

多目标下丹寨龙泉山森林公园经营策略研究

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摘要: 森林多目标经营作为实现森林资源可持续利用, 林业产业布局的重要策略, 它可以最大化利用森林资源, 在保护生态功能的同时满足人类多方面的需求, 从而在实现生态系统可持续发展的同时促进经济发展和资源保护的平衡。本研究从实践角度出发, 以贵州省丹寨县龙泉山省级森林公园为研究对象, 通过 ArcGIS 对丹寨县林地资源数据进行分析, 得出丹寨县龙泉山省级森林公园主要面对三方面的问题:(1) 林地结构单一,生态多样性不足。(2) 林龄结构不合理, 林地活力不足。(3) 经营方式不合理, 现行旅游开发方案对森林公园生态保护带来了负面影响。并以以上问题为导向, 提出森林多目标经营背景下, 丹寨县龙泉山省级森林公园的经营策略建议。研究提出生态多样性目标、高碳汇目标、高经济效益目标三个经营目标, 针对以上三个目标, 分别提出以下三个经营方案:(1) 近自然化改造, 通过人为干预的方式加速森林自然演替进程。(2) 采用高碳汇树种增强碳汇能力, 同时通过抚育间伐调整森林龄组。(3) 将原本以开发盈利为主的旅游方式调整为生态旅游。从带动周边经济的角度提供间接经济效益。

关键词: 龙泉山省级森林公园; 多目标经营; 增汇固碳; 生态多样性; 森林经济效益

Research on management strategy of Longquanshan Forest Park

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Abstract: the forest target management as the sustainable utilization of forest resources, the important strategy of forestry industry layout, it can maximize the use of forest resources, in the protection of the ecological function and meet the various needs of human, thus in the sustainable development of the ecosystem and promote the balance of economic development and resource protection. From the perspective of practice, longquanshan Provincial Forest Park in Danzhai County, Guizhou Province as the research object, and analyzed the forest resource data of forest in Danzhai County through ArcGIS, and concluded that longquanshan Provincial Forest Park in Danzhai County mainly faced three problems: (1) single forest land structure and insufficient ecological diversity.(2) The forest age structure is unreasonable, and the forest land vitality is insufficient.(3) The operation mode is unreasonable, and the current tourism development plan has brought a negative impact on the ecological protection of forest parks. Taking the above problems as the guidance, the paper puts forward the management strategy suggestions of Longquan Mountain Provincial Forest Park in Danzhai County under the background of multi-objective forest management. Three business objectives of ecological diversity, high carbon sink and high economic benefit are proposed. According to the above three goals, the following three business plans are put forward: (1) near natural

transformation and accelerate the natural succession process of forest through human intervention.(2) High carbon sink tree species were used to enhance the carbon sink capacity, and the forest age group was adjusted through tending thinning.(3) Adjust the tourism mode originally mainly on development to ecological tourism. Provide indirect economic benefits from the perspective of driving the surrounding economy.

Key words: Longquanshan provincial forest park; multi-objective management; increasing sequestration and carbon consolidation; ecological diversity; forest economic benefits