emissions from tourism transportation XIAO Xiao, ZHANG Jie, LU Junyu, et al (7540)
- The hydrological response to human activities in Guishui River Basin, Beijing LIU Yuming, ZHANG Jing, WU Pengfei, et al (7549)
- Socio-economic impacts of under-film drip irrigation technology and sustainable assessment: a case in the Manas River Basin, Xinjiang, China FAN Wenbo, WU Pute, MA Fengmei (7559)
- Effects of pattern and timing of high temperature exposure on the mortality and fecundity of *Aphis gossypii* Glover on cotton GAO Guizhen, LÜ Zhaozhi, XIA Deping, et al (7568)
- Physiological responses of *Eucalyptus* trees to infestation of *Leptocybe invasa* Fisher & La Salle WU Yaojun, CHANG Mingshan, SHENG Shuang, et al (7576)
- Carbon storage capacity of a *Betula alnoides* stand and a mixed *Betula alnoides* × *Castanopsis hystrix* stand in Southern Subtropical China: a comparison study HE Youjun, QIN Lin, LI Zhiyong, et al (7586)
- Distribution and ecological risk assessment of 7 heavy metals in urban forest soils in Changsha City FANG Xi, TANG Zhijuan, TIAN Dalun, et al (7595)
- Review and Monograph**
- The relationship between humans and the environment at the urban-rural interface: research progress and prospects HUANG Baorong, ZHANG Huizhi (7607)
- Flux footprint of carbon dioxide and vapor exchange over the terrestrial ecosystem: a review ZHANG Hui, SHEN Shuanghe, WEN Xuefa, et al (7622)

《生态学报》2013 年征订启事

《生态学报》是中国生态学学会主办的生态学专业性高级学术期刊,创刊于 1981 年。主要报道生态学研究原始创新性科研成果,特别欢迎能反映现代生态学发展方向的优秀综述性文章;研究简报;生态学新理论、新方法、新技术介绍;新书评介和学术、科研动态及开放实验室介绍等。

《生态学报》为半月刊,大 16 开本,300 页,国内定价 90 元/册,全年定价 2160 元。

国内邮发代号:82-7,国外邮发代号:M670

标准刊号:ISSN 1000-0933 CN 11-2031/Q

全国各地邮局均可订阅,也可直接与编辑部联系购买。欢迎广大科技工作者、科研单位、高等院校、图书馆等订阅。

通讯地址:100085 北京海淀区双清路 18 号 电 话:(010)62941099; 62843362

E-mail: shengtaixuebao@rcees.ac.cn 网 址: www.ecologica.cn

编辑部主任 孔红梅

执行编辑 刘天星 段 靖

生 态 学 报

(SHENTAI XUEBAO)

(半月刊 1981 年 3 月创刊)

第 32 卷 第 23 期 (2012 年 12 月)

ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA

(Semimonthly, Started in 1981)

Vol. 32 No. 23 (December, 2012)

编 辑 《生态学报》编辑部
地址:北京海淀区双清路 18 号
邮政编码:100085
电话:(010)62941099
www.ecologica.cn
shengtaixuebao@rcees.ac.cn

主 编 冯宗炜
主 管 中国科学技术协会
主 办 中国生态学学会
中国科学院生态环境研究中心
地址:北京海淀区双清路 18 号
邮政编码:100085

出 版 科 学 出 版 社
地址:北京东黄城根北街 16 号
邮政编码:1000717

印 刷 北京北林印刷厂
行 销 科 学 出 版 社
地址:东黄城根北街 16 号
邮政编码:100717
电话:(010)64034563
E-mail:journal@cspg.net

订 购 全国各地邮局
国外发行 中国国际图书贸易总公司
地址:北京 399 信箱
邮政编码:100044

广 告 经 营 京海工商广字第 8013 号
许 可 证

Edited by Editorial board of
ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA
Add: 18, Shuangqing Street, Haidian, Beijing 100085, China
Tel: (010) 62941099
www.ecologica.cn
Shengtaixuebao@rcees.ac.cn

Editor-in-chief FENG Zong-Wei
Supervised by China Association for Science and Technology
Sponsored by Ecological Society of China
Research Center for Eco-environmental Sciences, CAS
Add: 18, Shuangqing Street, Haidian, Beijing 100085, China

Published by Science Press
Add: 16 Donghuangchenggen North Street,
Beijing 100717, China

Printed by Beijing Bei Lin Printing House,
Beijing 100083, China

Distributed by Science Press
Add: 16 Donghuangchenggen North
Street, Beijing 100717, China
Tel: (010) 64034563
E-mail: journal@cspg.net

Domestic All Local Post Offices in China
Foreign China International Book Trading
Corporation
Add: P. O. Box 399 Beijing 100044, China

ISSN 1000-0933
2 3>

9 771000093125