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Editors

Landscape Ecology in Forest Management and Conservation

Challenges and Solutions for Global Change

景观生态学在森林管理和保护中的应用
全球变化中的挑战和解决途径

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Jingguan Shengtaixue zai Senlin Guanli he Baohu zhong de Yingyong
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With 73 figures



高等教育出版社·北京
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS BEIJING

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

景观生态学在森林管理和保护中的应用: 全球变化中的挑战和解决途径 = Landscape Ecology in Forest Management and Conservation: Challenges and Solutions for Global Change: 英文/(加)李超,(意)拉福尔泰扎,(美)陈吉泉主编。—北京: 高等教育出版社, 2010.8

ISBN 978-7-04-029136-0

I. ①景… II. ①李… ②拉… ③陈… III. ①景观学:生态学-应用-森林资源-资源管理-英文 ②景观学:生态学-应用-森林保护-英文 IV. ①S75②S76

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 079215 号

策划编辑 李冰祥 责任编辑 李冰祥 柳丽丽 封面设计 张楠
版式设计 王莹 责任校对 刘莉 责任印制 陈伟光

出版发行	高等教育出版社	购书热线	010-58581118
社址	北京市西城区德外大街4号	咨询电话	400-810-0598
邮政编码	100120	网 址	http://www.hep.edu.cn http://www.hep.com.cn
经 销	蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司	网上订购	http://www.landaco.com
印 刷	涿州市星河印刷有限公司		http://www.landaco.com.cn
		畅想教育	http://www.widedu.com
开 本	787 × 1092 1/16	版 次	2010年8月第1版
印 张	26.5	印 次	2010年8月第1次印刷
字 数	600 000	定 价	69.00 元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题, 请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

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物料号 29136-00

Sales only inside the mainland of China (仅限中国大陆地区销售)

Foreword

Like many others, my first exposure to the science of landscape ecology was from the book entitled *Landscape Ecology* published by Richard Forman and Michel Godron in 1986. For me, this was a new and exciting way for looking at the world in which we live. It was obvious to me after reading this book that the science of landscape ecology had much to offer natural resources managers. But it is also important to recognize that a “landscape perspective” has been around for a long time in a variety of sources and in a variety of places. One example is a book published in 1962 by Paul B. Sears, an early ecologist in the United States, entitled *The Living Landscape*. In this book written for a general audience, Sears described with great elegance why a “landscape perspective” is relevant (page 162):

“Compared to the noblest work of human genius, the landscape about us offers endless variety of interest and challenge. It is more than something to look at, it is something to comprehend and interpret. We are inseparably a part of it, and it is equally a part of us. Our destinies are linked, and while Nature will assuredly have the final judgment, modern man has the power to determine whether it will be thumbs up or down.”

Aside from the gender bias that was common to that period, modern humanity indeed will be making important choices that will profoundly affect our children and many subsequent generations. Those choices should be predicated on the best available scientific knowledge. The current book edited by Li, Laforteza, and Chen is another valuable contribution to comprehending and interpreting forested landscapes. It represents the latest work resulting from the bi-annual meetings sponsored by the IUFRO Landscape Ecology Working Party (08.01.02). The strength of this book is in the fact that it reflects the experience and knowledge gained by scientists in 15 different countries. It also provides a rich source of international literature.

It would be naive, however, to think that all we need to cure our challenging environmental and human problems is to do good science. Humanity has to recognize what Sears stated so well in his book – “We are inseparably a part of it, and it is equally a part of us.” Until this linkage is clearly established

in the minds of humanity, our future is uncertain. Perusing the current book suggests that both the science of landscape ecology and its application have come a long way. This book is worthy of a place on our bookshelves and it should not be collecting dust. But we need more. We need to recognize that our destiny is inexplicitly linked to that of those landscapes in which we live, work, play, raise families, and, above all, depend on for our very existence.

Thomas R. Crow
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Preface

Landscape ecology, as an independent research field, has been developed rapidly over the past three decades, largely due to the effective applications of theories from other ecological research fields in a spatially explicit manner that endorses the development of new concepts and methodologies; advanced methods and technology related to the geographical information systems (GIS) that integrates, synthesizes, and manipulates geo-referenced information in an efficient way; fast-developed information technology (IT) that provides necessary computing power in implementing the research at large spatial and temporal scales; increasing availability of spatial data sets, especially from the aero photography and remote sensing (RS) techniques; and the practical needs from the industries, regulatory agencies, and communities and societies. Nowadays, the theories and concepts of landscape ecology are relevant not only for natural systems including climatic and environmental systems, but also for anthropogenic systems including social systems, economic systems, and coupled natural and human systems. The behaviour of resulting complex systems is hardly handled efficiently, except for the mathematical modeling approach. Thus, landscape models have become test fields for exploring the logical consequences of the interactions among different theories and concepts and this, in turn, reinforced the fast development of landscape ecology.

Forest landscape ecology has reached a relatively mature stage for applications to real forest management challenges and issues. Many published books on landscape ecology have been focusing on addressing theoretical, conceptual, and methodological concerns, which provide a solid foundation for its applications to assist forestry policy development and forest management decision-making. This book attempts to focus on more specific issues and/or challenges in forest management and land-based multi-purpose management in the changing global environment.

Forests across the world provide living environments, services, and life necessities for human, wildlife, and other organisms to sustain their generations. However, the increasing footprint from human activities on unmanaged forest landscapes has altered normal ecosystem processes under natural conditions. Consequently, forest ecosystem dynamics are much more complicated

to understand as a consequence of the interaction between human activities and natural processes. The impacts of global change have added more layers on top of coupled human-natural forest dynamics. The questions of how the global changes, especially climate change, could impact forest landscape dynamics and their management have become important challenges that forest managers, researchers, and professionals are facing. We consider these as both challenges and opportunities for landscape ecologists and practitioners to be able to address the question: how could landscape ecology research provide answers and solutions to forest management?

Forest management in a broad sense can have three main components: natural disturbance, habitat, and resource management, with each operation in any of the components can have an impact on the other components. The level of resource utilization is perhaps the only variable that humans can control to balance economic development and social, ecological, and conservation needs. Human's utilization of forest resources through harvest and land-use change has resulted in the reduced and fragmented forest lands and, in turn, the changes in wildlife habitat, biodiversity, productivity, old growth forests, environmental conservation, and other non-timber values including ecosystem goods and services. As a result, increasing attention has been paid to forest resource management with decreasing availability of forest lands and degrading quality of wood supplies. To contribute useful solutions to the forest management-related issues, landscape ecologists and researchers need to have a better understanding of the approaches, methods, procedures, and regulations involved in the forest management practice.

Understanding regional forest dynamics over space and time is crucial in forecasting the wood fibre supply. At the landscape scale, however, the critical issues are how the forest resource availability and habitat treatments could be influenced by natural and anthropogenic disturbances and their management. Natural disturbances such as fire, insect, disease, and wind can have profound impacts on forest dynamics as well as the quality of the resulting wood supply. Anthropogenic disturbances such as harvest can have an additive effect on forest landscapes and thus the sustainability and spatial distribution of forest resources. The mechanisms and processes of these disturbances need to be well understood for making informed management decisions.

Our expectation through this volume is to provide updated information on the approaches, procedures, and methods in practical forest management, which were different from those occurring decades ago. Research progresses in the three components of forest management and the development of decision support tools/systems driven by the spatially explicit landscape models toward solving the challenging issues in forest management.

This book consists of four parts: **Part 1** includes three chapters on landscape ecology and forest management, aiming at providing a conceptual framework and general background of contemporary forest management practices and procedures, challenges, and the research needs in a changing globe from

a forestry and forest science perspective and a brief summary of what could be contributed from landscape ecology research toward solutions in forest management. **Part 2** is composed of five chapters on modeling disturbance and succession in forest landscapes, with a focus on the management of natural disturbances, especially forest fire and related research topics, through spatially explicit model development and applications. **Part 3** includes four chapters on emerging approaches in forest landscape conservation, which focus on the management and conservation of wildlife habitat and biodiversity and discuss how the zoning process can be improved through developing a forest network system as well as the forest landscape fragmentation-related issues. **Part 4** contains five chapters on practicing sustainable forest landscape management, which focus on the management of forest resources and related issues including applications of landscape and habitat suitability models, the effect of abandonment, the loss of biodiversity in South America, and decision support technology for achieving sustainable forest management.

The book is a collection of knowledge and experience from 15 different countries and provides complementary information to existing international literature in this field in terms of forest management planning and problem-solving on large-scale issues from a long-term perspective. In addition, this book is designed to serve as a reference book for providing materials for higher education purposes, in that more and more universities are offering landscape ecology-related courses through their undergraduate and graduate programs in natural resources, agricultural and rangeland, forestry, environmental sciences, etc.

The editors are happy to see a new trend and a number of senior scientists encouraged their students and technicians who bravely took the responsibility of first author and/or corresponding author. This is a powerful way of training highly qualified personnel for the future study and this will contribute to the rapid promotion of the IUFRO Landscape Ecology Working Group.

This book is the third publication in a series of contributions from the activities of the IUFRO Landscape Ecology Working Group (08.01.02). Most of the chapters of this book are authored by participants of the 2008 IUFRO Landscape Ecology Bi-Annual Conference held in Chengdu, China, hosted by the Chinese Academy of Forestry (CAF), on September 16–22, 2008, including some other interested experts who participated in this conference. The conference was the biggest in number of participants and countries in the history for this Working Group. The success of the conference largely relied on the enthusiastic participation and professional contribution as well as support from many organizations, including the USDA Forest Service, the NASA Land-Cover/Land-Use Change Program (LCLUC), the Institute of Applied Ecology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Fudan University, the Northern Global Change Program of USDA Forest Service, the University of Toledo, the CSIS of Michigan State University, the Higher Education Press, the *Journal of Plant Ecology*, the IUFRO Landscape Ecology Working Group, the CAF,

the IUFRO Urban Forestry Working Group, the International Association of Landscape Ecology (IALE), the Sino-Ecologists Association Overseas (Sino-Eco), and the Sichuan Academy of Forestry (the local host). The success of this conference also depended on the strong logistic support provided by the ChuangWei Hong Company and the volunteers (Bixia Chen, Jessica Schaefer, Fei He, and others). We thank people of the Higher Education Press and Springer for their consistent support in considering this book.

We also appreciate very much the valuable and timely reviews from Deendra Amatya, João Azevedo, Huiquan Bi, Jan Bogaert, Kimberley Brosofske, Enrico Caprio, Mauro Centritto, Reinhart Ceulemar, Liding Chen, Robert Corry, Mark Ducey, Almo Farina, Alberto Gallardo, Eric Gustafson, Shongming Huang, Hong Jiang, Ranjeet John, Pekka Kauppi, Bob Keane, Habin Li, Zhenqing Li, Changhui Peng, Ajith Perara, Soung-R Ryu, Santiago Saura, Sari Saunders, Rob Scheller, Conghe Song, Henrich Spiecker, Ge Sun, R Talbot Trotter III, Chuankuan Wang, Mingliang Wang, Xiaohua Wei, Jian Yang, and Pat Zoner. Finally, this publication would not be available without the tireless drive and support of Dr. Bingxiang Li of the HEP.

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Contents

Part I Landscape Ecology and Forest Management

Chapter 1	Managing Forest Landscapes under Global Change Scenarios	3
1.1	Introduction	4
1.2	Forest management	6
1.3	New challenges in a changing globe	17
1.4	Landscape ecology contributions	19
1.5	Conclusion remarks	20
	References	20
Chapter 2	Landscape Ecology Contributions to Forestry and Forest Management in China: Progresses and Research Needs	22
2.1	Introduction	23
2.2	China's forestry and forest management	25
2.3	Challenges and emerging global issues in forestry	32
2.4	Contributions of landscape ecology to forest management and conservation	34
2.5	Research needs for forest landscape management	37
2.6	Concluding remarks	40
	Acknowledgements	41
	References	41

Chapter 3 Issues Facing Forest Management in Canada, and Predictive Ecosystem Management Tools for Assessing Possible Futures 46

3.1 A brief history of forestry in Canada 47

3.2 Canada's lands and forests 49

3.3 Issues facing forestry in Canada today 51

3.4 How can Canadian forestry respond to these and other issues?
One way is ecosystem management modeling 60

3.5 Conclusions 67

References 68

Part II Modeling Disturbance and Succession in Forest Landscapes

Chapter 4 Challenges and Needs in Fire Management: A Landscape Simulation Modeling Perspective 75

4.1 Introduction 76

4.2 Simulation modeling in fire management 77

4.3 Technical challenges in fire management modeling 79

4.4 A fire management simulation example 82

4.5 Research and management needs and solutions 89

4.6 Summary 92

References 93

Chapter 5 Using Landscape Disturbance and Succession Models to Support Forest Management 99

5.1 Introduction 100

5.2 Overview of landscape disturbance and succession models 101

5.3 Case studies 103

5.4 General conclusions 113

5.5 Future of LDSMs in decision-making 115

Acknowledgements 116

References 116

Chapter 6	Research Methods for Assessing the Impacts of Forest Disturbance on Hydrology at Large-scale Watersheds	119
6.1	Introduction	120
6.2	Definition of large-scale watersheds.....	122
6.3	Quantification of forest disturbance	123
6.4	Research methods on assessing impacts of forest disturbance on hydrology at large-scale watersheds	126
6.5	Future directions	138
6.6	Conclusions	140
	Acknowledgements	141
	References	141
Chapter 7	Software Applications to Three-Dimensional Visualization of Forest Landscapes — A Case Study Demonstrating the Use of Visual Nature Studio (VNS) in Visualizing Fire Spread in Forest Landscapes	148
7.1	Introduction	149
7.2	Forest landscape visualization.....	150
7.3	Results and discussion	167
7.4	Conclusion.....	172
7.5	Future wildfire visualization research	173
	Acknowledgements	174
	References	174
Chapter 8	Predicting Tree Growth Dynamics of Boreal Forest in Response to Climate Change	176
8.1	Introduction	176
8.2	Materials and methods.....	178
8.3	Results	191
8.4	Discussion	198
8.5	Conclusions	202
	Acknowledgements	202

References 203

Part III Emerging Approaches in Forest Landscape Conservation

Chapter 9 The Next Frontier: Projecting the Effectiveness of Broad-scale Forest Conservation Strategies 209

9.1 Introduction 210

9.2 Template project: Wild Rivers Legacy Forest and Two Hearted River Watershed 220

9.3 Conclusions and implications: Pushing the frontier 226

References 227

Chapter 10 Forest Avian Species Richness Distribution and Management Guidelines under Global Change in Mediterranean Landscapes 231

10.1 Introduction 232

10.2 Material and methods 236

10.3 Results and discussion 239

10.4 Concluding remarks and forest management guidelines 247

Acknowledgements 248

References 248

Chapter 11 Development of a Forest Network System to Improve the Zoning Process: A Case Study in Japan 252

11.1 Background of the Japanese forest policy and methodological problems 253

11.2 State of the public participation 257

11.3 How to improve the current zoning process 260

11.4 On the effective use of social backgrounds and evaluation 263

11.5 Experts vs. the general public 267

11.6 Perspectives of the future 269

References 270