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景观图及其在景观生态网络研究中的应用

刘琳¹,周亚鹏²,刘小菲³,林冰洁²,胡建³,张利^{2,*},焦翠丽⁴,刘辰琛⁴

1 河北地质大学土地科学与空间规划学院,石家庄 050030

2 河北农业大学国土资源学院,保定 071001

3 河北农业大学经济管理学院,保定 071001

4 保定市土壤肥料工作站,保定 071001

摘要:20世纪末,图论方法被引入到景观生态学研究中,逐渐形成景观图方法。景观图的理论基础为图论和复合种群理论。目前景观图广泛应用于景观生态网络相关研究中,其方法研究主要包括景观图的构建、景观图指数分析等,应用领域主要集中在景观连通性评价、栖息地保护、景观影响评价和生态网络优化等方面。目前景观图方法在实际应用中也存在一定局限,如模型参数赋值存在人为主观性,模型验证相对不足等。对景观图的理论基础进行了概述,并对景观图应用于生态网络研究中的构建方法、指标体系、应用领域、问题及展望等方面进行了综述,以期为研究者及生态规划和管理者提供参考。

关键词:景观图;景观生态网络;景观图构建;生态连通性评价;景观优化

Landscape graph and its application in landscape ecological networks research

LIU Lin¹, ZHOU Yapeng², LIU Xiaofei³, LIN Bingjie², HU Jian³, ZHANG Li^{2,*}, JIAO Cuili⁴, LIU Chenchen⁴

1 School of Land Science and Space Planning, Hebei GEO University, Shijiazhuang 050030, China

2 College of Land Resources, Hebei Agricultural University, Baoding 071001, China

3 College of Economics and Management, Hebei Agricultural University, Baoding 071001, China

4 Baoding Soil and Fertilizer Workstation, Baoding 071001, China

Abstract: Graph theory was introduced into landscape ecology research at the end of the 20th century, and gradually formed the methodology system of landscape graph. The theoretical basis of landscape graph is graph theory and metapopulation theory. At present, landscape graph is widely used in research related to landscape ecological networks. Its research methods mainly include the construction of landscape graph and analysis of landscape graph indices, etc. Its application fields mainly focus on landscape connectivity assessment, habitat protection, landscape impact assessment and ecological network optimization. Landscape graph method has presently some limitations in practical application, such as the human subjectivity in model parameters assignment and the insufficient model verification. This paper provides an overview of the theoretical basis of landscape graph, and reviews the construction methods, index systems, application fields, problems, and prospects of landscape graph in ecological network research, with the aim of providing references for researchers, ecological planners, and managers.

Key Words: landscape graph; landscape ecological network; landscape graph construction; ecological connectivity assessment; landscape optimization

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* 通讯作者 Corresponding author. E-mail: zhang_li126@126.com

景观生态网络是当前景观生态学的研究热点之一,合理构建景观生态网络,并对其进行格局分析及优化,对促进生态系统物质能量流动,维持生物栖息地功能连通性,保护生物多样性和景观完整性,提升生态系统服务功能具有重要的意义^[1-2]。构建景观生态网络是目前公认的解决栖息地破碎化条件下生物多样性保护的重要方法^[3]。景观生态网络中栖息地的生态连通性及其对种群动态的影响也成为众多学者关注的重要方向^[4]。在众多分析栖息地生态连通性的方法中,景观图依靠其强大的生态网络空间表达能力、灵活的数据需求及完善的算法体系,成为研究热点之一^[5]。

景观图方法由图论发展而来。图论已经发展了数个世纪,并广泛应用于地理科学^[6-7]、医学^[8]、计算机科学^[9]及社会科学^[10]等学科。1993年,Cantwell等人首次将图论方法引入景观生态学,使用了“景观图”一词。经过近30年的发展,目前景观图广泛应用于景观生态建模、栖息地保护、景观影响评价和生态网络优化等领域^[11-14]。

本文重点从景观图的理论基础、构建方法、指标体系、在景观生态网络中的应用等方面对景观图方法在景观生态网络研究中的应用进行综述,并对未来研究进行展望,为研究者及景观生态规划和管理者提供参考。

1 理论基础

1.1 景观图的图论基础

图论常用来建模复杂现实世界,即图可认为是复杂现实世界结构联系的简化。图一般可表达为二元组 $G=(V, E)$,集合 V 中的元素称为图 G 的图结,代表空间的元素或物体的部分,而 E 称为图链,表示图结之间的联系^[15]。在景观图中,图结一般代表物种栖息地斑块,图链代表图结之间的功能联系^[16],反映生物在斑块之间的迁移频率^[4]。景观图可以看作是现实栖息地网络的简化,如图1所示。

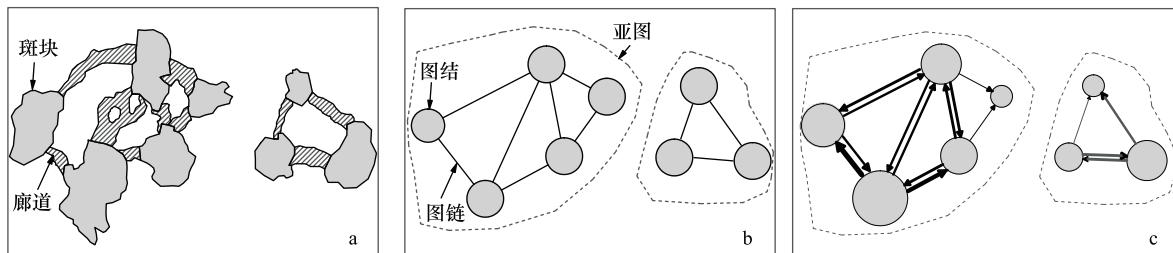


图1 现实栖息地网络及其景观图表达

Fig.1 Real habitat network and its representation in landscape graph

a:现实栖息地网络,具有明确的栖息地斑块边界和廊道边界;b:简单景观图表达;c:加权定向景观图表达,斑块属性由图结的大小表征,箭头表示迁移方向,图链线粗表示迁徙量大小

两个图结之间的线路 $P=(V_1, V_2, V_3, \dots, V_N)$ 称为图结 V_1 到 V_N 的路径,路径长度指路径中包含图链的数量;图中任意两个图结之间均有路径相连,则称为连通图,而如果图中图结之间存在没有路径连接的,则称为非连通图。一般非连通图由多个内部图结相互连接的亚图(亚图之间没有连接)组成,见图1(b)。图直径指图中任意两个图结之间最长的最短路径。寻找两个图结间的最短路径是图论的一个中心任务。图分为无向图和有向图。无向图见图1(b),图链无箭头,不能表示物种的迁徙方向。有向图中的图链具有方向,一般用箭头表示,如图1(c),代表生物按箭头所指方向由某一栖息地向另一栖息地迁徙。在加权定向景观图中,一般用图结的大小表示栖息地的物种群大小或栖息地的生物承载力,用图链的粗细表示不同栖息地间的生物迁徙数量大小。图结越大,代表栖息地斑块生物种群越大或栖息地斑块生物承载力大,图链越粗,代表其链接的两个栖息地斑块间生物迁徙量越大,详见图1(c)。一个连通图可以通过去除某个(或某些)关键图结(或图链)而成为非连通图,反之,一个非连通图可以通过增加图结或图链的方式变为连通图。如果图中不存在闭合的路径且任意两个图结之间只有唯一的路径,则称这个图为树,景观图中的自由尺度网络模型即为基于

树模型构建的。

1.2 景观图的生态学基础

景观图的生态学基础是复合种群理论。复合种群理论中的以下几个模型与景观图密切相关。

(1)“源-汇”模型。在“源-汇”模型中,栖息地源斑块的种群个体数量正增长,能够向周围的斑块输出剩余个体,而汇斑块种群个体数量负增长,需要依靠附近源斑块的个体输入来维持其长期可持续性^[4]。在景观图构建中,生物栖息地源斑块和汇斑块通常用图结表示,源斑块和汇斑块间的物种迁徙用有向图链表示,景观图中的定向迁徙属于“源-汇”模型^[11]。

(2)“斑块-廊道-基质”模型。斑块作为景观的基本组成单元,是指针对所关注的生态过程在空间上同周围环境条件相比较为均一且不连续的特定空间单元;廊道则是针对特定生态过程在空间上起到连接、迁徙、阻挡、过滤等作用的狭长条带状空间单元;景观空间上除斑块和廊道的空间则被认为是基质。在景观图构建时,图结代表斑块,图链代表廊道,图结和图链以外部分代表基质,不同图结大小和图链粗细及图链方向,可以较好的模拟“斑块-廊道-基质”模型,解决景观生态网络构建、评价和优化等多领域的问题。

(3)风险分摊模型。风险分摊模型通常适用于易遭受干扰的破碎栖息地种群系统。模型期望一个单一的干扰仅会使栖息地网络中的一部分栖息地种群灭绝,而网络远端未遭灭绝的栖息地会提供迁移个体,在遭受灭绝的斑块重新定居,以实现栖息地网络的种群可持续性^[16]。在景观图构建和应用中,景观图中的图直径,特定路径长度等图参数均能反映景观生态网络的风险分摊能力^[4,11,14],并可通过优化景观图的结构和参数,提高景观生态网络的风险分摊能力,提升景观生态网络的风险抵抗能力。

(4)复合种群承载力模型。复合种群承载力以一个特定景观矩阵的最大特征向量值来表示^[17],反映一个栖息地或景观的复合种群承载能力^[18]。复合种群承载力模型将复合种群理论和景观图结构精确地联系起来^[19],如用质量加权的图结来表征栖息地的复合种群承载力,用面积加权的图链来表征迁移扩散概率。利用景观图,可以更直观和方便的表示复合种群的空间分布和各局部种群间的迁徙联系,更易于分析一个景观生态网络的复合种群承载力,进而分析此景观生态网络的景观功能连接度^[20-21]。

(5)物种迁移模型。景观图大都基于物种的生物行为特征及迁徙规律而建立^[4,14],物种的迁移规律是建立景观图的基础。景观生态网络分析的基础是景观生态功能和景观生态连接度的分析,其理论基础是物种在栖息地网络中的迁徙移动特征和规律,因此,物种迁移模型是利用景观图进行景观生态网络分析的基础。物种行为特征及迁徙规律可通过个体标记监测、生物遥测等方法获得,但这些方法一般花费时间长,监测数据量大^[22]。

2 模拟景观生态网络的景观图构建

景观图应用于景观生态网络构建主要包括图结创建和图链创建两部分。

2.1 图结创建

在创建生态网络景观图时,大多数文献一般选择特定物种的栖息地斑块作为图结。当物种对栖息地要求很高,栖息地斑块边界明显时,图结较容易选择;当物种对栖息地特性要求不高,如多种景观类型均有可能被选为栖息地时,图结选择相对较困难^[23]。一般情况下,可基于物种观测数据确定某种景观斑块被用来作为栖息地的可能性来确定图结^[24]。

图结创建通常有三种方法:基于土地覆被类型、基于适宜性评价和基于一系列的保护区域。在创建景观图时,通常可根据栖息地斑块的种群大小或承载力为每个斑块赋予一个权重值^[25],如图1(c)中用图结的大小来表示图结的权重。图结权重主要有以下三种类型:(1)同等权重:所有斑块权重值相同;(2)基于面积的权重:根据斑块实际面积进行权重赋值;(3)基于适宜性的权重:根据适宜性评价结果赋值。

2.2 图链创建

图链一般取决于焦点物种迁徙的最大距离阈值或迁徙概率^[15]。建立景观图时通常会根据焦点物种的最

大迁徙距离及基质阻力设置距离阈值,当斑块之间的距离小于阈值时,建立图链,反之,则不建立。目前图链主要有欧氏图链、结构性图链和最小耗费图链三种类型。欧式图链指图结间的直线路径,常常在鸟类、昆虫及植物迁徙或景观基质为均质时采用^[26]。结构性图链通常被用在物种沿河流、灌木篱墙等非线性廊道的迁徙过程^[27]。最小耗费图链通常被用在栖息地之间的基质存在不同迁徙阻力的情况,如存在不同的土地覆被类型^[28],以哺乳类动物及爬行类动物作为焦点物种时应用较多^[29]。构建最小耗费图链时,通常需要先构建一个耗费阻力面,而耗费阻力值的确定通常会因人为主观因素而引入误差^[30]。为减小误差,在构建图链时,通常需要实地试验或观测数据的参与^[31]。

3 景观生态网络分析的景观图指标体系

3.1 景观图指数

为了比较景观图的结构,分析栖息地斑块间物种迁移的能力和概率,很多图指数被开发出来以表征景观图的不同属性^[11,32-36]。景观图指数按其形式可分为权重类指数、面积类指数及拓扑类指数;按适用水平可分为总图指数、亚图指数、图结/图链指数。综合已有文献^[37-39],目前景观图指数超过40个。常用景观图指数的解释如表1所示。

表1 常用景观图指数及其解释

Table 1 Several landscape graph indices and its explanation

归类 Type	图指数(代码) Graph index(code)	公式 Formula	公式中参数 Parameters of the formula
权重类指数 Weighted indices	连接度概率(<i>PC</i>)	$PC = \frac{1}{A^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_i a_j e^{-\alpha d_{ij}}$	a_i 和 a_j 分别指源斑块 i 和源斑块 j 的面积; α 为移动概率随距离衰减的系数; d_{ij} 分别指源斑块 i 和源斑块 j 之间的距离; a_j^β 为与 j 斑块自身属性有关的比例系数 β 修正的 j 斑块的面积; a_k^β 为与 k 斑块自身属性有关的比例系数 β 修正的 k 斑块的面积; A 为区域总面积; nl_{ij} 为源斑块 i 和 j 间最短路径的数量; c_i^l 指穿过 i 斑块去 j 斑块的数量; ac_k 和 ac_l 分别指亚图区 k 和亚图区 l 的面积; N_i 和 N_j 分别指源斑块 i 和 j 拥有的图链数目
	中心度指数(<i>BC</i>)	$BC_i = \sum_j \sum_k a_j^\beta a_k^\beta e^{-\alpha d_{jk}}$	
	整体连接度指数(<i>IIC</i>)	$IIC = \frac{1}{A^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{a_i a_j}{1 + n l_{ij}}$	
面积类指数 Area indices	类别一致概率(<i>CCP</i>)	$CCP = \sum_{k=1}^{nc} \left(\frac{ac_k}{\sum_l ac_l} \right)^2$	
	预期集群规模(<i>ECS</i>)	$ECS = \frac{1}{\sum_k ac_k} \sum_{k=1}^{nc} ac_k^2$	
拓扑类指数 Topological indices	Harary 指数(<i>H</i>)	$H = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{1}{n l_{ij}}$	
	聚类系数(<i>CC</i>)	$CC_i = \frac{1}{ N_i (N_i -1)} \sum_{j \in N_i} N_i \cap N_j $	
	连接关联性(<i>CCor</i>)	$CCor_i = \frac{ N_i ^2}{\sum_{j \in N_i} N_j }$	

3.2 景观图指数的选择

利用景观图分析连通性时,图指数的选择对研究者来说是一个挑战^[15]。Pascual-Hortal 等^[32]、Saura 等^[33]对部分常用图指数通过预设不同情景进行了比较和评价,如指标是否适用于栅格和矢量数据,对斑块距离的敏感程度、对斑块数量变化的敏感程度等,其结果可以在选择指标时参考。其中,连接度概率指数(*PC*)能够满足所有预设的13种情景,在定量表征生态连通性方面显示出较强的变化响应能力,在指标选择时可优先考虑。目前仍有大量的指标没有参与测试,未来需对更多指标在更多情景下进行测试比较,为不同研究者在更多领域选取景观图指标时提供参考。

4 在景观生态网络中的应用

景观图具有强大的真实生态网络表达能力,创建时通过图结和图链的属性设置,可有效模拟真实生态网

络栖息地面积、承载力大小以及不同栖息地之间物种、能量流动的大小及方向,并通过多种方法创建图结和图链,具有广泛的适应性。景观图应用时仅需要较少的物种观测数据,且已开发出众多的景观图指数用于结构和功能分析,被广泛应用于景观生态网络相关研究中,主要的应用领域包括生态连通性评价、重要栖息地保护、景观影响评价、景观生态网络优化等。

4.1 生态连通性评价

采用景观图进行生态连通性评价常用来确定生态保护区边界或重要生态网络保护边界。如 Shen 等基于景观图进行多情景景观功能连通性评价,找出了栖息地高连通性区域,并据此划定生态网络保护边界^[40]。相关研究不仅仅利用动物作为焦点物种,植物也经常被选做焦点物种,如陈春娣等^[41]以新西兰鸡毛松为研究物种,探讨了城市生态网络功能性连接的识别方法。Liu 等^[42]以阔叶林和针叶林为研究对象,对西双版纳自然保护区景观连通性动态变化进行了研究。

4.2 高重要性栖息地识别

识别高重要性栖息地斑块是景观图在景观生态学中的另一个重要应用。一方面,对于有益物种,可为栖息地斑块优先保护提供依据^[43—46];另一方面,对入侵物种、害虫和病原体来说,可通过对高重要性栖息地斑块以阻止其扩散^[47]。此应用中最常用的方法是斑块去除法,通过计算栖息地斑块去除前后某个景观指标的变化率来评价栖息地斑块的重要性^[48—49]。此方法还可以用来识别重要的图链(廊道),是多情景模拟规划的一个有效工具^[50]。此外, Mimet 等^[51]选择多个物种作为焦点物种,识别出了高重要性景观斑块,在很大程度上克服了选择单个焦点物种的局限,契合了多物种保护的需求。

4.3 景观影响评价

线性基础设施的建设被认为是生物多样性的一个重要威胁^[52—53]。利用景观图方法对线性基础设施进行景观影响评价,并采取措施减小其影响就显得非常重要^[54]。如 Clauzel 等利用景观图方法评价了高速铁路对物种分布的长距离影响^[55];Girardet 等^[56]整合物种分布模型和景观图方法,分析了不同等级道路对物种迁移和分布的影响,可为道路选址提供参考。利用景观图进行景观影响评价的另一个重要领域是评价城市扩张的影响,如 Tannier 等^[57]采用景观图方法评价了城市发展模式对栖息地形状及其连接度的影响。

4.4 景观生态网络优化

景观图方法应用于生态网络优化,通常有两种方法:(1)增加栖息地斑块^[46];(2)增加栖息地斑块间的图链^[20,58]。采用景观图识别生物迁徙通道设置位置以减弱线性基础设施的影响受到越来越多的关注^[59—60]。还有学者利用景观图识别对生物多样性影响最大的道路来加以整理以提升景观功能连接度^[39]。近年来,除区域尺度生态网络优化外,对城市内部生态网络的优化也成为研究重点,如穆博等^[61]采用景观图方法对城市绿地生态网络进行了连通性评价和优化研究。

5 研究展望

目前国内外学者对景观图及其在生态网络构建和评价中的应用进行了大量的理论和实践探索,取得了丰富的成果,但仍存在一些难题急需进行深入研究。

(1)模型的参数赋值。如何使景观图模型中的参数赋值更准确,是在实际应用中必须考虑的一个问题。如在建立图链时,最小耗费距离模型普遍被认为是最贴近种群迁移的方法之一,但实际应用中,这种模型参数的赋值多基于专家经验,具有很大的主观成分。未来物种迁徙的生物学数据如高时空分辨率的遥测数据^[44]、物种在不同覆被类型中的迁移扩散实地实验^[62]、跟踪物种迁徙的同位素实验^[63]、基于捕获和 DNA 收集的基因流分析方法^[64]等可能会对物种迁徙扩散模型的参数赋值提供更加精确的依据,这些实地试验数据与景观图的融合方法将是未来研究的一个重要方向。

(2)模型的验证。目前,大多数景观图模型及其结果缺少实地验证环节。如采用景观图方法识别的潜在生物迁徙廊道是否与物种实际迁徙通道一致,缺乏长期实地监测和定量化验证研究^[65]。其中一个重要的原

因是物种迁徙数量、迁徙频率等野外数据难以获得。虽然目前已有学者开展了验证探索,如 Bergerot 等^[66]以欧洲粉蝶为焦点物种,通过对粉蝶进行标记,然后释放并跟踪其运动以验证它们是否利用模型建议廊道及利用建议廊道的概率。这些探索取得了一定的成果,但仍需进行深入研究。

(3)多物种保护问题。景观图方法倾向于利用焦点物种进行生态网络建模,但生物多样性保护实践需要对包括焦点物种和一般物种在内的整体生物多样性进行保护。而且,基于景观图模型的方法常常会导致在保护某一物种的同时却破坏了另一些物种的保护,如加强依赖森林作为栖息地的物种保护时,会导致农田破碎化,减弱以农田作为栖息地的物种的保护^[36]。这显示了景观图方法仍具有较大局限性,虽然已有研究^[24,36,49]对多个物种进行统筹考虑,但模型的实践推广仍需要进一步研究。

(4)软件的开发。景观图分析软件是采用景观图论方法进行景观生态规划和管理实践的必要平台。到目前为止,以下软件包可以从网上获得。(1) Conefor Sensinode^[67], (下载网址:<http://www.conefor.org/>) ; (2) SELES^[68] (下载网址:<http://seles.info/>) ; (3) JMatrixNet (下载网址:<http://www.ecology.su.se/jmatrixnet/>) ; (4) Graphab^[69] (下载网址:<http://thema.univ-fcomte.fr/productions/graphab/>) ; (5) circuitscape (下载网址:<http://www.circuitscape.org/Circuitscape/Welcome.html>) ; (6) guidos^[70] (下载网址:<http://forest.jrc.ec.europa.eu/download/software/guidos/>)。这些软件均为研究者为特定研究目标而开发的小型软件,功能相对有限,尚无法满足景观规划和管理的需求。随着景观图方法在景观生态学领域研究的不断深入,相关软件的功能会逐步的拓展,将进一步推动景观图方法在景观规划和管理中的应用。

6 结论

景观图具有强大的生态网络表达能力,可以有效地解决许多斑块和景观水平的生态问题。目前其广泛应用于景观生态网络构建和评价中,并逐渐形成了较为丰富的理论和方法体系。目前景观图方法已在生态连通性评价、高重要性栖息地识别、景观影响评价及景观生态网络优化等方面进行了大量的探索和应用,但在实际应用中仍有许多方面亟待改进,如减少模型参数赋值的主观性、模型精度验证、如何实现多物种的参与保护等。这些领域的突破将会使景观图方法在实际景观规划和管理中更具可操作性。未来随着模型的不断优化和完善,相信景观图方法将在景观生态学领域具有更大的应用空间。

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