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气候变化对城市植被的影响研究综述

Review of Researches on Impacts of Climate Change on Urban Vegetation

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摘要: 城市植被的生长发育受到气候变化的显著影响, 从而限制了其生态系统服务的稳定供给。深入了解气候变化对城市植被的影响对于提高城市植被应对气候变化的生态适应性、维持生态系统稳定性及保障景观可持续性十分重要。对国内外学术论文进行全面梳理和系统归纳后, 对气候变化影响城市植被的相关研究进展进行了综合阐述, 旨在增进风景园林及相关行业人士对此方向的了解与关注。当前研究表明: 全球气候变化对城市植被的生长状况、树种构成、物候特征、植物景观及生态功能等多方面产生了显著的直接或间接影响。既包括延长植物生长期等积极影响, 也包括以下负面影响: 气候变暖加速植物衰老; 极端气候现象对植物生长构成胁迫; 城市气候适宜生境 (climatically-suitable habitats) 减少导致树种多样性下降和生物入侵风险增大; 气候变化带来的物候变化导致群落种间关系及植物季相景观改变; 物候期的年际波动增加了游赏活动时间安排及物候相关疾病发生期预测的不确定性等。整体上负面影响更为突出, 表明气候变化为城市植被带来的挑战远大于机遇。而目前, 此领域在中国开展的研究尚显不足, 未来值得更多关注。

关键词: 城市植被; 气候变化; 生长胁迫; 生态适应性; 树种构成; 物候特征; 植物景观

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Abstract: The growth of urban plants is significantly affected by climate change, which accordingly limits the stable function of ecosystem services. A profound understanding of the impact of climate change on urban plants is critically important to improve the ecological adaptability of urban vegetation to climate change, maintain urban ecosystem stability and ensure landscape sustainability. This research gives a comprehensive interpretation about the impact of climate change on urban vegetation based on a systematic review and systematic summary of relevant domestic and foreign academic publications, aiming to draw more attention of our colleagues in landscape architecture to this field. The current studies show that global climate change has imposed a significant influence on the growth conditions, species composition, phenology characteristics, landscape effects and ecological functions of urban vegetation. The multiple effects include both positive and negative ones. The positive effects include the extension of the plant growth season, while the negative effects are as follows: global warming accelerating the aging of urban plants, extreme climate events aggravating physiological stresses to plant growth, decrease of climatically-suitable habitats for urban plants leading to tree species diversity decline and increased risk in biological invasion, climate-driven phenological variation changing interspecific relationship in community and the seasonal aspect of urban vegetation, and phenological fluctuation increasing the uncertainty of time arrangement in flower festival organization and control of phenology-driven seasonal diseases. The negative effects are more overwhelming than the positive ones, indicating that climate change brings far greater challenges to urban vegetation than opportunities. However, domestic research in this field is still insufficient, and more attention in the future is deserved.

Keywords: urban vegetation; climate change; stress to growth; ecological adaptation; species composition; phenological characteristics; plant landscape

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人类的工业化和城镇化进程带来的气候变化已成为不可逆转的全球性气候现象。自1880年以来,全球气温每10年平均升高0.065℃,至2020年,全球平均气温已上升 1.2 ± 0.1 ℃,同时伴随着降水量的显著改变和极端天气的频繁发生^[1]。气候变化为自然生态及人类社会带来了突出的负面影响,体现在海平面上升^[2]、生物多样性丧失^[3-4]、社会经济可持续发展受阻^[5]等诸多方面。

城市植被是城市绿色基础设施的主要构成,是城市生态系统服务功能的最重要支持者,在固碳释氧^[6]、改善微气候^[7]、减弱空气污染^[8-9]、雨洪管理^[10]及提供休闲娱乐和审美享受^[11]、促进居民身心健康^[12]等方面发挥着不可或缺的作用。同时这些服务功能已被证明与植物的健康状态、长势、树龄及规格等密切相关^[13-14]。

在气候变化的大背景下,一方面,植物因其独特的生命活动在缓解气候变化等环境问题中发挥着重要作用,是城市发展应对气候变化的重要生态策略^[15];另一方面,气候变化也通过作用于植物生长而对城市植被的健康状况、整体发育及可持续演替等造成影响^[16-18],进而加剧了城市植被生态系统服务供给的不稳定性。因而近年来,气候变化对城市植被的影响这一研究领域得到了世界范围内诸多研究者的关注,且2000年之后,该领域的研究成果更是持续增加,成为一大研究热点。

对这些成果进行梳理,有助于风景园林及相关行业人士充分了解气候变化影响下城市植被面临的问题及挑战,从而为科学合理地保护、规划设计及营建城市植被、保障植被生态服务功能提供支持。

笔者以“气候变化”(climate change)、“全球变暖”(global warming)、“城市”(urban/city)、“植物”(plant)、“植被”(vegetation)、“树木”(tree)、“森林”(forest)等为关键词在中国知网(中文)和谷歌学术(英文)平台在线搜索国内外学术论文,时间跨度为1980—2020年,根据标题和摘要内容筛选出主题与“气候变化影响城市植被”相关的论文百余篇,通过对已有研究成果进行全面梳理和系统归纳,从

植物生长状况、树种构成、物候特征、植物景观、生态功能等方面对当前气候变化对城市植被的影响进行综合阐述,以期增进风景园林行业对此领域的关注,并为中国人居生态环境建设中城市植被对气候变化的应对策略提供借鉴。

1 气候变化对城市植物生长的影响

气温及降水等气候因子是调节植物生长的主要环境因子之一,因而植被在响应年际气候变化方面表现出了较高的敏感性^[19-20];同时气候变化还会通过与城市热岛效应及空气污染等城市环境问题的协同作用进一步加剧对城市植被生长的影响^[21-22]。迄今,气候变化对植物生长的影响已被许多研究所证实,这些影响是多方面的,既包括积极影响,如植物生长率提高、生长季延长,也包括不利影响,如极端气候对植物生长的胁迫、气候变化加剧病虫害发生等后果^[23-27]。

1.1 全球变暖加速植物生长及衰老

二氧化碳浓度增加及气温升高是气候变化的主要表现。现有研究已证明该变化会促进城市树木的生长,且该促进作用对于幼龄树和生态适应性较广的树种更为显著^[28]。Pretzsch等^[25]通过年轮分析对全世界十大都市的树木生长率进行了统计分析,结果表明:自20世纪60年代以来,城市及其周边树木的生长率提高了14%~25%。Locosselli等^[17]发现气候变化对巴西城市中以金蝶木(*Tipuana tipu*)为代表的树木生长有显著的调节作用,证实了气温升高有助于提高树木生长率。与此类似,Pretzsch等^[25]、Kauppi等^[29]及Fang等^[30]分别在中欧、北欧、日本的温带森林中发现了气候变化影响下的树木加速生长现象,这说明气候变化对城市树木生长的促进作用已成为普遍现象。但同时,加速生长也意味着更快的衰老和更短的生命,因而会导致城市绿化树木的替换频率增加^[25],不利于生态系统服务功能的持续发挥^[31]。

1.2 极端气候胁迫植物生长

除全球变暖外,近年来热浪、干旱、洪涝、暴雪、风暴等极端天气频发也是气候变化的一个重要体现^[32],这些灾害性天气的发

生会对城市植被带来不利影响。Foran等^[33]研究表明:在英国的曼彻斯特地区,气候变化导致的城市气温和降水量变化、极端天气及病虫害频发可能导致城市58%的行道树死亡。

政府间气候变化专门委员会(Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC)报告指出,气候变化已导致夏季热浪发生频率及强度增加、持续时间延长,未来全球气候环境将普遍升温近2℃,夏季极端高温将会逼近农业生产及人类健康的耐受极限^[32],且热岛效应的聚集作用会进一步加剧城市极端高温热浪的发生^[34]。大量研究已证实,高温与干旱是导致树木死亡的主要气候因素^[35-36]。极端高温会通过影响线粒体呼吸和光呼吸、光合生化反应过程及导致植物表面气孔闭合等降低植物的光合效率,严重者甚至会导致叶片提前衰老脱落^[37-38],进而影响植物碳汇等生态服务功能的发挥^[39-42]。当热浪高温超过植物的耐受极限,植物又无法快速适应这种极端情况时,将会遭受严重的生理损伤甚至死亡。

再者,气候变化导致的全球水热资源分布不均加剧了部分地区的干旱问题^[27,43],对植物生长造成胁迫。比如在欧洲瑞士,1996—2002年由于降水不足和持续升温造成欧洲赤松(*Pinus sylvestris*)大规模落叶和死亡^[44],受此影响,2003年该国植被的总初级生产量和生态系统呼吸量显著下降^[45]。城市环境中,下垫面的过度硬化导致雨水下渗受阻、土壤含水量下降,也进一步加重了城市植被面临的干旱胁迫,从而导致城市绿化树木的死亡率升高^[46-47]。

气候变化影响下区域降雨量增加导致的洪涝灾害频发也对城市植物的生长造成了消极影响。有研究表明,植物在生长期长期受涝会导致根部缺氧甚至腐烂并阻碍氮等营养元素的吸收,从而导致植物营养缺乏、光合作用减弱,营养生长及生殖生长受阻,叶片提前衰老,严重者甚至死亡^[48-49]。近30年来,中国南方大城市及特大城市的暴雨洪涝频率呈增加趋势^[50],城市排水系统常处于超负荷状态,局部积水问题突出,从而加重了对植物的洪涝胁迫。

更加温暖和干燥的城市气候也为一些害虫种群的生存繁衍提供了适生环境, 从而对城市树木的生长构成更大威胁^[51]。一方面, 气候变暖会加速害虫发育和缩短其繁殖周期, 使其分布范围扩大; 另一方面, 高温、干旱及洪涝等逆境会造成树木生理功能损伤、抗性下降等, 从而导致植物对病虫害的抵抗能力降低^[52-53]。

气候变化还会加剧森林火灾的发生。城市扩张和人类活动本就增加了城市与郊野地区交界地段的火灾风险^[54-55], 而在全球变暖、干旱等气候现象影响下, 植被含水量下降、易燃性提高, 进一步增加了火灾发生的可能性和火情蔓延程度^[56-59]。有研究发现病虫害导致的大量树木死亡反过来会增加后续火灾发生的风险, 使得森林生态系统中火灾及病虫害常共同发生, 从而导致更严重的树木死亡、生物量丧失及空气污染等问题^[60-63]。

2 气候变化对城市植被树种构成的影响

2.1 气候变化导致城市气候适宜生境减少, 树种多样性降低

气候适宜生境 (climatically-suitable habitats) 指气温、降水等气候条件适宜某树种生长发育的环境及空间。Burley 等^[64]运用气候适应性模型 (climatic suitability models, CSMs) 模拟了 82 处澳大利亚核心城区内 176 种乡土树种的气候适宜生境在未来 50 年间的变化, 结果表明, 至 2070 年, 澳大利亚核心城区中有 73% 树种的气候适宜生境将有不同程度的减少, 其中 18% 树种气候适宜生境的减少量将减少 50% 以上。Yang^[65]基于气候包络模型 (climate envelope models, CEMs) 对美国费城 20 世纪 70 年代到 21 世纪初的 73 种城市树木对气候变化的适应性进行了分析和预测, 结果表明气温升高是导致费城植被适应性下降的主要环境因素, 1971—2000 年费城的年均气温已不适宜 16 种树木的生长发育, 而到 21 世纪中叶, 费城的年均气温将仅适于 33 种树木生长。McBride 等^[66]采用时空替代法分析了美国加州 140 种城市行道树对未来 80 年气候变化的适应性, 结果表明, 在气温升高、降水减少的影响下, 共有 82 种树种可能无法适应未来

的城市气候环境, 包括 66 种阔叶双子叶植物、13 种裸子植物及 3 种棕榈类植物。

上述研究表明, 气候变化会导致城市内部分树种的气候适宜生境减少, 即一些本地树种不再能良好地适应新的城市气候环境, 树木生存压力增大或面临被淘汰, 从而使城市树种多样性面临着严峻的挑战。

2.2 气候变化加速城市植被的树种更替, 增大生物入侵风险

由于不同物种及功能群 (具有相似结构或功能的物种的集合) 对环境变化的响应特征存在差异, 气候变化背景下的自然选择作用会导致群落中不同物种或功能群呈现不同方向和程度的数量变化, 从而改变植被优势种构成等。比如, 对于一个群落中的速生树或短寿树而言, 在气候变化影响下, 其可能由于缺少耐受高温或病虫害等抵抗环境压力的功能性状, 出现数量减少甚至消失的问题, 并在后续会被具有更强适应性的新物种或新功能群替代^[67]。

变化的城市气候在导致部分现有树种生态适应性下降的同时, 也可能为一些外来树种提供适宜的生存环境。基于物种分布理论 (species distribution theory), 物种总是通过迁徙的方式“追踪”气候变化以确保“目的地”可提供适于其生存的热量及水分等条件^[68]。气候变化及引种等人类活动为物种迁徙提供了推力和引力, 从而加速了城市植被的树种更新, 而新物种的进入也会改变原有种间关系, 继而影响植物群落稳定性^[69]。对于建成时间较短的城市绿地系统而言, 因缺少长期的自然演替过程, 其生态稳定性较低^[70], 因此新物种的自然迁入及大规模的引种栽培活动虽然加快了群落的树种更新, 但同时也增加了生物入侵风险^[71-72]。

3 气候变化对城市植物物候的影响

植物物候指植物在对周围环境的适应过程中形成的年周期的生长发育节律。气候变化已经对很多植物的生命节律产生了不可逆的影响^[73], 主要体现在开花、展叶、秋色、落叶等植物物候期的改变及物候同步性 (phenological synchrony) 的错动等方面。

3.1 气候变化导致植物物候期改变

在温带地区, 热量及温度是影响植物物候期最主要的环境因子。气候变化下区域升温导致展叶期、花期等春季物候期提前已成为全球范围的普遍物候现象, 秋色期、落叶期等秋季物候期则呈延后趋势, 只是其变化幅度小于春季物候期^[74], 而展叶期的提前及落叶期的延后则会导致植被生长季延长^[75-76]。

据 IPCC 报告^[32]统计结果, 近几十年内, 北半球生态系统 (30°N~72°N) 的春季物候每 10 年平均提前 2.8 ± 0.35 日。Ge 等^[77]基于中国物候观测网数据对 1960—2011 年全国 145 处观测点中 104 种植物的物候期动态进行分析, 结果表明 90.8% 的植物种类春夏季物候期呈提早趋势, 69.0% 的种类秋季物候期呈延后趋势; 木本植物最显著的物候期变化发生于 1980—2000 年, 其春季物候期每 10 年整体提前 2.17~2.29 日, 秋季物候期每 10 年延后 1.93~2.36 日。Ge 等^[78]还对 1963—2006 年 46 个树种的开花物候期年际变化进行了分析, 发现受气候变暖影响, 31 种植物的始花期表现出明显的提早趋势, 平均提前了 5.3 日。

在欧美地区, Menzel 等^[79]基于欧洲物候观测网数据对 1971—2000 年欧洲 21 个国家 500 余种植物的物候期年际变化进行分析, 结果表明, 有 78% 的植物种类展叶、开花物候期有提早趋势 (其中 30% 的植物种类变化显著), 春夏季物候期每 10 年整体提前 2.5 日, 而秋色及落叶物候的变化趋势不明显, 且春季气温每升高 1°C 生长季延长 2.4~3.5 日。Fitter 等^[80]对 20 世纪 50—90 年代英国 385 种本土植物的始花期变化进行分析, 发现 16% 的种类始花期显著提前, 且每 10 年平均提前 15 日。Jeong^[81]对 1993—2010 年北美哈佛森林 (Harvard Forest) 的秋季物候变化进行分析, 得出各树种秋色盛期每 10 年平均延后 3.6 日。Zhu 等^[82]基于卫星遥感数据对北美中高纬度 1982—2006 年的植被生长季动态进行分析, 发现北美地区的整体生长季起始期 (展叶始期) 每 10 年提前 0.56 日, 生长季结束期 (落叶末期) 每 10 年延后 5.5 日, 从而导致生长季每 10 年延长 6 日左右。

气候变化通过对各树种物候期的影响会

改变自然季节的整体起始期及持续期。仲舒颖等^[83]根据中国物候观测网的物候数据及气象数据编制了北京颐和园地区1981—2010年的自然历,通过与1931—1982年的历史数据对比,发现近30年来北京春、夏季的起始时间分别提前了2、5日,秋、冬季的起始时间分别延后了1、4日;夏、秋季长度分别延长了6、3日,春、冬季长度则分别缩短了3、6日。笔者及研究团队基于北京植物园的物候观测数据及历史物候数据对近30年北京物候季节的时间变化进行分析,发现入春时间提早了1候、入秋时间延后了3候、夏季延长了4候、秋季缩短了2候(1候即5日),春夏秋冬4个季节的持续期差异增大^[84]。笔者据此推测在未来气候变化影响下,城市自然季节的时间分布将会继续呈现明显的年际变动。

二次开花频率增加也是植物物候受气候变化影响的一个重要体现。二次开花指原本一年只开一次花的木本植物当年分化形成的花芽在当年开放的异常物候现象,多发生于秋季。影响木本植物二次开花的因素除了遗传特性外,主要包括早期落叶和暖秋、暖冬等反常气候,树龄大和树势衰弱等因素也有一定影响^[85]。Ge等^[78]研究发现20世纪80年代以来国内树木的二次开花频率远高于之前;近年,笔者也在研究中发现连翘(*Forsythia suspensa*)、早樱(*Cerasus ssp.*)、海棠(*Malus ssp.*)等早春开花植物的二次开花现象频繁发生,这可能与夏季热浪及暖秋等异常气候现象频繁出现有关,夏季高温胁迫导致的提早落叶及暖秋天气会给植物带来返春的假信号,刺激花芽提早打破休眠并开花。二次开花会扰乱植物休眠进程和春化作用的积累,造成不必要的养分消耗,不利于来年春季的萌发及生长,从而导致正常季节的花量减少与植株长势下降。

3.2 气候变化导致物候同步性错动和种间关系改变

植物物候对气候变化的响应特征存在明显的种间差异,即各树种物候期的响应方向(提早或延后)及程度(变化量)有所不同,该差异性被发现为与植物功能群(如开花功能群)密切相关^[86-90]。Cook等^[91]指出物候-气

候响应特征的种间差异主要是由于不同树种生长发育对温度等环境因子的特定需求及响应机制不同,如部分早春开花植物由于对春化作用的需求而表现出对冬季气温变化的敏感性高于春季气温变化。从地理起源的角度,乡土植物与外来归化种的物候响应特征也有差异,且与外来归化种及无性繁殖株系相比,有性繁殖的乡土树种具有更高的物候弹性,即在气候变化影响下其物候期的年际波动更为稳定^[92]。Davis^[93]及Mazer等^[94]还从种系发生学的角度探究了遗传种系对该响应特征的影响,认为亲缘关系较近的物种具有相似的物候-气候响应特征。

物候-气候响应特征的种间差异会引起群落的物候同步性发生错动。物候同步性指不同物种某一物候期(如始花期)的同步发生程度,或具有特定种间关系的不同物候期(如植物展叶期与候鸟迁徙期)的同步发生程度^[95]。物候同步性的错动会导致竞争关系、营养关系等种间关系及群落结构发生改变^[96-97],具体体现在对群落生态位、营养结构、数量特征、资源利用情况及生态稳定性等方面的影响^[98]。以开花物候为例,Feldman等^[99]研究表明,受早春急剧升温的影响,原本分散发生的开花物候会更为集中,在传粉者数量有限的情况下,这会导致不同植物对传粉者的竞争加剧。对于展叶物候,Ishii等^[100]的研究表明,在垂直层次丰富的植物群落中,不同树种展叶物候期的大幅度错动会影响群落各垂直层的冠层形成时序,改变不同生态位(尤其是下层)植物的光利用效率,进而对其生长发育产生影响。

群落内植物与动物物候同步性的错动也会导致其种间关系发生改变。已有研究表明,植物与传粉者之间的物候同步性错动会影响甚至打破其营养结构,致使植物受粉率、繁殖率下降,传粉者在关键生长发育阶段营养匮乏,从而导致双方种群数量减少^[101-104]。相似的影响还可见于植物生长期-植食性昆虫孵化期的物候同步性错动^[105-108]及植物生长期-鸟类迁徙期的物候同步性错动^[109-110]。如Parmesan等^[111]通过大数据分析,发现在北半球地区气候变化影响下蝴蝶等植食性昆虫

出现或迁徙到达时间的提早程度平均比其食源植物始花期的提早程度高出3倍,从而导致了昆虫与食源植物之间营养关系的错动。美国国家物候观测网基于物候大数据对2020年美国亚利桑那州巨柱仙人掌(*Carnegiea gigantea*)开花物候及白翅哀鸽(*Zenaidura asiatica*)迁徙到达期的同步性进行可视化分析,发现2020年白翅哀鸽的到达期整体晚于巨柱仙人掌的开花期,而树形仙人掌的花是白翅哀鸽到达迁徙地后的重要食源,因此该物候期的错动表明气候变化影响下这一长期进化形成的营养关系发生了改变,这会对白翅哀鸽种群的存活及繁衍构成威胁^[112]。

由此可见,物候同步性错动及种间关系的改变会对以植被为基础的城市生态系统的稳定性及生物多样性构成严重威胁。

4 气候变化对城市植物景观及生态功能的影响

气候变化会通过影响植物生长、改变植物物候而对城市植物景观及生态功能产生影响。

1)花期、秋色期等物候期的变动会改变城市植被的季相景观。一方面,物候同步性错动会通过改变特定时间的物候现象组合而对植物整体景观效果产生影响。例如,一个群落中不同树种花期同步性的改变会对群落开花景观时序、整体观赏期长短及色彩搭配效果等产生影响,从而导致群落的实际景观效果与初始的设计愿景出现偏差。另一方面,春季物候提前、秋季物候延后导致的植物生长季延长意味着城市植被具有更长的叶幕期(绿期与秋色观赏期),从而对于改善北方冬季及早春绿意匮乏的城市景观具有积极作用。

2)植物物候的年际波动会为春花、秋色等季节性游赏活动的行程安排带来更多的不确定性,从而对当地旅游产业产生影响。如,Nagai等^[113]对未来气候变化影响下日本樱花花期与临近节假日的时间一致性进行预测分析,结果表明,未来1~1.5℃的升温会使樱花盛花期与春节时间相遇,从而增加赏樱活动的旅游产业价值,而大于2.5~3.5℃的升温则会使樱花盛花期与春节节假日的时间完全错开,从而降低樱花花事的旅游产业价值。

3) 春季开花物候的年际变动不仅与花事活动密切相关,也会对公众健康造成影响^[114]。气候变化会通过改变过敏源植物的花粉扩散期和扩散范围而对春季花粉过敏症的发生规律产生显著影响^[115-117]。杨属(*Populus* spp.)、柳属(*Salix* spp.)和榛属(*Corylus* spp.)等早春开花的风媒树种是北温带地区致敏花粉的重要来源,考虑到早春开花植物对气温变化较为敏感,未来气候变化会对过敏源树种的开花物候产生更为突出的影响^[118-120],从而加剧花粉过敏症发生期的年际波动。此外,在北京等地区,春季杨柳飞絮也是威胁公众呼吸道健康的一大隐患,而城市热环境变化会通过影响繁殖物候期而改变杨柳飞絮的发生期和持续期,进而增加相关疾病发生时间及规律的不确定性^[121],给疾病的预测和防控工作带来挑战。

4) 气候变化对城市植被生态功能带来双向的影响。一方面,气候变暖会加速植物衰老、缩短植株寿命,同时干旱、高温等极端天气会对植物生长构成胁迫,这两者均会阻碍植物固碳释氧、降温增湿等生态调节功能的稳定及可持续发挥。而另一方面,气候变暖影响下延长的生长季意味着植物可保持更长时间的生理活跃期来吸收二氧化碳,从而可提高碳汇量^[122];长叶幕期的植被也被证实可更有效地发挥对臭氧及其他大气颗粒物的吸收和滞纳功能^[123-124],从而在改善空气质量方面发挥重要作用。

5 结语

综上,气候变化对城市植被的生长状况、树种构成、物候特征、景观及生态功能等方面均有不容忽视的直接或间接影响,该影响是多角度、多方面的,且利弊兼具。为适应气候变化,城市绿地建设应该是机遇与挑战并存,但挑战远大于机遇。

当前,气候变化对城市植被影响的相关研究主要集中于一些欧美国家,且多从城市森林及树木的角度出发,研究的地理范围及对城市植被系统的整体关注仍显不足。植物与气候具有显著的地带性特征,而针对中国多样的气候条件及植物资源分布与应用广泛

的地域性特征,从多学科的角度对中国城市绿地及植物景观如何响应气候变化开展的研究尚处于起步阶段。考虑到气候变化给城市植被带来的诸多负面影响,特别是在“碳中和”“碳达峰”已成为中国可持续发展重要国策的背景下,加强气候变化对城市植被影响的研究,并在城市绿地营建及管理针对性地提出气候变化适应性策略,是促进城市植被健康发育及生态系统服务可持续供给的重要保障。

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