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生态学报

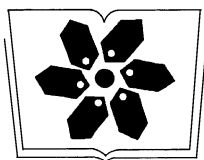
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封面图说: 互花米草近景——互花米草是多年生高大禾本科植物,植株健壮而挺拔,平均株高约 1.5m,最高可达 3.5m,茎秆直径可达 1cm 以上。原产于大西洋沿岸,是一种适应海滩潮间带生长的耐盐、耐淹植物。我国于 1979 年开始引入,原意主要是用于保滩护堤、促淤造陆和改良土壤等。但是,近年来,互花米草迅速扩散,在一些区域里,已经完全郁闭,形成了单优种群,严重排挤了本土物种的生长,并且还在以指数增长的速度逐年增加,对海岸湿地土著物种和迁徙鸟类造成的危害日益严重,已经列为必须严格控制的有害外来入侵物种。

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

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城市绿色空间格局的定量化方法研究进展

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摘要:城市绿色空间格局的变化是影响城市生态系统社会、经济与生态功能的重要因素。在分析城市绿地数量和结构时空动态变化的基础上, 重点综述了城市绿地斑块和廊道连接的景观格局指数法和网络分析方法, 探讨了城市绿地与居住用地的空间交互作用以及可达性分析方法, 比较了城市绿地沿城乡分布的梯度分析方法。并总结了城市绿色空间格局研究的热点领域, 包括城市绿色空间格局的空间显式表征和多尺度分析, 以及格局的定量研究与规划的结合, 并应用于生态系统服务的评价。

关键词:城市绿色空间; 空间格局; 网络分析; 可达性分析; 梯度分析; 生态系统服务

Research progress in the quantitative methods of urban green space patterns

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Abstract: The concept of urban green space, which comprises gardens and parks, urban forestry, urban agriculture, greenways, waterfront greenbelt, and roof greening, is different from traditional garden greenland, and forms functional eco-networks. On the other hand, the ecological and environmental impacts of urbanization extend over large areas even though the areal percentage of urban land in regional land-cover maps is typically quite small. Urban land use changes altered the green space patterns dramatically, and sequentially influenced urban landscape structure and ecosystem services. With the concern of high speed of urbanization and serious urban environmental problems, a common consensus has been achieved that the spatio-temporal dynamics of urban green space patterns are important factors to social, economic and ecological functions of urban ecosystems. Many countries have formulated urban landscaping as an essential part of the strategy of sustainable development. Nevertheless, under most circumstances, the green spaces were built more arbitrarily than based upon scientific analyses. Therefore, study on the quantitative methods of urban green space patterns revealed broad applications in protecting and planning green space structure and functions, which could further promote urban human settlements.

Among various quantitative methods of urban green space patterns, detecting methods of green space changes under urbanization was a hotspot. Urban development and suburbanization had shrunk the size of green spaces and got the green patches fragmented. In terms of measuring green space fragmentation, it was of prime importance to select appropriate fragmentation metrics and improve the method of weighting to aggregate to get an unique fragmentation score. Contrary to landscape fragmentation, improvement in green space connectivity rehabilitated and optimized network structure, which could further enhance ecosystem services supply. Recently, assessment of green space connectivity had been transited from

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metric-based approaches to the coupling of both landscape metrics and models, and an increasing number of researches focused on the network scenario analysis of urban green spaces had gradually formed an united methodological framework for reconstruction of urban eco-networks. Meanwhile, accessibility analysis of urban green spaces was an important researching topic to assess the spatial interactions between residential land use and urban green spaces, and could help to identify the truly underserved areas lacking opportunities of accessing green spaces which was critical for effective urban planning and development. Moreover, spatial-temporal gradient analysis, combined with quantified landscape metrics, was judged to be the most appropriate way of relating the spatial pattern of urban green spaces to urbanization and underlying human processes, and of determining their influence on ecological attributes of the environment. Three sampling methods were commonly used for detecting the gradient changes of green space patterns: buffer gradient analysis, directional transects and moving window method. For comparative studies on the spatial variations of green space patterns along urban-rural gradients, multiple approaches of mapping peri-urban areas should be addressed in a scientific way.

In the final section, suggestions for future researches were put forward, which highlighted the importance of quantifying green space patterns spatially explicit at multiple scales. In order to achieve these goals, the so-called local analysis, combined with quantified landscape metrics and accessibility measurements, which was often conducted at grid level, patch level and local areas according to the research objectives respectively, was widely used. Considering the scale effects involved in the spatial analysis associated with urbanization, multi-scale methods of quantifying green space patterns need to be carried out both at diverse spatial grains and extents to facilitate comparisons among different cities and periods of time. In addition, the quantification of green space patterns should also be integrated with planning or policy issues, as well as be applied to evaluating ecosystem services. In other words, quantifying green space patterns could not only serve as guidelines in terms of decision making, but help evaluating the impacts of regional development policies on future ecological benefits and ecosystem services.

Key Words: urban green space; spatial pattern; network analysis; accessibility analysis; gradient analysis; ecosystem services

城市绿色空间不同于传统的园林绿地的概念,它是包括城市园林、城市森林、都市农业、绿色廊道、滨水绿地以及立体空间绿化等在内的绿色空间网络,是城市生态系统的重要组成部分,具有重要的生态服务功能^[1]。尽管城市用地通常只占区域土地覆被的很小一部分,城市化的生态环境效应却远超出城市本身的覆盖范围^[2]。城市土地利用的快速转变显著改变了城市绿色空间的分布格局,从而深刻影响了城市景观的结构和生态服务功能^[3-4]。随着城市化进程的加速和城市环境问题的加剧,人们已越来越认识到城市绿色空间对城市生态环境和可持续发展的重要性。许多国家已将城市绿化制定为城市可持续发展战略的一个重要内容。然而在多数情况下,现阶段城市绿色空间建设的主观性更强,缺少科学的系统分析^[5-6]。因此,研究城市绿色空间格局的时空动态对于保护和规划城市绿地的结构与功能,改善城市和人居环境具有重要的应用价值。城市绿色空间格局的研究内容十分广泛,针对不同的研究内容,主要形成了以下五类相对独立的定量化方法。

1 研究现状

1.1 城市绿色空间格局的时间变化检测方法

城市化过程影响下城市绿地数量和结构的时空动态分析是绿色空间格局定量化研究的基础。其中,分类后比较的变化检测方法被广泛应用于城市化地区绿色空间的动态研究,揭示了绿色空间向城市用地的转变过程,尤其是城郊耕地面积的急剧下降^[7-9]。Gluch M R 和 Ridd K M 综述了城市地表覆被组成的植被-硬化地表-裸地(V-I-S)模型及其在城市环境研究中的应用,认为 V-I-S 模型及其结果的三元图解可用于揭示绿地或裸地景观在城市化背景下的转变过程,因此也被应用于城市绿色空间的变化检测研究^[10]。而考虑到分类后

的变化检测方法在检测异质景观和细微变化方面的不足,通过采用线性光谱分离法反演得到中心城区的植被覆盖度,经图像差分处理,同样能够揭示植被分布的时空变化^[11]。类似地,Rafiee R 等^[12]人利用不同时相的 NDVI 图层差分得到 Mashad 城市绿色空间的时空变化分布,结合分类后的变化检测方法,不仅揭示了城市化过程中绿色空间向城市用地的直接转变,也揭示了绿色空间转变为裸地再到城市用地的间接过程。此外,基于变化检测的空间分析也能够揭示绿色空间格局的时空变化^[13],Monteiro A T 等^[14]人、Williams N S G 等^[15]人在城市化山区草甸时空分布变化检测的基础上,通过定义空间环境变量,利用逻辑斯蒂回归模型模拟了草甸消失与退化的区域分异格局和转变机制,为草甸的保护和规划提供了依据。

1.2 城市绿色空间格局的景观指数分析方法

城市和郊区的发展在造成绿地面积急剧减少的同时,也伴随着绿色空间的破碎化。事实上,Boentje J P 和 Blinnikov M S 就研究了郊区城市化背景下 Moscow 市郊 10km 范围内城市绿带和城市森林的时空变化与破碎化,结果表明,市郊居住用地的发展不仅蚕食了城市绿带,居住区周边林丛的消失也加剧了城市森林的破碎化^[4]。城市绿色空间破碎化评价的关键在于指标的选取和构建。景观面积比(PLAND)可看作是最基础的破碎化指数,其评价得到的破碎化程度可分成 4 个等级,依次为荒芜、破碎、斑驳和完整^[16]。除了传统的破碎化指数,改进的指数加权方法更丰富了破碎化评价的内容和结果。通过对斑块面积指数和 500 m 范围内的斑块数进行线性加和,Greca P L 等^[17]人评价得到非城市化用地斑块(包括城市农业用地和绿色基础设施)破碎化程度的空间分布,认为居住用地是导致城市绿地斑块破碎化的主要因素。Tian Y H 等^[18]人选取 8 个景观指数,分别表征绿地斑块的面积和形状特征以及斑块之间的空间关系和隔离度,采用主成分分析法模拟了香港不同地区绿色空间的破碎化程度,结果表明,非城市化地区和城市边缘的绿地覆被较高,绿地斑块的连通性较好,破碎化程度相对较低。

城市绿色空间的连通性对于优化网络结构和增强生态系统服务具有重要意义。绿色空间连通性的评价方法已经从纯粹的指标选取过渡到模型与指标的耦合。例如,通过采用 Conefor Sensinode 2.2 软件包^[19-20]提供的连通性指数,Mitsova D 等^[21]人重点评价并比较了快速城市化和绿色空间保护情景下城市边缘地区开敞空间连通性的变化,证实了网络的构建对保护开敞空间(主要指林地)连通性的重要意义。Su W Z 等^[22]人则充分考虑干扰斑块与目标斑块之间的距离和面积因素,构建了隔离度指数,在此基础上评价了西太湖流域的城市扩张对区域生态用地(除耕地以外的蓝绿景观)连通性的影响,研究结果可为流域的主体功能区划提供指导。在模型与指标的耦合方面,常青等^[23]人通过生态适宜性评价确定即墨市绿色空间基质的保护范围,采用生态敏感性评价确定主要的生态功能斑块,在此基础上采用最小累计耗费距离模型,以生态连通度指数(ECI)表征空间单元间的生态连通度,其结果可作为城市绿色空间格局优化的依据。而通过给不同的城市建成区类型分别赋以权重,Levin N 等^[24]人模拟了研究区栅格单元到达各类城市建成区的有效距离,并基于最小值原理,以 Ramot Menashe 地区为例,评价了高速公路建设对开敞空间景观连接度的影响。Freeman R C 和 Bell K P^[25]、Lookingbill T R 等^[26]人试验得到目标物种迁移运动的阈值距离,在此基础上分别运用图论和景观渗透模型计算了反映连通性水平的距离与面积指数,研究发现,与生境斑块的面积相比,开敞空间(主要指湿地和林地)的空间布局及其功能连接对不同城市化梯度下的物种保护具有同等重要的意义。

1.3 城市绿色空间格局的网络分析方法

城市绿地生态网络的构建包括保护已经存在的城市绿地单元,重建新的绿地斑块和不断完善绿地斑块间的连接^[5]。通常情况下,林地和耕地是组成生态廊道的优势景观要素类型,网络结构优化的重点在于加快生态断裂点的修复,以及暂息地(也称踏脚石)的规划建设^[27]。近年来,绿色空间的网络分析方法已经形成了较为完整的框架,包括“复合斑块”概念的引入,确定重要的绿地斑块作为“源”或“汇”;评价绿地斑块的生境适宜性与景观阻力(植被覆盖率、类型、建立时间和人为干扰强度等);基于最小费用路径方法的潜在廊道模拟;使用中介中心指数辨识重要的踏脚石结构;以及基于图论的网络情景分析^[5,28-29]。针对网络分析框架的各步骤,不同学者提出了各自的观点和评价标准。

为评价绿地斑块的重要性,Kong F H 等^[5]人给出了两项遴选依据,包括对斑块面积的要求,以及连接城市外围绿地的重要性,这就要求“源”、“汇”斑块的分布必须覆盖八个方向并延伸至研究区的边界。Pereira M 等^[30]人认为,斑块的重要性集中体现在各斑块对网络系统连通性的贡献,通过计算移除斑块后网络连通性指数(PC index)的变化,可确定各斑块的相对重要程度。此外,考虑到绿地斑块的生境适宜性,Pereira M 等人通过采样调查,记录采样点目标物种的有无作为生境适宜性的直接测度指标,并基于 GIS 获取斑块的各环境变量(例如斑块面积和道路距离等),采用逻辑斯蒂回归模型模拟了生境适宜性与斑块各环境变量间的关系,进而将所有斑块的各环境变量代入模型,估算目标物种有无的概率水平,作为生境适宜性的评价结果,最终得到各斑块重要性的空间分异和分级。

生成消费面是模拟潜在廊道的基础,其关键在于阻力赋值方案的确定。一般来说,通过对不同土地利用类型分别赋以景观阻力值,并兼顾人为干扰和建设成本的影响,是生成消费面的通常做法^[27,31]。另一方面,Nichol J E 等^[32]人基于高分辨率的 IKONOS 影像,采用线性光谱分离法获取栅格水平上的植被覆盖度,由此设置 3 种不同的阻力赋值方案生成消费面,通过与传统的赋值方法比较发现,新方法更适用于小尺度上树冠生境的空间表征和更为精细的城市生态研究。

生态网络情景分析要求识别绿地斑块之间可行(道路绿化廊道、空地、小的绿地斑块等)或不可行(城市建设用地、商业区、公路等)的连接^[33-34]。在评价廊道连接的可行性方面,Kong F H 等^[5]人基于重力模型给出了斑块之间交互作用强弱的判断阈值,并剔除经过同一绿地斑块而造成冗余的廊道。然而,结合在 Stockholm 展开的工作,Zetterberg A 等^[29]人提出了不同的观点,认为增加网络的空间冗余度有助于系统在应对斑块或廊道移除时弹性的增强。从网络系统的角度看,增加斑块或廊道的冗余度有助于增强网络的弹性;从斑块个体的角度看,冗余度的提高能够降低斑块破碎化的风险。此外,冗余度较高的网络结构可以给城市建设留有更多的权衡余地。基本的原则是,在具有重要生态功能的区域增加冗余度,在其他地区减少冗余度,以满足城市发展的需要(例如居住区建设)。

1.4 城市绿色空间格局的可达性分析方法

一块小的城市绿地与较大的郊野绿地相比,哪个对城市居民的生态服务效益更高?考虑到生态服务功能的空间分异,Kozak J 等^[35]人研究发现,生态服务效益的评估具有空间衰减的特征,空间衰减的速率越大,城市绿地对城市居民的生态服务效益就越有可能超过郊野绿地对城市居民的生态服务效益,尽管城市绿地的面积要远小于郊野绿地。因此,城市绿地的面积、绿地斑块的分布格局以及与居住区的空间交互作用是实现城市绿色空间社会、经济与生态功能的重要因素^[36]。

绿色空间与居住用地的空间关系研究分别涉及居住小区和城区尺度。居住区绿地斑块(主要指庭院种植)分布格局的定量分析有赖于基础数据的获取,基于面向对象的分类方法和极高分辨率的遥感影像(例如 IKONOS 和航拍照片等)在这一领域得到广泛的应用^[37]。城区尺度上绿色空间与居住用地的空间交互作用主要体现在两个方面,一是居住用地的对绿色空间的蚕食,尤其是城市-森林交错地带的土地利用转变,深刻影响了城郊森林景观的结构和功能^[38]。事实上,通过分析居住用地密度和格局的梯度变化^[39-40],能够揭示居住用地发展的向内填补和向外扩张过程,结合城区范围内绿色空间的分布特征^[5,41],可为绿色空间的保护和规划提供政策建议。另一方面,城市绿色空间作为环境产品和服务的重要组成部分,存在区域之间的互补和替代效应,因此,城市绿地分布格局的合理与否直接决定了其资源配置效率的高低。Choumert J 和 Cormier L 采用空间计量模型和 Moran's I 指数研究发现,Angers 地区城市公园空间正相关的分布特征不利于生态效益的充分发挥^[42]。而绿道网络分析的结果则表明,行道绿化能够有效增强人口密集地区到达蓝绿空间的连接水平,进而优化绿地休闲服务功能的配置^[31]。类似地,Zhou Y 等^[6]人重点考虑绿色空间的造氧功能,采用计算流体力学模型模拟了研究区氧气浓度的扩散格局,结合对市区内建筑密度和人口分布的空间表征,评价了绿地斑块与城区人口分布的空间关系,为新增绿地结构的规划提供了科学指导。

城市绿地的可达性分析也是绿色空间与居住用地空间关系研究的重要内容。影响绿色空间可达性的因

素主要有二,一是绿地面积;二是城市居民的需求。通常情况下,绿色空间的分布格局与居住区并不匹配,而造成绿地服务水平的失衡。城市绿色空间的可达性分析有助于辨识绿地服务水平不足的区域,为城市绿地的合理布局 and 结构优化提供依据^[43]。

绿色空间可达性的计算方法较多,主要包括简单缓冲法^[44-48]、最小邻近距离法^[49-50]、网络距离法^[36,55]和费用加权距离方法^[43,51-54,56-57]。早期的可达性分析多采用简单缓冲法计算居住区周边的绿地面积,也就是给所有绿地斑块赋以相同的缓冲半径,通过改变缓冲半径的大小,分析不同缓冲半径下绿地斑块的可达性水平(例如,缓冲区人口占总人口比重);或考虑绿地斑块的面积因素,分别给不同大小的绿地斑块赋以不同的缓冲半径,在此基础上分析绿地斑块的可达性。与基于服务距离的网络分析相比,基于服务半径的简单缓冲方法在更大程度上增加了城市绿地的可达性^[55-56]。Kong F H 等^[57]人计算了从居住区步行或乘坐公共交通工具到达公共绿色空间的累计时间耗费作为可达性的度量,并将可达性变量纳入享乐价格模型,实证了济南城市绿地的宜人性对房价的影响。朱耀军等^[55]人基于城市步行道路网络,用“质心”和“可达性点”分别代表街区单元和大型城市森林斑块进行网络可达性分析,得到广州市中心城区不同服务距离的街区可达性分布。Barbosa O 等^[36]人研究了 Sheffield 城区公共绿色空间可达性的空间分异格局,通过计算每户家庭分别到达邻近绿色空间和市政公园的最短道路距离,研究给出了城市公共绿地可达性水平的参考范围。此外,考虑到城市边缘地区距离公共绿地的可达性分析,计算同样包括了城市周边 1 km 范围内的公共绿地。Dai D J^[43]把绿色空间的可达性分析分为实际可达性分析和潜在可达性分析两类,前者强调居民对绿色空间的实际利用,后者旨在量化区域内有效绿色空间的格局特征。通过把空间单元和绿地斑块抽象成质心,Dai D J 采用基于高斯函数的 2 步移动搜索法(Gaussian-based 2SFCA)评价了 Atlanta 中心地区绿色空间可达性的空间分布,计算得到的可达性水平表征了居民能够潜在到达的绿地面积。通过改变搜索半径的阈值大小,也验证了评价结果的稳健性。

现有的绿色空间可达性分析的一点不足是只考虑居住用地到达大型公共绿地的距离或时间耗费,而不考虑都市农业^[58]、其他绿地类型,甚至于室内绿化的互补和替代作用。事实上,中心城区的绿化既可以通过增加大型公共绿地面积,也可以通过提高街区单元的树冠覆盖率来实现,例如单位和居住区的附属绿地规划^[55]。Barbosa O 等^[36]人在城区绿色空间的可达性分析中发现,庭院种植与公共绿地在空间分布上具有负相关性,证实了庭院种植对公共绿地的互补和替代作用。Tian Y H 和 Jim C Y 研究了香港市区屋顶绿化的空间分布格局,认为高度城市化地区的屋顶绿化是对地面绿色覆被的重要补偿,屋顶绿化的网络规划能够有效提高城市绿色空间的连通性和可达性^[59]。此外,现有的城市绿地可达性只计算居住区到最邻近绿地的距离或时间耗费,而没有考虑次邻近绿地乃至 k 阶邻近绿地的作用,且少有研究绿地特征(如大小、类型及质量)对可达性的影响。Dai D J^[43]、朱耀军等^[55]人基于不同服务距离的街区可达性分析可看作是这方面的有益探索。

1.5 城市绿色空间格局的梯度分析方法

将局部区域上绿色空间格局的变化与城市化过程相连接仍然面临着很多挑战,考虑梯度变化的空间分析提供了一种行之有效的方法^[34,41]。城市绿色空间格局的梯度分析方法主要包括区分方向变化的样带分析法;具有各向同性的缓冲区梯度分析;以及基于城乡空间区划的比较研究。

传统的样带分析法基于非重叠的采样单元,通过沿城市发展轴向设置样带,可辨识绿色开敞空间(包括城市森林和农田)从中心城区到城市边缘的分布与转变规律^[10,12,34,60-63]。然而样带宽度(或采样单元大小)的设定主观性较强,缺少必要的解释。此外,考虑到城市核心区的轮廓或面积一般远大于栅格或采样单元,可通过设置 3 条平行的样带,以确保对城市核心区的有效采样^[64]。另一方面,基于移动窗口的辐射样带分析实现了栅格水平上的密集采样^[40-41,65],尽管这种辐射样带分析会造成城市中心的过采样和城市边缘的欠采样,但考虑到一些城市发展的单中心结构以及辐射状的扩张格局,基于移动窗口的辐射样带分析能够更为准确地揭示城市绿色空间格局的梯度变化^[34]。

缓冲区梯度分析又称梯次环分析或等间距区域分析,通常沿城市中心或主要交通干线设置不同宽度的缓冲带,同样用以比较绿色空间沿城市扩张方向上的数量和结构变化^[9,66-69]。缓冲区的设置一般为同心圆结构,也就是把城市中心抽象为圆心。但也有例外,Clarkson B D 等^[70]人就基于邻域算法将面积大于 300 hm² 的城市用地定义为核心城区,并剔除较小的城市斑块,在此基础上,分别设立逐级嵌套的缓冲区(5、10 和 20 km),分析了新西兰 20 个城市原生植被覆盖的梯度动态。类似地,Li X W 等^[71]人在上海市城市扩张格局的梯度分析中分别采用了两种不同的缓冲区设置形式,通过从早期遥感影像中提取旧城中心的轮廓,主城区的缓冲区沿着旧城中心向外扩展^[66];而考虑到主要卫星城的城市化面积较小,同心圆结构的缓冲区设置方案得以采纳,两套缓冲区共同构成了适应城市多中心发展格局的梯度分析方法。此外,通过将研究区等分为 8 个方位,研究同样实现了缓冲区梯度分析的各向异性。

绿色空间沿城乡梯度变化的空间分异格局同样涉及在不同空间范围上的比较研究,但由于无休止的城市扩张,城市与农村的边界已变得难以界定^[42]。因此,城乡土地利用的空间区划,特别是城郊空间范围的划定,对绿色空间格局沿城乡梯度变化的深入分析和比较十分必要。

城乡土地利用的空间区划方法主要有两类。参照政府的规划标准^[18]或依据行政区划^[72]将土地利用划分为建成区、城市边缘和农村地区的做法最为简单,但由于受到行政区划的限制,此类空间区划方法的主观性较强,分类结果的准确度不高,仅适用于不同城乡梯度下绿地格局变化的初步比较。相反,指标分类法通过量化和区分不同城市化水平下地表覆被的优势景观类型,例如硬化地表面积比例^[73],以及其他环境变量,实现对城乡土地利用的空间区划^[10,36,64,74-76]。不过,现有的指标分类方法在指标选取上仍较为随意,各指标均具有一定的代表性,但又不够全面,并未构成多层次的评价指标体系,且划分阈值的确定缺少夯实的依据,导致分类结果的合理性降低。事实上,考虑到土地利用及其环境变量沿城乡梯度变化的连续特征,基于模糊数学的“软分类”策略在城乡土地利用的空间区划中具有很大的应用潜力。特别地,Wade G T 等^[2]人依据土地覆被特征,采用移动窗口和聚类算法,多尺度地表征了城市化的影响范围,在此基础上将区域土地利用划分为城市核心区、城郊区、过渡区、农村道路网以及农村地区,提供了城乡土地利用空间区划方法的新思路。

2 研究热点

2.1 城市绿色空间格局的空间显式表征

城市绿色空间格局的空间显式表征主要指基于景观指数或可达性变量的局部分析,局部分析的空间尺度包括栅格^[77-80]、斑块^[17,22,29,81]和区域水平^[82-86],不同水平上的空间分析各有特点,适用于不同的研究目的。其中,栅格水平上的移动窗口分析具有很强的尺度依赖性,需要小心选用适宜大小的移动窗口,方法之一是通过反复试验不同的窗口大小对景观指数取值范围的影响,选用平滑效果较好的窗口尺寸^[39,41,57];或者采用距离衰减分析确定指标或变量的局部影响范围,并依此选用对应大小的移动窗口,用以真实反映城市绿地梯度变化的波动特征^[87]。当然,并非所有的景观指数都适宜采用移动窗口的分析方法,Tian Y H 等^[18]人在香港城市绿地的破碎化评价中就实施了较为严格的尺度界定,认为格网单元的大小必须足以表征某一景观类型,并能够体现景观水平上的破碎化特征。通过考察景观指数随格网大小的变动趋势,最终选用 160 hm² 的六边形格网单元,合理表征了破碎化水平的空间分异格局。

2.2 城市绿色空间格局的多尺度分析

城市化过程的多尺度特征决定了不同水平上绿色空间格局响应机制的差异。然而如上所述,绿色空间格局的研究主要集中在中心城区,部分研究扩展到市域范围,只有少数研究采用了多尺度的分析方法。尤其是不同粒度水平上的多尺度分析,十分不受重视。尹海伟等^[49]人分别在房屋、居住区和街道水平上分析了市区公园绿地可达性与公平性的空间格局,认为可达性和公平性指标在使用时需要界定研究区范围、研究尺度,特别是数据精度,以利于研究区的纵向比较和城市间的横向比较。相较而言,不同空间范围下的多尺度分析涵盖了从区域、市域、城区到局部区域^[21]乃至居住小区的水平,研究内容多为城市绿地结构的评价和规划。例如,赵丹等^[88-89]人基于生态绿当量的概念,探讨了城市生态用地合理性的生态标准,并在此基础上,以宁国市

为例对研究区不同空间范围下(市域、城区、城乡结合部)生态用地的结构及其优化方法进行了实例分析。Jim C Y 和 Chen S S 则运用景观生态学的原理,分别在都市区、主城区和住宅区的尺度上分析了城市绿楔、绿道网络以及绿地延伸结构的形态和分布,提出了南京市绿地格局的多尺度规划方案^[90]。李锋和王如松^[11]运用社会-经济-自然复合生态系统理论^[91],结合在北京^[92]、济宁^[93]、扬州^[94-96]和珠海^[97]等地的案例研究,分别从区域、城区和居住区等水平上系统评价和规划了城市绿色空间的结构与功能,实现了绿色空间格局的多尺度分析。此外,考虑到网络系统的开放性,Kong F H 等^[5]人提倡网络构建的多尺度性(如市区、市域、区域甚至更大尺度^[98]),强调连接城市外围绿地斑块的重要性。类似地,Zetterberg A 等^[29]人也认为网络分析的一个重要优势是能够在不同尺度之间进行转换,并分别在区域景观、城市生态系统以及城市公园的水平上系统分析、优化和设计了 Stockholm 地区的生态网络,为重要生境斑块的修复和保护提供了科学依据。

2.3 城市绿色空间格局的定量研究与规划的结合

绿色空间格局的定量研究不仅要揭示城市化过程的生态环境效应,还应当与规划或政策相结合。首先,绿色空间的结构与功能分析能够为城市绿地系统规划提供科学依据^[90,92,99]。例如,通过识别绿地斑块分布的空间互补结构(ELC-structures)^[100],或构建立体空间绿化的生态网络^[101-102],能够为城市生物多样性保护规划和设计提供参考。而绿色空间分布的土地适宜性评价则被广泛应用于城郊农田保护规划^[23,103]、城市森林布局规划^[104-106]乃至城市土地利用的总体规划^[107-108]。其次,格局的定量研究也能够评价规划及政策实施的生态效益。规划实施的潜在生态效益的评价策略可以是基于城市增长模型的多情景分析,此类方法最大的优势是能够模拟不同发展政策的综合生态影响,用以辅助科学决策。多数情况下,开敞空间(特别是耕地)的保护是评价综合生态影响的重要指标,而多情景分析的结果也都表明,虽然城市集约发展模式仍会导致耕地面积的减少,但城乡扩张的范围以及景观破碎化的程度均相对较低,从而肯定了各研究区在城市化过程中采取集约发展模式^[109-111]。不过也有例外,Yang W R 等^[112]人使用基于神经网络的元胞自动机模型模拟并比较了北京东部地区的城市发展格局,研究发现,虽然土地总量和结构严格控制的刚性管理模式能够最大限度的减少对城郊耕地的侵占,却也极大限制了城市发展的社会、经济福利。相反,基于土地生态功能的柔性管理模式却产生了最大的复合生态效益。另一方面,通过直接比较规划前后绿地空间分布的变化,结合规划图件,则能够评价规划实施之后的实际生态效益。此类研究结果大多肯定了诸如城市绿化运动、绿化政策以及绿地系统规划对城郊耕地保护和城区草地面积恢复等多项生态效益^[69,113-114]。例如,Zhang L Q 和 Wang H Z^[33]、Kong F H 等^[5]人使用景观指数分别比较了厦门岛和济南市区绿色空间格局的变化,发现尽管早期规划中的绿地斑块在一定程度上起到了“踏脚石”的作用,但是增加的广场和道路绿化并没有很好地优化网络结构,而基于网络情景分析的绿色空间规划则显著降低了绿地斑块的破碎化程度,提高了网络整体的连通性水平。

2.4 从城市绿色空间格局分析到生态系统服务评价

根据生态系统(或景观)特性、潜力与服务的概念框架(The EPPS conceptual framework)^[115],以及从景观生态学的观点来看,辨识绿色空间的格局和过程是研究城市绿地生态系统服务的基础。将格局分析应用于功能评价的方法主要有两类:基于多元统计分析的绿地功能评价通过在回归模型中纳入表征绿地格局的自变量以及其他控制变量,重点考察绿地格局变量偏回归系数的符号和显著性,虽然系数的大小也可用于估计绿地格局的变化对功能强弱的影响,但并不准确。通常情况下,绿地格局的变化对功能作用方向(抑制、促进或无显著关系)的影响更具统计效力,也是此类方法力求得出的核心结论^[52,57,81,83,116-127]。其中,纳入模型的绿地格局指标可以有多种形式,例如,Dadvand P 等^[128]人构建的绿地分布指数包括了以住所附近 100 m 范围内 NDVI 指数的平均值表征的绿度水平,以及以 500 m 范围内大型绿地斑块的有无作为测度的可达性水平。而用以表征社区水平上公园绿地空间可达性的指标既可以是公园绿地的面积比或服务面积比,也可以是人均绿地数量,以及到公园绿地的平均距离^[84]。在模型选取上,逻辑斯蒂回归模型和地理加权回归模型较为常用,主要用于评价城市绿色空间格局的变化和规划对改善水环境质量^[129]、控制城市用地无序扩张^[87,130]以及人群健康功能^[131]的影响。

上述基于回归模型的功能评价方法通常只考察城市绿色空间的某一项功能,且很少能够揭示功能的空间分布特征。相反,绿地格局的空间显示表征则有助于模拟绿地功能的的分异和分级。一般说来,绿地格局的空间显示表征涉及空间指标的量化,包括叠置分析、缓冲区分析以及格网分析等,在此基础上,通过综合采用泰森多边形、网络分析、回归分析、模糊数学、整数规划以及核密度分析和多准则评价等方法,既可以估算城市森林的生态效益^[85],或评价绿色空间的休闲与社会融合功能^[99,132],也能够模拟研究区的潜在景观质量和景观服务功能^[133-136],并确定景观修复热点区域的空间分布^[16],划分不同地区的生态保护等级^[3],以及提出城市生态安全格局的空间优化策略^[137-138]。

3 结论和展望

城市绿色空间格局的定量研究以绿色空间数量和分布的时空动态分析为基础,重点考察城市化过程影响下绿色空间的破碎化或斑块之间连通性的降低。城市绿地生态网络的结构分析主要应用于城市生物多样性的保护以及提供休闲服务功能的绿道网络规划。城市居住用地的的发展不仅侵占了大量的城市绿地,居住用地与城市绿地的空间配置关系也成为绿色空间可达性分析的核心内容。为深入探讨城市化过程对局部区域上绿色空间数量和分布的影响机制,梯度分析方法已被广泛应用于城市绿地的格局和过程研究,并不断完善城乡土地利用的空间区划方法,用以比较绿色空间沿城市化梯度的空间分异格局。近年来,城市绿色空间格局的定量研究在丰富和发展上述内容与方法的同时,更加侧重研究结果的空间显式表征,同时考虑格局研究的尺度效应,以及格局的定量研究与规划的结合,并应用于生态系统服务评价。

城市绿色空间格局的变化是影响城市生态系统社会、经济与生态功能的重要因素。城市化过程影响下城市绿色空间格局的时空动态研究为城市绿地网络的保护与修复,以及城市绿地生态系统服务的评价和规划提供了科学依据。因此,城市绿色空间格局的定量研究及其服务功能始终是城市生态系统研究的热点领域。

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《生态学报》2013 年征订启事

《生态学报》是由中国科学技术协会主管,中国生态学学会、中国科学院生态环境研究中心主办的生态学高级专业学术期刊,创刊于 1981 年,报道生态学领域前沿理论和原始创新性研究成果。坚持“百花齐放,百家争鸣”的方针,依靠和团结广大生态学科工作者,探索自然奥秘,为生态学基础理论研究搭建交流平台,促进生态学研究深入发展,为我国培养和造就生态学科人才和知识创新服务、为国民经济建设和发展服务。

《生态学报》主要报道生态学及各分支学科的重要基础理论和应用研究的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;新书评价和学术、科研动态及开放实验室介绍等。

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