



•综述•

# 激光雷达技术在动物生态学领域的研究进展

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**摘要:** 激光雷达(light detection and ranging, LiDAR)作为一门新兴的主动遥感技术, 近年来由于在提取和反演森林参数水平上不断提高, 被越来越多地应用于动物生态学研究。本文通过整理和搜集国内外文献, 对激光雷达的技术特点及其在森林参数提取和动物生境上的研究进展进行综述, 指出当前基于LiDAR的森林参数反演算法主要服务于森林资源调查或林学研究, 缺少对动物生态或生理意义相关的参数量化信息。目前该技术在国内的动物生态学方面的应用较少, 尚未见文章发表。通过总结国外学者的研究, 分别从动物生境选择与三维森林结构的关系、栖息地立体生境制图、生物多样性评估和物种分布模型预测三个方面综述了LiDAR在动物生态学研究中的应用现状。相比传统方法, LiDAR技术提供的高精度三维结构信息, 能够显著提高动物生境质量的评估、生物多样性的监测水平和物种分布模型的评价精度, 有利于从机理上加深对物种生境选择和集群过程的理解。但目前LiDAR技术的应用主要集中在对已知的生态关系研究, 尤其是冠层结构与动物分布的关系, 缺少对林下层生活的动物生境质量和生物多样性的监测和评估, 同时很多有关动物生存和繁衍与立体生境的关系研究有待从LiDAR数据中进一步挖掘分析。未来应加强对森林林下层三维信息的提取, 提高林下层动物生境质量和生物多样性的监测水平, 同时建立适用于动物生态和生理意义相关的参数, 为动物生境质量和生物多样性的评估提供标准的量化指标。

**关键词:** 遥感; 动物生境监测; 物种分布; 生物多样性

## Advances in LiDAR technology in the field of animal ecology

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**Abstract:** LiDAR (light detection and ranging), a fairly new active remote sensing technology, is being widely used in the field of animal ecology by more and more scholars due to the recent development where forest parameters can be extracted and inverted from LiDAR. In this paper, we review the advances in forest parameter extraction from LiDAR and its many applications in studying wildlife habitat. We also analyze current research on forest parameter inversion algorithms based on LiDAR, mainly in forestry research, though we lack quantitative parameters related to the ecological significance of animals. Because few studies have applied LiDAR technology to animal ecology research in China, we consider foreign research in this field in three categories: (1) The relationship between species habitat selection and three-dimensional forest structure; (2) Three-dimensional habitat mapping; (3) Biodiversity assessment and species distribution model prediction. Compared with traditional methods, the high-precision three-dimensional structure information provided by LiDAR can significantly improve the efficacy of monitoring animal habitat quality and biodiversity and the modelling accuracy of species distribution models. These advancements contribute to deeper understanding of species habitat selection and the clustering process mechanism. However, the studies that utilize LiDAR to date have mainly focused on previously known ecological relationships, especially the

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relationship between canopy structure and species diversity. These studies fail to account for either forest understory habitat quality or biodiversity monitoring and evaluation. In short, the relationship between wildlife and its three-dimensional habitat needs to be further explored through analysis of LiDAR data. Future studies should focus on extracting three-dimensional structures of forest understories to improve the efficacy of monitoring habitat quality and biodiversity in the understory, and to provide standard quantitative indicators for the evaluation of animal ecology.

**Key words:** remote sensing; animal habitat monitoring; species distribution; biodiversity

野生动物是自然资源的重要组成部分, 同时在自然生态系统中扮演着重要角色, 在种子传播和生态系统功能调节等方面发挥着重要作用(Asner & Levick, 2012)。然而, 人口的快速增长和自然资源的不可持续利用, 导致野生动物生境大面积丧失和破碎化, 野生动物种群数量和多样性急剧减少(Ripple et al, 2016)。因此, 如果想成功地保护地球上仅存的具有重要生态学功能的物种, 就需要加强对珍稀物种种群和栖息地的监测和评估, 获得更多关于物种和栖息地的真实可靠数据。

遥感技术被广泛应用于野生动物种群监测和栖息地生境质量评估, 主要包含两个方面: (1)野外相机陷阱技术不断发展, 获得了大量野生动物的视频和图片, 进一步丰富了关于野生动物分布、多度和行为的资料(Burton et al, 2015; Xiao et al, 2016); (2)以卫星和飞机为平台获取的光学遥感影像数据, 侧重于研究土地利用和土地覆盖的变化带来的生境退化和破碎化对动物种群和栖息地的影响(McDermid et al, 2009; Bergl et al, 2012), 或是用于监测动物的种群密度或迁徙、移动(Vermeulen et al, 2013)。近十年来, 以激光雷达(light detection and ranging, LiDAR)为代表的主动遥感技术由于其提供的高精度三维地物信息而在动物生态学中得到了广泛应用, 尤其在获取动物三维结构生境和动物多样性研究方面具有优势(Bergen et al, 2009; Davies & Asner, 2014; Simonson et al, 2014)。

LiDAR技术因其不依赖于太阳辐射可以昼夜工作, 同时可以根据探测目标的不同选择不同的电磁波波长和发射方式等优点, 已经在林业、农业、气象、测绘和考古等领域得到广泛应用(郭庆华等, 2018)。20世纪90年代后期, 随着全球定位系统(Global Positioning System, GPS)及惯性导航系统(Inertial Navigation System, INS)的发展, 激光雷达技术能够快速大面积地获取森林结构信息, 如树木

定位、树高估计、树冠体积估算、森林地上生物量反演等, 使激光雷达技术成为森林资源调查的重要手段, 为森林生态学研究 and 森林经营管理提供了大量的参数信息(李增元等, 2016)。

森林生态系统的三维结构是影响动物群落组成的一个重要因素, 林栖野生动物都生活在一个立体的生境结构中(Flaspohler et al, 2010; Palminteri et al, 2012; Müller et al, 2014)。植被的林冠层是众多灵长类和鸟类动物的主要栖息场所(McLean et al, 2016; Davies et al, 2017), 而林下层也是许多兽类的主要活动空间(Serrouya & D'Eon, 2008; Psyllakis & Gillingham, 2009; Burkepile et al, 2013; Blakey et al, 2017), 这说明森林结构在动物生境选择中具有重要的作用。

然而森林生态系统结构的多样性、复杂性以及差异性的描述和预测是十分复杂的, 传统的遥感技术或人工调查手段仅限于描述森林结构的平面信息(如郁闭度、盖度、林分密度等)及其变化过程, 对于复杂的三维结构特征(冠层垂直结构、树高、林下垂直结构等), 很难进行直观的描述并建立统一的量化标准。而LiDAR技术能够形象并且高效地获取森林结构的三维特征, 与传统的遥感技术相比, 在监测和评估物种栖息地方面具有不可替代的优势, 有助于获得更加直观的物种栖息地环境数据, 进而更深入地探讨动植物之间的关系, 丰富动物生态学和群落生态学相关知识的研究。已有研究指出, 未来动物生态学的研究将因考虑物种的三维生境结构而获得更深的认识(Davies & Asner, 2014)。

但是目前激光雷达在动物生态学领域的应用研究相对零散, 主要受技术驱动。本文通过阐述激光雷达的技术特点, 对其在动物生态学(本文综述的动物类群只包含陆地动物)中的应用现状进行综述, 探讨该技术在我国动物生态学领域的应用前景和发展方向, 为该技术在我国相关领域中的应用研

究提供一些参考。

## 1 激光雷达的特点及应用

### 1.1 激光雷达技术的原理和优势

激光雷达是激光探测与测距系统的简称,它通过传感器发出的信号在传感器与目标物之间的传播距离,分析目标地物表面的反射能量、波谱和相位信息,进行目标定位的精确解算,从而呈现目标物精确的三维结构信息(郭庆华等, 2018; 王瑶瑶等, 2018)。

激光雷达可通过记录完整的回波波形(大光斑: 10–100 m)反演出森林的垂直结构与生物量(马利群等, 2011);或是记录少量的离散回波(小光斑: 0.1–1.0 m),利用高密度的激光点云数据,进行精确的单木高度估测(庞勇等, 2008)。激光雷达在一些关键技术指标上远远超越了传统的人工调查方法,其优势在于: (1)精确度高,激光雷达通过发射完整的信号和记录回波数据,可以获得精确标准的量化信息,很大程度上减小了人工估测带来的误差; (2)植被穿透能力强,激光在植被中传播时,可以在树冠、树枝、地面等多个高程发生反射,从而得到多次回波数,这是其他雷达所不具备的优势,特别是得到的地面回波数据,有效克服了植被影响,使精确探测地面真实地貌特征成为可能(张健等, 2011); (3)激光雷达获取的点云数据记录了探测地物的三维坐标信息,不仅能还原真实的三维场景信息,还能进行数字化,为后续森林结构指标的量化和建模提供数据支持。

### 1.2 激光雷达搭载平台及数据处理软件

依据搭载平台的不同,激光雷达可以分为星载激光雷达(spaceborne lidar)、机载激光雷达(airborne laser scanner, ALS)、无人机激光雷达(drone laser scanner, DLS)、车载激光雷达(vehicle-mounted laser scanner, VLS)和地基激光雷达(terrestrial laser scanner, TLS)。从星载激光雷达到地基激光雷达,扫描获取的效率越来越低,但精度越来越高,可以满足从全球区域尺度到立地尺度上的研究需求(郭庆华等, 2018)。地基激光雷达也称为地面激光雷达扫描系统,通常用于单一目标或小尺度上精细三维数据的采集。机载或无人机激光雷达以飞行器为搭载平台,通常用于区域尺度三维信息数据的快速获取,

其核心部件包括激光雷达传感器、全球定位系统和惯性测量单元。在林业调查中,应用较广主要是地基激光雷达、无人机激光雷达和机载激光雷达,可以获取从单木到林分水平上的高精度三维信息,为提供真实的三维森林场景和实现林分几何结构参数的自动获取提供了可能。

从激光雷达扫描仪获取的原始数据为目标地物的点云数据(point cloud data),记录了包括每个空间点的三维坐标、反射强度、回波次数和扫描时的角度信息。现在有很多国内外开发的专业软件能够更高效、智能地处理激光雷达获取的点云数据,包括免费的开源软件和商业软件(表1)。

## 2 基于激光雷达的森林参数提取及其在动物生境上的应用

为了及时准确掌握森林资源信息,众多学者已在基于LiDAR的森林结构和生态系统功能参数的算法提取和反演上有深入的研究,尤其是基于机载激光雷达、无人机激光雷达和地基激光雷达平台的单木分割算法为基础的众多森林参数信息(表2)。单木分割即从激光点云数据中提取和识别每棵树木(图1),它是获取单木尺度森林结构参数的重要基础。近几年来,单木分割算法成为激光雷达林业研究的热点,主要包括两大类算法: (1)以冠层高度模型(Canopy Height Model, CHM)为基础,对CHM模型进行区域分割; (2)根据树木几何结构直接基于点云分割的算法。主要分割方法的比较见表2。

除了单木分割算法,许多学者还提取和反演了一系列森林群落结构和生态系统功能的参数,如树冠高度(Thomas et al, 2006; Coops et al, 2007)、叶面积指数和郁闭度(Kwak & Cho, 2012; Zhao et al, 2015)、冠层垂直结构(Jaskierniak et al, 2011)、地上生物量(Clark et al, 2011)等。其中很多森林参数对动物生境质量的量化和评估具有重要意义(表3)。

但是目前基于LiDAR的森林参数算法主要是服务于森林资源的调查或森林生态学的研究,与动物生境并没有直接的关系,所对应的动物生态或生理意义较为模糊。且主要提取和研究的对象为森林中的冠层或乔木层,缺少对林下层的植被及微地形结构的参数提取和反演,缺乏对生活在林下层的野生动物生境的量化和评估能力。



表1 国内外主流激光雷达数据处理软件

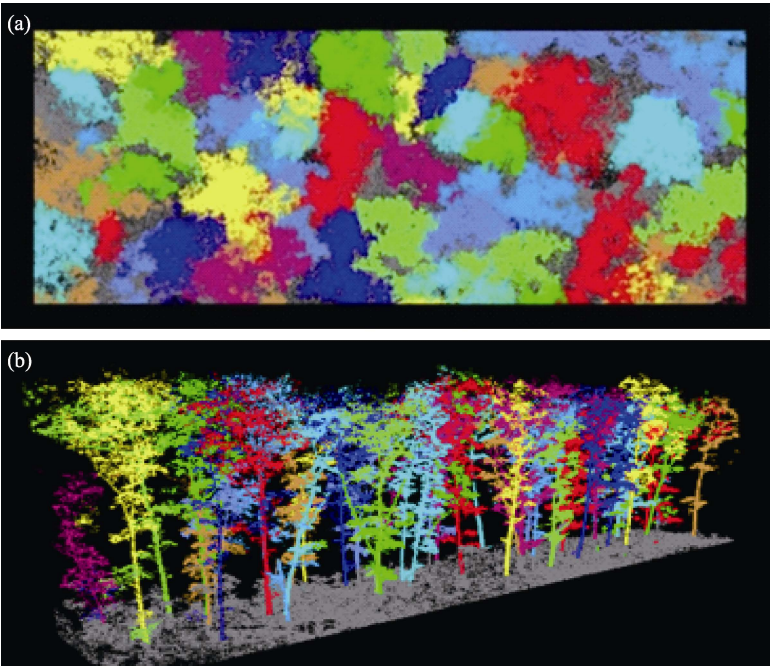
Table 1 The main softwares for LiDAR data processing of both domestic and overseas

软件 Software	类型 Type	主要应用及特点 Application and characteristics
TerraSolid	商业软件 Commercial software	目前国内外航测部门广泛采用的软件, 用于点云、影像处理。A widely used software in aerial survey department at present, used for point cloud and image data processing.
ENVI LiDAR	商业软件 Commercial software	可以自动提取DEM/DSM/建筑物/植被等三维模型, 提取的信息可在其他平台(如ENVI、ArcGIS、Google Earth)进一步使用和分析, 提供二次开发接口。Automatically extracted 3D models such as DEM/DSM/buildings/vegetation, the extracted data can be further used and analyzed on other platforms (such as ENVI, ArcGIS and Google Earth), and provide secondary development interface.
Global Mapper LiDAR Module	商业软件 Commercial software	集成了一系列全面的点云处理工具和数据访问接口, 包括点云生成、自动分类及要素提取。Integrated a series of comprehensive point cloud processing tools and data access interface, including point cloud generation, automatic classification and element extraction.
Lastools	商业软件 Commercial software	提供高效点云处理算法的库, 支持点云格式转换、点云处理等常见的算法功能。Providing efficient point cloud processing algorithm library, and supporting the functions of point cloud format conversion, point cloud processing and other common algorithm.
Cloud Compare	开源软件 Open source software	提供了一些基本工具用于手动编辑和呈现3D点云数据及各种处理算法, 用于实现点云距离计算、空间统计分析、点云分割和几何特征估算。Providing some basic tools for manually editing and rendering 3D point cloud data and various processing algorithms, which are used to realize point cloud distance calculation, spatial statistical analysis, point cloud segmentation and geometric feature estimation.
Fusion	开源软件 Open source software	适合于林学和生态学研究, 可以提取多种点云获取的林业参数信息。Suitable for the study of forestry and ecology, and can extract the information of forestry parameters obtained from various point clouds.
RiALITY	商业软件 Commercial software	可在iPad上运行激光雷达数据可视化功能, 支持真彩色三维点云和导航功能。It can run LiDAR data visualization on the iPad, supporting true color 3D point cloud and navigation.
LP360	商业软件 Commercial software	桌面软件, 可以独立或在ArcGIS环境中实现, 提供不同解决方案, 从快速可视化到一些扩展线产品, 包括地面点云自动分类和信息提取。Desktop software, which can be implemented independently or in ArcGIS environment, providing different solutions, from rapid visualization to some extension line products, including ground point cloud automatic classification and information extraction.
FME	商业软件 Commercial software	由加拿大Safe Software公司研发, 最大特点是支持超过300多种空间数据格式及相互转换, 包括点云数据。Developed by Company of Safe Software, Canada, supporting for more than 300 spatial data formats and conversions, including point cloud data.
LiDAR 360	商业软件 Commercial software	由国内数字绿土公司研发, 有针对城市规划、林业、电力等不同行业应用需求的信息提取和模块分析, 尤其是针对林业应用的单木分割算法, 能够进行点云数据信息挖掘和超大数据处理功能。Developed by Green Valley Company in China, focusing on information extraction and analysis module for urban planning, forestry and electric power application, especially for forestry application of tree segmentation algorithm, with point cloud data mining and data processing functions.

表2 主要单木分割算法比较

Table 2 Comparison of the main algorithms of single tree segmentation

方法 Methods	参考文献 Reference	树种 Tree species	分割精度 Accuracy of segmentation
区域增长 Region growing	Hyypa et al, 2001	针叶林 Coniferous forest	—
“注水”算法 Pouring algorithm	Koch et al, 2006	针叶林、阔叶林 Coniferous forest and broad-leaved forest	62%
标记分水岭 Marked watershed	Chen et al, 2006	阔叶林 Broad-leaved forest	64%
K均值聚类 K-means clustering	Morsdorf et al, 2004	针叶林 Coniferous forest	61%
图论归一化分割 Graph theory normalized segmentation	Reitberger et al, 2009	针叶林、阔叶林 Coniferous forests and broad-leaved forest	66%
基于区域增长和阈值判断结合 Based on the combination of regional growth and threshold judgment	Li et al, 2012	针阔混交林 Theropencedrymion	94%
相对最短路径 Relative shortest path	Tao et al, 2015	针叶林、阔叶林 Coniferous forest and broad-leaved forest	83%–93%



**图1** 基于相对最短路径算法的样地尺度单木分割效果。**(a)**俯视图;**(b)**正视图。获取平台: 地基激光雷达; 获取时间: 2017年; 获取地点: 东北虎豹国家公园东部地区。

**Fig. 1** Results of individual tree segmentation in plot scale by the relative shortest path algorithm based on terrestrial laser scanner. (a) Top view; (b) Front view. Platform: TLS; Captured time: 2017; Location: Eastern of National Park for Amur Tiger and Leopard

**表3** 激光雷达提取的用于动物生境研究的主要森林参数

**Table 3** Forest parameters extracted by LiDAR for wildlife habitat application studies

森林参数 Forest parameters	参数描述 Parametric description	与动物生境关系 Relationship with wildlife habitat	参考文献 Reference
郁闭度 Canopy cover	指森林中乔木树冠在阳光直射下在地面的总投影面积(冠幅)与此林地(林分)总面积的比, 反映林分的密度。The ratio of the total projected area (canopy width) of the canopy on the ground under direct sunlight to the total area of the forest (forest stand), which reflects the density of the forest stand.	大部分研究表明, 鸟类与蝙蝠类的活动与郁闭度高度相关; 有蹄类动物的季节选择与郁闭度相关。Most studies show that the activities of birds and bats are highly correlated with canopy density. Seasonal selection of ungulates is related to canopy cover.	Garabedian et al, 2014; Lone et al, 2014; Ewald et al, 2014; Melin et al, 2016b; Blakey et al, 2017
冠层高度 Canopy height	是森林垂直生境结构的重要参数, 反映的是森林冠层距离地面的平均高度。An important parameter of forest vertical habitat structure, which reflects the average height of forest canopy from the ground.	已有一些具有气候依赖性的鸟类在不同季节和不同气候条件下栖息的冠层高度不同; 鸟类和蝙蝠类动物的活动和占域在不同冠层高度上也呈现异质性。Some climate-dependent birds have different canopy heights in different seasons and climate. The activities and habitats of birds and bats are also present heterogeneous at different canopy heights.	Bradbury et al, 2005; Goetz et al, 2010; Garabedian et al, 2017; Blakey et al, 2017
冠层垂直分布 Canopy vertical distribution	冠层部分在不同高度层枝叶的结构和密度分布情况。The structure and density distribution of canopy in different height layers.	目前研究表明, 灵长类动物个体生境利用与冠层垂直分布相关。Current studies have shown that habitat use of individual primate is related to vertical canopy distribution.	Palminteri et al, 2012; Davies et al, 2019
林下层密度 Understory density	单位面积内树冠以下部分枝叶和灌草的分布密集程度。Distribution density of branches, leaves and shrubs in the understory within the unit area.	林下层密度关系到林下哺乳动物食物资源丰富度, 同时影响动物休息、捕猎和产仔等其他行为选择。The density of understory is related to the abundance of food resources of understory mammals, and also affects other behavioral choices such as resting, hunting and breeding.	Loarie et al, 2013; Davies et al, 2016; Melin et al, 2016a
水平结构 Horizontal structure	植被在二维平面上的结构状况, 包括郁闭度和灌草层覆盖度等。The structure of vegetation on the two-dimensional plane includes canopy cover and cover of shrub and herb.	多数研究表明, 植被水平结构的多样性与动物物种多样性具有正相关关系。Most studies show that the diversity of horizontal structure of vegetation is positively correlated with the diversity of animal species.	Flaspohler et al, 2010

### 3 LiDAR在物种生境监测及生物多样性中的应用

#### 3.1 物种生境选择与三维森林结构的关系

了解动物的生境选择是对野生物种进行管理和保护的重要前提。很多研究认为植被结构是影响动物生境选择的重要因素(Carlson, 2000; Takahata et al, 2014)。主要表现在三个方面: (1)森林结构直接决定了食物资源的分布, 食物资源在时空尺度上分布的差异性对脊椎动物的分布有着显著的影响, 尤其是对森林中依赖果实和树叶为主要食物的动物(Garber, 1987; Saracco & Groom, 2004); (2)森林的空间结构塑造了栖息地不同的通透程度, 显著地影响到林栖动物的食物获取(Ren et al, 2001)、躲避捕食者的能力(Lone et al, 2014)、空间通过能力或动物的运动模式(Palminteri et al, 2012; McLean et al, 2016; Davies et al, 2017)以及睡眠或休息地点的选择(Cui et al, 2006; Xiang et al, 2010; Chu et al, 2018)等诸多方面; (3)森林的三维结构通过改变微气候条件(气温、湿度、光照、风速等), 影响栖息地的物理环境变化, 进而影响物种的生境选择(Chen et al, 1999; Ameztegui & Coll, 2015)。但是目前关于栖息地的三维森林结构特征信息十分匮乏, 尤其是群落及区域尺度上的植被结构与动物的生理、行为、种群分布和种间关系的影响过程尚不十分明确。LiDAR技术可提供独有的精细三维结构重建功能, 通过对生境结构的具体量化, 有助于从机理上探讨动植物之间的影响过程。

植被的林冠层是很多动物的主要栖息场所, 林冠层的结构与动物的生境选择密切相关。Davies等(2017)通过机载激光雷达获取的高分辨率冠层结构数据揭示了不同性别和年龄的婆罗洲猩猩(*Pongo pygmaeus*)个体在生境破碎化的马来西亚热带森林地区的运动模式, 发现它们虽然利用了受干扰的森林, 但它们往往选择具有某些特定属性的冠层结构, 这表明并非所有受干扰或退化的森林都对猩猩种群的长期可持续发展具有同等价值。Garabedian等(2017)利用LiDAR获取的精细分辨率数据评估了北美濒危鸟类红头啄木鸟(*Leuconotopicus borealis*)资源选择的生境属性(胸径、基径面积和郁闭度), 确定了该物种觅食生境恢复的最低阈值, 通过确定与阈值响应相关的全部森林结构条件来指导森林鸟类的保护。Bradbury等(2005)通过LiDAR技术模拟鸟

类与植被结构的关系发现, 在英国灌木林中, 大山雀(*Parus major*)孵化卵成功率在反常的暖春随冠层高度增加, 而在冷春则相反。该研究通过激光雷达技术在精确探测植被结构上的优势, 揭示了鸟类生存质量与气候之间的关系。

除了冠层, 林下层也是许多动物的主要活动空间, 其植被结构直接关系到兽类的生境选择和活动。例如, Melin等(2016b)通过机载激光雷达描述了芬兰西部地区雌性驼鹿(*Alces alces*)一年内生境选择变化的精细三维特征, 获得了不同性别和年龄的驼鹿在生境利用模式上的差异性, 尤其是关于森林结构对产仔雌鹿的影响, 相对于传统森林调查方法获得了更新和更准确的信息。Blackey等(2017)采用地基激光雷达调查林冠以下蝙蝠(*Vespertilio superans*)群落分布与森林结构之间的关系, 研究表明树干的密度(stem density)是反映蝙蝠与环境关系最强的预测因子, 同时该研究首次将LiDAR衍生的三维森林结构指标与不同种类蝙蝠的特征联系起来, 结果显示不同蝙蝠的活动特征具有明显差异性, 相对于叫声、体型或翅膀, 森林结构和觅食策略更能解释这种差异性的来源。Loarie等(2013)采用机载LiDAR技术在南非克鲁格国家公园对狮子(*Panthera leo*)的三维环境特征进行描述, 通过量化的方法验证了植被结构决定捕食与被捕食关系的假设, 结果显示由于雌狮采取围攻的捕猎方式倾向于选择视野开阔的森林结构, 而雄狮采取伏击的捕猎方式一般选择视野较窄的植被茂密区。

这些研究表明, 激光雷达技术在量化动物生境选择的具体环境特征时具有很大的优势, 对于进一步挖掘动物生境选择与植被结构关系的机理有很大的作用。从当前的研究趋势看, 对于动物生境选择的研究, 逐渐从动物生境利用与森林结构之间关系的统计观察转向机理特性研究(McGill et al, 2006), 这也是动物和群落生态学研究的关键一步, 未来激光雷达技术将在刻画动物与森林结构的机理关系方面发挥很大的潜力。

#### 3.2 栖息地立体生境制图

传统的动物生境制图更多地依靠中分辨率的光学遥感数据, 获得一些平面化的参数信息(植被指数、冠层郁闭度、土地利用类型等)来量化生境特征, 而一些特殊的生境变量如冠层垂直结构、林下垂直结构、地形起伏变化等很难通过光学遥感精确



测定, 依靠卫星和飞机平台的激光雷达系统能够提供大尺度的三维冠层垂直结构和地形信息, 近年来国外应用激光雷达数据进行野生动物三维生境制图和野生动物管理上逐渐增加(Hyde et al, 2005, 2006; Martinuzzi et al, 2009; Olsoy et al, 2018)。如果将激光雷达在大的空间尺度上绘制栖息地结构的优势与传统光学遥感利用光谱信息识别地物的优势相结合, 能进一步提高制图精度, 为物种生境和生物多样性监测和评估提供更多变量信息(Vierling et al, 2008, 2013; Zellweger et al, 2013)。

例如Nijland等(2015)将光学遥感和机载激光雷达等多源遥感数据融合, 通过机载激光雷达获取的森林冠层结构数据与光学遥感获取的树种组成数据结合, 采用决策树分类方法, 构建了加拿大西部落基山脉地区灰熊(*Rsus americanus altifrontalis*)栖息地立体化的生境分类图, 为灰熊栖息地的生境划分管理提供了更多元化的信息。Guo等(2017)通过机载激光雷达获得加拿大阿尔伯塔省不同自然分区自然分类区植被三维结构信息, 通过聚类分析对整个研究区的植被结构进行制图, 得到其相关的空间分布, 解决了生物多样性监测中生境结构的基本问题, 这些可以作为该研究区的本底数据, 与物种和土地覆盖数据一起用于森林资源规划、物种分布和动物运动建模, 以及优化关键栖息地结构的保护工作。Martinuzzi等(2009)通过LiDAR获取的数据与森林样方调查和随机森林算法三者结合, 得到4种鸟类重要生境相关的林下层灌木盖度和枯立木胸径空间异质性分布并制图。Rachlow等(2014)通过地基雷达获取的数据, 从植被结构的功能属性(被捕食风险——视野能见度)出发进行制图, 从捕食者的视线或者潜在捕食者观察猎物位置的视线, 在景观尺度上估计捕食者隐藏的有利位置。该研究表明地基雷达为探索栖息地的变化对猎物和捕食者的潜在影响提供了全面的数据。Coops等(2016)通过LiDAR获取的点云数据, 提取并反演了有关三维生境的水平和垂直方向的量化指标, 即树高、郁闭度、垂直结构复杂度, 并对这些指标进行空间制图, 用于物种生境质量和鸟类丰富度的监测评估。

上述研究说明在野生动物栖息地评估方面, 这些新的基于LiDAR技术的制图有效地改进了以往依赖于传统光学遥感生境制图的模式, 为栖息地的监测和评估提供了更多元化和立体化的生境信息。

### 3.3 生物多样性评估与物种分布模型预测

生境结构的异质性作为生物多样性驱动的重要因素和物种生境质量预测的主要对象, 在森林生态系统中体现得尤为明显(Zellweger et al, 2016)。以往由于森林植被三维结构测量困难, 使得生物多样性和物种分布模拟预测存在很大局限性, 而激光雷达遥感能够在较大的空间尺度上表征动物物种多样性的关键驱动因素——栖息地结构, 因此适用于生物多样性评估和监测(Simonson et al, 2014)。

目前许多研究将LiDAR的三维制图技术用于生物多样性的监测与物种分布模拟研究(Bergen et al, 2009)。许多研究通过LiDAR获取的点云数据提取了一系列的植被三维结构信息, 获得了与植被结构密切相关的生物多样性热点区域或高精度的生境质量预测和模拟(Müller & Brandl, 2009; Lindberg et al, 2015; Zellweger et al, 2016; Listopad et al, 2018)。Clawges等(2008)通过LiDAR数据计算得到的植被高度多样性与鸟类物种分布多样性指数呈显著正相关, 从LiDAR数据中提取得到的植被体积指数与鸟类分布密度也具有明显相关性, 并推测出潜在的鸟类聚集分布区。Goetz等(2010)利用激光雷达波形数据定量测量了美国东北部阔叶林植被结构异质性, 确定了冠层垂直分布和复杂度可作为鸟类多年生境利用的重要预测因子, 并且通过LiDAR获取的系统冠层结构变量与其他生境变量互为补充, 大大提高了鸟类生境利用模型预测的精度。Zellweger等(2016)从机载激光雷达获取植被结构数据, 提高了对蝴蝶和鸟类物种丰富度的预测精度, 进一步加强了我们对森林景观中生态位驱动的物种集群过程的理解。周中一等(2018)以美国加州内华达山脉南部地区的食鱼貂(*Martes pennanti*)为例, 探索LiDAR技术在物种分布模拟中的有效性, 该研究表明, 当考虑LiDAR变量后, 食鱼貂的空间分布预测精度得到明显提高。这说明LiDAR在物种分布模拟方面具有很大的潜力。

如何从LiDAR获取的三维植被结构数据中进一步揭示生境结构异质性与生物多样性或物种分布的关系, 是未来生物多样性研究的重点。

## 4 展望

由于LiDAR技术提取和反演的森林参数水平和精度的提高, 越来越多的国外学者将该技术用于

动物生境质量和动物多样性的研究, 相比传统方法, 提高了动物生境质量的监测水平, 同时也加深了对生态位驱动的物种生境选择和集群过程的理解, 而国内利用该技术在动物生态学领域的研究较少, 尚未见文章发表。

从当前国外的研究现状看, LiDAR技术的应用主要集中在对已知或潜在的生态关系的研究上, 例如, 生境结构的异质性与动物多样性的关系, 冠层结构与鸟类或灵长类动物生境选择的关系等。缺少对森林生态系统垂直结构, 尤其是冠层以下植被三维结构异质性的量化和评估, 导致对林下环境的野生动物生境选择及其与环境的相互作用机理研究相对缺乏。

因此, 对于我国学者而言, 应当结合国外研究经验和我国物种保护现状的实际需求, 充分运用LiDAR技术在精细量化森林生态系统复杂性和异质性方面的优势, 加强对国家级自然保护区和濒危物种生境的监测和评估。除了运用LiDAR提取的森林参数(表3)用于量化和评估动物的生境质量外, 还需要进一步提取和反演除乔木以外的林下灌草层垂直结构和生态系统功能参数, 以及具有动物生态功能和意义的参数(Coops et al, 2016), 从更深的机理层面探讨由生态位驱动的动物与环境的关系。例如, 通过LiDAR反演与食草动物食物资源密切相关的林下灌草层生物量分布信息, 获得食物资源要素对食草动物分布的影响; 此外还可以建立与动物运动模式、捕食地点选择、躲避捕食者或睡眠地选择直接相关的林下植被结构复杂度信息, 进一步加深对野生动物与环境之间相互关系的认识。

由于LiDAR技术在提取和反演不同尺度的森林参数方面具有很大的发展潜力, 目前从LiDAR提取的众多森林参数中有些对动物生境质量和生物多样性的量化评估具有重要意义, 然而还存在一些潜在未提取和反演的森林三维结构参数。因此如何从众多的参数中选出在不同尺度森林生态系统中, 生境质量和生物多样性监测和评估的统一量化指标及其标准阈值, 是下一步研究的关键。将LiDAR提取的参数进行制图并与动物空间分布数据结合, 通过统计方法分析与生境质量和生物多样性恢复相关的森林参数条件阈值, 可为不同尺度下生境质量和生物多样性监测和评估提供量化标准。

综上, LiDAR技术提取和反演的森林参数水平

和精度的提高, 能够较为全面地提供动物三维生境结构信息, 已经在物种生境选择、生物多样性监测和生境质量评估以及栖息地生境立体制图方面发挥了重大的作用。而目前我国在动物生态方面应用LiDAR技术的研究较少, 未来应加强LiDAR技术对林下层结构参数的提取和反演, 以及林下层野生动物生境质量和生物多样性的量化评估, 同时建立不同尺度下的统一量化参数和阈值, 在生境质量评估和生物多样性监测方面构建一个映射清晰的网络。

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