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Sustainable Land Urbanization and Ecological Carrying Capacity: A Spatially Explicit Perspective

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Abstract: Rapid urbanization has become a common occurrence all over the world, particularly in developing countries, and has thus resulted in various eco-environmental problems. In China, urban land has expanded at an unprecedented rate in the past several decades, and sustainable land urbanization has become an important issue in promoting sustainable development. Hence, scholars have proposed ecological carrying capacity (ECC) as a solution to balance socio-economic development and the ecosystems for achieving sustainable development. In the current work, we explored the spatial influence of ECC on land urbanization and its driving mechanism, using the Wuhan agglomeration as a case study. In the first step, we calculated the ECC at the county level using the ecological footprint method. Then, we applied a combination of kernel density and the “densi-graph method” on the basis of points of interest, in order to identify urbanized areas and to measure land urbanization rates. Finally, we devised spatial models with ECC-based spatial weight matrices to examine the potential spatial interactions or constraints and the influencing factors. Results indicate the following. (1) Land urbanization rates in most counties increased, whereas the average ECC per capita in the Wuhan urban agglomeration decreased from 2010 to 2015; (2) China’s land urbanization is primarily driven by socio-economic development, in which fixed asset investments and urban income present positive influences and agricultural outputs show a negative influence; (3) Spatial interaction was formulated through ECC during the land urbanization process. However, this effect was attenuated in 2010–2015. The findings are beneficial for understanding the regional spatial influence of ECC on urban land urbanization. They should also facilitate the formulation of relevant policies for protecting, restoring, and promoting the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems to ultimately achieve coordinated and balanced regional development.

Keywords: land urbanization; ecological carrying capacity; sustainable development; spatial model; Wuhan agglomeration

1. Introduction

Urbanization is the process of expansion in terms of the urban population and urban scale with relevant economic and social changes [1]. The urban population of the world increased rapidly from 751 million in 1950 to 4.2 billion in 2018 [2]. Tremendous demographic migration and socio-economic

development have led to an unprecedented urban land expansion to accommodate urban dwellers and support the construction of urban infrastructure [3]. Thus, land urbanization is proposed to be different from people-oriented urbanization, in which urbanized people and land become asynchronous, and to emphasize land-dominated expansion in the urban scale in developing countries, particularly in China [4]. Sustainable terrestrial ecosystems have been imperiled by various problems, such as the loss of cultivated land, the increase of CO₂ emissions, environmental degradation, and poverty and inequality among urban–rural residents [5–7]. In this context, sustainable land urbanization has been highlighted, and eco-environmental concepts have been applied to coordinate anthropogenic activities and natural ecosystems and achieve the goals of sustained socio-economic and ecological development, which includes ecological carrying capacity (ECC) [8].

Generally speaking, ECC is the maximum number of individuals that can be supported at a certain given condition of nutrients, space, sunlight, and other life infrastructure [9] or the capacity of an area to sustain healthy populations of native species [10]. ECC depicts the relationship between population and environment, and the relationship between socio-economic systems and natural eco-systems, and serves as the link to balance demographic explosion, sector development, and natural resilience [11]. In general, ECC can be considered an integrated concept that embraces resource and environmental carrying capacities, with the former emphasizing quantity and the latter highlighting quality [12]. ECC is also widely applied in urban planning, resource and environmental management, and regional development as an important indicator to measure the degree of sustainability. Previous studies used a series of approaches, such as the ecological footprint method [13], evaluation index system [14], and system dynamics model [15], to evaluate urban ECC. The relationship between urbanization and ECC has become an appealing topic among scholars and relevant decision makers in recent years. The unremitting advancement of land urbanization has resulted in the massive loss of eco-land and has threatened the resilience of ecosystems [16]; in other words, the outcomes have caused ECC to decline and put pressure on sustainable urban development [17]. Using Yiwu, a city exhibiting rapid urban land expansion in the Yangtze River Delta, as an example, Li et al. (2013) [18] revealed that economic growth is attained with high ecological cost and that ECC declines gradually during rapid urbanization. Zhang et al. (2016) [19] took Chongqing as the research subject and proposed that the ECC of the central city districts differs from that of other districts and counties; the authors projected an unsustainable urbanization in the Chongqing metropolitan area in the near future. Obviously, the role of ECC in land urbanization and its potential effects on regional sustainable development necessitate comprehensive exploration.

However, most previous studies focused on the calculation and evaluation of ECC at the provincial, municipal, and county levels. Thus, the spatial interaction and constraint engendered by ECC in the process of land urbanization have been rarely examined at the regional level. In fact, ECC can hardly be regarded as a local concept and is generally viewed as a regional process [20,21]. Such perspective stems from ecological variation being a dynamic process that involves temporal and spatial influences. Various trade-offs are recognized among different spatial units in eco-environmental factors. These trade-offs potentially restrain or promote changes in terrestrial ecosystems and lead to their transformation into urban land. This spatial effect is a factor that cannot be neglected while exploring the driving mechanism of land urbanization. In addition, identifying urbanized land and producing “real urban land” are other intractable issues that have aroused wide concern in the academia [22,23]. Urbanized land is associated with human activities and infrastructure and does not simply refer to the urban land areas from statistical yearbooks or those interpreted from Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) images as proxies for urbanized land [24–26]. However, neither the spectral characteristics of urban land nor the government-delineated urban boundaries reflect the existence of anthropogenic activities or necessary urban infrastructure. Thus, determining whether an “urban” land area has been urbanized is difficult and is likely to bring about bias in the measurement of land urbanization.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 constructs an ECC-based spatial regression model to gauge the spatial interactions from ECC in land urbanization. The “densi-graph” method is employed to derive urbanized land using the Wuhan urban agglomeration as an example. Section 3 provides the results. Section 4 presents the discussion. Section 5 draws the conclusions.

2. Material and Methods

2.1. Data and Study Area

The Wuhan urban agglomeration is situated in the eastern part of Hubei Province (upper left longitude $112^{\circ}30'$ E and latitude $29^{\circ}05'$ N, lower right longitude $116^{\circ}10'$ E and latitude $31^{\circ}50'$ N) [27]. The Wuhan urban agglomeration includes the capital of Hubei Province (i.e., Wuhan) and eight other prefecture-level cities, namely, Huangshi, Ezhou, Xiaogan, Xianning, Xiantao, Huanggang, Qianjiang, and Tianmen (Figure 1). This agglomeration is composed of 48 counties and covers a total area of approximately $58,000 \text{ km}^2$, which is less than one-third the size of Hubei Province [28]. Nevertheless, the Wuhan urban agglomeration accounts for more than 50% of the population and gross domestic product (GDP) of Hubei Province [29]. The Wuhan urban agglomeration includes Jiangnan Plain, and the Yangtze River runs from west to east. The water area is 6344 km^2 , accounting for 11% of the total area in 2015 according to Landsat TM images. The Wuhan urban agglomeration was selected in this study because it is one of the largest and fastest growing urban agglomerations in China with a strategic position [28]. Similar to its central city, namely, Wuhan, the theme of which is “Wuhan, Different Every Day”, the Wuhan urban agglomeration is highly representative of urbanization [27].

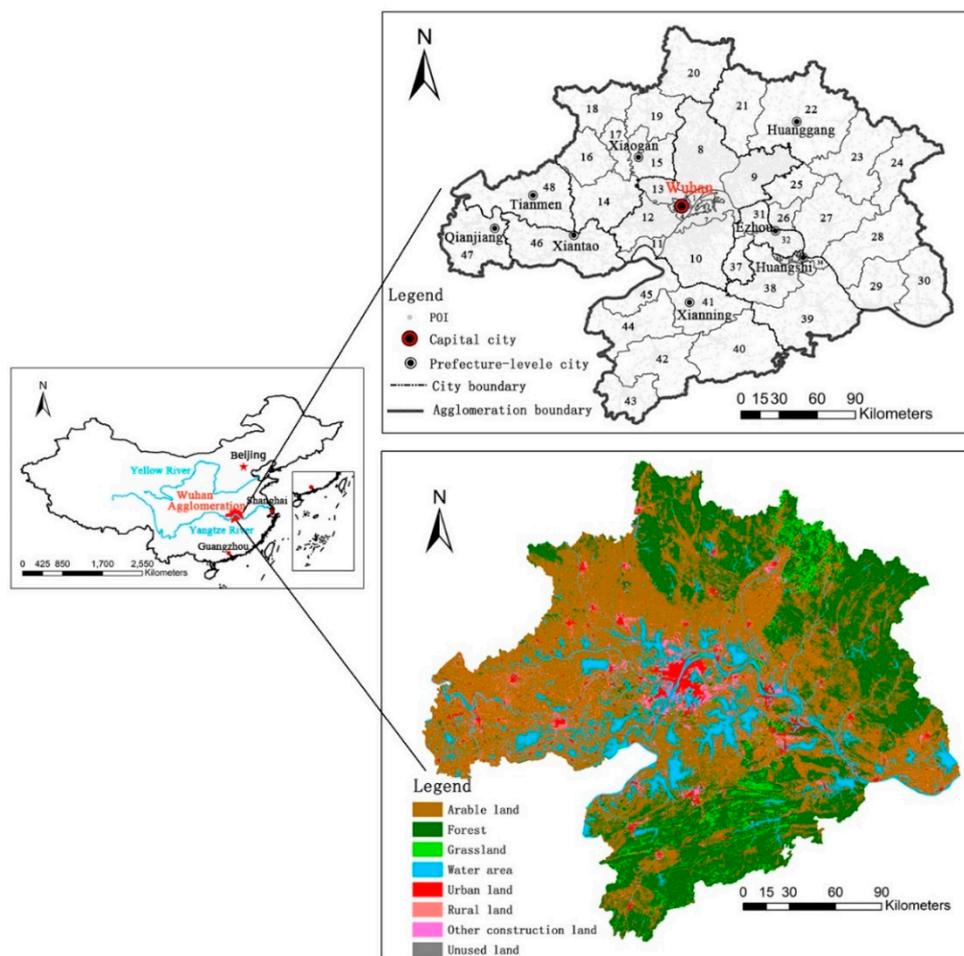


Figure 1. Study area.

The data used included interpreted land use maps from Landsat TM images in 2010 and 2015, with a spatial resolution of 30 m. Thematic land use maps (Figure 1) with eight categories, namely, arable land, forest, grassland, water area, urban area, rural area, other construction land, and unused land, were generated on the basis of the National Land Use Classification System (GB/T21010-2007) and the image processing results. The point of interest (POI) map of China was provided by Baidu open platform (<http://lbsyun.baidu.com/index.php?title=lbscloud/poitags>), and the POI for the Wuhan urban agglomeration was extracted (Figure 1). The income, population, GDP, revenue, agricultural output, consumption, and fixed asset investment of all the counties were collected from the Wuhan City Yearbook (2010–2016), Hubei Yearbook (2010–2016), and Chinese City Yearbook (2010–2016). Not all the indices were available for the 48 counties in the agglomeration area. Thus, regressions and predictions were used as substitutes for the missing data.

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Calculation of ECC

ECC can be calculated using various methods, with the ecological footprint being the most widely applied one [30,31]. The ecological footprint analysis method proposed by Rees and Wachernagel in 1992 is used to calculate ECC according to biological physical quantity. This method balances the imperfections of single carrying capacity models for resources or the environment and helps obtain necessary data [32]. Owing to its straightforwardness and effectiveness, this method has been employed by many scholars worldwide to evaluate ecological environmental quality and sustainable development [32–36]. Furthermore, most studies transformed the calculation of ECC into measurements of ecologically productive land areas through the quantification of a set of indicators [37,38], which have been widely used to assess ECC at different levels [39,40]. Specifically, the calculation equation for ECC is as follows:

$$ECC = N \times ecc = N \times (1 - 12\%) \times \sum_{j=1}^6 (a_j \times r_j \times y_j) \quad (1)$$

where *ECC* is the total ECC, *N* represents the population, *ecc* is the per capita ECC, 12% represents 12% of the land area deducted from the total area since the beginning of biodiversity conservation, *j* is the type of land use, *a_j* is the ecological productive land area per capita, *r_j* is the equilibrium factor, and *y_j* is the yield factor. The data of the equilibrium factors were based on the “Living Planet Report” published by the World Wildlife Fund [41], and the data of the yield factors were adjusted on the basis of the output level in the study area [42] (Table 1).

Table 1. Description of land types.

Land Type	Equilibrium Factor	Yield Factor
Arable land	2.8	3.71
Forest land	1.1	0.91
Grassland	0.5	0.19
Construction land	2.8	3.71
Water area	0.2	176
Energy land	1.1	0

2.2.2. Calculation of Land Urbanization Rate

Urban development leads to urban land expansion, sprawl, and regeneration, thereby providing a basis for the formation of land urbanization. The boundary of an urbanized land area is defined as the urban spatial extent that has actually been constructed and developed. It has the essential urban infrastructure and facilities to meet the needs of daily life and production activities of residents.

Several studies used data from arbitrarily delineated areas obtained by the government, land surveying, or land use classification from remote sensing to represent urban land areas for calculating land urbanization [43]. However, this approach may induce bias or limitation because urbanized land is neither defined by the government nor confined to its superficial or spectral attributes. It is closely related to human activities and the physical attachments on the land. In the intersection of urban and rural areas, suburban areas, or urban fringes, the socio-economic development is high level. Moreover, anthropogenic activities are closely linked to the city. In this sense, these intersection area should also be regarded as part of the urbanized area. The urban–rural boundary threshold is a key element in determining the boundary of urban built-up areas, whereas the threshold in the existing literature often depends on human judgment [44,45].

In fact, a new method that identifies the boundaries of urbanized areas on the basis of the kernel density distribution of the POI data has become popular [24,25]. POI data refer to points, polylines, or polygons that describe the spatial distribution of primary infrastructure and facilities, such as shopping centers, hospitals, schools, and restaurants. POIs have various classifications according to regional characteristics and research objectives [46]. We classified POI data by considering the POIs that are used to derive urbanized land as follows (Table 2).

Table 2. Point of Interest (POI) data type classification.

ID	Main Category	Subdivided Category
1	Residential land	Residential
2	Land for administration and public services	Administrative agencies, schools, hospitals, and research institutes
3	Land for commercial and business facilities	Banks, restaurants, retail industries, commercial buildings, hotels, entertainment venues, and corporate enterprises
4	Industrial land	Factories
5	Transportation land	Transportation sites
6	Green space and square land	Parks, squares, and scenic spots

Note: These data are based on the “Code for classification of urban land use and planning standards of development” (2011).

Kernel density and the densi-graph method are combined to obtain the boundary of the urbanized area. Kernel density estimation enables high-quality density estimation of point data without being affected by grid size and grid position [47], and it has been widely used in spatial analysis, especially in identifying urban–rural fringes [48,49]. The spatial distribution differences of POI density reflect the varying regional development levels, and the density in urbanized areas is generally higher than that in rural areas. Specifically, the estimated density of each point is the weighted average density of all points in the area. The kernel density P_i of an arbitrary point i in space is defined as the highest density and exhibits an outward decreasing function at the center (2):

$$P_i = \frac{1}{n\pi R^2} \times \sum_{j=1}^n K_j \left(1 - \frac{D_{ij}^2}{R^2} \right) \quad (2)$$

where K_j is the weight of the target j , D_{ij} is the distance between neighboring point i and target j , R is the bandwidth of the selected regular region ($D_{ij} < R$), and n is the range of the bandwidth R within the quantity of study object j . The selection of bandwidth R exerts a remarkable effect on the results of kernel density analysis [50], and a certain amount of bandwidth keeps the density center stable [51]. R is 2000 in 2015 and 1000 in 2010 according to the estimation of POI density distribution in different years (Figure 2). Then, the densi-graph method is proposed to identify the actual urbanized areas using the contour map of the kernel density of the POI [25]. The basic idea of the densi-graph is to obtain the urbanized area through the discovery of the point with abrupt change through the contour map generated by the kernel density estimation of POIs. In the first step, we produced the contour lines with consecutively increasing radii according to the kernel density estimation of POIs in each county. Then, we calculated the closed areas S_d and the corresponding theoretical radius $\sqrt{S_d}$ at each

density point in each county. Subsequently, we produced the densi-graph with the density value d as the x -axis and the theoretical radius increment $\Delta\sqrt{S_d}$ as the y -axis. Finally, we induced the critical point in the densi-graph, which showed the density curve undergoing an abrupt increase through differentiation and normalization; this curve was regarded as the threshold to generate the boundary of the urbanized and non-urbanized areas. We used the urbanized land percentage (ULP) to represent land urbanization (3).

$$ULP_i = \frac{UL_i}{S_i} \quad (3)$$

where ULP_i is the urbanized area in the i th county, UL_i represents the urban land area of the i th county, and S_i represents the land area of the i th county.

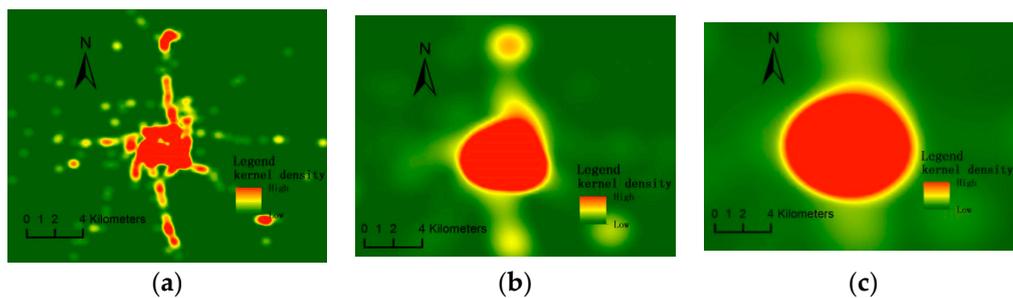


Figure 2. Kernel estimation of different bandwidths in 2015. (a) Bandwidth = 500 m. (b) Bandwidth = 2000 m. (c) Bandwidth = 4000 m.

2.2.3. Driving Factors and Spatial Interactions in Land Urbanization

The most widely accepted driving factors of land urbanization, urban sprawl, and urban land expansion can be categorized into socioeconomic, proximity, physical, accessibility, and neighborhood aspects on the basis of the review of existing studies [52]. By considering empirical studies, regional characteristics, and data accessibility, we selected nine potential factors, namely, disposable personal income for rural residents (DPIR), disposable personal income for urban residents (DPIU), proportion of contribution of second industries to GDP (PSI), proportion of contribution of tertiary industries to GDP (PTI), fixed asset investment per area (PFAI), government revenue per area (PGV), agricultural output value per capita (PAU), foreign trade export per area (PFT), and retail sales of consumer goods per capita (PRSC) [53–55]. We used “per capita” or “per area” to transform these explanatory variables into ratio form for comparison. Then, we performed correlation and regression analyses to find highly correlated factors and eliminate multicollinearity.

Spatial dependence and influence, which reflect the necessity to incorporate spatial effects into operational models, are widely considered in statistical calculation and regional science [56]. Spatial regression has been proven to be a suitable method for spatially identifying the urban expansion mechanism [57]. This approach provides a theoretical basis and spatial analysis technique for exploring underlying driving forces. In our study, the spatial interactions among ecological counties were represented by the mutual transfer process of urban ECC [58]. The spatial interactions among counties decline due to the distance among them, as described by Newton’s law of universal gravitation. The gravity between two ecological counties can be described as follows Equation (4):

$$E_{ij} = r \times \frac{k_i \times k_j}{d_{ij}^2} \quad (4)$$

where E_{ij} is the ecological gravity between ecological counties i and j , k_i and k_j represent the ECC per capita that the two ecological counties can provide, d_{ij} is the distance between the two ecological counties, and r is the constant for the interaction of the ecological counties and is $r = 1$ in this study [58].

Spatial autocorrelation analysis is also performed to test whether the observations of a variable with a spatial position are closely associated with the observations at adjacent spatial points. Moran's I is a commonly used indicator that can be divided into two local spatial autocorrelation aspects [59]. We used global spatial autocorrelation to measure the degree of urban decentralization, which is defined as Equation (5):

$$\text{Moran's I} = \left(\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij}} \right) \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} (x_i - \bar{x})(x_j - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right) \quad (5)$$

where n represents the number of observations, which is 48 in the Wuhan urban agglomeration; x_i is the value of ULP in the i th county; x_j is the value of ULP for county y_j ; \bar{x} is the mean value; and w_{ij} is the value of the spatial weight matrix [60].

3. Results

3.1. ECC in the Wuhan Urban Agglomeration

Table 3 presents the ECC per capita of the counties in the Wuhan urban agglomeration in 2010 and 2015. The largest ECC per capita was observed in Liangzihu District, which is located in the south of the city circle (5.6166 hm^2/cap in 2010 and 5.5393 hm^2/cap in 2015), whereas the smallest ECC was observed at the center of the city circle, that is, Jiangnan District (0.0589 hm^2/cap in 2010 and 0.0389 hm^2/cap in 2015). From 2010 to 2015, 13 counties exhibited an increase in ECC per capita, and the maximum increase of 0.9739 hm^2/cap occurred in Caidian District. A total of 35 counties demonstrated a decrease in ECC per capita, and the maximum decrease of 2.7199 hm^2/cap occurred in Qinshui County. The unit of improving ECC in the urban circle was less than the unit of declining ECC in the Wuhan urban agglomeration, and the average ECC per capita decreased.

Table 3. Description of ecological carrying capacity (ECC) (hm^2/cap).

	Counties	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Variance
2010	48	0.0589	5.6166	1.8042	1.6659	1.5800
2015	48	0.0389	5.5393	1.7408	1.7299	1.4210

3.2. Land Urbanization in the Wuhan Urban Agglomeration

Figure 2 illustrates the kernel estimation of bandwidths with 500, 2000, and 4000 m in 2015. The kernel density distribution is too scattered in the 500 m bandwidth and is too aggregated in the 4000 m bandwidth. As a result, we selected 2000 m as the appropriate bandwidth to estimate the kernel density and produce a contour line map, as presented in Figure 3a. The densi-graph curve was generated (Figure 3b) to identify the point of abrupt change. Using the combined kernel density estimation and the densi-graph method in the 48 counties in the Wuhan urban agglomeration, we determined that the captured differentiated and normalized radius values with abrupt changes were 20% in 2010 and 5% in 2015. Twelve counties had a threshold of 2% in 2010, and nine counties had a threshold value of 5‰ in 2015.

We also compared the results of the urbanized land area extracted using the densi-graph method and the urban land area obtained from remote sensing images. Figure 4 further illustrates the results of urban land extraction through remote sensing images and the results of urbanized land area obtained through the combined kernel density and densi-graph method. The urbanized land area is slightly higher than the urban area because we included suburban areas or urban fringes with considerable urban infrastructure and great development potential. In this sense, the measurement of land urbanization is accurate given the focus on the "real" construction and terrestrial attributes of urbanized land. In terms of ULP, 45 counties exhibited an evident increase from 2010 to 2015, and the highest increment (24.64%) was recorded in Jiangnan District. The land urbanization degrees in

Qingshan District, Tieshan District, and Xisaishan District declined, but the decrease was less than 10%. The highest ULP values were observed in the central and western areas, particularly in the urban district of Wuhan. By contrast, the counties in the south, southeastern, and northeastern areas presented the least urbanization values.

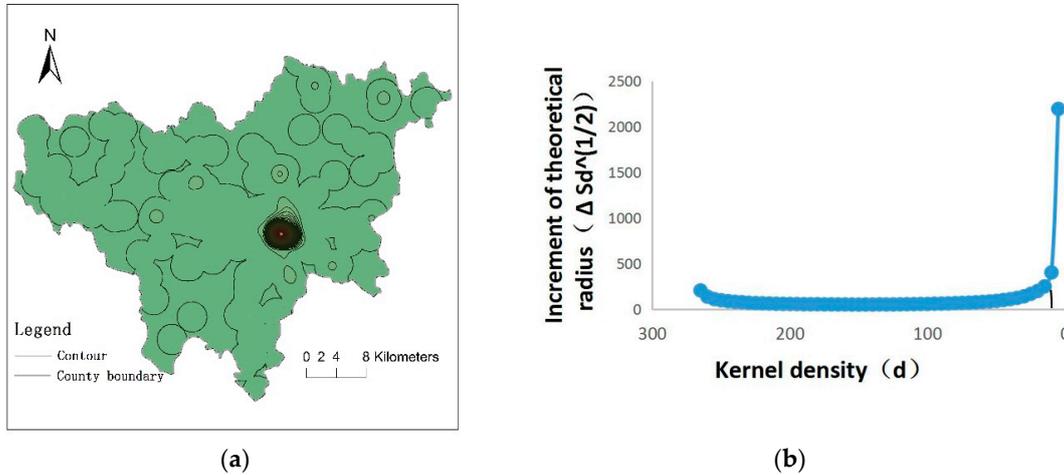


Figure 3. Boundary of urban built-up area in a typical city in 2015. (a) Bandwidth = 2000 m. (b) Densi-Graph curve.

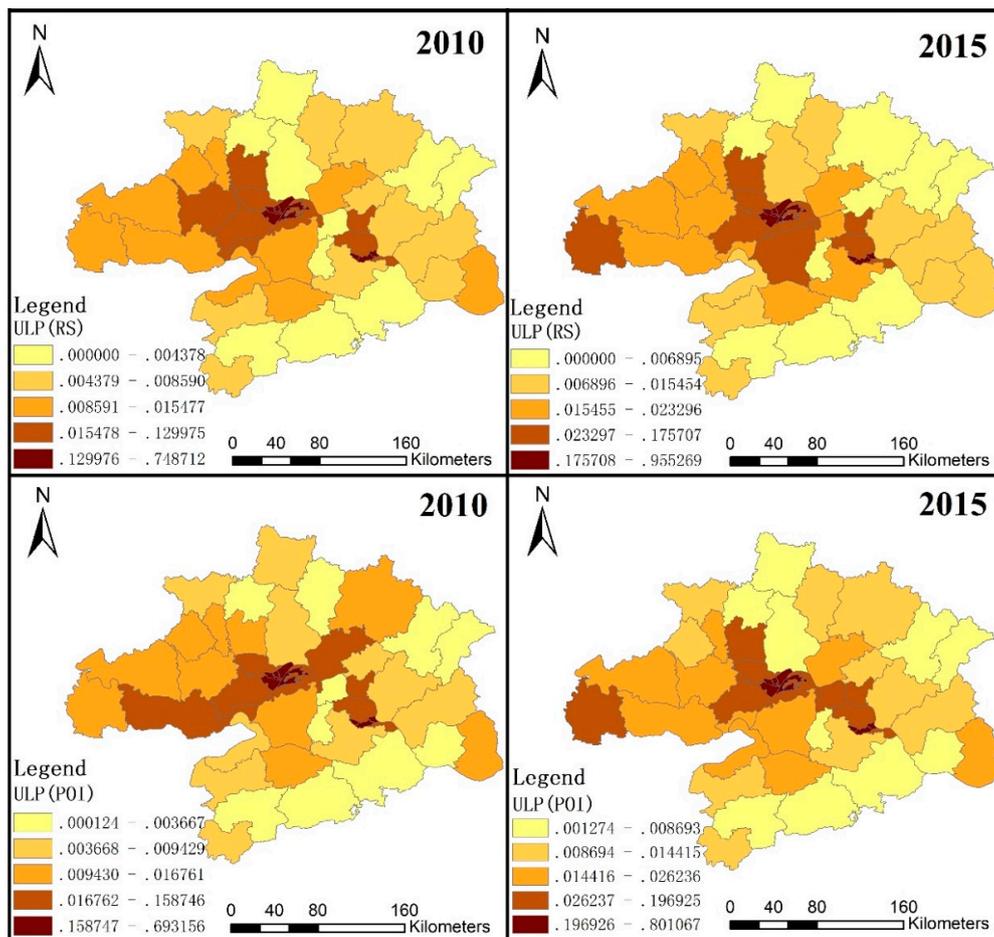


Figure 4. Land urbanization in the Wuhan urban agglomeration in 2010 and 2015.

3.3. Driving Forces and Spatial Effects of ECC on Land Urbanization

3.3.1. Driving Forces of Land Urbanization Change

Table 4 lists the important variables for urbanization in 2010 and 2015. As shown in the table, certain factors, such as PTI, PFAI, DPIU, DPIR, PGV, PAU, PFT, and PRSC, considerably influenced land urbanization in 2010 and 2015. PFAI and PGV were the most highly correlated indicators in 2010 and 2015.

Table 4. Important variables from the correlation analyses in 2010 and 2015.

Variable	PSI	PTI	PFAI	PRSC	PGV	PFT	PAU	DPIU	DPIR
2010	−0.139	0.655 ***	0.941 ***	0.860 ***	0.882 ***	0.841 ***	−0.582 ***	0.850 ***	0.696 ***
2015	−0.368 **	0.734 ***	0.915 ***	0.831 ***	0.849 ***	0.738 ***	−0.652 ***	0.835 ***	0.617 ***

Note: ** and *** indicate 5% and 1% significance levels, respectively.

After performing a regression analysis using different combinations of the significant variables in 2010 and 2015, we finally selected fixed asset investment ($PFAI_i$ (yuan/ m^2)), agricultural output (PAU_i (yuan/cap)), and income (DPIU (yuan/ m^2)) as the potential driving factors of land urbanization. These three factors were calculated as the ratio of fixed asset investment to the total land area, the ratio of agricultural output to the total population, and the per capita income of urban residents. The scatterplots of PFAI, PAU, and DPIU with land urbanization in 2010 and 2015 are illustrated in Figure 5a–f. PFAI and DPIU exerted a positive influence on land urbanization in 2010 and 2015, indicating that when PFAI and DPIU increased, land urbanization positively increased. In contrast, PAU exerted a negative effect on land urbanization in 2010 and 2015.

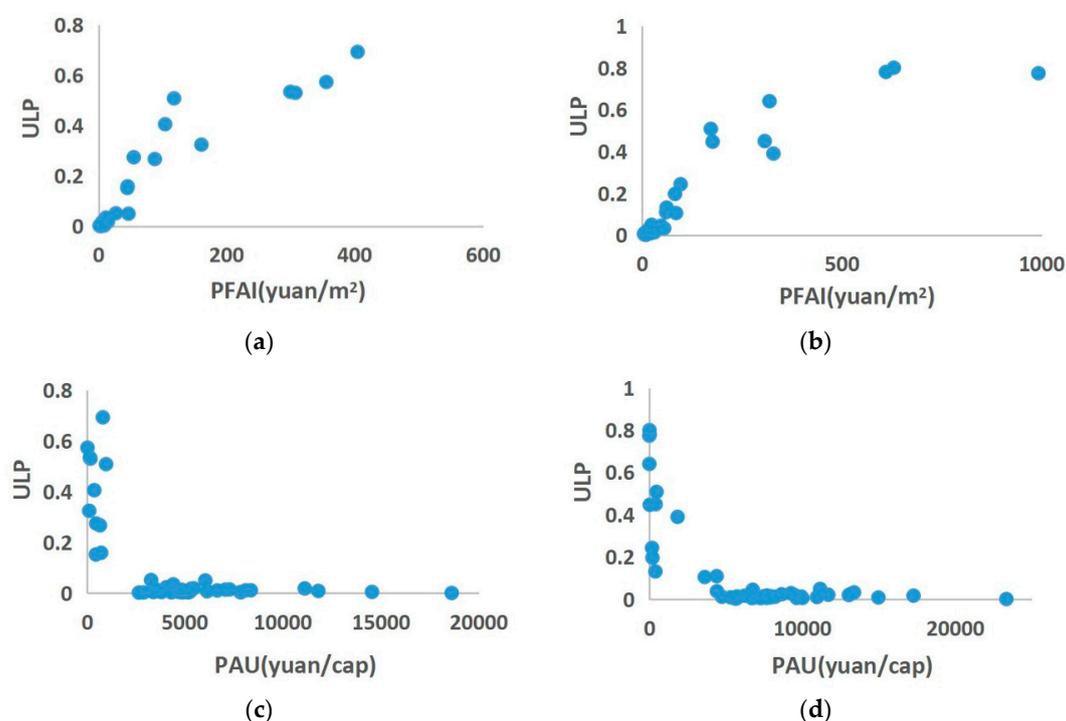


Figure 5. Cont.

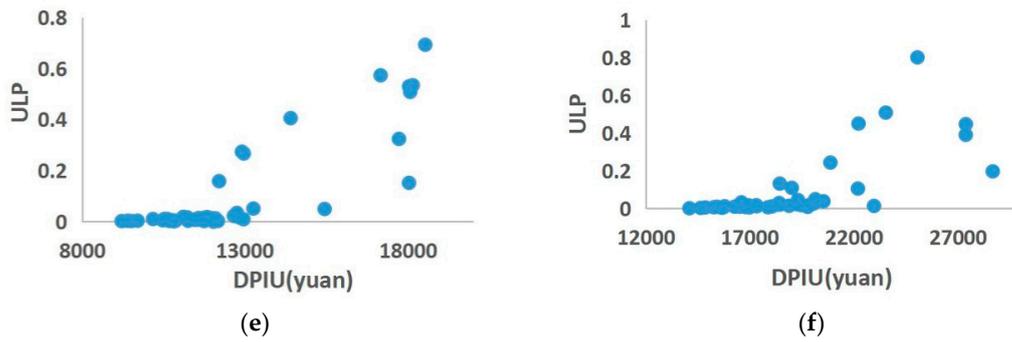


Figure 5. Scatterplots of important factors for urbanization. (a) urbanized land percentage (ULP) and fixed asset investment per area (PFAI) in 2010. (b) ULP and PFAI in 2015. (c) ULP and agricultural output value per capita (PAU) in 2010. (d) ULP and PAU in 2015. (e) ULP and disposable personal income for urban residents (DPIU) in 2010. (f) ULP and DPIU in 2015.

Figure 6 also illustrates the spatial patterns of PAU and PFAI in the Wuhan urban agglomeration in 2010 and 2015. The values of PAU and PFAI increased from 2010 to 2015, particularly in the central area of the Wuhan urban agglomeration. Moreover, counties around Wuhan had higher government revenues and fixed asset investments than other counties. In contrast, the urban district in Wuhan had the lowest agricultural output.

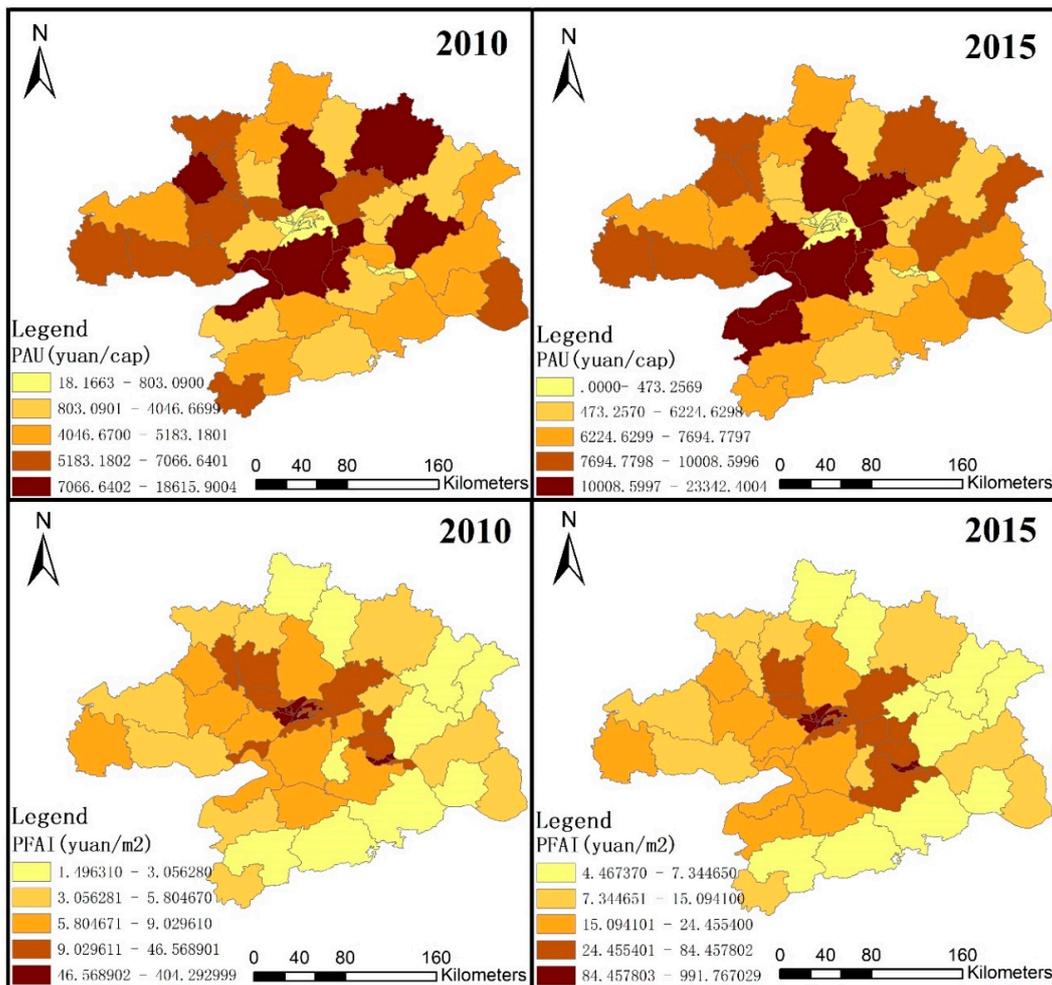


Figure 6. Representative factors in the Wuhan urban agglomeration in 2010 and 2015.

3.3.2. Spatial Effects of ECC on Land Urbanization

Table 5 presents the spatial interaction of ecological carrying capacities per capita amongst counties calculated through gravity model in the Wuhan urban agglomeration in 2010 and 2015. The strongest spatial interaction was observed between Caidian District and Hannan District, which are suburban districts of Wuhan city ($2.9191 \text{ m}^2/\text{cap}^2$ in 2010 and $3.6507 \text{ m}^2/\text{cap}^2$ in 2015). From 2010 to 2015, the average gravity value of spatial interaction of ecological carrying capacities per capita amongst counties decreased.

Table 5. Description of spatial interaction amongst counties (m^2/cap^2).

Year	Counties	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Variance
2010	48	0.0002	2.9191	0.0651	0.0183	0.0330
2015	48	0.0001	3.6507	0.0585	0.0165	0.0330

A spatial autocorrelation was identified, and the values of Moran's I for ULP were 0.3250 and 0.3222 in 2010 and 2015, respectively. Table 6 summarizes the spatial regression results in 2010 and 2015. A spatial relation was observed in the land urbanization process because the spatial coefficients in 2010 and 2015 were significant. The spatial interactions among counties at different ECCs per capita were high in 2010 and 2015. The spatial regression results provide a high degree of explanation given that R^2 is higher than 0.9.

Table 6. Spatial regression results in 2010 and 2015.

Variable Scenario	OLS		Spatial Modeling	
	2010	2015	2010	2015
PFAI	0.001339 ***	0.000753 ***	0.001183 ***	0.000671 ***
PAU	−0.000006 **	−0.000007 **	−0.000006 ***	−0.000007 ***
DPIU	0.000016 ***	0.000014 ***	0.000013 **	0.000012 ***
Spatial coefficient			0.581983 ***	0.527995 **
R^2	0.919	0.9028	0.9157	0.9115

Note: ** and *** indicate 5% and 1% significance levels, respectively.

4. Discussion

Land urbanization is a spatio-temporal process that involves capital investment, infrastructure construction, social and government support, and ecological adjustment [61–63]. During this process, urban land expansion is inevitable, and ECC is proved to be an effective way to prevent eco-environmental problems and balance the socio-economic development and sustainable ecosystems [20,64]. At the regional level, the contribution of these factors to the expanded urbanized land and the effects of the spatial interactions generated from eco-constraints on this process are of vital importance for the comprehension and optimization of sustainable land urbanization [65,66].

The primary contributions of our study lie in two aspects, namely, the exploration of the spatial effects of ECC on land urbanization and the quantification of land urbanization using the densi-graph method. On the one hand, land urbanization has been closely related to urban expansion and is also generally accompanied by a decrease in ecological land [67–69]. In China, the proportion of ecological land space decreased by 0.85%, whereas the proportion of urban land space increased by 1.53% from 1984 to 2012 [17]. A high proportion of ecological land predictably yields high ecological footprint and ECC [70]. Therefore, the implicit and crucial relationship between ECC and land urbanization is plausible. However, previous studies primarily focused on the effects of land use change on ECC or the constraints and policy implications of ECC for the optimization of land use locally [20,71]. Spatial interaction, that is, the influences of ECC in one spatial unit on its

neighboring spatial units, have seldom been explored in the context of ongoing land urbanization. In the contemporary socio-economic strategy, regional development has been underlined, and the evolution of the eco-environment has demonstrated increased regional characteristics [72,73]. Therefore, we used a gravity model to quantify the spatial interactions generated by ECC and embedded it into the spatial regression model to explore the importance and magnitude of this spatial influence in the Wuhan agglomeration. The average ECC per capita decreased, whereas the spatial interactions among the counties were substantial and exhibited a slight decline in 2010–2015. The results confirm that the spatial influence of ECC is a factor that cannot be neglected in promoting land urbanization. In fact, ECC reflects the ability of accommodating life and human production in one region, and the spatial influence among counties embodies resource allocation, transfer, compensation, and optimization [74]. Counties with high gravity induced by ECC are inclined to achieve a high degree of effective allocation and sustainable use of resources through various and vibrant trade-offs, which help coordinate regional development to achieve sustainable land urbanization [75]. Meanwhile, the quantification of urbanized land is essential in our study. We applied the densi-graph method based on POIs to obtain the urbanized land area. The reason behind this choice is that urban infrastructure on urbanized land should be sufficient and that the spatial distribution of these POIs should conform to certain density patterns [76]. We also compared the urbanized land area extracted through the densi-graph method and the urban area extracted from remote sensing images. The comparison showed that the urbanized land area is slightly higher than the urban area because we included suburban areas or urban fringes with considerable urban infrastructure and great development potential. In this sense, the measurement of land urbanization is accurate given the focus on the “real” construction and terrestrial attributes of urbanized land.

PFAI, PAU, and DPIU were found to be correlated with land urbanization, with PFAI being the most powerful. In general, the government tends to make investments in regions with favorable economic environment to enhance urban infrastructure and consequently accelerate the rapid expansion of urban built-up areas [77]. In addition, improved disposable personal income and consumption are also supposed to urge the government to expand urban land areas for commercial use, public facilities, and residence [78]. An increasing number of rural residents are also supposed to migrate to urban areas for job opportunities instead of engaging in agricultural activities [79]. Thus, a negative relationship between agricultural output and urbanization rate was observed. The use of strategic opportunities is advisable to achieve a new type of urbanization in which agricultural development, social opportunities, and economic investment are the key factors.

5. Conclusions

This study explored the spatial influence of ECC on land urbanization and the underlying driving forces using the Wuhan urban agglomeration as a case example. We devised spatial models with ECC-based spatial weight matrices for examining the potential spatial interactions or constraints and the influencing factors of land urbanization. Specifically, the densi-graph method based on the kernel density of POIs was used to derive the “real urban land,” and the ecological footprint analysis method was applied to calculate ECC. The results revealed the following; (1) Land urbanization in most counties increased, whereas the average ECC per capita decreased in the Wuhan urban agglomeration; (2) Fixed asset investment and urban income exerted positive influences on land urbanization, whereas agricultural output was negatively correlated with land urbanization; (3) Spatial interaction was formulated through ECC during the land urbanization process; however, this effect was attenuated slightly in 2010–2015.

In fact, spatially explicit models are preferable in exploring spatial interactions at the regional level, especially in the context of spatio-temporal processes such as land urbanization. However, spatial influences are not confined to ECC; other social, economic, political, and technological factors, such as social network and transportation, can also be considered as potential candidates to gauge spatial effects on land urbanization. In addition, we applied the POI-based densi-graph method to

identify urbanized land at the county level. This approach improved accuracy to a certain extent. However, we applied fixed thresholds, which are incapable of capturing the local differences in different counties, when kernel density was analyzed. Thus, the adjusted threshold is also a potential tool to improve our method. In the future, other integrated, dynamic, and spatially heterogeneous methods for exploring the driving mechanisms of land urbanization should be proposed to achieve sustainable urban development.

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