

청계천경관모니터링의방향과과제

Aims and tasks of monitoring on a landscape of the rehabilitated Cheonggye river

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The landscape structure of Seoul shows that the urban center lacks vegetation and greenery space is restricted in urban outskirts. Such an uneven distribution of vegetation has caused a specific urban climate and thereby led to aggravation of air and soil pollution, and furthermore causing vegetation decline. Soil pollution evaluated from pH, and SO_4 , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , and Al^{3+} contents was severer in the urban outskirts than in the urban center. Vegetation in the urban area showed different species composition from that in suburban areas and showed lower diversity than the suburban areas. Furthermore, successional trend was normal in suburban areas, while urban areas showed a retrogressive pattern. From those results, I could deduce that such uneven distribution of vegetation functioned as a trigger factor to deteriorate the urban environment. In this respect, introduction of greenery space, on condition that familiar with ecological condition of the site, would be a core plan, which can solve the urban environmental problem. In landscape ecological perspectives, restoration of Cheonggye river can satisfy the requirements. Moreover, river and/or stream, such as Cheonggye river, maintains connectivity and thereby, in the future, can be functioned in an ecological corridor that connects fragmented patches common in Seoul. Furthermore, the restored Cheonggye river can play roles not only as habitats of wildlife but also as the recreational space for citizens as itself. But the restored Cheonggye river leaves also too much task to us, ecologists. Micro-topography, composition and spatial distribution of vegetation, speed of water flow, connectivity with surrounding environment, surging visitors and various environmental stresses and so on are them. Let's get together our intelligence!