

人类起源于荒野。从人类诞生之初，到 21 世纪的今天，人与荒野的关系不断演变，荒野的内涵和外延也一直在发生变化。于当代中国而言，对荒野（野性自然）的研究，实际上是对人与自然关系的一种终极追问；对于荒野的保护，既是国家公园和自然保护区实践中要解决的一个核心问题，也是风景园林学应尽的责任。

在生态文明背景下，我们应当承认：1) 人与其他生物共同构成了生态共同体和伦理共同体；2) 野性自然具有人工化自然所不具备的价值和魅力，有助于重塑人与自然之间的精神联系；3) 荒野保护不仅有助于保护生物多样性，同时有助于保护与当地社区相关的文化多样性。基于此，我们应该将荒野保护放在中国生态文明建设中的一个核心位置，将其作为应对当今生态危机的一项重要战略。

然而，中国学术界和实践领域，对于荒野问题还较为忽视，对于荒野概念还认知不足，甚至存在成见，而荒野保护实践也还有较大提升空间。为此，我们将本刊 2017 年第 6 期的主题设置为“荒野”(wilderness)，以增强国内各界对荒野的重视程度，并对中国荒野研究和保护实践做一个初步探讨。

本期主题探讨的内容可以概括为 3 个互相关联的问题：第一，什么是荒野；第二，荒野在哪里；第三，如何管理荒野。这是荒野研究与保护实践中的 3 个核心问题。

关于“什么是荒野”，《荒野：国际视野与中国机遇》《中国荒野研究框架与关键课题》2 篇文章从宏观层面为中国荒野研究和保护提供了国际经验，并进行了本土探索。《浪漫主义哲学的自然观与美国的荒野保护》追溯历史，阐明了浪漫主义哲学如何影响了美国荒野保护实践，并展望了“中国哲学走向荒野”的前景。

关于“荒野在哪里”，《西方经验：荒野制图技术发展及其在中国和东南亚的应用潜力》是西方荒野制图(wilderness mapping)研究的综述性文章，回顾了过去 30 年来在全球、区域、国家、地区等各种空间尺度中的荒野地识别方法。《中国大陆国土尺度荒野地识别与空间分布研究》则对中国荒野地空间分布进行了研究，尝试回答了“中国荒野地有多少、分布在哪里”这一关键问题。

关于“如何管理荒野”，《荒野、再野化与自主性生态系统：IUCN-1b 类保护地管理中的概念演进》探讨了荒野保护地管理中的若干核心概念，具有较强的前瞻性。

应该说，中国荒野保护任重道远，同时形势紧迫。说任重道远，是因为我们还有大量的研究工作、保护实践尚未开展。说形势紧迫，是因为荒野地是一种重要而敏感的资源，但正在承受巨大的威胁。然而，机遇和挑战并存，生态文明背景下的中国国家公园体制试点、自然保护地体系重构、生态保护红线划定等政策，为建立中国荒野保护地体系提供了难得机遇。另外，第 11 届世界荒野大会将于 2018 年在中国召开，这将是参与世界荒野保护运动的一个重要机遇。

机遇和挑战并存。因此我们呼唤中国荒野研究和保护实践形成一个共同体。不以东西为牢，不以古今为限，不以学科边界为藩篱，而是联合起学术机构、自然保护地管理机构、当地社区与原住民、环保企业、环保 NGO、户外爱好者和大多数社会公众，以开放的心态推动中国荒野研究和保护实践。我们有理由相信，中国荒野保护的时期正在到来，而这需要我们的共同努力。

最后，要特别感谢 Vance Martin(世界荒野基金会主席、IUCN 荒野专家组主席)、Alan Watson(美国联邦政府最高级别科学家、奥尔多·利奥波德荒野研究中心资深研究员)、Steve Carver(英国利兹大学荒野研究中心主任)为本期主题撰写论文，他们是国际上荒野研究和保护领域中最具影响力、经验最丰富的几位专家，他们为本期主题的形成作出了重要贡献。

Human originated from the wilderness. From the beginning of human birth to the 21st century, the relationship between man and the wilderness has evolved, and the connotation and denotation of the wilderness has been changing. In contemporary China, the study of wilderness (wild nature) is actually a kind of ultimate question of the relationship between man and nature. For the protection of the wilderness, it is not only a core problem to be solved in the practice of national parks and other protected areas, but also the responsibility of landscape architecture.

In the context of ecological civilization, we should admit that: 1) people and other creatures together constitute the ecological community and ethical community; 2) wild nature has the value and charm that artificial nature does not have, and helps reshape the spiritual connection between people and nature; 3) wilderness protection not only contributes to the conservation of biodiversity, but also helps protect the cultural diversity associated with local communities. Based on this, we should place wilderness protection in the central position in the construction of ecological civilization in China, as an important strategy to deal with today's ecocrisis.

However, Chinese academia and practice relatively neglects the wilderness protection, has insufficient knowledge of the concept of wilderness, or with preconceived ideas, and there is still greater room for improvement in the practice of wilderness protection. To this end, we set "Wilderness" as the theme of the June edition of our journal, to enhance the domestic community's attention to wilderness, and do a preliminary discussion on the wilderness research and protection in China.

The content of this topic can be summarized as three interrelated issues: first, what is the wilderness; second, where is the wilderness; third, how to manage the wilderness. These are the three core issues of the wilderness research and protection practice.

On "what is wilderness", the two papers of *Wilderness—International Perspectives and the China Opportunity* and *The Research Framework and Key Issues of Chinese Wilderness Studies* provided international experience from the macro level for the wilderness research and protection in China, and carried out a local exploration. *Romanticism's Perception of Nature and Wilderness Conservation in the America* traced back the history, expounded the influence of romantic philosophy on American wilderness protection practice and looked forward to the prospect of "Chinese philosophy goes to the wilderness".

On "where is the wilderness", *Lessons from the West: Developing Wilderness Mapping Techniques and Their Potential in China and SE Asia* is a summary of the wilderness mapping study of the West, and reviewed the wilderness identification methods in various spatial scales—global, regional, national and local—over the past 30 years. *Research on the Identification and Spatial Distribution of Wilderness Areas at the National Scale in Mainland China* studied the spatial distribution of wilderness in China and tried to answer the key question of "quantities and distributions of wilderness areas".

On "how to manage the wilderness", *Wilderness, Rewilding and Free-willed Ecosystems: Evolving Concepts in Stewardship of IUCN Protected Category 1b Areas* explored a number of core concepts in the management of wilderness protected areas, with a leading edge.

It should be said that China's wilderness protection has a long way to go, while the situation is pressing. Saying a long way to go is because we have a lot of research work, protection practice has not yet been carried out. Saying the pressing situation is because the wilderness is an important and sensitive resource, and it is under great threat. However, opportunities and challenges coexist, and under the background of ecological civilization, the pilot program of China national park system, the reconstruction of the protected areas system, and the ecological protection redline delineation policy, provide a rare opportunity for the establishment of Chinese Wilderness Preservation System. In addition, the 11th World Wilderness Congress will be held in China in 2018, which will be an important opportunity for China to participate in the international wilderness protection movement.

Opportunities and challenges coexist. So we call the Chinese wilderness research and protection practice to form a community. Not to be constrained by the East or the West, the ancient or the modern, nor the disciplinary boundaries, academic institutions, nature reserves management agencies, local communities and indigenous people, environmental protection enterprises, environmental NGOs, outdoor enthusiasts and most of the public, should join hands and promote the wilderness research and protection practice of China with an open mind. We have reason to believe that the era of wilderness protection of China is coming, and this requires our joint efforts.

In the end, I would like to thank Vance Martin, President of the WILD Foundation and Chairman of the Wilderness Specialist Group of the World Commission on Protected Areas of the IUCN, Alan Watson, the highest level scientist in the United States federal government and Research Social Scientist at the Aldo Leopold Institute, and Steve Carver, Director of Wildland Research Institute at University of Leeds, for writing papers for this topic. They are the ones of the most influential and most experienced experts in wilderness research and protection around the world, and they made important contribution to the formation of the topic.