

洞庭湖湿地生态系统价值评估

Value Assessment of Dongting Lake Wetland Ecosystem

湖南师范大学出版社

李姣 编著

关注洞庭湖

关注湿地生态

关注人类生存环境



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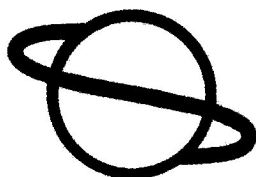
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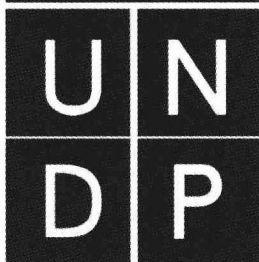
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前言

洞庭湖湿地是中国最大的一块淡水湿地。它不仅养育了近一千万的洞庭人，而且还为湿地区域以外源源不断地输出工、农业生产和人类生活所需的农副水产品。

早在新石器时代，先民们就在该区域种植水稻、渔猎。数千年来，他们凭借这里肥沃的土壤和适宜的气候条件，历经长期的开发与治理改造，使其成为“鱼米之乡”。它是我国目前重要的商品粮、棉、油、渔生产基地。因其位于长江中游这一特定的地理位置和复杂多变的水文条件，以洪水和积水成为特征而影响着湿地结构和功能变化，并成为众多学者关注和研究的重点。在以往的研究中，涉及了洞庭湖的演变、泥沙淤积、水文状况、整治开发和三峡工程与洞庭湖关系等方面，并出版了《洞庭湖》、《中国湖泊环境》、《洞庭湖区整治开发综合考察专题报告》、《三峡工程与洞庭湖关系研究》、《三峡工程与洞庭湖》等专著。无疑，这些为洞庭湖湿地生物多样性的有效保护与合理利用提供了科学依据。然而，洞庭湖湿地生态系统牵涉面广，社会经济与自然环境复杂，加之行政区划上的条块分割、政策制订上的政出多门和各自为阵，使之在管理和实施过程中难以达到预期的效果；另外，由于本身的政策或制度缺陷和缺失甚至空白，导致洞庭湖湿地无法按照整个自然、

社会、经济复合生态系统的模式去管理，因此也难以实现系统资源、环境与经济的可持续发展。为此，我们试图从环境经济学的角度，全面分析洞庭湖湿地生态系统功能与价值，了解区域内各利益相关者特别是湖区居民与湿地保护和开发的深层矛盾，提出相应的区域湿地可持续管理的有效途径，为制订洞庭湖湿地管理的相关政策提供理论依据和合理建议，通过相应的政策形成有效的激励机制，促进洞庭湖湿地生态系统的有效保护和可持续利用。

本书结合了作者在全球环境基金（GEF）资助的“中国湿地生物多样性保护与可持续利用项目”中的工作成果，以及近些年来在资源环境领域研究的积累。全书由三部分构成，分别介绍了洞庭湖区域背景和存在的问题，评估了洞庭湖湿地生态系统经济价值，并从政策层面探讨了洞庭湖湿地保护与管理的生态补偿制度。尽管本书在编写过程中尽可能地考虑周全，尤其在湿地评估方法的选择和运用上，在重要的基础数据的采集和计算上，但某些观点和结果仍可能存有偏差。因此本书仅仅是从资源环境经济学的角度，对目前洞庭湖湿地生态系统价值进行评估和提供政策研究的粗浅尝试。

Foreword

As the largest fresh water wetland of China, Dongting Lake is nursing nearly 10 million persons, and continuously exporting industrial and agricultural products as well as some necessarily needed farm byproducts outside wetland regions.

As early as Neolithic Times about 8 000 years ago, the ancestors here planted rice and did fishing and hunting. Benefiting from its fertile soil and nice climate, the region has become "the land of fish and rice" after long-term development and regulation ever since thousands of years ago. By now, it has become an important production base of commodity grain, cotton, oil and fishing. However, for its particular geographic position and complex changeable hydrological circumstance, floods and stagnant water have become primary factors hampering the evolution of wetland structure and its ecological functions. In view of that, many scientists have been doing researches in the fields of the lake's evolution, silt, hydrological situation, administration and development, and relations between the Three-Gorge Project and Dongting Lake, etc. with rich research outcome such as *Dongting Lake*, *Lakes Environment of China*, *Integrated Survey and Special Report on Renovation and Development in Dongting Lake Dis-*

trict , *Research on the Relations Between Three-Gorge Project and Dongting Lake*, and *Three-Gorge Project and Dongting Lake*, etc. As far as effective biodiversity protection and reasonable utilization within the region are concerned, those researches have undoubtedly provided solid scientific basis. However, the ecosystem of Dongting Lake wetland involves numerous aspects in complex social, economic and natural environments, with unreasonable administration division and uncoordinated policy making mechanism among different agencies, which has made those research results difficult to gain expected goals in the process of practical management and implementation. Moreover, for the lack of relevant policies and regimes, Dongting Lake management can't accord with multi-ecosystem managerial mode involving three aspects—nature, society and economy—consequently there is still a long way to realize sustainable development of the ecosystem. Focus hereby shifts to the perspective of environmental economics. By analyzing functions and value of Dongting Lake ecosystem, we try to understand profound contradictions between wetland protection and local development among relevant stakeholders, especially those habitants living around lake regions; and to put forward some effective approaches regarding sustainable wetland management; furthermore to provide theoretical basis and reasonable suggestions for relevant policy decisions, with the expectation of enhanced level of effective protection and sustainable use of the ecosystem.

This book has integrated information of GEF funded project “Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in China” with author’s research accumulation in the field of economics of resources and environment. The book comprises three separate parts, involving the introduction of regional background and the existed problems of Dongting Lake wetland, the assessment of the total economic value of the ecosystem, and policy suggestions of the establishment of ecological compensation system in wetland protection and management. In the process of book preparation, the author is trying to make thoughtful considerations, particularly in the selection and use of wetland evaluation approaches, and in the collection and calculation of important basic data, however some ideas and results may still have errors. Thus, from the perspective of economics of resources and environment, the book is just a superficial attempt at the evaluation of Dongting Lake wetland ecosystem as well as suggestions of policy arrangements.

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