

城市化对生物多样性的影响与调控对策

The Impact of Urbanization on Biodiversity and Its Regulation Countermeasures

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摘要: 生物多样性是生态系统服务的基础, 是人类社会赖以生存的保障。城市化过程带来了一系列城市人口、资源和生态环境问题, 对城市生物多样性造成了巨大的冲击, 已严重制约了城市的可持续发展。加强城市生物多样性研究, 对于维护城市生态健康和区域生态安全、促进城市可持续发展具有重大意义。分析了城市生物多样性当前主要存在生物数量减少、物种特化、结构简化、功能退化等几方面问题。其原因主要有城市化导致的景观破碎、城市生态环境的恶化、人类活动对城市生物的干扰、不当的管理措施等。在此基础上, 从基础研究、规划、设计、修复和管理等方面提出了城市生物多样性保护和调控对策, 可为今后城市生物多样性保护和管理提供参考。

关键词: 风景园林; 生物多样性; 城市化; 生态系统服务; 生态修复; 生态健康; 调控对策

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Abstract: Biodiversity is the basis of ecosystem services and the guarantee for survival of human society. The process of urbanization has brought a series of urban population, resources and eco-environment problems, which has a huge impact on urban biodiversity and has seriously restricted the urban sustainable development. So, it is of great significance to strengthen the research on urban biodiversity for maintaining the urban ecosystem health and regional ecological security and promoting urban sustainable development. This paper analyzes the main problems of urban biodiversity, such as the reduction of biological quantity, species specialization, structure simplification, function degradation and so on. The main reasons are the fragmentation of landscape caused by urbanization, the deterioration of urban ecological environment, the interference of human activities on urban organisms, improper management measures and so on. According to the above analysis, this paper puts forward protection and regulation countermeasures for urban biodiversity from the aspects of strengthening basic research, planning, design, restoration and management, so that this paper can provide references for future urban biodiversity protection and management.

Keywords: landscape architecture; biodiversity; urbanization; ecosystem service; ecological restoration; ecological health; regulation countermeasures

生物多样性是地球几十亿年进化的结果, 是生物圈的核心组成部分^[1]。生物多样性不仅为人类提供必需的生活物品、生产资料, 还具有生态、经济、社会等多重价值^[2], 是人类赖以生存的物质基础^[3]。

城市化是人类社会发展的必然过程。密集的城市人口和高强度的生产生活带来了一系列的资源、环境问题, 对自然生态系统和生物多样性也造成了巨大冲击, 严重制约了城市的可持续发展^[2]。当前, 城市生物多样性的降低已成为世界范围内广泛关注的生态环境问题。据世界

卫生组织预测, 到2050年, 世界城市人口将达到66%, 中国的城市人口将超过75%^[4]。除荒野之外, 城市和农田也是保育生物多样性的主要场所。城市生物多样性的保护任务艰巨且迫在眉睫。

目前, 对于城市生物多样性的研究主要集中在城市景观生态格局^[5-7]、城市绿地规划设计^[8-10]、城市生物多样性管理^[11-13]等方面。本文旨在通过对城市生物多样性存在的问题, 城市化对生物多样性的影响和城市生物多样性的保护、调控对策等进行系统的归纳、分析和总结, 为我国城市生

物多样性保护和管理提供参考。

1 城市生物多样性存在的主要问题及原因

1.1 城市生物多样性存在的主要问题

1.1.1 数量减少

城市植物多样性最明显的特点是外来物种的引入和乡土物种的减少。研究发现马萨诸塞州的Needham乡土物种减少了330多种, 却增加了200多个外来种; 纽约也在近100年的城市化过程中损失了578多个乡土植物, 增加了411个外来树种^[14-15]。大肆引入外来植物还造成了物

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种入侵,对城市生态系统的稳定性带来了极大的破坏^[16-17],城市动物的多样性受生境破碎化的影响比植物更加明显^[18]。栖息地的破坏、隔离效应、食源的短缺等原因会导致一些本地动物消失。土壤生物多样性也受人类活动影响较大,呈现出与自然生态系统土壤物种的较大差异。

1.1.2 物种特化

在城市特化环境的影响下,城市生物的组织也体现出了明显的特化现象。城市里有些物种明显增多,如乌鸦、喜鹊等鸟类倾向于食用人居环境中的食物或垃圾,有的鸟类习惯在城市建筑中筑巢等^[19];此外,城市动物还有体型较小、便于经常性地移动、杂食性动物比例较高、k对策种(个体大、发育慢、寿命长、存活率高,如大型哺乳动物等)减少、r对策种(体形小、发育快、数量多、死亡率高,如小型昆虫等)增加等特点^[19-20]。一些生物也会表现出“同步城市化”(Synurbization)的特征,即逐步适应了城市环境,甚至在城市中的生存密度高于自然环境的现象^[21]。城市植物的演替过程也受到了人类的剧烈影响,城市植被的动态,无论是形成、更新还是演替,都是在人为干预下进行的,植被演替是一条按人的绿化政策发展的偏途演替^[22]。

1.1.3 结构简化和功能退化

城市生物多样性的功能特征主要体现在结构逐渐简单化、稳定性下降,主要有两方面原因:一方面,城市高度特化的生境由于隔离效应导致了一些动物的迁徙、繁殖等活动受阻,以及导致一些植物的传粉、种子传播受限,使一些物种在城市区域逐渐消失^[23];另一方面,外来物种的入侵侵占了本土物种的生态位,进一步改变了城市物种结构^[24]。城市植物群落受人影响较大,群落结构相对简单,具有较高同质性,常具有相似的植物群落、生活型等特征^[20]。

1.2 城市化对生物多样性的影响

1.2.1 土地利用变化导致城市景观格局破碎化

土地利用变化是城市化的主要特征之一。城市是各种景观要素的嵌合体。大量的钢筋水泥、道路交通设施、硬化地表等切割城市景观空间改变了自然生境的空间格局。城市生境往往是由一系列城市绿地、湿地、水系、农田、废弃地等斑块组成,这些斑块面积不等、相互隔离,使城市生境显现出了高度的破碎化和异质性特点^[25]。

生境的破碎化是生物多样性退化的主要原因

之一^[26]。一方面,破碎化使大的生境斑块不断减少,加剧了面积敏感型物种的灭绝概率^[27]。斑块面积是决定生物多样性的关键因素,一般来说,面积大的斑块具有更高的生物多样性维持能力^[28-29]。王卿等对上海市绿地生物多样性的研究表明,绿地面积越大,高等动物和鸟类的丰富度越高^[30];还有研究表明城市中鸟类栖息地斑块面积应大于1.5hm²,才能起到有效的保护作用^[31]。另一方面,破碎化的生境造成了物种之间的隔离效应,使物种迁徙和繁殖受阻^[32]。Honnay研究发现景观破碎化指数会影响珍稀濒危植物的分布^[33]。此外,城市生境斑块的破碎化使斑块边缘扩大,增加了外来物种的入侵概率,对城市生物多样性也造成了威胁^[34]。

高度异质化既是城市在人类活动影响下的必然形态,也是景观高度破碎化带来的必然结果。景观的异质性加大了城市生态系统的边缘效应,一方面增加了边缘种数量,另一方面又使内部种数量相对减少,同时也对植物传粉、种子传播、动物迁移等过程有着直接影响^[35]。

1.2.2 城市生态环境问题导致生物生存环境恶化

城市化带来了许多生态环境问题,环境污染胁迫对城市生物多样性具有重要影响。如城市黑臭水体可造成鱼类大量死亡,并使依赖水域生活的鸟类物种迅速减少^[36];城市中工厂、道路交通等释放出的二氧化硫、氮氧化物、一氧化碳等大气污染物使敏感物种减少或消失,使抗污染种类得以保留^[19];此外,噪声污染、光污染等也对城市生物多样性造成了一定的影响^[37]。城市土壤环境也普遍存在重金属污染和富营养化等问题,增加了外来物种入侵概率,导致喜氮植物的大量生长^[38]。

城市物理环境的改变,如热岛效应、干岛效应(空气中水分偏少,湿度较低)等均会对生物多样性造成一定影响。有研究表明,城市中心的温度甚至比周边地区高出10℃以上,热岛效应的影响使得城市的冬季不再严寒,一些动物的季节性节律行为受到影响,原本不耐寒的植物也可以在城市小气候中生存,部分植物无法进行正常的生殖生长^[39]。

此外,城市中常有60%~70%的地表被建筑、道路等硬化覆盖,导致雨水无法下渗,增加地表温度,阻止地上地下物质交换和循环等^[40-42]。大量的雨水径流不仅对城市水安全造成危害,还携

带了许多污染物污染河流,造成生物多样性的损失^[43]。硬化地表还会造成城市土壤理化性质退化,使土壤微生物活性和功能下降^[44]。

1.2.3 人类活动严重干扰城市生物栖息和生存

人类活动对城市生物多样性的影响是显著的。王卿等对上海市生物多样性的研究发现人口密度高的地区生物多样性较低,而外来物种丰富度较高^[30]。

人类活动对城市生物多样性的影响一方面表现为直接的干扰活动。如北京市在城市化的过程中,传统的屋檐逐渐消失,北京雨燕丧失了栖息地,数量急剧减少^[45];城市灯光也会干扰夜栖鸟类的生活^[37];此外,人类活动也会对植物多样性造成影响,尹锴等研究发现城市森林中高强度踩踏造成林下植被生物多样性的损失;林下瓦砾、挖掘坑、垃圾堆等的数量和面积与植被多样性成正相关,原因是人类干扰强度低^[46]。另一方面,人类活动还带来了许多外来物种,侵占本地物种空间,改变了城市生物多样性的物种结构,如流浪猫的投喂行为、不合理的放生行为等,由于缺乏天敌,有的甚至造成严重的物种入侵现象^[47]。

1.2.4 不当的管理加剧了城市生物多样性退化

人类是城市的主人,在城市生态系统的管理中,人类的价值取向占据主导地位。城市绿化植物种类的选择往往从观赏性、对城市环境的适应性等方面考虑,大量引进外来植物,忽视了乡土植物的应用^[48];为了安全性考虑,将城市中的“野地”进行园林化改造,这些“野地”往往由适生乡土植物组成,与野生动物也有良好的生态关联,具有非常高的生物多样性潜力^[20];城市绿化中喷施的农药造成了昆虫的减少,同时也减少了一些以昆虫为食源的鸟类的数量^[49];城市中鼠药灭鼠行为导致了红隼等猛禽中毒,从而使种群数量减少^[50]。因此,如何处理好人类利益与城市生物多样性保护的关系,是一个重要的问题。

2 城市生物多样性保护和调控对策

2.1 加强城市生物多样性的基础对策

2.1.1 城市生物多样性的尺度效应

尺度效应是生态学研究和实践的核心问题之一,可以分为空间尺度、时间尺度和功能尺度。尺度效应是由于生态系统在不同的时间、空间层次上存在的异质性使生态学的格局和过程不连续

或不均匀的分布,存在一些突变现象^[51]。从空间尺度上来看,生境空间的异质性、破碎化均是尺度相关的过程在不同尺度下不尽相同,甚至产生互相矛盾的结果^[52]。不同空间尺度之下,城市生物多样性的影响因素也有很大差异,一般认为区域尺度下气候变化是主要的影响因素,市域尺度则主要受土地利用、景观格局变化等的影响,小尺度下主要受小气候、小环境、管理措施、人类干扰等方面的影响^[53-54]。从时间尺度来看,不同时间段内生物多样性可能存在差异,比如短时间内呈增长趋势,长期来看却处于降低趋势^[55]。

城市生物多样性空间尺度的研究有利于从不同的空间层次对城市生物多样性进行布局、规划、设计和管理;时间尺度的研究则需要建立在长期监测的基础上,对于城市生物多样性保护和生态健康具有重要意义。在城市生物多样性研究中,需根据研究目的选取合适的研究尺度,注重时空多尺度的融合和对比分析,运用合理的研究方法。

2.1.2 城市生物多样性的结构-过程-功能关系

结构决定功能是生态学研究的基本原理之一,生态系统服务是通过生态过程实现的。研究城市生物多样性结构与功能的关系,探索不同生态系统结构对生物多样性的因果耦合关系和影响机制,对于在各个尺度下加强城市生物多样性保护和优化生态系统服务具有重大意义。对于城市的宏观尺度来说,主要使用景观生态学原理,通过对斑块、廊道、基质不同景观元素的识别,以及对景观元素形态特征、空间联系等的分析研究生物多样性问题^[56-57]。对于中观、微观尺度,则主要从群落结构、种间关系、种内关系、食物链、营养级等方面分析和研究生物多样性的过程和功能^[58-59]。

2.1.3 城市生物多样性的城乡梯度变化

从城市建成区到近郊区、远郊区,再到荒野地区,城市化程度的差异造就了不同梯度下人类活动、经济社会、生态环境等多方面的梯度变化^[39, 60-61]。研究城市化梯度对生物多样性的影响是探索城市空间、人类经济社会活动对生物多样性影响机制的重要途径,对于保护城市生物多样性具有重要意义。多项研究表明,城市生物多样性也随着城乡梯度产生有规律的增加或降低,或呈现单峰趋势^[62-63];建成区生物类群同质化明显高于郊区^[64];城乡交错带生态系统处于中度干扰,边缘效应明显,生物多样性最高^[65];

从远郊区到城区外来物种逐渐增加而本地物种逐渐减少^[9, 66]。但是城乡梯度变化也有一定的局限性,特别对于特大型城市,具有多个城市中心,城市化的梯度是复杂的,通过量化的指标评价城市化程度,研究城市化与生物多样性的关系也是当前研究的热点问题^[67-68]。

2.2 注重城市生物多样性的合理规划

城市生物多样性的保护离不开科学合理的规划。在城市宏观尺度下,从城市整体空间格局出发统筹规划,有利于构建起城市生物多样性的空间结构基础。同时,城市生态空间的规划还需与更大尺度的区域生态安全格局相融合和衔接。

2.2.1 城市国土空间规划

城市化过程中,无序扩张蔓延的城乡建设用地不断侵占生态空间,对城市生物多样性保护和可持续发展均会造成严重威胁。编制城市国土空间规划,科学划定城市的“三区三线”,限制无序城市化、预留和保护城市生态空间是从宏观尺度保护城市生物多样性的重要举措。其中,三区即城镇空间、农业空间、生态空间3种类型的空间,三线分别对应划定的城镇开发边界、永久基本农田保护红线、生态保护红线3条控制线^[69]。从城市生物多样性保护的角度出发,国土空间规划中一方面要满足生态空间比例,比如在国家发改委2014年印发的《“十三五”市县国民经济和社会发展规划改革创新指导意见》中,就提出重要生态功能区县的生态空间比例应超过50%的指标要求^[70],充足的生态空间才能维持更高的城市生物多样性水平。另一方面是开展生态功能重要性和生态敏感性评估,划定生态重要区和生态敏感区,这些地区往往具有较高的生物多样性水平和保护潜力,将2类区域划入生态红线有助于城市生物多样性保育^[71]。

2.2.2 城市生态基础设施网络规划

应用景观生态学等原理,合理规划城市生态基础设施网络体系。通过生态源地的识别,将其作为动物栖息地、乡土植物的种源地。大型的生态源地与片段化、小型的生境斑块相结合,形成城市中多形态、多功能的生境组合。城市中的生态源地主要有近郊、远郊区的自然森林、自然保护地、风景名胜區等,以及大型的森林公园、湿地公园、城市公园等;小型生态斑块主要有小型的城市公园、生态隔离组团、社区绿地等^[72]。针对城市生境中的片段

化、孤岛化特点,规划建设生态廊道,加强城市生物群落之间的连通性,形成互联互通的城市生态网络格局,并通过河流、绿道、交通干线、高压走廊等生态廊道连接^[73],构建城市绿地-湿地-活化地表-污染治理和生态廊道为一体的生态基础设施网络体系^[74]。

2.2.3 城市生物多样性保护规划

对于城市生物多样性的保护,仅仅有网络格局是不够的,还需做好城市的生物多样性保护规划。依据生物多样性调查和历史植物区划、动物区划、古树名木等资料,进行城市生物多样性保护评价,建立分区、分类、分级的城市生物多样性保护体系^[9]。如美国佛罗里达州基于GIS技术和DSM决策模型,确定了重点保护区域,并通过分层叠加技术评价生态系统敏感性,建立了分级保护体系^[75]。

2.3 注重场地尺度的生境优化

贯通的城市生态系统网络体系是在市域尺度上保护生物多样性的有效措施,在具体场地尺度上,还需对生物多样性规划和保护的细节进行优化和设计。在场地设计中,一般通过植物的设计营造和修复多种生境,从而提升整体的生物多样性^[76]。动物多样性也可以通过人工引入种群完善食物链来提升物种结构的复杂性,目前多见于水生生态系统中^[77]。

2.3.1 城市绿化树种的选择与配置

城市绿化树种的选择应尽量选用乡土树种,适量选用抗逆性强、适应城市特殊环境、观赏性强的外来树种;还需注重食源、蜜源植物的选用,为城市动物提供食物来源^[78]。在配置方式上,以地带性植物群落为参考,采用近自然的配置方式,采取乔灌草的复层合理搭配,不只注重数量,更重视质量,提高植物群落在垂直空间上的异质性,增加生物多样性,改善生态系统服务^[20]。

2.3.2 营造多元生境

场地设计过程中还需注重营造多元生境,通过不同的植物种类组合、不同的空间形态、蓝绿结合、地形营造等途径,为城市动物提供不同的生境条件。如在湿地的景观设计中,可通过在水面营造生境岛为鸟类提供栖息地,并通过高差的设计营造出深水、浅水、浅滩、陆地等不同空间,分别为游禽、涉禽、陆禽等不同类型鸟类提供栖息和捕食环境^[76]。

2.3.3 减少城市硬化地表

此外, 还需尽可能减少城市硬化地表, 采用透水路面、生态停车场等形式, 以加强土壤和地上地下环境的物质和能量交换, 改善土壤微生物活性, 提高生态系统生产力, 从而提升生物多样性^[79]; 水体应尽量减少不必要的防渗设计, 增加生态驳岸的使用, 以改善水体和滨水带的生物多样性支撑能力^[80]。

2.4 加强城市生物多样性的科学管理

2.4.1 加强城市生物多样性保护的立法工作

一方面是制定和完善城市生物多样性的法律法规, 如日本先后制定了《城市绿地法》《生物多样性基本法》《景观法》《外来生物法》和《自然再生推进法》等一系列法律法规, 用于自然环境和生物多样性的保护^[81]。另一方面, 根据城市生物多样性评价结果, 建立城市、城郊的自然保护地, 如北京市的翠湖湿地公园^[82], 同时建立城市生物多样性的分区、分类、分级管控机制。另外, 需加强城市生物多样性的动态监测, 通过对重点保护物种、指示物种、生态环境因子等的监测, 及时制定和完善管理措施^[83]。

此外, 城市近郊和远郊区的农田是许多鸟类的栖息地和觅食地。有研究基于中国观鸟记录中心全国范围内的数据, 对我国1 111种鸟类潜在栖息地进行了模拟, 发现农田是其中220种(25%)鸟类的适宜栖息地; 国际极危物种黄胸鹀就是一种栖息地与人类农业活动区域高度重合的鸟类^[84]。我国的《生物保护公约》《国家生物多样性战略和行动计划》暂时还未将农田列为生物多样性保护区域, 应将农田生物多样性的保护尽快纳入我国的生物多样性保护体系和农业生产政策当中^[85]。

2.4.2 推进近自然的城市绿地经营和维护

城市绿地是城市生物多样性保护的关键区域, 近自然绿地具有更高的生物多样性保护价值^[86]。一方面是加强城市森林的近自然经营或修复, 使植被结构逐步恢复到接近地带性群落特征^[87]; 另一方面是注重林下凋落物的保留。林下凋落物对于保护绿地环境和提升土壤生物多样性具有重要意义, 且有助于形成昆虫、土壤动物、微生物赖以生存的“多孔隙生境”^[20]。在病虫害防治方面, 尽量采用生物防治, 避免食物链遭到破坏^[88]。

2.4.3 降低人类活动的干扰强度

城市生态系统中频繁的人类活动干扰对生物

多样性具有明显影响。可通过标识系统、物理隔离等途径引导居民游憩行为, 避免踩踏、侵占、破坏绿地的行为。对于一些具有重要生物多样性功能的城市绿地, 还可以探索绿地的轮休制度, 以利于生物多样性的恢复^[89]。此外, 加强对一些重要生态功能区的管理, 如采取噪声控制、夜间灯光控制等。

2.5 加强城市生态空间的修复和管理

只有具备稳定、高质量的生态环境, 才能支撑城市生态系统多种生物之间的复杂关系。加强对城市受损生态空间、硬化地表及生态廊道的修复和管理, 改善城市生态环境, 是城市生物多样性保护的重要途径。

2.5.1 受损空间的生态修复

城市受损生态空间主要有受到破坏的绿色空间、蓝色空间及其连接的生态廊道等, 还有部分结构简单、功能退化的人工绿地和湿地等, 这些问题使生物多样性的支撑作用大大减弱。只有通过生态修复, 才能更好地促进受损生态系统的正向演替, 从而保育生物多样性。主要措施有: 以地带性植被、乡土树种群落为主促进城市绿地的近自然配置, 使城市绿地的结构和功能近自然化^[87]; 加强城市生态脆弱区的绿化修复, 强化水土保持措施, 逐步恢复生境。通过水系连通、水环境治理等途径保障城市湿地水量供给、改善水质, 防止湿地退化, 修复和提升城市湿地的生物多样性保持等功能^[90]。此外, 还要加强对城市废弃地等棕地的生态修复和管理, 使其尽快恢复生态功能, 并通过合理的管理措施避免次生污染破坏生态环境^[91]。

2.5.2 硬化地表的生态改造

城市大量硬化地表对土壤生物及城市环境均造成了巨大影响, 对于城市生物多样性十分不利^[40-44]。加强对大面积、连片的城市硬化地表进行生态改造, 增加透水铺装、植物覆盖面积比例; 落实海绵城市建设措施, 处理好城市硬化地表与雨洪管理间的关系^[92]。加强城市土壤的生态修复, 综合采用原位、异位等手段修复城市棕地, 同时加强对城市土壤理化性质的监测和综合治理, 通过增施有机肥、调整酸碱性等途径改良土壤理化性质, 使其具备更高的生物活性^[93]。

2.5.3 生态廊道的修复提升

生态廊道建设是解决生境破碎化的重要途径, 可为野生动物提供栖息的生境和移动的通

道。依托城市周边的山体、水库、河流、海岸带等自然区域, 连通森林、湿地等生态斑块, 宽度要满足本地区关键物种迁徙等不同功能的需求^[94]; 重视小型街旁绿地的建设, 形成鸟类、小型动物的踏脚石系统, 作为大型生态廊道的补充^[95]; 注重提升生态廊道的质量, 选用留鸟、引鸟树种植物, 以及其他有利于增加生物多样性的乡土植物, 采取自然复层配置, 保护野生动植物, 营造良好的野生动物生活、栖息的生境^[96]。

3 总结和展望

城市生物多样性是城市的重要财富, 关乎人类的生存、福祉和可持续发展。城市化和不适当的人类活动是城市生物多样性最强烈的影响因素。保护和提升城市生物多样性需要在对城市化充分认识的基础上, 科学地运用多学科和交叉学科的原理和方法, 从多个维度入手, 研究结构-过程-功能关系, 并将研究成果应用到实际的城市生态保护、修复和管理中。中国是世界上生物多样性最丰富的国家之一, 但同时也是生物多样性受威胁最严重的国家之一。当前我国的城镇化仍有很大上升空间, 城市生物多样性仍面临巨大的威胁和挑战。加强城市生物多样性保育, 建设人与自然和谐共生的生态城市是生态文明和美丽中国建设的重要途径, 也是增进人类福祉的重要举措。

综合城市化对生物多样性的影响, 在今后的工作中有待于加强以下几方面研究和实践。

1) “再野化”与生态修复。人类的干扰是生物多样性退化的重要原因。“再野化”是城市生物多样性保护的一种新思路, 是国际上新兴的一种生态修复方法^[97]。近年来, 欧洲城市郊区的废弃地里, 有许多野生动物回归, 是城市地区“再野化”实践的生动案例^[97]。“重视废弃地价值”“减少人类干扰”“基于自然的解决方案”将是今后城市生物多样性保护的热点领域。

2) 城市生物多样性与区域自然保护地体系。传统的自然保护地往往位于自然区域, 忽视了城市和城市群地区。今后的研究和实践应探索城市与区域内的自然保护地体系, 加强城市生物多样性评价体系的研究。只有有效的保护、修复和管理, 才能不断提升城市生物多样性。

3) 城市生物多样性与城乡生态基础设施。城

市地表和基础设施特征对生物多样性的影响往往被忽视。有研究表明,土壤生物群落组成的简单化会降低生态系统的多功能性,并且随着时间的推移会表现出越来越强的抑制作用^[98]。今后需进一步加强城市硬化地表和生态基础设施对生物多样性影响机制和改善策略的研究^[74]。

4)城市生物多样性与复合生态系统。城市是一个社会-自然-经济复合生态系统^[99]。如何协调城市生物多样性保护与经济社会发展、人类安全和文化偏好等方面的关系,制定出合理的综合目标是城市生物多样性保护的重要议题,是今后研究和实践的长期方向。

5)城市生物多样性与相关制度建设。城市生物多样性的保护和管理不是孤立的工作,必须在国土空间规划、城市规划、人居环境建设等不同类型不同尺度的空间规划设计中充分体现,同时与生态修复、生态红线、国家公园、自然保护地体系建设和生态资产管理等密切结合,才能有效保护和改善城市生物多样性。通过相关立法和制度建设,切实保障人民群众生命健康安全,促进人与自然和谐共存,服务生态文明建设。

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The Impact of Urbanization on Biodiversity and Its Regulation Countermeasures

MA Yuan, LI Feng*, YANG Rui

Biodiversity is the result of billions of years of evolution of the earth and the core components of the biosphere. Biodiversity not only provides people with necessary living goods and means of production, but also has multiple ecological, economic and social values, which is the material basis for human survival. Urbanization is the inevitable process of the development of human society. Dense urban population, high-intensity production and living activities have brought a series of resource and environmental problems, and also lead to the huge impact on the natural ecosystem and biodiversity, seriously threatening the sustainable development of the city. This paper aims to systematically summarize and analyze the existing problems of urban biodiversity, the impact of urbanization on biodiversity, and the protection and regulation countermeasures of urban biodiversity, so as to provide references for protection and management of urban biodiversity.

1 The Main Problems and Causes of Urban Biodiversity

1.1 Main problems of urban biodiversity

1.1.1 Quantity reduction

The most obvious characteristics of urban plant diversity are the introduction of alien species and the reduction of native species. The invasion of alien plants has brought great damage to the stability of urban ecosystem. The destruction of biological habitat, isolation effect and shortage of food sources in cities lead to the disappearance of some local animals.

1.1.2 Species specialization

Under the influence of urban specialization environment, the composition of urban biodiversity also shows obvious specialization. Some organisms will also show the characteristics of "Synurbization". The succession process of urban plants has also been greatly affected by human beings, which is a partial succession according to the development of human greening policy.

1.1.3 Structural and functional degradation

The functional characteristics of urban biodiversity are mainly reflected in the gradual simplification of structure and the decline of stability, mainly due to the isolation effect of cities and the change of species structure caused by alien species invasion.

1.2 Impact of urbanization on urban biodiversity

1.2.1 Land use change leads to fragmentation and heterogeneity of urban landscape pattern

City is a mosaic of various landscape elements. A large number of reinforced concrete forests, road

traffic facilities and hardened surface cut the urban landscape space and changed the spatial pattern of natural habitat. Habitat fragmentation is one of the key causes for biodiversity degradation. The decrease of large habitat patches poses a serious threat to urban biodiversity.

1.2.2 Urban environmental problems lead to the deterioration of living environment

Urbanization has brought a lot of ecological and environmental problems. Water, soil, air, noise, light and other environmental pollution pressures have a serious impact on urban biodiversity. The change of urban physical environment, such as the heat island effect and dry island effect, also has a certain impact on biodiversity. In addition, a large number of hardened surfaces in cities lead to the failure of rainwater infiltration, the change of surface physical environment, and the obstruction of the material exchange of aboveground and underground, resulting in the loss of biodiversity.

1.2.3 Human activities seriously interfere with the habitat and survival of urban organisms

The impact of human activities on urban biodiversity is mainly manifested as direct interference activities, such as urban lighting, excessive trampling to create understory vegetation and so on. In addition, the invasion of alien species caused by human activities has changed the species structure of urban biodiversity, such as stray cats and dogs, unreasonable release and so on.

1.2.4 Improper management aggravates the degradation of urban biodiversity

In the management of urban ecosystem, improper management often aggravates the degradation of biodiversity, such as the introduction of a large number of exotic plants, the landscaping of the "wild land" in the city for the sake of safety, the reduction of insects caused by spraying pesticides in green space management, and so on.

2 Protection and Regulation Countermeasures of Urban Biodiversity

2.1 Strengthening basic research on urban biodiversity

2.1.1 Scale effect of urban biodiversity

The study of spatial scale of urban biodiversity is conducive to the layout, planning, design and management of urban biodiversity from different spatial levels. The study of time scale needs to be based on long-term monitoring, which is of great significance for urban biodiversity protection and ecological health.

2.1.2 Structure-process-function relationship of urban biodiversity

It is of great significance to study the relationship between the structure and function of urban biodiversity and explore the causal coupling relationship and influence mechanism of different ecosystem structures on biodiversity, so as to strengthen the protection of urban biodiversity and optimize ecosystem services at all scales.

2.1.3 Urban-rural gradient change of urban biodiversity

From the built-up area to the suburban area, to the outer suburban area, and then to the natural environment, the different degree of urbanization creates the gradient changes of human activities, economic and social, ecological environment and other aspects under different gradient nodes.

2.2 Paying attention to the rational planning of urban biodiversity

At the macro scale of a city, the overall planning based on the overall urban spatial pattern is conducive to the construction of the spatial structure foundation of urban biodiversity. At the same time, the planning of urban ecological space needs to be integrated with the larger scale regional ecological security pattern.

2.2.1 Urban land space planning

It is an important measure to protect urban biodiversity from the macro scale to make urban land space planning, limit disordered urbanization, and reserve and protect urban ecological space.

2.2.2 Urban ecological infrastructure network planning

The urban ecological infrastructure network system should be planned reasonably. According to the fragmentation and island characteristics of urban habitat, ecological corridor should be planned and constructed to strengthen the connectivity between urban biological communities and form an interconnected urban ecological network pattern.

2.2.3 Urban biodiversity conservation planning

The urban biodiversity protection evaluation should be carried out, and the urban biodiversity protection system of division, classification and grading should be established, according to the biodiversity survey, historical plant division, animal division, ancient and famous trees and other data.

2.3 Focusing on site scale habitat optimization

At the specific site scale, we need to optimize and design the details of biodiversity planning and protection. We can enhance the overall biodiversity through plant design, creation and restoration of a variety of habitats. Animal diversity can be optimized

by artificially introducing population to improve the food chain.

2.3.1 Selecting and configuring urban greening tree species

Local tree species should be selected as far as possible, exotic tree species should be selected appropriately, and invasive species should not be used. In terms of allocation mode, the zonal plant community should be taken as a reference, the allocation mode close to nature should be adopted, and the improvement of community quality and spatial green quantity should be emphasized.

2.3.2 Creating multiple habitats

In the process of site design, we should also pay attention to the creation of multiple habitats, and provide different habitat conditions for urban animals through different plant species combinations, different spatial forms, blue-green combination, terrain construction and other ways.

2.3.3 Reducing urban hardened surface

In order to strengthen the material and energy exchange among soil, water body and aboveground environment, and enhance the biodiversity support capacity, urban hardened surface should be reduced and avoided at most, permeable pavement, ecological parking lot and other forms should be adopted, unnecessary anti-seepage design for water body should be reduced, and the use of ecological revetment should be increased.

2.4 Strengthening the scientific management of urban biodiversity

2.4.1 Strengthening the legislation of urban biodiversity protection

It is necessary to formulate and improve laws and regulations on urban biodiversity, establish urban and suburban nature reserves, establish zoning, classification and hierarchical management and control mechanism of urban biodiversity, and strengthen dynamic monitoring of urban biodiversity. In addition, farmland in suburban areas is a habitat and foraging place for many birds. The protection of farmland biodiversity should be incorporated into the urban biodiversity protection system and agricultural production policy as soon as possible.

2.4.2 Promoting the nature-approaching operation and maintenance of urban green space

Urban green space is one of the key areas of urban biodiversity protection. The close-to-nature management or restoration of urban forest should be strengthened to gradually restore the vegetation structure to the characteristics of zonal community, and the preservation of litter under the forest should be considered.

2.4.3 Reducing the interference intensity of human activities

Frequent human disturbance in urban ecosystem has a significant impact on biodiversity. Residents' recreational behaviors can be guided through the

identification system, physical isolation and other ways to avoid trampling, encroaching and destroying the green space. The rotation system of green space can be explored to facilitate the restoration of biodiversity.

2.5 Strengthening the restoration and management of urban ecological space

Strengthening the restoration and management of urban damaged ecological space, hardened surface and ecological corridor, and improving urban ecological environment are all important ways to protect urban biodiversity.

2.5.1 Ecological restoration of damaged space

The ecological environment improvement and ecosystem recovery of urban damaged ecological space should be strengthened through ecological restoration, so as to better promote the positive succession of damaged ecosystems and conserve biodiversity.

2.5.2 Ecological transformation of hardened surface

The ecological transformation of large area and contiguous urban hardened surface should be strengthened, the proportion of permeable pavement and plant coverage should be increased, and the ecological restoration of urban soil should be strengthened to make it have higher biological activity.

2.5.3 Restoration and improvement of ecological corridor

The mountains, reservoirs, rivers, coastal zones and other natural areas around the city could be relied on to connect the forest, wetland and other ecological patches, and attention should be paid to the construction of small roadside green space and the improvement of ecological corridor quality.

3 Summary and Prospect

Urban biodiversity is an important wealth of cities, which is related to human survival, well-being and sustainable development. Urbanization is the most powerful factor affecting urban biodiversity. At present, China's urbanization has much room for improvement, and urban biodiversity is facing great threats and challenges. To strengthen the protection of urban biodiversity and build an ecological city in which human and nature coexist harmoniously is an important way to build an ecological civilization and beautiful China, and also an important measure to enhance human well-being.

In the future, we need to strengthen the research and practice in the following aspects:

1) "Rewilding" and ecological restoration. "Rewilding" is a new idea of urban biodiversity conservation and a new ecological restoration method in the world. It will be a hot area of urban biodiversity protection in the future.

2) Urban biodiversity and regional nature reserve system. Only by effective protection, restoration and management can we continuously improve urban biodiversity.

3) Urban biodiversity and urban-rural ecological infrastructure. In the future, we need to further strengthen the research on the impact mechanism and improvement strategy of urban hardened surface and ecological infrastructure on biodiversity.

4) Urban biodiversity and complex ecosystem. How to coordinate the relationship between urban biodiversity protection and economic and social development, human security and preferences, and formulate a reasonable comprehensive goal, is an important issue of urban biodiversity protection, and also the long-term direction of future research and practice.

5) Urban biodiversity and related system construction. The protection and management of urban biodiversity is not an isolated work. It must be fully reflected in the land space planning, urban planning, human settlements construction and other different types and scales of space planning and design. At the same time, it must be closely combined with ecological restoration, ecological red line, national park, nature reserve system construction and ecological asset management, so as to effectively protect and improve urban biodiversity.

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