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3.10 Wang, X., Wang, R., Yu, Q., Liu, H., Liu, W., Ma, J., ... & Yang, L. (2022). Study on the structural properties of an ecospatial network in inner Mongolia and its relationship with NPP. <i>Applied Sciences</i> , 12(10), 4872.	- 41 -
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1.成果奖励

1.1 面向新林科创新人才培养的特色地理信息科学专业联合实践基地建设



1.2 北京市科学技术奖一等奖、三等奖



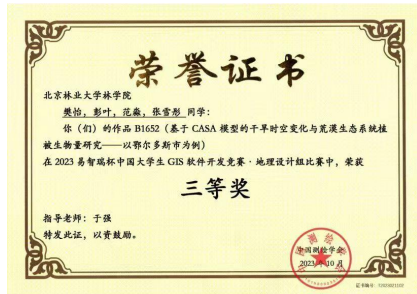
1.3 梁希林业科学技术奖二等奖



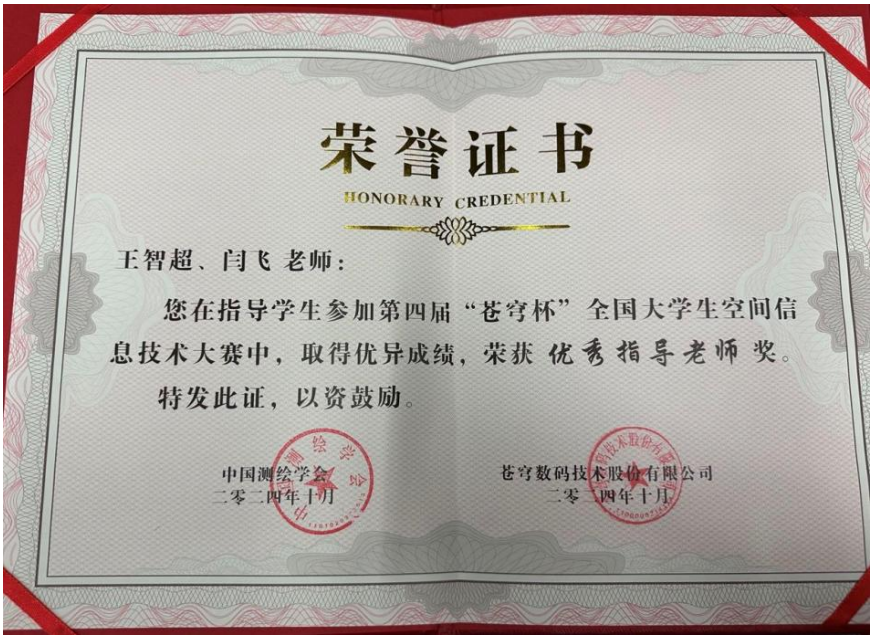
1.4 优秀指导老师——2024 易智瑞杯中国大学生 GIS 软件开发竞赛



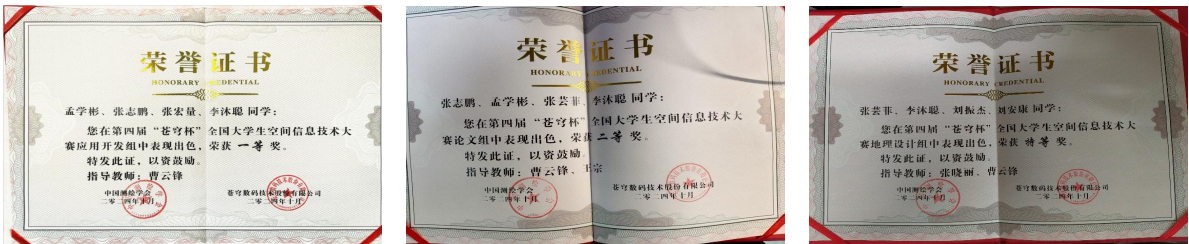
1.5 2022、2023、2024 易智瑞杯中国大学生 GIS 软件开发竞赛



1.6 优秀指导老师——第四届“苍穹杯”全国大学生空间信息技术大赛



1.7 第四届“苍穹杯”全国大学生空间信息技术大赛



1.8 优秀指导教师——第二十届、二十一届 SuperMap 杯高校 GIS 大赛





1.9 第二十届、第二十一届 SuperMap 杯高校 GIS 大赛





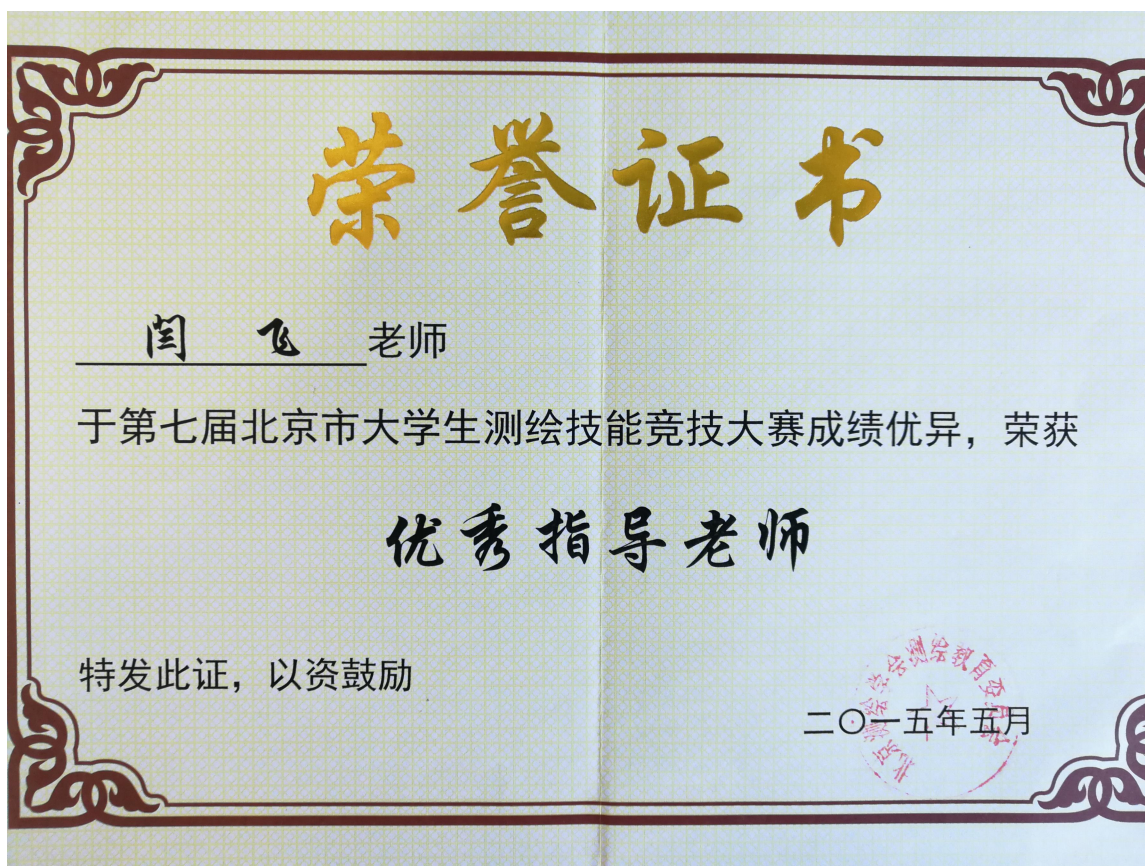
1.10 优秀指导老师——第九、十、十二届全国大学生 GIS 应用技能大赛



1.11 第九、十、十二届全国大学生 GIS 应用技能大赛



1.12 优秀指导老师——第七届北京市大学生测绘技能竞技大赛



1.13 中国信息协会第五届信息技术服务业应用技能大赛



1.14 第 16 届中国大学生服务外包创新创业大赛



1.15 “青创北京”2022年“挑战杯”首都大学生创业计划竞赛“青力冬奥”专项赛

 获奖证书	
“青创北京”2022年“挑战杯”首都大学生 创业计划竞赛“青力冬奥”专项赛	
高校名称:	北京林业大学
作品名称:	冬奥会智慧防火平台建设推广
团队成员:	付贺宁、张标、王诺、刘子烨、陈远、许博、任芮、 安佳怡、马天天、郁壮
指导教师:	冯仲科、王佳、闫飞
银 奖	
	
二〇二二年六月	

1.16 第十九届“挑战杯”全国大学生课外学术科技作品竞赛

竞赛：

证 明

兹证明《黄河流域煤炭矿以背景下森林生态网络演变分析及模式识别研究——以山西省晋城市为例》项目参与竞榜由中国林学会、中煤长江生态环境科技有限公司发布的“森林质量提升与固碳增汇技术研究”比赛方案，获第十九届“挑战杯”全国大学生课外学术科技作品竞赛 2024 年度“揭榜挂帅”专项赛全国二等奖。

获奖情况已在共青团中央服务青年发展微信平台“创青春”公示（链接：<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/pteEDMpdd3LVZcoRh6BTww>），因上级单位获奖证书暂未发放，特此证明。

附件：《黄河流域煤炭矿以背景下森林生态网络演变分析及模式识别研究——以山西省晋城市为例》项目成员名单



1.17 地理信息系统原理与应用课程思政建设



北京林业大学 教务处

北京林业大学 2020 年课程思政教研教改 专项课题立项通知书

曹云锋 老师：

经专家评审，学校审批，您申报的课题地理信息系统原理与应用 B 确立为北京林业大学 2020 年课程思政教研教改专项课题项目。

项目编号：2020KCSZ001

批准经费：0.5 万元

项目完成时间：2022 年 1 月

请按照您的《北京林业大学课程思政教研教改专项课题任务书》中设计的研究内容及研究计划开展项目研究，确保项目按期保质保量完成。所有出版或发表的项目研究成果，须注明“北京林业大学课程思政教研教改专项课题”字样和项目编号。

研究项目若有变更等事宜，请与教务处教研科联系。

联系人：杜艳秋

联系电话：62338328

联系地址：主楼 305

特此通知。



联系地址：北京市海淀区清华东路 35 号
联系电话：010-62336058

邮政编码：100083

1.18 基于大数据理念的空间数据分析教学模式研究

 **北京林业大学 教务处**

**北京林业大学 2019 年
教育教学研究一般项目
立项通知书**

黄季夏 老师：

经学校审批，您申报的课题 基于大数据理念的空间数据分析教学模式研究 被确立为北京林业大学 2019 年教育教学研究一般项目。

项目编号： BJFU2019JY009

批准经费： 0.5 万元

项目完成时间： 2020 年 6 月 30 日

请按照《北京林业大学教学研究项目管理办法（2008 年修订）》的要求和您的《北京林业大学教育教学研究项目任务书》中设计的研究内容及研究计划开展项目研究，确保项目按期保质保量完成。所有出版或发表的项目研究成果，须注明“北京林业大学教育教学研究项目”字样和项目编号。

研究项目若有变更等事宜，请与教务处教研科联系。

联 系 人： 杜艳秋 联系电话：62338328

联系地址：主楼 305

特此通知。


北京林业大学教务处
2019 年 9 月 6 日

1.19 地理大数据分析与应用

附件

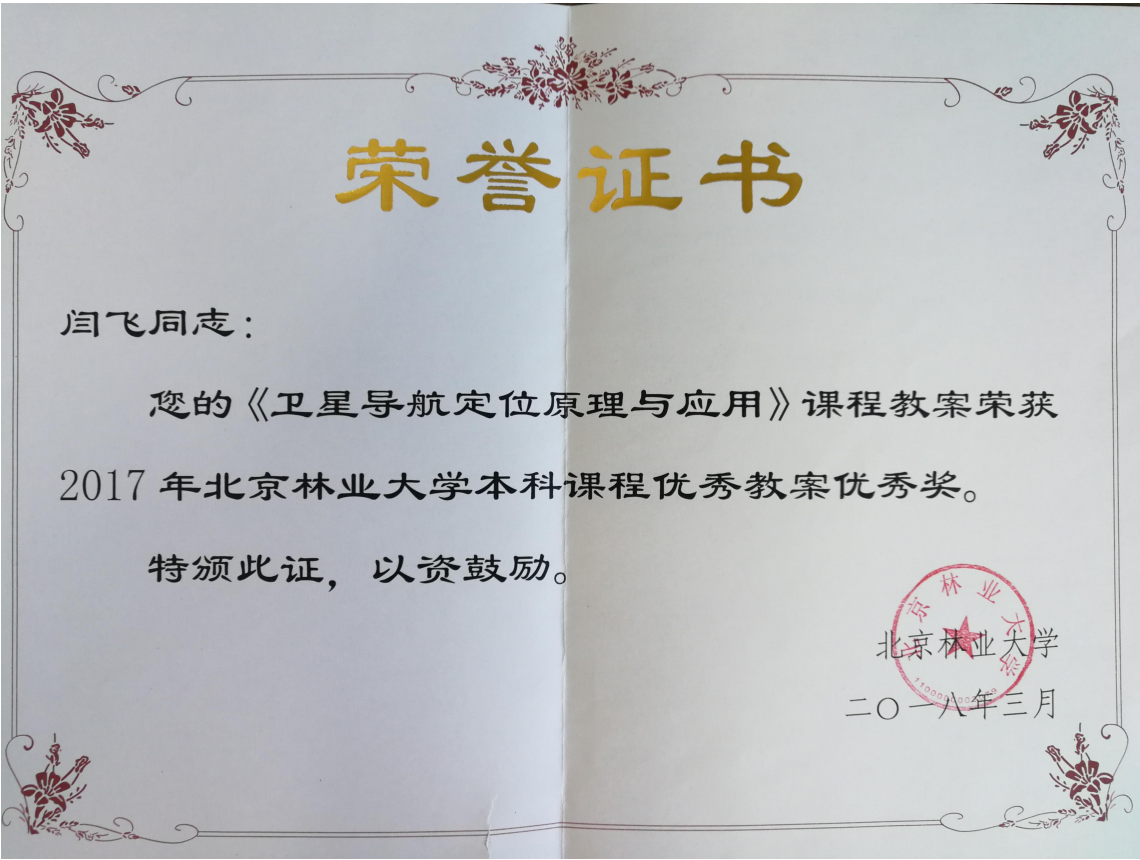
北京林业大学2024年人工智能示范课程试点建设项目名单
(按照项目名称笔画数排序)

序号	课程名称	课程类别	主持人	所在单位	项目编号
1	工厂供电	专业核心课	张军国	工学院	BJFU2024RGZN01
2	大学生心理健康	通识必修课	杨阳	人文社会科学学院	BJFU2024RGZN02
3	木材学A	专业核心课	马尔妮	材料科学与技术学院	BJFU2024RGZN03
4	木材保护与改性	专业核心课	曹金珍	材料科学与技术学院	BJFU2024RGZN04
5	中国古代木结构建筑	专业选修课	戴璐	材料科学与技术学院	BJFU2024RGZN05
6	中国地图学史	通识选修课	郎洁	马克思主义学院	BJFU2024RGZN06
7	水力学	专业核心课	王平	水土保持学院	BJFU2024RGZN07
8	化工原理	专业基础课	吉楠	材料科学与技术学院	BJFU2024RGZN08
9	风景园林设计	专业核心课	王博姝	园林学院	BJFU2024RGZN09
10	计算机辅助规划设计	专业基础课	王鑫	园林学院	BJFU2024RGZN10
11	认知实习	专业基础课	李慧颖	生物科学与技术学院	BJFU2024RGZN11
12	心理学研究方法	专业基础课	于晓	人文社会科学学院	BJFU2024RGZN12
13	心理统计	专业基础课	陈一笛	人文社会科学学院	BJFU2024RGZN13
14	生态系统观测方法	专业选修课	刘鹏	水土保持学院	BJFU2024RGZN14
15	生物统计学	专业选修课	董必成	生态与自然保护学院	BJFU2024RGZN15
16	地理大数据分析与应用	专业核心课	梁博毅	林学院	BJFU2024RGZN16
17	机械原理A	专业核心课	康峰	工学院	BJFU2024RGZN17
18	机械控制测试综合实验	专业核心课	吴健	工学院	BJFU2024RGZN18
19	机器学习基础	专业核心课	杨兴华	理学院	BJFU2024RGZN19
20	西方园林史A	专业核心课	赵晶	园林学院	BJFU2024RGZN20
21	西方哲学	专业基础课	樊阳程	马克思主义学院	BJFU2024RGZN21
22	有机化学B	专业基础课	李莉	理学院	BJFU2024RGZN22
23	形势与政策	通识必修课	郝汀洁	马克思主义学院	BJFU2024RGZN23
24	劳动教育实践课	集中性实践环节	胡青	生物科学与技术学院	BJFU2024RGZN24
25	材料力学	专业基础课	李艳洁	工学院	BJFU2024RGZN25
26	园林管理	专业核心课	戈晓宇	园林学院	BJFU2024RGZN26
27	体育(女生排球)	通识必修课	满昌慧	体育教学部	BJFU2024RGZN27
28	社会调查与分析	专业核心课	李倬	园林学院	BJFU2024RGZN28
29	林木遗传育种(实习)	专业核心课	焦志远	生物科学与技术学院	BJFU2024RGZN29
30	林业生态工程	专业核心课	许杨	水土保持学院	BJFU2024RGZN30
31	林业管理信息学	专业核心课	冯仲科	林学院	BJFU2024RGZN31
32	国际金融(双语)	专业基础课	顾雪松	经济管理学院	BJFU2024RGZN32
33	供应链与物流管理	专业核心课	张名扬	经济管理学院	BJFU2024RGZN33
34	建筑结构BIM	专业选修课	汪飞	水土保持学院	BJFU2024RGZN34
35	线性代数A	通识必修课	李由	理学院	BJFU2024RGZN35
36	城乡绿地系统规划A	专业核心课	李方正	园林学院	BJFU2024RGZN36
37	草业信息学基础	专业核心课	董云鹏	草业与草原学院	BJFU2024RGZN37
38	草地土壤生物学	专业选修课	文超	草业与草原学院	BJFU2024RGZN38
39	草地培育学	专业核心课	董世魁	草业与草原学院	BJFU2024RGZN39
40	草坪学	专业核心课	尹淑霞	草业与草原学院	BJFU2024RGZN40
41	科技创新创业	专业核心课	李华磊	经济管理学院	BJFU2024RGZN41
42	测树学	专业基础课	高嘉双	林学院	BJFU2024RGZN42
43	高等数学(基础)	通识必修课	章娟	理学院	BJFU2024RGZN43
44	消费者行为学	专业核心课	张砚	经济管理学院	BJFU2024RGZN44
45	流体力学	专业核心课	张会兰	水土保持学院	BJFU2024RGZN45
46	家具设计基础	专业基础课	张帆	材料科学与技术学院	BJFU2024RGZN46
47	家具智能制造技术	专业核心课	何正斌	材料科学与技术学院	BJFU2024RGZN47
48	野生动物管理学	专业核心课	秦兴虎	生态与自然保护学院	BJFU2024RGZN48
49	商务英语入门	通识选修课	颜贤斌	外语学院	BJFU2024RGZN49
50	商务笔译	专业核心课	陈晓颖	外语学院	BJFU2024RGZN50
51	插图设计	专业选修课	辛贝妮	艺术设计学院	BJFU2024RGZN51
52	跨文化交际-中国现当代文学英译	通识必修课	李君	外语学院	BJFU2024RGZN52
53	数学模型	通识选修课	武晓昱	理学院	BJFU2024RGZN53
54	模拟电子技术A	专业基础课	文剑	工学院	BJFU2024RGZN54

1.20 北京林业大学“课程思政”教学改革优秀案例——实践教学互促进，北斗照耀我前行

☐	奖项名称	奖励类型 (新)	其他奖励类型	获奖年度	证明材料	获奖级别 (新)	等	数据来源	数据创建人	数据修改人	审核状态
☐	实践教学互促进，北斗照耀我前行	北京林业大学“课程思政”教学改革优秀案例		2021	2418025318313	校级		自主添加	闫飞		审核通过

1.21 北京林业大学本科课程优秀教案奖——卫星导航定位原理与应用



1.22 第二届北京林业大学“勉励杯”大学生创新创业大赛



1.23 基于虚拟测量技术的测量学教学改革模式探索

序号	项目类别	项目名称	主持人	所在单位	项目编号	批准经费 (万元)	教学工作量 (立项时认定50%)
33	重点项目	线上线下混合式教学在体育教学中的应用研究	姜志明	体育教学部	BJFU2023JYZD033	0.5	20
34	重点项目	科教融合理念下草业科学专业实践教学改革研究	张静	草业与草原学院	BJFU2023JYZD034	0.5	20
35	重点项目	来华留学生生态中文课程建设	何双辉	国际学院	BJFU2023JYZD035	0.5	20
36	重点项目	提升国家认同，增强国家意识——港澳台学生国情课教育研究	刘广超	宣传部	BJFU2023JYZD036	0.5	20
37	重点项目	基于水生植物园重镇的林学教育改革实践——以三坝园林实践教学基地为例	何雪年	教务处	BJFU2023JYZD037	0.5	20
38	一般项目	“金课”建设背景下森林学基础课程的“五维3A”教学方法与实践	张霞	林学院	BJFU2023JY001	经费自筹	10
39	一般项目	“新农科”背景下“林学综合实习”昆虫认知环节的教学改革与实践	李心钰	林学院	BJFU2023JY002	经费自筹	10
40	一般项目	《动植物检疫》课程动物疫病检疫部分的教学改革与探索	梁特	林学院	BJFU2023JY003	经费自筹	10
41	一般项目	基于知识融合的林学类专业“测量学概论”课程教学改革探讨	王宗	林学院	BJFU2023JY004	经费自筹	10
42	一般项目	以生态文明建设为导向的《森林生态系统经营》教学资源提升	郝琨辉	林学院	BJFU2023JY005	经费自筹	10
43	一般项目	BOPPPS教学模式在《森林植物资源学》课程教学中的探索与实践	靳豪杰	林学院	BJFU2023JY006	经费自筹	10
44	一般项目	基于虚拟测量技术的测量学教学改革模式探索	梁博敏	林学院	BJFU2023JY007	经费自筹	10
45	一般项目	“林木种苗学与苗圃规划设计”课程开展林读教育和思想政治教育的探索	陈仲	林学院	BJFU2023JY008	经费自筹	10
46	一般项目	“人工智能+教育”下城市林业高质量人才培养模式创新	李品	林学院	BJFU2023JY009	经费自筹	10
47	一般项目	基于设计课程实践联动的园林计算机辅助设计教学方法体系研究	崔庆伟	园林学院	BJFU2023JY010	经费自筹	10
48	一般项目	《城乡规划专业综合社会实践》教学改革研究——基于北京林业大学2014—2022年统计数据 的分析	董晶晶	园林学院	BJFU2023JY011	经费自筹	10

1.24 基于知识融合的林学类专业 “测量学概论” 课程教学改革探讨

序号	项目类别	项目名称	主持人	所在单位	项目编号	批准经费 (万元)	教学工作量 (立项时认定50%)
33	重点项目	线上线下混合式教学在体育教学中的应用研究	姜志明	体育教学部	BJFU2023JYZD033	0.5	20
34	重点项目	科教融合理念下草业科学专业实践教学改革研究	张静	草业与草原学院	BJFU2023JYZD034	0.5	20
35	重点项目	来华留学生生态中文课程建设	何双辉	国际学院	BJFU2023JYZD035	0.5	20
36	重点项目	提升国家认同，增强国家意识——港澳台学生国情课教育研究	刘广超	宣传部	BJFU2023JYZD036	0.5	20
37	重点项目	基于水生植物园重镇的林学教育改革实践——以三坝园林实践教学基地为例	何雪年	教务处	BJFU2023JYZD037	0.5	20
38	一般项目	“金课”建设背景下森林学基础课程的“五维3A”教学方法与实践	张霞	林学院	BJFU2023JY001	经费自筹	10
39	一般项目	“新农科”背景下“林学综合实习”昆虫认知环节的教学改革与实践	李心钰	林学院	BJFU2023JY002	经费自筹	10
40	一般项目	《动植物检疫》课程动物疫病检疫部分的教学改革与探索	梁特	林学院	BJFU2023JY003	经费自筹	10
41	一般项目	基于知识融合的林学类专业“测量学概论”课程教学改革探讨	王宗	林学院	BJFU2023JY004	经费自筹	10
42	一般项目	以生态文明建设为导向的《森林生态系统经营》教学资源提升	郝琨辉	林学院	BJFU2023JY005	经费自筹	10
43	一般项目	BOPPPS教学模式在《森林植物资源学》课程教学中的探索与实践	靳豪杰	林学院	BJFU2023JY006	经费自筹	10
44	一般项目	基于虚拟测量技术的测量学教学改革模式探索	梁博敏	林学院	BJFU2023JY007	经费自筹	10
45	一般项目	“林木种苗学与苗圃规划设计”课程开展林读教育和思想政治教育的探索	陈仲	林学院	BJFU2023JY008	经费自筹	10
46	一般项目	“人工智能+教育”下城市林业高质量人才培养模式创新	李品	林学院	BJFU2023JY009	经费自筹	10
47	一般项目	基于设计课程实践联动的园林计算机辅助设计教学方法体系研究	崔庆伟	园林学院	BJFU2023JY010	经费自筹	10
48	一般项目	《城乡规划专业综合社会实践》教学改革研究——基于北京林业大学2014—2022年统计 数据的分析	董晶晶	园林学院	BJFU2023JY011	经费自筹	10

1.25 思政教育融入《卫星导航定位技术应用》课程的实践与探索

附件 1:

项目编号 _____

北京林业大学课程思政教研教改 专项课题任务书

课程名称 思政教育融入《卫星导航定位技术应用》课程
的实践与探索

申 请 人 闫 飞

联系电话 18518079228

E - mail yanfei522@bjfu.edu.cn

推荐单位 林学院

申请日期 2020 年 9 月

北京林业大学教务处制

二〇二〇年七月

1.26 基于大数据理念的测量学教学改革研究

北 京 林 业 大 学
校级教学改革研究项目

申 报 书

项目名称: 基于大数据理念的测量学教学改革研究

主 持 人: 闫 飞

联系电话: 18518079228

E-mail: 15210026573@163.com

推荐单位: 林 学 院

1.27 北京林业大学第四届教师教学创新大赛三等奖



2.成果应用证明

2.1 西南林业大学

教学改革成果应用证明

北京林业大学王佳教授主持的教学成果“植绿山河间，智绘生态篇”GIS综合实习课程思政育人模式的探索与实践，以“两山理论”为根本引领，构建了价值引领、实践磨砺与科研创新“三维融合”的教学体系，推动GIS实习课程由单一技能训练走向价值塑造与综合能力培养的新阶段。

我院在教学改革中系统借鉴了该成果，尤其是在综合实习课程中，将国家生态工程（如三北防护林、退耕还林工程）作为案例引入课堂，并通过“理论讲解—外业实践—科研表达”的完整链条，帮助学生在理解山河格局的同时，深刻体悟生态文明建设的重要性。学生不仅在外业调查中磨炼了团队协作与吃苦耐劳精神，也在内业数据建模中形成了科研思维 and 创新能力。

经过三年的实践应用，我校学生在全国GIS技能大赛、遥感制图竞赛等活动中成绩明显提升，科研论文与项目成果显著增加。该模式的引入，有效解决了我校课程思政深度不足和实习育人效果不强的问题，为人才培养质量提升发挥了重要作用。

特此证明。

西南林业大学大数据与智能工程学院

2025年7月31日



2.2 哈尔滨师范大学

教学改革成果应用证明

北京林业大学“植绿山河间，智绘生态篇”GIS综合实习课程思政育人模式，创造性地将“三北防护林”“退耕还林工程”等国家重点战略融入课程设计，形成了“案例驱动+价值引领”的教学思路。这一模式打破了传统GIS实习偏重技术训练的局限，使学生在“读山河之美、识山河之势、明山河之义”的过程中厚植家国情怀。

我校在地理信息系统实习课程改革中，借鉴了该模式的精髓。在教学中，我们引入了区域性气候与生态治理案例，将课堂讲授与野外实习、内业建模相结合，强化了学生在真实场景下的综合分析能力。学生普遍反映在课程中获得了更强的责任感和学术兴趣，尤其是在气象灾害评估与生态监测方向，应用GIS技术的能力显著增强。

成果应用后，我校学生在国内外竞赛中屡获佳绩，相关方向的研究生报考率和科研论文产出均显著提升。这一成果为我校专业课程思政与科研导向的深度融合提供了示范性经验。

特此证明。



2.3 黑龙江工程学院

教学改革成果应用证明

北京林业大学王佳教授主持的“植绿山河间，智绘生态篇”GIS 综合实习课程思政育人模式，强调以山河为教材、以实践为课堂、以科研为导向，探索出“三位一体”的创新教学路径。该成果将生态文明理念与 3S 技术训练深度融合，推动课程从“学会技能”到“服务社会”的转型。

我校在林学、地理信息科学等专业实习课程中应用了这一模式，通过引入区域生态修复案例和林地资源监测任务，构建了“外业—内业—成果转化”的完整育人链条。学生不仅在野外测绘中锻炼了毅力与责任担当，还在数据分析与成果汇报中形成了科研逻辑，显著提升了学术能力和创新思维。

在应用成果的两年中，我校学生参与科研项目数量明显增长，部分本科生已能独立完成高水平论文写作，人才培养质量得到了师生与社会的共同认可。这一模式对我校推进课程思政与实践教学改革具有深远意义。

特此证明。



2.4 北京地林伟业科技股份有限公司

成果推广应用证明

北京林业大学“植绿山河间，智绘生态篇”GIS综合实习课程思政育人模式，紧扣生态文明建设与林业发展需求，将“价值引领、技能训练、科研创新”有机结合，培养出兼具社会责任感与实践能力的高素质人才。

在地林伟业与北京林业大学的联合项目和学生实习中，我们切实感受到该成果的价值。参与的学生不仅能够熟练掌握林业调查与遥感监测等关键技能，还能主动关注生态效益和社会责任，表现出较高的职业素养与综合素质。他们在森林资源监测、生态修复规划和数据建模等方面展现出突出的创新力与协作精神，为项目推进提供了有力支持。

该教学成果培养的人才适应行业需求，为林业规划、资源调查和生态治理提供了坚实的人才保障，对我院开展的国家级林业调查与规划工作具有积极意义。

特此证明。



2.5 中科北纬（北京）科技有限公司

教学改革成果应用证明

北京林业大学王佳教授主持的“植绿山河间，智绘生态篇”GIS 综合实习课程思政育人模式，深刻体现了生态文明建设与专业教育的融合。成果强调在“外业调查—内业分析—应用转化”全过程中嵌入价值教育和科研思维，培养学生既能掌握前沿技术，又能坚守绿色使命。

我公司在生态修复、国土绿化及荒漠化治理项目中，接收过多批来自该课程体系的学生。他们在野外调查、数据整理、模型预测和修复方案设计中表现优异，能够快速适应复杂任务环境，并主动关注项目的生态与社会效益。学生的综合素质和团队协作能力为企业项目实施提供了强有力支持，也为公司储备了大批具有创新力与责任心的后备人才。

该成果在培养服务生态文明建设的应用型人才方面作用突出，对企业和行业发展具有重要的借鉴意义。

特此证明。



2.6 北京甲天下规划设计有限公司

教学改革成果应用证明

北京林业大学“植绿山河间，智绘生态篇”GIS综合实习课程思政育人模式的探索与实践成果，将遥感、GIS、GPS等3S技术与“两山理论”教育深度融合，创新性地解决了传统课程技能导向单一、科研思维不足的问题。

我公司在企业实习和合作研究中应用该成果，接收的学生表现出扎实的技术功底和高度的责任意识。他们能够熟练运用遥感和GIS工具开展生态监测、数据建模与空间预测，并在实际项目中积极提出创新方案，展现出较强的科研素养和团队合作精神。与以往学生相比，这批学生更加注重将技术成果与生态保护目标相结合，体现出成果导向与社会价值的统一。

该模式不仅提升了学生的岗位适应力，也为我公司在智慧林业和生态遥感领域的发展注入了新鲜动力。

特此证明。



2.7 中国矿业大学（北京）地球科学与测绘工程学院

教学改革成果应用证明

北京林业大学的“植绿山河间，智绘生态篇”GIS 综合实习课程思政育人模式是一项创新性的教育模式，旨在通过将思政教育与专业技能培养深度融合，培养具有社会责任感、创新能力和全球胜任力的高素质人才。该模式以国家生态文明建设为核心，以“绿水青山就是金山银山”理念为指导，结合 GIS、遥感（RS）和全球定位系统（GPS）等技术，在课程设计中融入真实的生态工程案例，通过外业调查、数据分析、模型构建等多环节教学，强化学生的专业技能与实践能力，培养学生的创新思维和科研能力。同时，模式强调思想政治教育，帮助学生理解并践行国家生态战略，增强他们的社会责任感和使命感。

中国矿业大学（北京）作为一所以矿业资源及环境保护为特色的高水平院校，在人才培养过程中始终强调理论与实践的结合，以及学生社会责任感的培养。学校引入“植绿山河间，智绘生态篇”GIS 综合实习课程思政育人模式后，充分结合了矿业资源勘查、生态修复和资源管理等领域的专业需求，实现了课程设计的创新与教学效果的提升。课程中设置的科研任务使学生得以在实际生态修复项目中应用 GIS、遥感等技术进行数据分析与模型构建。学生们参与了矿区环境污染评估、矿产资源开采后生态修复等领域的科研项目，部分研究成果已转化为实际应用。比如，某些学生基于该课程的科研任务，设计了矿区生态恢复的空间分布模型，并在实际项目中得到应用，帮助地方政府有效评估了矿区的生态恢复进度。该模式在中国矿业大学（北京）的成功应用为全国高校在 GIS 教学与思政教育结合的探索提供了宝贵经验，也为矿业资源与生态保护领域的发展做出了积极贡献。

特此证明

中国矿业大学（北京）地球科学与测绘工程学院

2025 年 7 月 31 日



2.8 中国地质大学（北京）土地科学技术学院

教学改革成果应用证明

由北京林业大学王佳教授主持的“植绿山河间，智绘生态篇”GIS 综合实习课程思政育人模式通过创新性地融合思政教育与专业技能培养，为高校 GIS 及生态环境类专业提供了一种全新的育人路径。该模式紧密结合国家生态文明建设战略，以“绿水青山就是金山银山”理念为核心，引导学生在实践中增强社会责任感和生态文明意识。在课程中，学生不仅通过参与真实生态工程项目，提升了专业技能，还在跨学科合作与科研任务中培养了创新思维和问题解决能力。通过这种全方位、多维度的教育模式，学生们不仅掌握了 GIS、遥感等技术，还学会了如何将这些技术应用于生态修复、资源管理等实际项目，为社会和行业发展贡献了力量。

“植绿山河间，智绘生态篇”GIS 综合实习课程思政育人模式的引入，为中国地质大学（北京）土地科学技术学院土地资源管理类专业带来了显著的改革与创新。该模式将思政教育与 GIS 技术应用深度融合，推动了学生在技术技能、科研创新和社会责任感方面的全面发展。在土地资源管理与生态修复等领域，学生通过实际科研任务，运用 GIS 和遥感技术进行土地利用监测、资源评估和环境影响分析，为土地规划与生态保护提供了科学依据。课程中的科研成果已成功转化为实际应用，部分项目已在多个城市的土地治理和生态修复中投入使用，推动了土地资源合理开发与生态保护的协调发展。通过这一模式，学生不仅提升了专业技能，还增强了社会责任感，为生态文明建设与土地资源管理贡献了力量。

特此证明

中国地质大学（北京）土地科学技术学院

2025



2.9 北京建筑大学测绘与城市空间信息学院

教学改革成果应用证明

“植绿山河间，智绘生态篇”GIS 综合实习课程思政育人模式的探索与实践，作为北京林业大学推动思政教育与专业技能融合的重要举措，已在该校的 GIS 及生态环境类专业中取得显著成效。通过将国家生态战略与 GIS 技术相结合，课程有效地提升了学生的责任感和使命感。尤其是在课程实施过程中，学生们通过参与“三北防护林建设”及“京津冀风沙治理”等国家生态工程项目，强化了对祖国自然环境的认同感和社会责任感，90%以上的学生在课程结束后表示，他们将课程中的理念应用于未来职业生涯中。该模式在提升学生实践能力的同时，也推动了科研创新成果的转化。

北京建筑大学通过引入“植绿山河间，智绘生态篇”GIS 综合实习课程思政育人模式，成功将思政教育与专业技能培养深度融合，推动了学生综合素质的全面提升。作为一所以城市建设与生态环境为特色的高校，北京建筑大学注重培养学生在智慧城市建设、生态环境保护等领域的创新能力。在该课程的实施过程中，学生不仅通过学习和应用 GIS、遥感、GPS 等技术掌握了空间数据分析和建模的核心技能，还通过与实际生态修复与智慧城市项目的结合，进一步增强了实践能力和创新思维。此外，课程还鼓励学生参与跨学科的科研合作，尤其是在智慧城市建设项目中，学生们将 GIS 技术与物联网、大数据等前沿技术相结合，开展了智慧城市空间规划与资源管理的研究，为城市可持续发展提供了创新性的解决方案。部分学生的科研成果不仅在国内学术期刊上发表，还成功转化为实际应用，参与了多项地方生态修复和资源监测项目，进一步推动了相关技术的应用与推广。这一模式的成功实施，不仅提升了学生的专业能力，也有效地培养了他们的跨学科合作能力与创新思维，为智慧城市建设、生态环境保护等领域培养了一大批高素质的复合型人才。

特此证明。

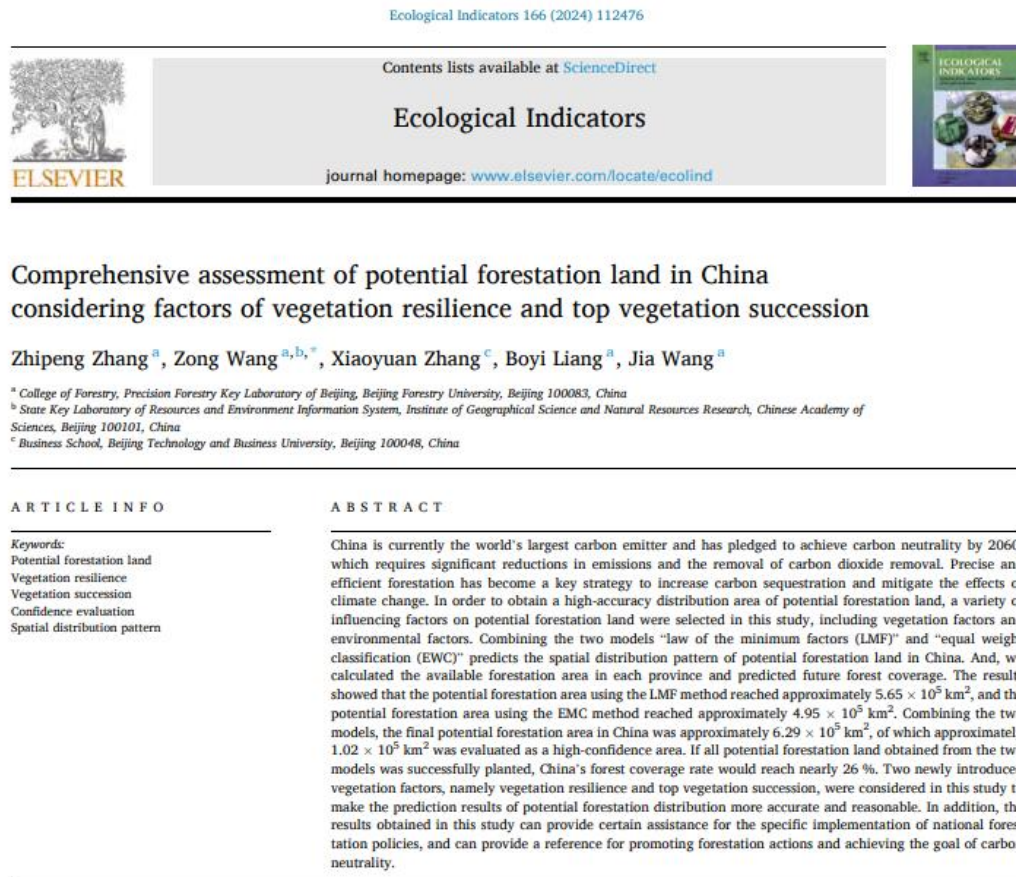
北京建筑大学测绘与城市空间信息学院

2025 年 7 月 31 日



3.指导本科生发表论文

3.1 Zhang, Z., Wang, Z., Zhang, X., Liang, B., & Wang, J. (2024). Comprehensive assessment of potential forestation land in China considering factors of vegetation resilience and top vegetation succession. *Ecological Indicators*, 166, 112476.



1. Introduction

With the rapid development of China's industry and the progression of urbanization, China has now become the world's largest carbon emitter (Friedlingstein et al., 2020). China has proposed a development strategy to achieve "carbon neutrality" (net zero carbon emissions) by 2060 (Zhu et al., 2021). It is of great significance to limit the increase of CO₂ on a global scale (He et al., 2020; Meinshausen et al., 2022). However, achieving this goal requires considerable efforts in emission reduction measures and atmospheric carbon dioxide removal (Baldocchi and Penuelas, 2019; Piao et al., 2022b). Forestation can increase the carbon sequestration of forests, thereby mitigating climate warming and improving ecology (Bastin et al., 2019; Griscom et al., 2017; Lu et al.,

2022). Initiatives to reduce carbon dioxide emissions through indirect means such as planting trees have been highly supported and generally praised by the international community (Domke et al., 2020; Nave et al., 2018). Expanding forest area and enhancing forest carbon sequestration have been identified as key strategies in China's national climate mitigation plan (Lu et al., 2018, 2022; Piao et al., 2022a; Yu et al., 2022), and the government has announced several landmark forest coverage goals in the future (National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Natural Resources of China, 2020). Improper tree planting is often counterproductive. Selecting inappropriate planting sites for planting may have negative impacts on the local ecosystem (Bardgett et al., 2021) and lead to tree planting failures (Coleman et al., 2021; Fleischman et al., 2020). In addition, monoculture plantations may not

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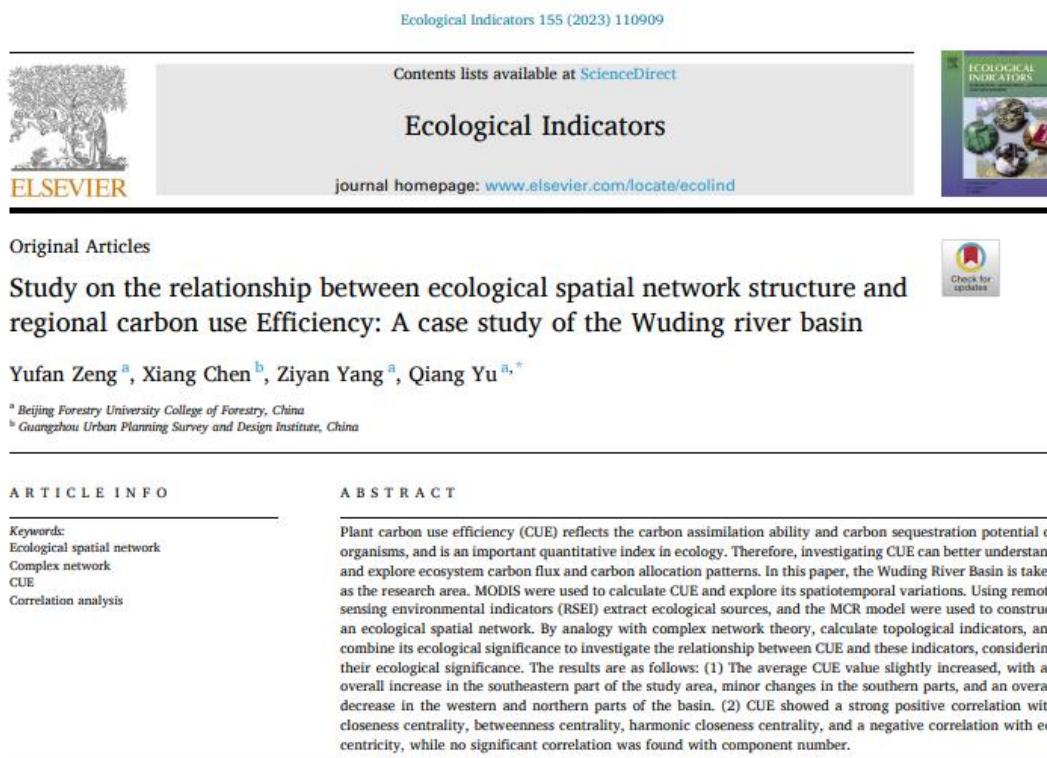
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3.2 Zeng, Y., Chen, X., Yang, Z., & Yu, Q. (2023). Study on the relationship between ecological spatial network structure and regional carbon use Efficiency: A case study of the Wuding river basin. *Ecological Indicators*, 155, 110909.



1. Introduction

With economic development and scientific and technological progress, human activities have become more active (Li et al., 2023a). Human activities have resulted in increased emissions of greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide, which have had a growing impact on global climate and led to increasingly significant global warming (Lindsey and Dahlman, 2020). These emissions have also contributed to various meteorological disasters. The global average temperature in 2022 was approximately 1.15 °C higher than the average for the period 1850–1900, making the years from 2015 to 2022 the hottest eight-year period on record since 1850 (Abbass et al., 2022). Global change will affect the global carbon cycle and disrupt the normal operation of ecosystem functions (Wang et al., 2021a). Carbon sequestration has become a hot topic (Regnier et al., 2022; Wang et al., 2021b; Zhao et al., 2022).

CUE refers to the ratio of NPP to GPP, representing the proportion of carbon absorbed by an organism that is used for growth (Quan et al., 2023). Currently, there is a scarcity of research concerning the catchment-scale CUE in the watershed (Zhang et al., 2023a). This study

innovatively quantifies and analyzes the spatiotemporal variations and spatial heterogeneity of CUE within the Wuding River basin, thereby holding significant relevance for the assessment of watershed ecosystem carbon sequestration capacity, carbon fluxes, carbon allocation patterns, and ecosystem responses within the context of global change (Doughty et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2023a).

Ecological spatial networks, also known as ecological connectivity networks, are networks constructed from the perspective of ecosystem structure and functional integrity, using patches with significant ecological functions and significance as nodes and connecting them with strip-shaped corridors as edges (Kong et al., 2010). They are designed to address issues such as changes in ecosystem structure and reduced service functionality (Li et al., 2015). One of the earliest influential papers on ecological networks was published by Richard T.T. Forman and L.E. Alexander in 1998 (Forman and Alexander, 1998). They emphasized the need to connect habitats to mitigate the fragmentation caused by transportation infrastructure, highlighting the importance of ecological connectivity and providing valuable insights and references for subsequent research on ecological spatial networks. Since then, many scholars have expanded and refined this concept, applying the concept of

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3.3 Limu, M., Huang, S., & Wang, J. (2024). Temporal and Spatial Changes of Vegetation Phenology and Its Correlation With Net Primary Productivity in Northeast China From 2001 to 2022. IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Letters, 21, 1-5.

IEEE GEOSCIENCE AND REMOTE SENSING LETTERS, VOL. 21, 2024

2501705

Temporal and Spatial Changes of Vegetation Phenology and Its Correlation With Net Primary Productivity in Northeast China From 2001 to 2022

Mingrui Limu¹, Shaodong Huang, and Jia Wang²

Abstract—The study of vegetation phenology and net primary productivity (NPP) plays a crucial role in understanding how ecosystems react to climate change. This study monitored vegetation phenology and NPP in Northeast China (NEC) from 2001 to 2022. The results showed that: 1) variations in latitude and longitude had a highly significant effect ($p < 0.01$) on all vegetation phenology parameters. Besides, the start of the growing season (SOS), the end of the growing season (EOS), and the length of the growing season (LOS) in NEC exhibited advancing (-0.26 days/a), delaying (0.14 days/a), and prolonging (0.40 days/a) tendencies, respectively. Forest EOS had advanced (-0.13 days/a) instead; 2) SOS, EOS, and NPP showed a negative correlation, while LOS, small integral value (SIV) and NPP were positively correlated. Among them, the strongest correlation ($r = 0.74$) was found between SIV and NPP scatter points. The correlation between NPP and vegetation phenology under different precipitation and temperature circumstances is complicated. This study can serve as a resource for comprehending the responses of vegetation phenology in the NEC to climate change.

Index Terms—MODIS, net primary productivity (NPP), Northeast China (NEC), remote sensing monitoring, vegetation phenology.

I. INTRODUCTION

VEGETATION phenology is one of the most sensitive factors in responding to global climate change, which refers to the changes in vegetation caused by seasonal variations in environmental factors like meteorological conditions, such as emergence, branching, leaf development, blossoming, fruiting, defoliation, and dormancy [1]. Currently, there is a more developed method for the extraction of vegetation phenology by satellite remote sensing. Satellite monitoring has shown that since the 1980s, the length of the growing season (LOS) for vegetation at mid-latitudes to high-latitudes in the

northern hemisphere tended to lengthen, which was mainly attributable to the advancement of the start of the growing season (SOS) and the postponement of the end of the growing season (EOS) [2], [3].

Net primary productivity (NPP) is the difference between the organic matter produced by plant photosynthesis and the organic matter consumed by its own respiration. It is a key indicator for the estimation of the earth's carrying capacity and the sustainable evaluation of ecosystems [4], [5]. Vegetation phenology serves as a crucial measure of vegetative productivity, which has an effect on NPP [6]. For instance, in the northern United States, an increase in forest LOS raised the yearly carbon sequestration capacity of the forest [7]. Soil temperature and LOS played a major role in controlling forest NPP in the Tibetan Plateau region [8].

Northeast China (NEC) is mid-latitude and highly sensitive to climate change, and most of the cropland in NEC is annual, which is appropriate for remote sensing phenology studies [9], [10]. Previous studies have shown a slight advance in SOS and a significant delay in EOS in NEC during 1982-2014 [11]. Furthermore, NPP showed a negative correlation with LOS in grassland but a positive correlation in forests in NEC [12]. In this study, our primary objectives were to: 1) analyze the spatial and temporal trends of vegetation phenology in NEC between 2001 and 2022, compare the trends with earlier years; and 2) explore the correlation between vegetation phenology indices and NPP, and evaluate their changes under different precipitation and temperature conditions.

II. STUDY AREA AND VEGETATION TYPES

NEC is located at the eastern edge of the Eurasian continent, predominantly belonging to the temperate monsoon climate zone, and is China's important forest production base [13]. In this letter, land cover data was selected from the 2016 MCD12Q1 product of the MODIS series. We divided the vegetation types into three categories: forest, grassland, and cropland, as described in detail in supplementary files. An overview of the study area is shown in Fig. 1.

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Data Used

As NDVI is prone to soil background at low vegetation cover and oversaturated in areas with high biomass, we used EVI instead to mitigate these issues and lower errors [14]. For all the data utilized, we have used nearest neighbor

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3.4 Zeng, Y., Yu, Q., Wang, X., Ma, J., Xu, C., Qiu, S., ... & Wang, F. (2023). Research on the Relationship between the Structure of Forest and Grass Ecological Spaces and Ecological Service Capacity: A Case Study of the Wuding River Basin. *Remote Sensing*, 15(9), 2456.



Article

Research on the Relationship between the Structure of Forest and Grass Ecological Spaces and Ecological Service Capacity: A Case Study of the Wuding River Basin

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Abstract: In recent years, the accelerated pace of urbanization has increased patch fragmentation, which has had a certain impact on the structure and ecological environment of forest–grass ecological networks, and certain protection measures have been taken in various regions. Therefore, studying the spatiotemporal changes and correlations of ecological service functions and forest–grass ecological networks can help to better grasp the changes in landscape ecological structure and function. This paper takes the Wuding River Basin as the research area and uses the windbreak and sand fixation service capacity index, soil conservation capacity, and net primary productivity (NPP) to evaluate the ecological service capacity of the research area from the three dimensions of windbreak and sand fixation, soil conservation, and carbon sequestration. The Regional Sustainability and Environment Index (RSEI) is used to extract ecological source areas, and GIS spatial analysis and the minimum cumulative resistance (MCR) model are used to extract potential ecological corridors. Referring to complex network theory, topology metrics such as degree distribution and clustering coefficient are calculated, and their correlation with ecological service capacity is explored. The results show that the overall ecological service capacity of sand fixation, soil fixation, and carbon sequestration in the research area in 2020 has increased compared to 2000, and the ecological flow at the northern and northwest boundaries of the river basin has been enhanced, but there are still shortcomings such as fragmented ecological nodes, a low degree of clustering, and poor connectivity. In terms of the correlation between topology indicators and ecological service functions, the windbreak and sand fixation service capacity index have the strongest correlation with clustering and the largest grasp, while the correlation between soil conservation capacity and eigencentrality is the strongest and has the largest grasp. The correlation between NPP and other indicators is not obvious, and its correlation with eccentricity and eigencentrality is relatively large.

Keywords: forest–grass ecological network; complex network; MCR model; correlation analysis; ecological services



Citation: Zeng, Y.; Yu, Q.; Wang, X.; Ma, J.; Xu, C.; Qiu, S.; Liu, W.; Wang, F. Research on the Relationship between the Structure of Forest and Grass Ecological Spaces and Ecological Service Capacity: A Case Study of the Wuding River Basin. *Remote Sens.* **2023**, *15*, 2456. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs15092456>

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1. Introduction

In recent years, with the rapid development of the economy, the urbanization rate in China has increased year by year [1]. The increasingly fast urbanization process has changed the structure and function of land, causing a significant impact on the ecological environment [2,3]. The denser and more extensive transportation network has resulted in more fragmented biological habitats, reducing landscape connectivity [4]. In recent years, some scholars have proposed the concept and basic principles of an ecological spatial network from the perspective of landscape connectivity and the integrity of ecosystem structure and function [5]. The network is constructed by taking important ecological patches within the region as nodes and using strip corridors between patches as edges to mitigate the fragmentation of wildlife habitats and the decline in ecosystem services [6,7].

3.5 Wang, X., Yu, Q., Ma, J., Yang, L., Liu, W., & Li, J. (2022). Study and Prediction of Surface Deformation Characteristics of Different Vegetation Types in the Permafrost Zone of Linzhi, Tibet. *Remote Sensing*, 14(18), 4684.



Article

Study and Prediction of Surface Deformation Characteristics of Different Vegetation Types in the Permafrost Zone of Linzhi, Tibet

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Abstract: Permafrost and alpine vegetation are widely distributed in Tibet, which is a sensitive area for global climate change. In this study, we inverted the surface deformation from 22 May 2018 to 9 October 2021 in a rectangular area within the city of Linzhi, Tibet, using the Sentinel1-A data and two time-series interferometric system aperture radar (InSAR) techniques. Then, the significant features of surface deformation were analyzed separately according to different vegetation types. Finally, multiple machine learning methods were used to predict future surface deformation, and the results were compared to obtain the model with the highest prediction accuracy. This study aims to provide a scientific reference and decision basis for global ecological security and sustainable development. The results showed that the surface deformation rate in the study area was basically between ± 10 mm/a, and the cumulative surface deformation was basically between ± 35 mm. The surface deformation of grassland, meadow, coniferous forest, and alpine vegetation were all significantly correlated with NDVI, and the effect of alpine vegetation, coniferous forest, and grassland on permafrost was stronger than that of the meadow. The prediction accuracy of the Holt–Winters model was higher than that of Holt’s model and the ARIMA model; it was expected that the ground surface would keep rising in the next two months, and the ground surface deformation of alpine vegetation and the coniferous forest was relatively small. The above studies indicated that the surface deformation in the Tibetan permafrost region was relatively stable under the conditions of alpine vegetation and coniferous forest. Future-related ecological construction needs to pay more attention to permafrost areas under grassland and meadow conditions, which are prone to surface deformation and affect the stability of ecosystems.

Keywords: InSAR; surface deformation; permafrost; vegetation; machine learning; Tibet



Citation: Wang, X.; Yu, Q.; Ma, J.; Yang, L.; Liu, W.; Li, J. Study and Prediction of Surface Deformation Characteristics of Different Vegetation Types in the Permafrost Zone of Linzhi, Tibet. *Remote Sens.* **2022**, *14*, 4684. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs14184684>

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1. Introduction

With global warming, the influence of climate change on the future global ecological environment and the mechanism of the responses of ecosystems to climate change have been extensively raised and studied [1–5]. Tibet has a large area of high-altitude permafrost and is one of the plateau ecosystems with the highest sensitivity to global climate change [6–8]. The type of permafrost in northwest Tibet is dominated by perennial permafrost, while southeast Tibet is influenced by the warm and humid flow of the Indian Ocean and dominated by seasonal permafrost, i.e., the freezing of soil has seasonal changes, freezing in winter and melting in summer [9]. The freezing and thawing of permafrost significantly affect the hydrology, climate, and ecosystems of the regions in which it is located, by participating in the global cycle of energy and water. Over recent years, under climate change impact, not only has the perennial permafrost begun to degrade into seasonal permafrost extensively in Tibetan areas, but the thickness of the active layer of the existing seasonal permafrost is also increasing substantially, along with the problems of increasing the mean ground temperature of the permafrost and the advancement of the thawing date [6,10,11]. The current series of changes in the permafrost can disrupt these

3.6 Yang, Z., Yu, Q., Yang, Z., Peng, A., Zeng, Y., Liu, W., ... & Yang, D. (2023). Spatio-temporal dynamic characteristics of carbon use efficiency in a virgin forest area of southeast tibet. *Remote Sensing*, 15(9), 2382.



Article

Spatio-Temporal Dynamic Characteristics of Carbon Use Efficiency in a Virgin Forest Area of Southeast Tibet

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Abstract: The sequestration of carbon in forests plays a crucial role in mitigating global climate change and achieving carbon neutrality goals. Carbon use efficiency (CUE) is an essential metric used to evaluate the carbon sequestration capacity and efficiency of Vegetation. Previous studies have emphasized the importance of assessing CUE at specific regions and times to better understand its spatiotemporal variations. The southeastern region of Tibet in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is recognized as one of the most biodiverse areas in China and globally, characterized by diverse vegetation types ranging from subtropical to temperate. In this study, we focused on Nyingchi, which is the largest virgin forest area in southeast Tibet, to explore the spatial-temporal dynamic characteristics of regional CUE based on MODIS remote sensing products. The following results were obtained: (1) On a monthly scale, regional CUE exhibits significant seasonal variations, with varying patterns among different vegetation types. Specifically, the fluctuation of CUE is the lowest in high-altitude forest areas and the greatest in grasslands and barrens. On an annual scale, forests exhibit higher fluctuations than areas with sparse vegetation and the overall volatility of CUE increased over the past 11 years. (2) There are regional differences in the trend of CUE changes, with a substantial downward trend in the Himalayan region and a significant upward trend in the residual branches of the Gangdise Mountains. More than 75% of the regions exhibit no persistent trend in CUE changes. (3) Vegetation type is the main determinant of the range and characteristics of vegetation CUE changes, while the geographical location and climatic conditions affect the variation pattern. CUE in the southern and northern regions of Nyingchi at 28.5°N exhibits different responses to temperature and precipitation changes, with temperature having a more significant impact on CUE.

Keywords: carbon use efficiency (CUE); forest ecosystems; Southeast Tibet; MODIS



Citation: Yang, Z.; Yu, Q.; Yang, Z.; Peng, A.; Zeng, Y.; Liu, W.; Zhao, J.; Yang, D. Spatio-Temporal Dynamic Characteristics of Carbon Use Efficiency in a Virgin Forest Area of Southeast Tibet. *Remote Sens.* **2023**, *15*, 2382. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs15092382>

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1. Introduction

Since the Industrial Revolution, humans have been emitting greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, leading to increasing global warming. This not only has disastrous effects on human safety and production, but also disrupts the balance of ecosystems and global carbon cycling [1]. Carbon cycling and carbon neutrality have become one of the global hot topics [2,3]. Forests are the most crucial terrestrial ecosystems, accounting for 85–90% of the total biomass of land vegetation. Through the process of photosynthesis, Forest vegetations absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere and store it as biomass in plants and soil. They play a pivotal role in maintaining carbon balance and mitigating climate change [4,5].

Carbon use efficiency (CUE) is defined as the ratio of net primary productivity (NPP) to gross primary productivity (GPP) [6]. It characterizes the potential carbon sequestration capacity of an organism. Vegetation CUE is one of the metrics used to measure the carbon sequestration capacity and efficiency of forest ecosystems. A higher CUE value indicates a higher growth transfer of carbon per unit of vegetation, which corresponds to a greater potential for carbon sequestration. Quantifying and analyzing CUE is beneficial for exploring

3.7 Liu, W., Yu, Q., Niu, T., Yang, L., & Liu, H. (2021). Inversion of soil heavy metal content based on spectral characteristics of peach trees. *Forests*, 12(9), 1208.



forests



Article

Inversion of Soil Heavy Metal Content Based on Spectral Characteristics of Peach Trees

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Abstract: There exists serious heavy metal contamination of agricultural soils in China. It is not only time- and labor-intensive to monitor soil contamination, but it also has limited scope when using conventional chemical methods. However, the method of the heavy metal monitoring of soil based on vegetation hyperspectral technology can break through the vegetation barrier and obtain the heavy metal content quickly over large areas. This paper discusses a highly accurate method for predicting the soil heavy metal content using hyperspectral techniques. We collected leaf hyperspectral data outdoors, and also collected soil samples to obtain heavy metal content data using chemical analysis. The prediction model for heavy metal content was developed using a difference spectral index, which was not highly satisfactory. Subsequently, the five factors that have a strong influence on the content of heavy metals were analyzed to determine multiple regression models for the elements As, Pb, and Cd. The results showed that the multiple regression model could better estimate the heavy metal content with stable fitting that has high prediction accuracy compared with the linear model. The results of this research provide a scientific basis and technical support for the hyperspectral inversion of the soil heavy metal content.



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Keywords: fresh peach leaf; spectral index; soil heavy metal; multiple-regression model; inversion

1. Introduction

Soil is the basis for plant growth and development, supplying the water, air, and mineral elements on which plants depend. At the same time, it is also the basis for building a good ecological environment and an important factor in maintaining national ecological security. In 2014, China conducted a national survey on soil pollution, which showed an alarming overall soil environment, especially for heavy metal pollution on farmland and industrial and mining wasteland [1,2]. With the rapid development of industry, agriculture, and urbanization, environmental issues have gradually been brought to people's attention, among which air and water pollution have become prominent and drawn great attention. However, soil pollution has not received sufficient attention due to its lagging nature and hidden nature [3,4]. Although soil has a certain ability to purify pollutants, when the amount of soil pollutants exceeds the environmental capacity of the soil, it will cause changes in the structure and functionality of the soil and even cause serious harm to the entire ecosystem [5]. Excessive heavy metals in soil will not only cause stress to crops and affect their growth and development [6–8], but also accumulate in crops through the food chain and ultimately in the human body, which makes them a major safety hazard to human health and the environment [9–11]. For example, Minamata disease and bone pain disease were identified to be caused by heavy metal pollution in Japan in the 1950s, which made heavy metal one of the most urgent problems in soil pollution and caused widespread concern in the international community [12,13]. Therefore, it is crucial to detect the distribution of heavy metal elements in soil in large areas rapidly, and many scholars have been trying to monitor the soil environment using hyperspectral techniques.

3.8 Qi, J., Wang, Z., Cressey, E. L., Liang, B., & Wang, J. (2023). Considering the joint impact of carbon density change and land use change is crucial to improving ecosystem carbon stock assessment in North China. *Forests*, 15(1), 55.



forests



Article

Considering the Joint Impact of Carbon Density Change and Land Use Change Is Crucial to Improving Ecosystem Carbon Stock Assessment in North China

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Abstract: Carbon density change and land use change are important factors in the spatiotemporal evolution of ecosystem carbon stock. Accurately assessing regional carbon stock and analyzing its relationship with land use patterns and carbon density change are of great value to regional ecosystem protection and sustainable social and economic development. In order to effectively evaluate the carbon stock in North China, this study divided the target area into 5 sub-regions, and a variety of methods were used to calculate the carbon density in each sub-region over different time periods. The classic InVEST model was selected to evaluate carbon stock evolution under changes in land use and carbon density from 2000 to 2015. The results show that the carbon stock in North China in 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015 were 1.301×10^{10} t, 1.325×10^{10} t, 1.332×10^{10} t and 1.366×10^{10} t, respectively, with a cumulative increase of 6.506×10^8 t. As two main factors, the land use type change and carbon density change showed different influences on the carbon stock of different regions and different ecosystems, but the former had a greater impact in North China during 2000–2015. Converting farmland to forest and grassland and converting bare land to grassland increased carbon stock, while converting farmland to building land reduced carbon stock. In addition, the carbon density of most land use types in each sub-region increased from 2000 to 2015, which further caused the increase in carbon stock. The carbon stock in North China had a significant spatial pattern of high in the east and low in the west, and this distribution pattern is closely related to land use. This research can provide scientific reference for land use management decision-making and sustainable carbon stock function in North China.

Keywords: ecosystem carbon stock; carbon density change; land use changes; North China Region; InVEST model



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1. Introduction

The sustainability of ecosystems and their services are crucial factors in achieving sustainable human development [1]. Because of the influence of human activities and the effects of climate change, global ecosystem services are declining [2]. For example, air pollution (in the case of tropospheric ozone) is an important parameter that triggers the decline of carbon stock in forests and crops [3,4]. Carbon stock plays an important role in regulating global climate change, atmospheric CO₂ concentration, and maintaining global carbon balance [5–7]. Terrestrial ecosystem carbon sinks are valuable indicators of ecosystem change because they reflect the complex interrelationship between terrestrial ecosystems and climate change [8]. As carbon density varies greatly over time among different land use types and even within the same type, land use change typically cause

3.9 Sun, M., Liang, B., Meng, X., Zhang, Y., Wang, Z., & Wang, J. (2024). Study on the evolution of spatial and temporal patterns of carbon emissions and influencing factors in China. *Land*, 13(6), 828.



Article

Study on the Evolution of Spatial and Temporal Patterns of Carbon Emissions and Influencing Factors in China

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Abstract: Industrialization has increased global carbon emissions, necessitating effective climate change mitigation measures. China, the most populous developing nation, faces the challenge of strategizing emissions to meet national carbon neutrality objectives. However, research on specific regions' carbon emissions drivers and causal factors is limited, particularly across prefectural-level cities. This study estimates the spatial and temporal patterns of carbon emissions across China's prefectural cities and utilizes both OLS regression and stepwise regression models to analyze the impact of various factors influencing carbon emissions in these cities. Results reveal the following: (1) The country's overall 20-year carbon emissions continue to grow from 3020.29 Mt in 2001 to 9169.74 Mt in 2020, with an average annual growth rate of 5.71%; the eastern region has seen a gradual deceleration in emissions, whereas the western region continues to experience an increase. Carbon emissions in cities within each subregion consistently rise. (2) Carbon emissions in Chinese prefectural-level cities exhibit strong spatial autocorrelation and clustering ($Z > 1.96$, $p < 0.05$), with hot spots primarily in the eastern coastal areas and cold spots in the northwest to southwest regions. (3) Economic and demographic factors significantly increase carbon emissions, while climate and urbanization effects are more complex and variable. Economic growth and population increase are the most significant influencing factors, but regional variances exist in carbon emissions determinants in subregional prefectural cities. These insights provide valuable insights into national emission dynamics at the prefectural level, providing a theoretical basis for enhancing carbon emission strategies across various jurisdictions.

Keywords: carbon neutrality; carbon emissions; spatiotemporal pattern; attribution analysis; urbanization

1. Introduction

Global climate change is attracting increasing international attention as it is causing a range of environmental problems [1–3]. According to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the burning of fossil fuels and inequitable and unsustainable energy and land use have led to a steady increase in global temperatures over the past century, resulting in an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, putting nature and people at increasing risk in all regions of the world [4]. It has also been pointed out that, globally, the increase in carbon emissions is mainly driven by industry, transport and energy supply, while residential and commercial buildings, forestry/deforestation, and agriculture also contribute significant amounts of carbon dioxide, methane, and other greenhouse gases [5–7]. In terms of the impact of economic growth on carbon emissions, China is one of the world's fastest-growing economies, and its energy consumption and carbon emissions have increased prominently in recent decades [8,9]. From 1980 to 2007, GDP of China grew at an average annual rate of over 9%, primary energy consumption increased by about 340%, and carbon dioxide emissions increased dramatically by about 352% [10]. As the world's largest developing

3.10 Wang, X., Wang, R., Yu, Q., Liu, H., Liu, W., Ma, J., ... & Yang, L. (2022). Study on the structural properties of an ecospatial network in inner Mongolia and its relationship with NPP. *Applied Sciences*, 12(10), 4872.



Article

Study on the Structural Properties of an Ecospatial Network in Inner Mongolia and Its Relationship with NPP

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Abstract: In the context of strengthening the construction of ecological civilization and accelerating the “carbon peak” in China, the regional ecological pattern and its connection with carbon sink capacity have become an urgent topic. Given that Inner Mongolia is a large carbon emission province and the conflict between economic development and ecological protection is particularly prominent, we took Inner Mongolia as an example to extract its ecospatial network, then calculated the integrity index, topological indices, and recovery robustness of the network and evaluated integrity and other properties of the ecospatial network structure by combining them with the ecological background. In addition, we analyzed the relationship between the topological indices and net primary productivity (NPP). The results showed that the network was scale-free and heterogeneous, with low integrity, connectivity and stability, which were the focus of future optimization. The nodes with important functions were mainly distributed in the farm-forest ecotone, grasslands, and the agro-pastoral ecotone; under the simulation attack, the node recovery robustness was stronger than the corridor recovery robustness, and NPP was negatively and significantly correlated with the woodland nodes and grassland nodes. In terms of ecological restoration, the unused land in the west is a key area, and nodes and corridors. In terms of enhancing carbon sequestration, improving network connectivity, the appropriate and rational merging within woodlands and grasslands is a particularly effective means. In evaluating and optimizing the ecological pattern of areas with prominent ecological problems and improving the carbon sink of ecosystems in terms of their ecospatial network structure.

Keywords: ecospatial network; complex network; Inner Mongolia; topological indices; ecological structure; NPP



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1. Introduction

In recent years, under the influence of various human activities led by resource exploitation activities, the ecological security of the landscape has been seriously threatened, and the occurrence of ecological problems such as soil erosion, land desertification, surface mining subsidence, and water scarcity shows a significant upward trend [1–4]. In order to protect biodiversity and maintain the stability of ecosystems, how to analyze the ecology of environments that have been damaged after resource exploitation is a topic that must be studied in order to protect or restore the ecology in a targeted manner.

Some scholars proposed the concept of ecospatial networks or ecological networks from the perspective of landscape connectivity and ecosystem structure integrity [5–7]; that is, on the basis of a comprehensive evaluation of natural and human factors in the region, important ecological source patches in the region were extracted and regarded as ecological nodes, and then the belt corridors between ecological resource patches were regarded as ecological corridors, according to which an ecospatial network was constructed to improve

3.11 陈诗怡, 曹云锋, 惠凤鸣, & 程晓. (2019). 基于遥感观测的 2010~2017 年秋季 北极东北航道通航能力时空变化. 科学通报, 64(14), 1515-1525.

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论文

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基于遥感观测的2010~2017年秋季北极东北航道通航能力时空变化

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摘要 北极地区海冰的快速消融使得连接亚洲和欧洲的重要海上通道——北极东北航道的通航潜力不断增加。准确掌握海冰快速消融背景下东北航道通航能力的变化特征对航道开发具有重要价值。由于高质量海冰观测数据缺乏, 现有研究多基于模式模拟数据对不同升温情景下航道未来的潜在变化进行分析, 针对北极航道通航能力现状的研究并未有效开展。本研究利用美国冰雪数据中心发布的逐日海冰密集度数据和经过重建处理、质量得到有效提升的逐日SMOS海冰厚度数据, 基于加拿大北极冰区航行系统(AIRSS)的通航可行性模型(ATAM)对北极地区2010~2017年通航季后期普通商船的航行风险进行了逐日量化制图, 并对东北航道8年间通航能力的时空变化进行了分析。研究发现, 虽然北极东北航道的通航能力已经显著提升, 普通商船的通航结束期自2010年以来(除去2013年)平均已达第297±4天(10月24日左右), 但过去8年间东北航道上普通商船的通航能力并没有显著增加趋势, 且存在很大不确定性。北极东北航道通航结束期主要受东西伯利亚海、新西伯利亚群岛附近海域和北地群岛附近海域3个区域冰情的影响较大, 3个海域附近较早冻结的薄冰往往是导致整个航道通航结束的关键。鉴于北极东北航道通航能力变化的复杂性, 高质量、准实时的海冰观测数据对于航道通航风险的准确量化十分必要。

关键词 北极东北航道, 冰上丝绸之路, 通航能力, 遥感观测, 海冰变化

近年来, 北极地区近地表温度以全球平均水平两倍以上速度不断升高, 被称为“北极放大”效应^[1]。受此影响, 北极海冰覆盖范围与厚度正在以前所未有的速度不断减少^[2-4]。观测数据显示, 北极海冰9月覆盖范围减少速率在1979~1998年间为 $(0.032 \pm 0.017) \times 10^6 \text{ km}^2$, 而在1999~2010年间达到 $(0.154 \pm 0.038) \times 10^6 \text{ km}^2$ ^[5,6], 呈明显加速趋势; 北极海冰冬季平均厚度从1980年的3.64 m下降为2008年的1.89 m, 降幅将近50%。照此趋势, 北极可能会在可预见的未来出现无冰的夏季^[7]。

海冰覆盖范围与厚度的锐减使得北极航道的通航潜力不断增加。目前北极地区连接大西洋和太平洋的航线主要有3条^[8]: 中央航道、西北航道、东北航道(图1)。中央航道是指穿越北极点附近的北冰洋公海水域的航线。由于北冰洋中心区域常年有坚硬的多年冰覆盖, 破冰能力较低的船舶难以通过中央航道。西北航道大部分航段位于加拿大北极群岛水域, 以白令海峡为起点, 沿美国阿拉斯加北部海岸, 穿过加拿大北极群岛。多年冰、冰丘及众多岛屿的复杂分布使船舶在西

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3.12 刘维, 于强, 裴燕如, 武英达, 牛腾, & 王逸菲. (2023). 黄河流域生态空间网络特征. 北京林业大学学报, 44(12), 142-152.

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黄河流域生态空间网络特征

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摘要:【目的】黄河流域在生态环境保护中有着举足轻重的地位, 为了有效地应对城市快速发展所带来的生态环境问题, 本文针对黄河流域构建了生态空间网络, 以保护生物多样性、减缓景观格局破碎化。【方法】以黄河流域为研究对象, 基于土地利用数据、生态斑块面积周长、归一化植被指数 (NDVI)、改进的归一化水体指数 (MNDWI) 和平均斑块分维数, 选取了生态源地; 利用 GIS 空间分析和 MCR 模型算法构建最小累积生态阻力面, 提取出潜在生态廊道和生态节点; 最终得到由生态源地和潜在生态廊道组成的黄河流域潜在生态空间网络并对其进行鲁棒性分析。【结果】(1) 黄河流域潜在生态空间网络由 294 块生态源地和 369 条潜在生态廊道组成。(2) 生态源地主要土地利用类型为林地、草地和水域, 主要分布在东北部和西南部, 东南部也有零星分布。(3) 生态廊道在东北部和西南部密度较大, 生态空间网络结构复杂, 在小块生态源地之间长度较长, 对研究区生态环境发挥关键作用。(4) 网络中共提取 125 个生态节点并使用 matlab 进行模拟攻击测试其鲁棒性, 总体上随机攻击下生态空间网络的恢复鲁棒性优于恶意攻击, 连接鲁棒性在攻击一定数量的节点后呈现大幅度上涨, 网络结构崩溃。【结论】本文基于 MCR 模型构建黄河流域的潜在生态空间网络并对其进行了拓扑结构分析, 为生态空间网络优化提供重要借鉴意义, 为促进黄河流域高质量发展、提高黄河流域的生态文明建设水平提供理论指导。

关键词: 黄河流域; 生态空间网络; 生态源地; 最小阻力面模型; 生态廊道; 鲁棒性分析

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Characteristics of spatial ecological network in the Yellow River Basin of northern China

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Abstract: [Objective] The Yellow River Basin has a pivotal role in ecological protection. In order to effectively cope with the ecological problems caused by rapid urban development, this paper constructs an ecological spatial network for the Yellow River Basin to protect biodiversity and mitigate landscape pattern fragmentation. [Method] This paper takes the Yellow River Basin as the research object, finding an approach to identify its spatial ecological network. First, the ecological source sites were selected by comprehensively considering land-use data, perimeter of the ecological patch area, normalized difference

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农用地土壤 As 元素与叶片光谱特征关系研究

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摘 要 重金属污染是土壤环境污染中亟待解决的问题之一, 重金属通过土壤向植物富集, 危及人体健康, 对生态环境产生巨大隐患。传统的土壤污染监测以化学方法为主, 不仅费时费力且监测范围有限, 而基于植被高光谱技术的土壤重金属监测方法能够快速准确地获取土壤重金属含量, 突破植被屏障, 提高土壤重金属监测效率。近年来, 国内外许多学者致力于使用盆栽实验定量研究土壤污染物对植物光谱特征影响, 而野外环境下的实验研究相对缺少, 因此建立合适准确的野外土壤重金属预测模型具有重要意义, 为改善耕地土壤质量提供参考。以北京市优势经济果树桃树为研究对象, 在研究区均匀设置了 50 个采样点, 利用 Field-Spec 4 便携式地物波谱仪测量桃树叶片光谱数据, 同时采集土壤样本带回实验室检测分析获得土壤重金属含量数据。通过分析不同污染下桃树叶片在重金属胁迫下的叶片光谱特征, 计算不同土壤重金属与叶片光谱之间的相关关系, 确定土壤 As 元素与光谱反射率相关性更大, 因此选择土壤 As 元素计算其与不同植被指数之间的相关系数, 并用合适的植被指数构建土壤 As 元素预测模型。结果表明: 污染区桃叶光谱反射率总体上比背景区的光谱反射率更高, 其中 760~1 300 nm 波长范围内对土壤重金属更加敏感, 土壤重金属对叶片红、蓝、黄边位置干扰不明显, 对红、蓝、黄边斜率敏感, 且均呈正向相关性。光谱反射率与土壤 Cr、Cu 和 Hg 元素相关性较弱, 与 As、Pb 和 Cd 元素在某些波段范围内达到 0.1 级显著相关, 且总体相关曲线趋势相同, 相关性大小依次排序为 As>Pb>Cd。以相关性更强的土壤 As 元素与植被指数进行相关分析表明, 土壤 As 元素与 PRI1 和 PRI3 均显著相关。使用 SPSS 数据分析软件以 PRI1 和 PRI3 为自变量, 土壤 As 元素为因变量分别进行回归分析, 检测结果发现, PRI3 的指数预测模型 ($y = e^{13.544x - 35.388}$, $R^2 = 0.937$, RMSE=0.161) 效果最好且具有更好的稳定性。

关键词 桃树叶片; 光谱特征; 土壤 As 元素; 植被指数; 回归模型; 预测

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引 言

随着人类社会工农业现代化和城市化的迅猛发展, 工业和生活废水排放、交通排放增多, 土壤重金属的含量显著增加, 我国在保护土壤免受污染方面面临着巨大的挑战^[1]。土壤中过量的重金属不仅会对农作物造成胁迫、影响其生长发育, 而且在农作物大量积累经食物链向人体富集, 对人类健康和生态环境产生重大的安全隐患^[2-3]。我国土壤环境总状况不容乐观, 耕地和工矿业废弃地土壤环境问题突出, 污染类型以重金属为主^[4]。20 世纪 50 年代日本出现的“水俣病”和“骨痛病”被查明由重金属污染引起后, 土壤重金属成为了土壤污染中亟待解决的问题之一, 引起了国际社会的广泛关

注^[5-6]。

传统的土壤重金属监测方式通常是以化学方法为主, 结果较为准确, 但需要消耗大量人力、物力和财力, 且无法实现大面积监测。高光谱遥感技术能够不受地形气候的限制, 突破植被屏障, 实现土壤重金属含量大面积且量化的提取, 满足及时性和精确性的应用需求, 因而逐渐发展成熟。目前, 大量国内外学者利用植物光谱效应应对重金属污染开展了较深入研究, 旨在通过植物光谱的变异特征来反映研究区的污染状况, 并已取得了许多突破性的进展。有报道利用人为添加镉(Cd)的盆栽实验研究脐橙叶片的光谱变化特征, 建立了基于光谱指数的预测模型并得到了良好的模型精度; Kooistra 等利用高光谱植被指数及红边位置监测河漫滩土壤的重金属污染状况, 指出重金属在某些波段的光谱特征参数

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