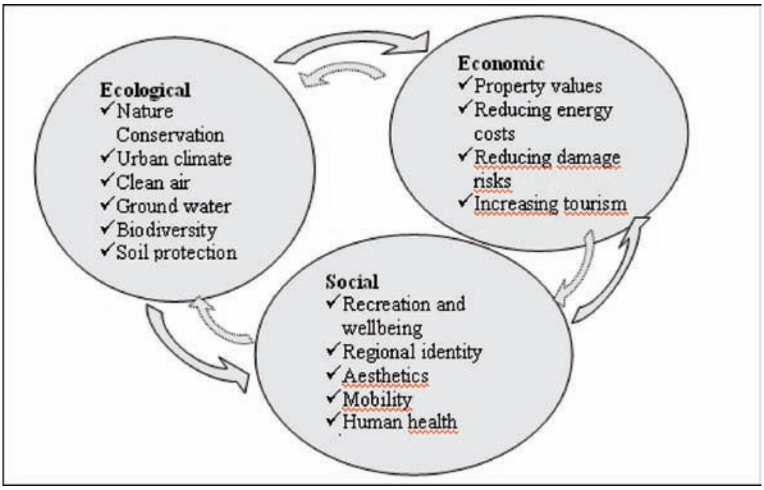


Fig. 6.1 Economic, social, and ecological functions and objectives of urban green space management and sustainable urban land use and their interactions

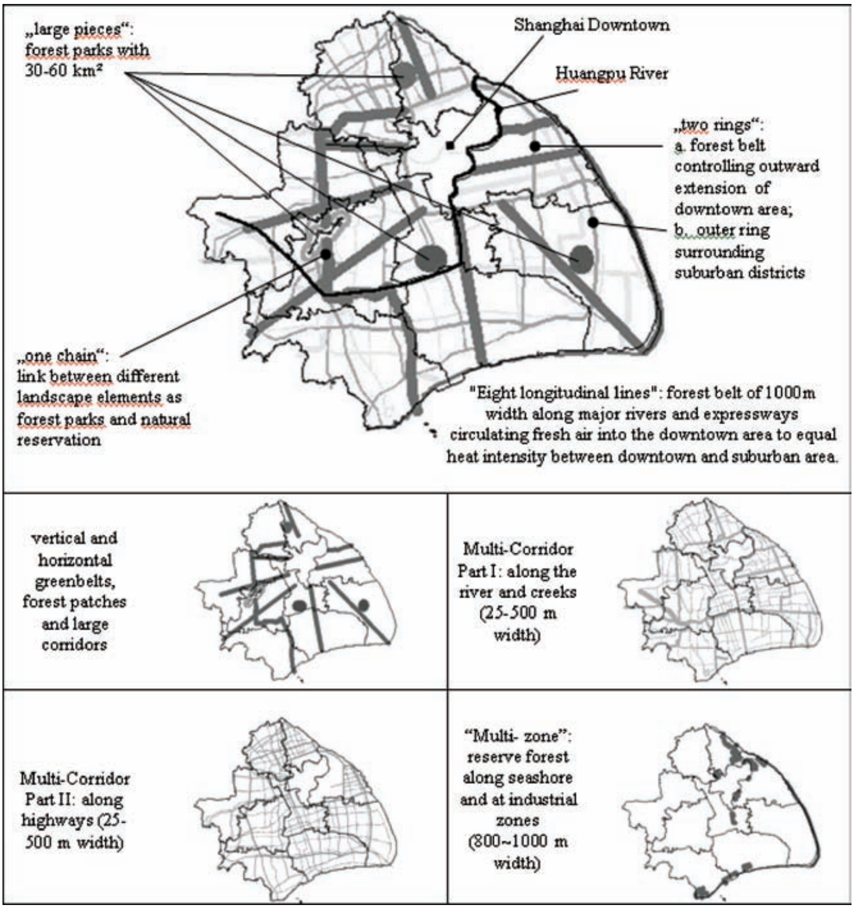


Fig. 6.2 Network system of urban green space in greater Shanghai (islands are not displayed). (Data from the Institute of Environmental Science, Shanghai East China Normal University, 2002.)

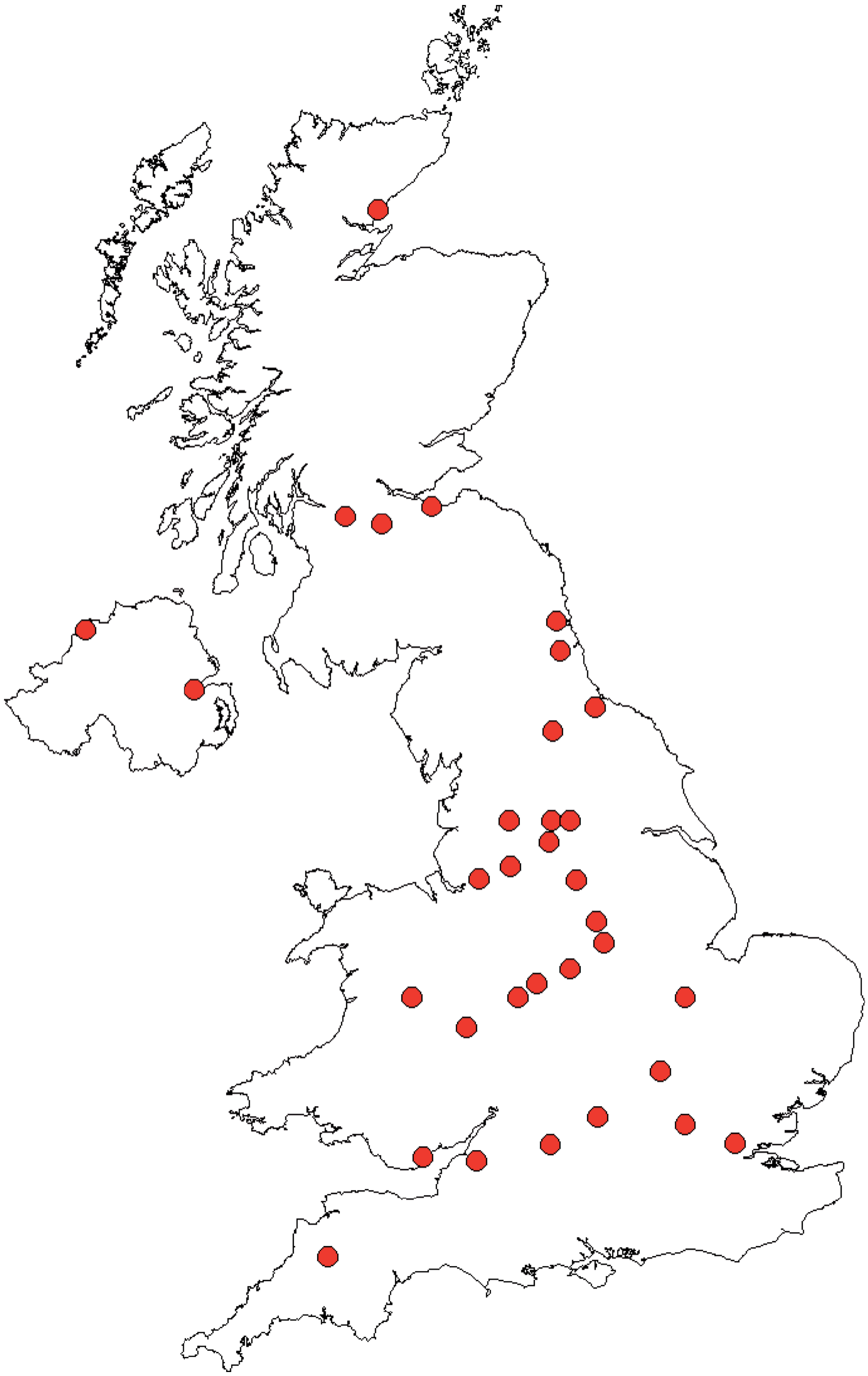


Fig. 8.1 Urban Forestry Programs in the United Kingdom (source NUFU, 2000)

Fig. 12.1 Planting festival on a slope of a park in Yokohama where 650 residents planted 15,000 seedlings in March 2003 under the leadership of Mayor Hiroshi Nakada (standing with children) and guidance of Professor Akira Miyawaki (kneeling on right). Government-private partnerships and public involvement greatly enhance the success rate of such plantings, and create greater public demand for urban forest plantings and their maintenance

Fig. 12.2 Location where trees were planted during a planting festival in Pudong, Shanghai. Some 15,000 seedlings were planted by 1200 residents including students from China and Japan in June 2000. This photo was taken 6 years later. Large forest patches like this one provide many ecosystem services for urban populations, like air pollution filtration, heat-island mitigation, and rainfall absorption.

Fig. 12.3 **(A)** Close-up of forest planted in Pudong, Shanghai, in June 2000. This photo was taken 3 years after seedlings were planted. **(B)** The same site after 6 years (April 2006). Tree growth in dense and mixed plantation of young seedlings with well-developed root systems is steady and rapid by light demanding effect, making transplantation of adult trees costly, and inadvisable

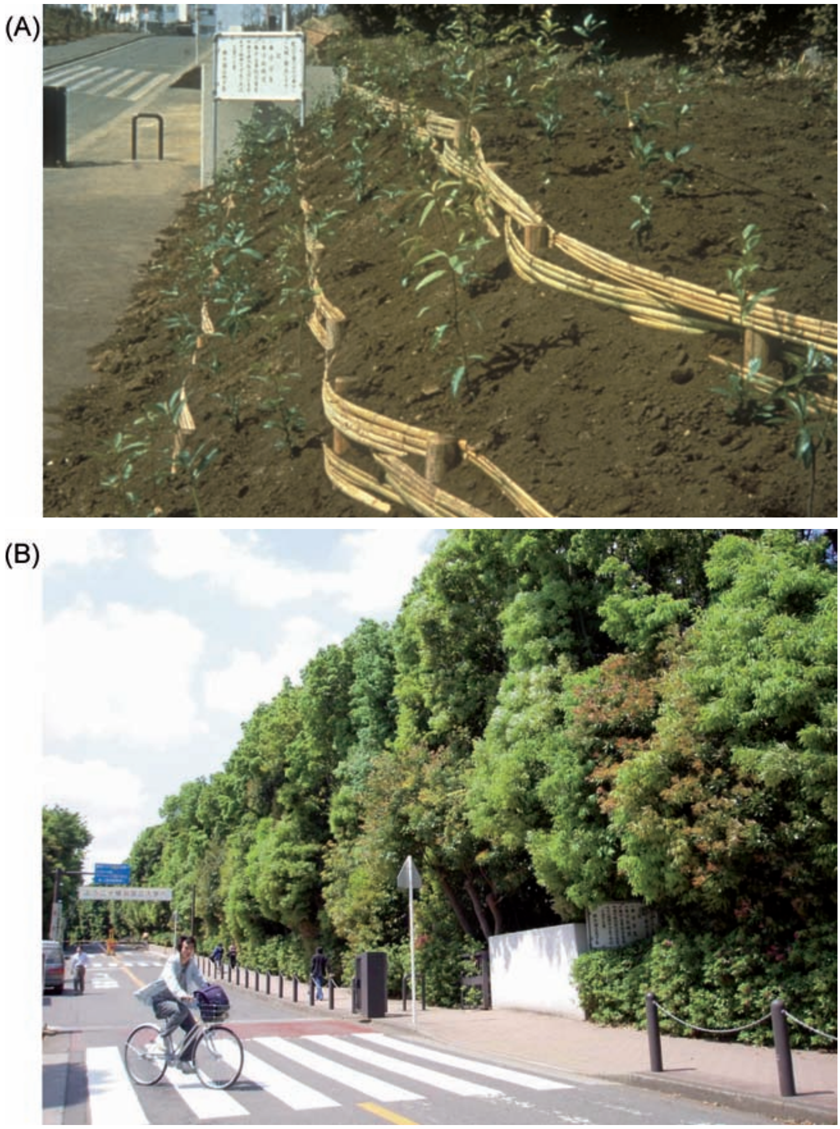


Fig. 12.4 **(A)** Dense and mixed planting of potted seedlings with fully developed root system on a 45° slope near the main entrance of Yokohama National University in 1978. Planted tree species were evergreen *Quercus (Q. myrsinaefolia, Q. glauca) Castanopsis sieboldii, Persea thunbergii*, etc., which are the main and companion species from the potential natural vegetation in the region. Fifteen tree species were planted here in June 1978. **(B)** Same site in June 2005

Fig. 13.1 Map of Great Britain with region of study

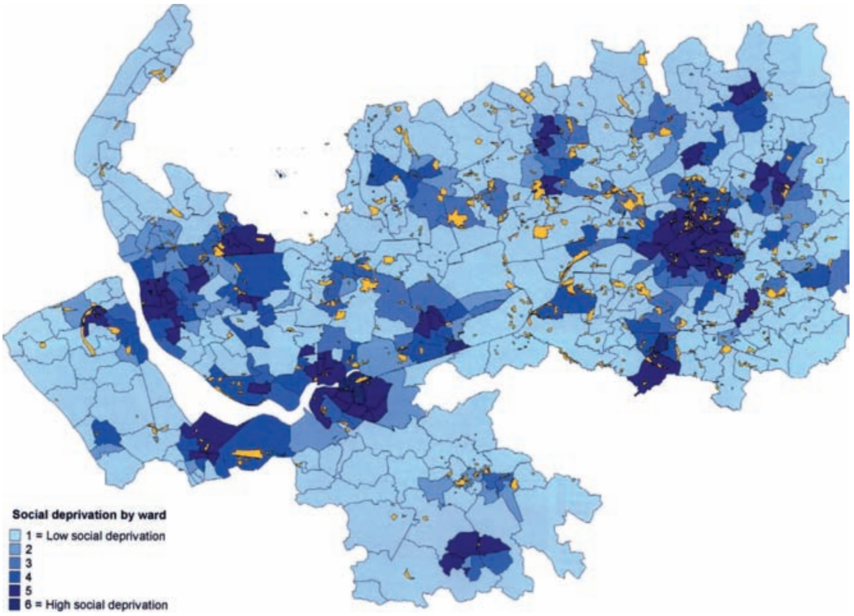


Fig. 13.2 Deprivation and derelict, underused, and neglected (DUN) land. The darker the blue, the greater the social benefit derived from creation of public woodlands

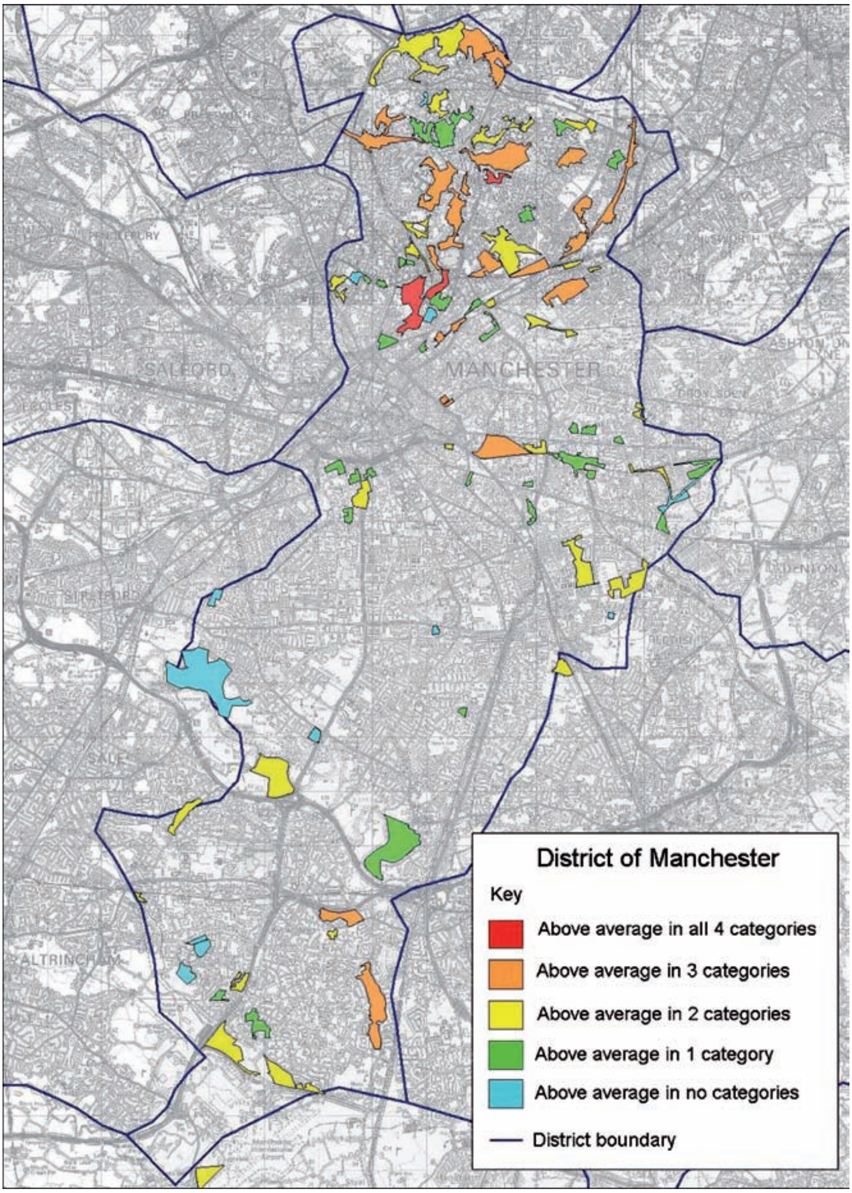


Fig. 13.3 Example of a district's (Manchester) derelict land sites scores using the Public Benefit Recording System (PBRS)

Fig. 16.1 The most abundant species, *Platanus x acerifolia*, planted along the West Beijing Road in Nanjing, have matured into a pleasant green tunnel

Fig. 16.5 Inappropriate topping of roadside trees, as shown by this *Platanus x acerifolia*, situated at West Beijing Road in Nanjing. This exemplifies a common adherence to outdated arboricultural practices in Nanjing

Fig. 20.6 A map of Italy showing the locations of the city of Padova and the town of Piove di Sacco

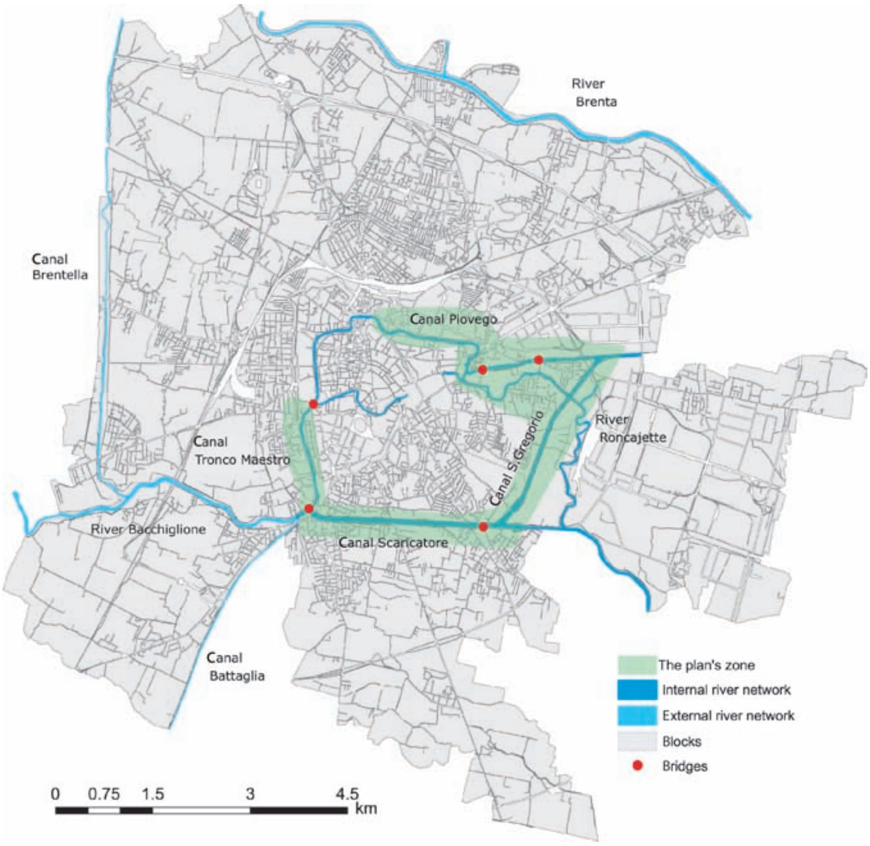


Fig. 20.7 The riverbank planning zone area within Padova, Italy

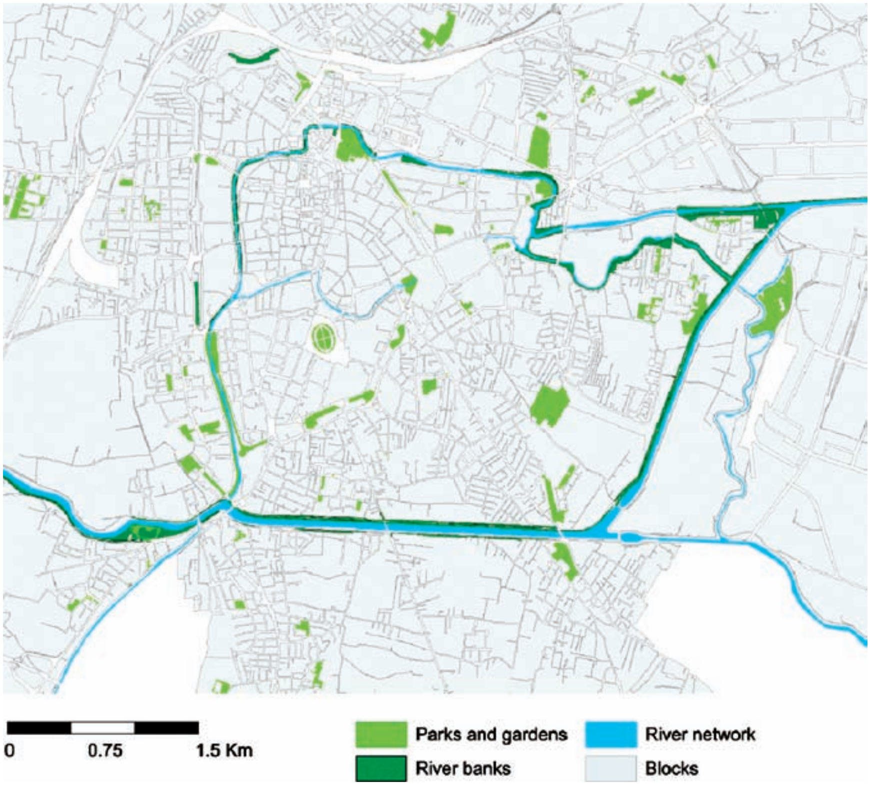


Fig. 20.8 A close-up of the planning zone showing the distribution of parks and public gardens within the city of Padova, Italy

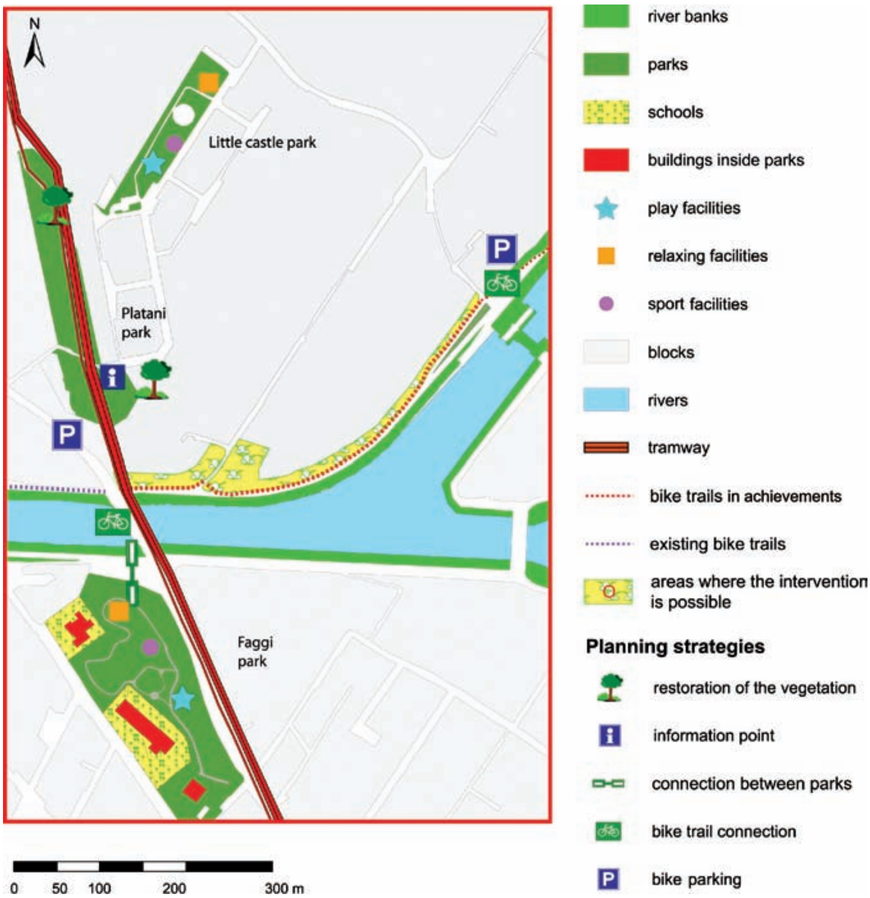


Fig. 20.9 Specific management strategies for Padova, Italy

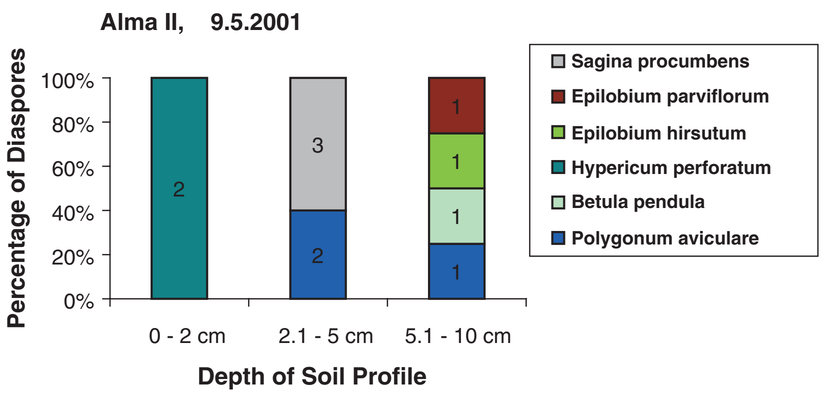
Fig. 23.1 Early successional stage community growing on pure coal waste at the former coal mine Zollverein. Zollverein has been a world heritage site since 2002. (Courtesy of C. Kert.)

Fig. 23.2 A slightly older sere consisting of scrub community dominated by *Buddleija davidii* and growing on former mine, Rheinelbe. (Courtesy of P. Keil.)

Fig. 23.3 Perennial herb community at former coal mine Alma. (Courtesy of C. Kert.)

Fig. 23.4 Nearly 50-year-old spontaneous birch (*Betula pendula*) stand at former coal mine Rheinelbe. (Courtesy of C. Kert.)

Fig. 23.5 Nearly 50-year-old planted stand of false acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) at former coal mine Zollverein. (Courtesy of C. Kert.)



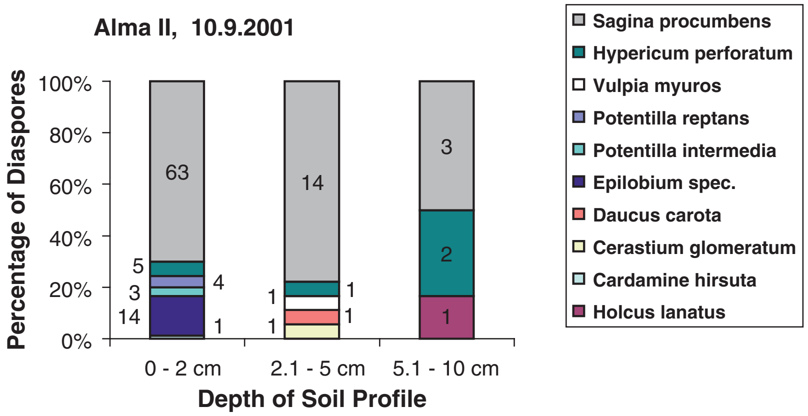


Fig. 23.6 Top: The percentage of diaspores of different species in varying depths of soil in the early successional plot at Alma in the spring. The number of diaspores is low and entered as values in the bar columns. *Bottom*: The same in autumn. Comparison of both graphs show that species composition of the soil seed bank differs and is very dynamic even within a single year, showing that this plot does not have a permanent seed bank

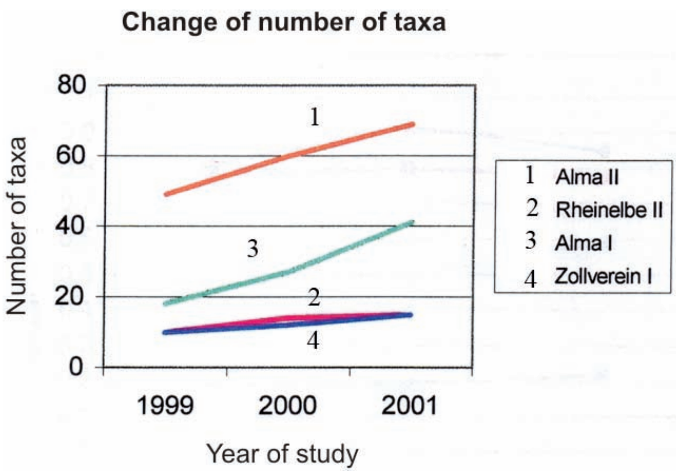


Fig. 23.8 Changes in plant species richness during the first two stages of succession (initial and shrub stage) on all three former mines. At all sites species number increased within two years but change was most evident at the Alma I and II sites

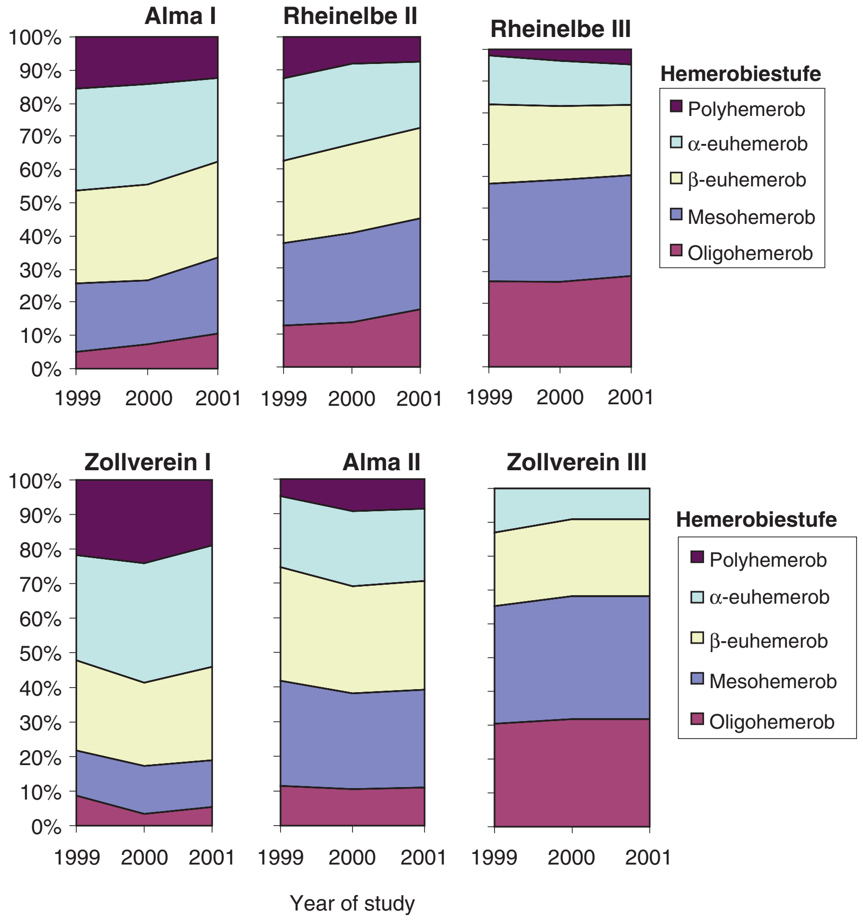


Fig. 23.9 Top: Degree of hemeroby of plants in sites at different stages of succession. The degree of human influence on the species decreases from poly- to oligohemerobic classes (top to bottom in the legend). I, initial stage; II, shrub stage; III, woodland. In the upper row the dynamic of change in hemerobic species diminishes gradually from stage I to stage III. In the lower row, the change between years is not that great at any one site, although between-site variation is great. Level of hemeroby after Frank and Klotz (1990). Bottom: The same as in the top, but in autumn. Species composition is very dynamic between years even at different soil depths. The percentage of diaspores and species composition differs between spring and fall

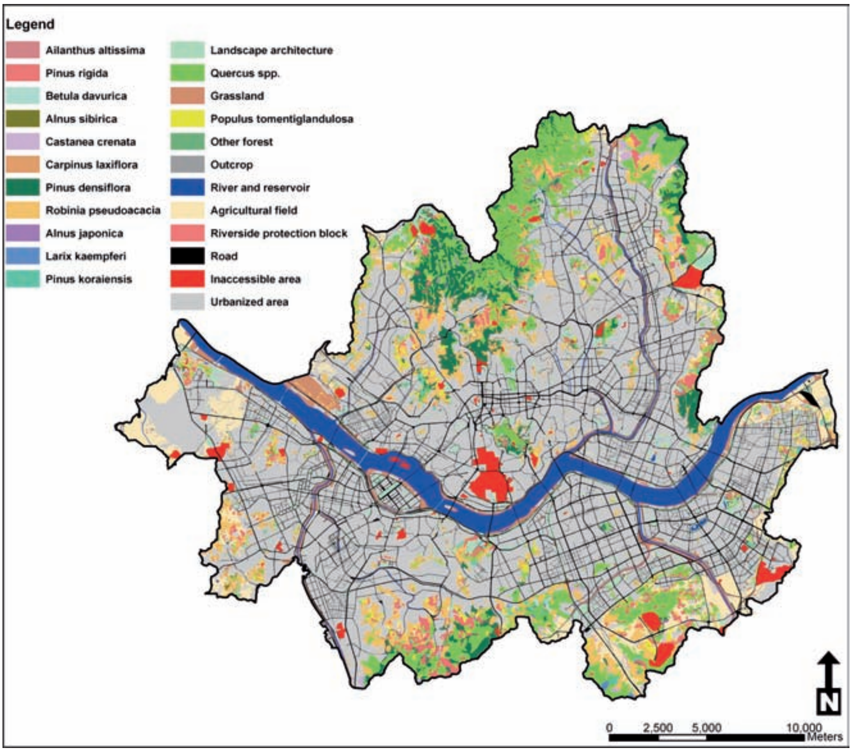


Fig. 25.4 A map showing distribution of landscape elements in the Seoul metropolitan area (redrawn from Seoul City, 2000a)

Fig. 26.3 (A) Initial planting (June 11, 2000). **(B)** Same site, 4 years later (June 8, 2004).

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