

有氧运动中不同绿视率与音乐节奏联合刺激的情绪改善效益研究

Research on the Restorative Effects with Different Visible Green Index and Music Rhythm Combined Stimuli in Aerobic Exercise

高梦茹, 张丹璇, 司文娜, 崔慧娟, 罗春华, 何晓龙*

GAO Mengru, ZHANG Danxuan, SI Wenna, CUI Huijuan,
LUO Chunhua, HE Xiaolong*

摘要:目的:对比有氧运动联合视听复合刺激中不同绿视率与音乐节奏组合方式的人体情绪改善效果差异,分析最佳刺激组合干预方式。方法:将120名18~26岁被试(平均年龄为24.2岁)随机分为高绿视率-快节奏组、高绿视率-慢节奏组、低绿视率-快节奏组和低绿视率-慢节奏组。被试完成准备工作,静坐8 min后进行前测;4组被试均佩戴VR目镜及头戴式蓝牙耳机并完成10 min中等强度功率自行车运动(50%心率储备+静息心率),恢复至安静状态后进行后测(恢复期间仍需进行视、听觉干预,恢复时间不少于10 min)。结果:在同等绿视率程度下,被试舒张压降低幅度在慢节奏音乐条件下的效果显著好于快节奏音乐($P<0.05$),其他情绪效益反映指标的音樂节奏组间差异不显著($P>0.05$)。在相同音乐节奏条件下,高绿视率组收缩压降低、积极性情绪水平升高、恢复结果得分增加的变化幅度显著大于低绿视率组($P<0.05$);高绿视率组舒张压降低、消极性情绪水平降低、LF/HF升高、RMSSD降低的变化幅度大于低绿视率,但未达到显著性水平。整体上,慢节奏音乐情绪效益优于快节奏音乐,高绿视率情绪效益优于低绿视率。结论:有氧运动中,聆听快节奏音乐能够缓解消极性情绪,聆听慢节奏音乐可降低血压,观看高绿视率视频能够提升积极性情绪。有氧运动中,高绿视率联合慢节奏音乐刺激是增强情绪改善效益的最佳视、听觉联合刺激方式。

关键词: 有氧运动;绿视率;音乐节奏;情绪效益;视觉;听觉

Abstract: Objective: To compare the restorative effects of different visible green index and music rhythm combined stimuli in aerobic exercise, and analyze the optimal combinations of stimuli. Methods: 120 subjects aged 18 to 26 years old (mean age: 24.2 years old) were recruited and randomly divided into the high visible green index-fast rhythm music group, the high visible green index-slow rhythm music group, the low visible green index-fast rhythm music group, and the low visible green index-slow rhythm music group. The experimental procedure was as follows: After subjects completed the preparatory work and sat for 8 min, the pre-test was carried out; and subjects in all four groups wore VR goggles and head-mounted Bluetooth headphones and completed 10 min of moderate-intensity power cycling (50% heart rate reserve + resting heart rate), and returned to a quiet state for the post-test (visual and auditory interventions were still required during the recovery period, with a recovery time of no less than 10 min). Results: Under the same degree of visible green index, the subjects' diastolic blood pressure had the best improvement effects under the condition of slow rhythmic music, followed by fast rhythmic music, and there was a significant difference between the two ($P<0.05$), while there was no significant difference in other restorative effects indicators between different music rhythm groups ($P>0.05$). Under the same music rhythm conditions, the changes of the decrease of systolic blood pressure, the increase of positive affects level, the increase of restorative outcomes score in high visible green index groups were significantly greater than those in low visible green

基金项目:
国家社会科学基金后期资助项目
(23FTYB007)

第一作者简介:
高梦茹(1995-),女,在读硕士研究生,
主要研究方向为绿色锻炼的健康
效益,E-mail: Gmr0623@163.com。

***通信作者简介:**
何晓龙(1987-),男,教授,博士,
硕士研究生导师,主要研究方向为
绿色锻炼的健康效益、建成环境对
居民身体活动与健康的影响等,
E-mail: hexiaolong198707@163.com。

作者单位:
浙江师范大学,浙江 金华 321004
Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua
321004, China.

index groups ($P < 0.05$); the changes of the decrease of diastolic blood pressure, decrease of negative affects level, the increase of LF/HF, and decrease of RMSSD in high visible green index groups were greater than those in low visible green index groups, but did not reach the significant level. Overall, the restorative effects of slow rhythm music was better than the fast one, and the restorative effects of high visible green index was better than the low one. Conclusions: During aerobic exercise, listening to fast rhythm music can significantly alleviate negative emotions, while listening to slow rhythm music can significantly lower blood pressure, and watching high visible green index natural environment videos can significantly enhance positive emotions. In aerobic exercise, high green view rate and slow-tempo music combined stimulation is the best visual and auditory composite stimulation method.

Keywords: aerobic exercise; visible green index; music rhythm; restorative effects; vision; auditory
中图分类号: G804.8 **文献标识码:** A

健康促进领域关注绿色空间(草坪、灌木和乔木等绿色植物组成的视觉空间)接触的情绪效益由来已久。注意力恢复理论(attention recovery theory)认为,绿色植物有助于诱导从定向注意(自觉)向不定向注意(不自觉)的转变,使人体认知疲劳得到恢复、情绪得到改善(Mason et al., 2022; Zhang et al., 2023)。宜人的音乐可以促进内啡肽合成,抑制下丘脑促进肾上腺皮质激素释放,产生放松和愉悦感(苏锐等, 2021; Shin et al., 2022), 具有较好的调节情绪、减缓压力的效果(Agres et al., 2021; de Witte et al., 2022)。近年研究发现,在中等强度有氧运动中施加视听觉复合刺激(常见为同时聆听音乐和观赏自然环境空间)相比于单一视觉或听觉刺激,能够产生更加显著的身心放松效应,诱导产生更好的情绪改善效益(Li et al., 2021; Li et al., 2022; Lindquist et al., 2016; Liu et al., 2021)。因此,在有氧运动中给予视、听觉多感官统合刺激存在“协同效应”(Ersin et al., 2021; Klein-Soetebier et al., 2021; Song et al., 2021; Song et al., 2018; Wooller et al., 2018)。

基于当前文献的归纳分析发现,人体心理感受与其所处环境“含绿量”有关,适宜的绿视率(visible green index)有利于缓解压力,改善不良情绪,从而使人体产生积极的心理情绪效益(金慧等, 2022; Roe et al., 2020)。绿视率作为有氧运动视觉环境中一种直观的三维“含绿量”评估指标,能够从立体视野直观量化人体对绿色空间的感知程度(朱怀真等, 2022; Ki et al., 2021)。Kabisch等(2021)的研究显示,环境绿视率程度与个体感知恢复效果呈正相关,且相较于静坐,进行身体活动后二者的相关性更高。当前有关有氧运动联合视觉刺激的研究主要集中于对比不同类型环境(如公园、森林、城市街道、滨水空间等)对锻炼者恢复效果的影响(Janeczko et al., 2020; Rogerson et al., 2016a; Simkin et al., 2020), 针对不同绿色空间要素量化特征(如绿视率)的情绪效益差异研究证据还不充分。在视听觉联合刺激研究方面,主要采用单一视觉或单一听觉刺激干预设计(Katsavelis et al., 2020; Léger et al., 2022), 以及二者在相同水平下联合刺激(Lin

et al., 2013), 鲜见对于不同水平视觉、听觉刺激交叉组合的情绪改善效果差异研究。

因此,本研究旨在结合当前已有研究证据,基于心理指标和生理指标分析,揭示有氧运动联合视听觉复合刺激与联合单一视觉或听觉刺激的情绪效益差异,对比有氧运动联合视听觉复合刺激中不同绿视率与音乐节奏组合方式的人体情绪效益差异,分析最佳组合方式。

1 研究对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

经浙江师范大学人体实验伦理委员会批准(审批号: ZSRT2023005)并在中国临床试验注册中心注册(注册号: ChiCTR2300071884)后募集被试。基于 G*Power 3.1 估算样本量,参照相近研究(Rogerson et al., 2016b; Wooller et al., 2016)提取相关参数:显著性水平 α 设置为 0.05, 效应量设置为 0.25 (Fraser et al., 2019; Litlekare et al., 2022), 功效(power)设置为 0.80 (Browning et al., 2020; Flowers et al., 2018), 组数为 4, 次数为 2, 计算得出推荐样本量为每组 23 人, 共计 92 人。考虑实验过程中的样本流失, 初期募集被试 140 人, 随机分为 4 组, 每组 35 人, 最终各组纳入分析的有效被试为 30 人(图 1)。为排除干扰因素, 被试需同时满足: 1) 通过红绿色盲或黄蓝色盲症筛查; 2) 能进行中等强度身体活动, 未确诊传染性慢性非传染性疾病; 3) 无不能参加身体运动的医嘱; 4) 非深度近视(为确保顺利完成 VR 实验任务)。被试提前掌握心率带佩戴方法, 预先熟悉功率自行车操作和目标心率负荷强度。被试在实验前阅读授权的伦理审批书, 填写体能活动就绪问卷(physical activity readiness questionnaire, PAR-Q; 2002 修订版)、生理知情同意与医学问卷, 测试前 3 d 内不得剧烈运动, 不可饮用咖啡、酒精和茶, 避免摄入过度辛辣食物。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 实验设计

采用 2(绿视率: 高绿视率、低绿视率) \times 2(音乐节奏类型: 快节奏、慢节奏) \times 2(时间: 前测、后测) 混合设计。

其中,绿视率和音乐节奏类型为组间自变量,时间为组内自变量。因变量为情绪效益,通过心理指标和生理指标进行多维测量。被试被随机分配至4个实验组,分别为高

绿视率-快节奏组、高绿视率-慢节奏组、低绿视率-快节奏组和低绿视率-慢节奏组。

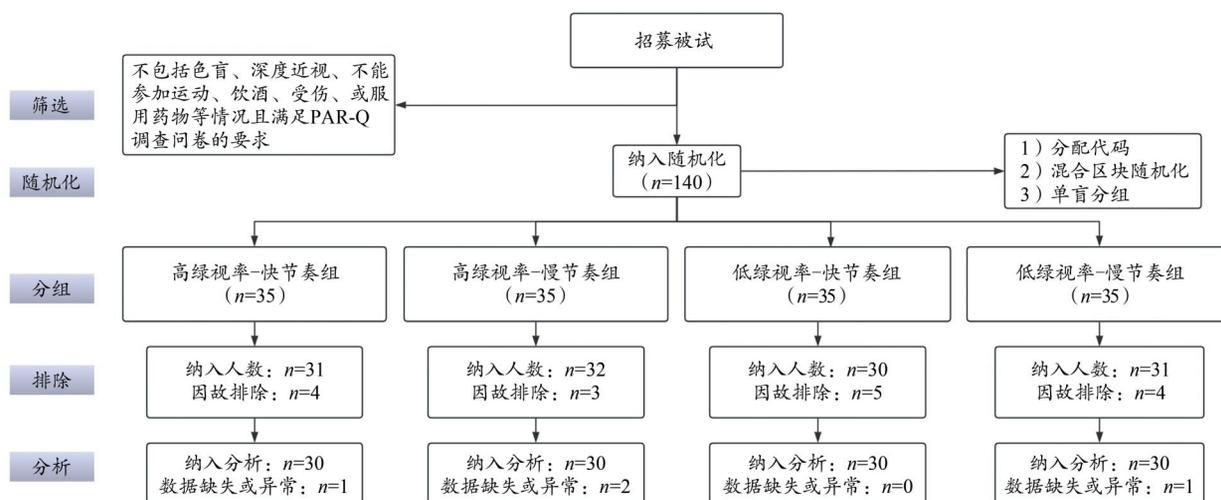


Figure 1. Recruitment and Screening Process of Participants

1.2.2 实验过程

实验在浙江师范大学体育与健康科学实验室进行,测试安排在9:00—11:00和15:00—17:00 2个时间段。被试提前2~3 d预约,于测试前10 min到达测试地点。实验流程如图2所示。1)准备阶段:被试抵达测试地点获知实验流程,阅读伦理审批书、填写实验知情同意书,完成心率带佩戴与调试。2)前测阶段:采集被试人口社会学变量、日常身体活动水平和因变量指标等前测数据。3)干预阶段:被试按要求佩戴VR设备并连接头戴式蓝牙耳机,进行10 min视、听觉联合干预条件下的中等强度室内功率自行车骑行,将有氧运动的靶心率维持在约50%

心率储备+静息心率(Duncan et al., 2014; Flowers et al., 2018; Rogerson et al., 2016b),实验中全程观看绿色场景并聆听音乐。4)后测阶段:干预结束后,待被试恢复至安静水平时(恢复过程中继续听音乐,恢复期不少于10 min,且安静心率能够维持30 s以上),进行因变量指标后测数据采集。运动后,为避免被试即刻静坐导致不适,允许其在座椅前站立1~2 min,但要求继续观看场景和聆听音乐,待身体不适缓解后再坐下,直至恢复到安静心率水平;恢复期统一提供300 mL饮用水,被试可根据自身情况选择是否饮用和饮用量。

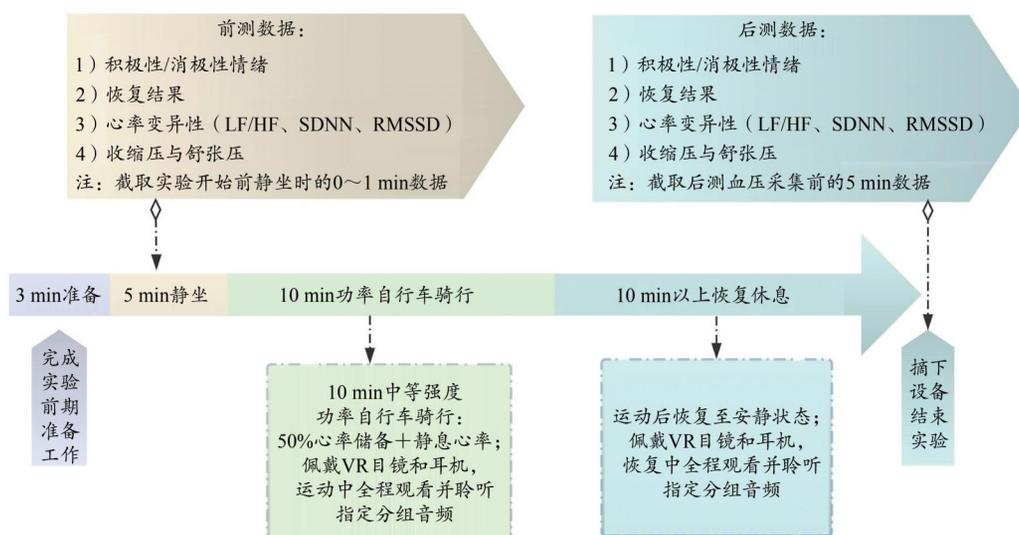


Figure 2. Experimental Flowchart

1.2.3 虚拟实验场景的选取

绿视率分类标准的计算方法参考折原夏志(2006), 绿视率 5%~15% 为低绿视率场景(图 3a), 50%~65% 为高绿视率场景(图 3b)。计算方法为像素算法, 计算工具为 Photoshop 与 Excel 软件。参考 Wang 等(2020)的研究

方法, 将高、低绿视率图片各 10 张按照分组进行排列组合, 并分别剪辑成动态视频滚动切换, 每幅图片随机出现 1 min, 采用 VR 技术呈现视、听觉刺激。为最大程度降低外界因素对实验的影响, 要求被试提前熟悉 VR 目镜及头戴式蓝牙耳机等设备的操作。

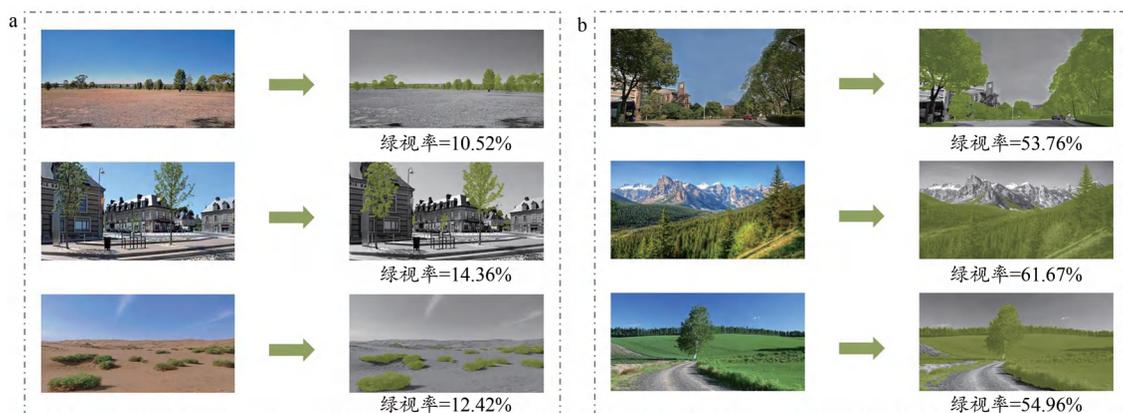


图3 低、高绿视率虚拟实验场景视频截图及绿视率程度

Figure 3. Video Screenshots and Degree of Visible Green Index of Virtual Experimental Scene with Low and High Visible Green Index
注: a. 低绿视率场景; b. 高绿视率场景。

1.2.4 实验音乐素材的选取

根据国际布鲁尔音乐评定量表进行音乐类型筛选, 参考 Lee 等(2016)的研究, 通过 Bpm Analyzer 软件计算音乐节奏, 60~80 bpm 为慢节奏音乐, 125~145 bpm 为快节奏音乐。最终共选择慢节奏音乐 8 首(62~79 bpm), 快节奏音乐 8 首(125~140 bpm)。为避免噪声对被试造成影响, 要求被试将蓝牙耳机音量控制在(75±10)dB。

1.2.5 情绪效益指标数据采集

1) 积极性/消极性情绪 (positive/negative affects)。选用国际通用实时正性负性情绪量表短卷版(international positive and negative affect schedule short form, I-PANAS-SF)进行评定, 该量表信、效度已通过检验(Liu et al., 2015; Thompson, 2007)。正性题目(积极性情绪)总分越高, 代表个体情绪状态越好, 而负性题目(消极性情绪)总分越高, 代表个体情绪状态越差。

2) 恢复结果(restorative outcomes)。选用恢复结果量表(restoration outcome scale)进行评定(Ojala et al., 2019; Raman et al., 2021), 包括感知活力、注意力、思维清晰度 3 个维度, 各维度得分越高, 反映被试恢复效果越好。

3) 心率变异性(heart rate variability, HRV)。采用 First Beat Sports 心率实时监测系统对 HRV 数据采集, 其准确性和有效性已得到相关研究验证(Corrales et al., 2012; Nuutila et al., 2017)。将静坐后 0~5 min 的 HRV 数据作为前测数值, 血压后测时间前 5 min 的 HRV 数据作为后测数值。HRV 的数据处理参考 Corrales 等(2012)、Nuutila 等(2017)和高景川等(2023)的研究。

4) 血压。采用欧姆龙 HEM-7121 便携式血压仪测量被试右上肢的收缩压和舒张压, 测量时被试处于静坐状态, 手臂自然伸展平放于桌面, 使绑带与心脏保持同一水平。为避免测试动作对被试血压造成影响, 参考 Ojala 等(2019)研究方法, 血压连续测量 2 次, 分别取 2 次收缩压和舒张压的平均值。

1.2.6 数据处理与统计分析

采用 SPSS 21.0 软件进行统计分析。采用平均数±标准差对年龄、身高、体重、BMI 和情绪效益指标进行描述统计分析; 采用一般线性模型多因素方差分析进行组间变量的差异检验, 性别、年龄和受教育程度作为协变量纳入模型; 采用一般线性模型重复测量方差分析进行组内变量的差异检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为达到显著性水平, $\eta_p^2 = 0.01$ 、0.06 和 0.10 分别为小、中和大效应量。

2 结果

2.1 被试基本特征

最终完成实验的有效被试共计 120 人, 年龄为 18~26 岁, 平均年龄为 24.2 岁。其中, 男性和女性各 60 人(表 1)。

2.2 因变量前测与后测的差异性比较

由表 2 可知, 整体上高绿视率-快节奏组对积极情绪提升和消极情绪缓解效果最佳, 而低绿视率-慢节奏组居于末位。各组消极性情绪得分均呈现下降趋势, 积极性情绪得分呈上升趋势。对比实时情绪前、后测差异显著性水平(P)和效应量(η_p^2), 快节奏比慢节奏音乐对消极性情绪的降低幅度更大($P < 0.05$), 效应量达中等效应水平

($\eta_p^2 > 0.070$)。高绿视率对积极性情绪的提升幅度和效应量均大于低绿视率,其中高绿视率-快节奏组的变化幅度最大($P=0.005$),效应量较高($\eta_p^2=0.134$);高绿视率-慢节奏组次之($P=0.037$, $\eta_p^2=0.076$)。重复测量方差分析结果显示,4组的消极性情绪降低差异不显著($P > 0.05$),积极性情绪提升差异显著($P=0.021$)。

表1 基本特征描述性统计

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics of Basic Characteristics

变量	性别	高绿视率-快节奏组(n=30)	高绿视率-慢节奏组(n=30)	低绿视率-快节奏组(n=30)	低绿视率-慢节奏组(n=30)
年龄/岁	男	23.67±2.41	24.47±0.92	24.60±1.18	23.53±1.77
	女	23.73±2.02	24.20±1.08	25.13±1.06	24.60±1.18
身高/cm	男	177.73±5.66	177.80±4.83	177.67±3.68	176.67±4.97
	女	162.47±3.52	163.93±4.61	165.80±4.72	164.73±3.88
体重/kg	男	72.20±5.87	74.67±9.24	72.47±6.60	71.87±6.99
	女	55.47±4.17	54.13±6.30	57.87±7.46	54.87±5.30
BMI/(kg·m ⁻²)	男	22.84±1.32	23.57±2.31	22.93±1.68	22.99±1.62
	女	21.04±1.79	20.10±1.73	21.03±2.42	20.20±1.60

表2 各组主观情绪效益指标差异性检验结果

Table 2 Differential Test Results of Psychological Indicators in Each Groups

指标		高绿视率-快节奏组	高绿视率-慢节奏组	低绿视率-快节奏组	低绿视率-慢节奏组	组间比较
消极性情绪	前测	6.93±1.91	7.20±2.68	6.77±1.70	7.13±1.83	$F=1.223$
	后测	5.93±1.36	6.30±1.62	6.03±1.35	6.80±1.61	$\eta_p^2=0.031$
	组内比较	$F=5.241^*$ $\eta_p^2=0.087$	$F=2.568$ $\eta_p^2=0.045$	$F=4.327^*$ $\eta_p^2=0.073$	$F=0.540$ $\eta_p^2=0.010$	
积极性情绪	前测	12.20±2.62	12.43±2.92	13.13±3.87	12.90±2.40	$F=3.378^*$
	后测	14.63±3.90	14.30±3.81	13.60±3.86	13.10±2.98	$\eta_p^2=0.082$
	组内比较	$F=8.500^{**}$ $\eta_p^2=0.134$	$F=4.552^*$ $\eta_p^2=0.076$	$F=0.224$ $\eta_p^2=0.004$	$F=0.084$ $\eta_p^2=0.002$	
恢复结果总分	前测	21.57±5.52	22.67±6.32	22.80±6.02	23.37±6.23	$F=4.159^{**}$
	后测	25.83±4.81	28.07±4.49	23.83±4.38	26.23±4.48	$\eta_p^2=0.099$
	组内比较	$F=10.885^{**}$ $\eta_p^2=0.165$	$F=14.643^{**}$ $\eta_p^2=0.210$	$F=0.624$ $\eta_p^2=0.011$	$F=4.161^*$ $\eta_p^2=0.070$	
恢复结果-思维清晰度维度	前测	8.17±2.21	7.33±2.75	7.03±3.54	7.07±2.36	$F=1.094$
	后测	9.03±2.57	9.27±2.21	7.87±2.01	8.43±2.27	$\eta_p^2=0.028$
	组内比较	$F=2.124$ $\eta_p^2=0.037$	$F=9.288^{**}$ $\eta_p^2=0.144$	$F=1.704$ $\eta_p^2=0.030$	$F=5.533^*$ $\eta_p^2=0.091$	
恢复结果-注意力维度	前测	3.50±1.46	4.43±1.33	3.13±1.31	4.30±0.99	$F=1.025$
	后测	4.03±1.03	4.73±1.41	3.37±1.10	4.10±0.88	$\eta_p^2=0.026$
	组内比较	$F=2.745$ $\eta_p^2=0.048$	$F=0.695$ $\eta_p^2=0.012$	$F=0.565$ $\eta_p^2=0.010$	$F=0.719$ $\eta_p^2=0.013$	
恢复结果-感知活力维度	前测	9.90±4.24	10.90±4.55	12.63±3.01	12.00±3.70	$F=3.173^*$
	后测	12.77±4.04	14.07±2.57	12.60±3.12	13.70±3.64	$\eta_p^2=0.078$
	组内比较	$F=7.129^*$ $\eta_p^2=0.115$	$F=10.894^{**}$ $\eta_p^2=0.165$	$F=0.002$ $\eta_p^2 < 0.001$	$F=3.094$ $\eta_p^2=0.053$	

注:后测与前测相比,* $P < 0.05$,** $P < 0.01$;下同。

低绿视率-快节奏组感知活力维度和低绿视率-慢节奏组注意力维度前、后测得分呈略微下降,但差异不显著($P > 0.05$)。整体上恢复结果主观评定得分呈上升趋势,且4组具有显著性差异($P=0.008$, $\eta_p^2=0.099$)。对比 P 值和 η_p^2 可以看出,高绿视率-慢节奏组恢复结果主观评定得分

提升幅度最大($P < 0.01$, $\eta_p^2=0.210$),高绿视率-快节奏组次之($P=0.002$, $\eta_p^2=0.165$),而低绿视率-快节奏组最低。慢节奏音乐对思维清晰度维度影响显著($P < 0.05$),效应量(高绿视率-慢节奏组 $\eta_p^2=0.144$,低绿视率-慢节奏组 $\eta_p^2=0.091$)均大于快节奏音乐(高绿视率-快节奏组

$\eta_p^2=0.037$, 低绿视率-快节奏组 $\eta_p^2=0.030$); 而注意力维度组间和组内比较结果均未出现显著性差异 ($P>0.05$)。此外, 感知活力维度的组间差异显著 ($P=0.027$, $\eta_p^2=0.078$), 高绿视率 (高绿视率-快节奏组 $\eta_p^2=0.115$, 高绿视率-慢节奏组 $\eta_p^2=0.165$) 比低绿视率 (低绿视率-快节奏组 $\eta_p^2<0.001$, 低绿视率-慢节奏组 $\eta_p^2=0.053$) 提升幅度更大 ($P=0.002$, $\eta_p^2=0.165$)。

由表 3 结果可知, 高绿视率-慢节奏组对个体舒张压的降低幅度最大 ($P=0.012$, $\eta_p^2=0.109$)。慢节奏对舒张压降低幅度大于快节奏音乐 ($P<0.05$, $\eta_p^2>0.080$)。其中, 高绿视率-慢节奏组最为显著 ($P=0.004$), 效应量也较高 ($\eta_p^2=0.140$), 低绿视率-慢节奏组次之 ($P=0.031$, $\eta_p^2=0.082$)。4 组收缩压降低幅度差异不显著 ($P>0.05$), 舒张压降低幅度差异显著 ($P=0.007$)。

表 3 各组客观情绪效益指标差异性检验结果

Table 3 Differential Test Results of Physiological Indicators in Each Groups

指标		高绿视率-快节奏组	高绿视率-慢节奏组	低绿视率-快节奏组	低绿视率-慢节奏组	组间比较
收缩压/mmHg	前测	112.33±8.40	111.07±8.71	112.03±9.38	110.93±8.51	$F=2.362$
	后测	108.87±7.60	106.53±7.93	110.80±7.25	109.03±9.06	$\eta_p^2=0.059$
	组内比较	$F=3.429$ $\eta_p^2=0.059$	$F=6.724^*$ $\eta_p^2=0.109$	$F=0.367$ $\eta_p^2=0.007$	$F=1.287$ $\eta_p^2=0.023$	
舒张压/mmHg	前测	68.17±4.76	68.57±6.32	69.43±7.01	70.00±7.95	$F=4.228^{**}$
	后测	67.13±5.35	63.87±6.00	68.80±5.87	66.13±6.80	$\eta_p^2=0.101$
	组内比较	$F=0.639$ $\eta_p^2=0.011$	$F=8.980^{**}$ $\eta_p^2=0.140$	$F=0.181$ $\eta_p^2=0.003$	$F=4.882^*$ $\eta_p^2=0.082$	
LF/HF	前测	2.33±1.46	2.56±1.45	2.52±1.80	2.60±1.56	$F=2.929^*$
	后测	3.09±1.57	4.58±3.18	3.19±2.00	3.89±2.42	$\eta_p^2=0.072$
	组内比较	$F=3.644$ $\eta_p^2=0.062$	$F=10.062^{**}$ $\eta_p^2=0.155$	$F=2.252$ $\eta_p^2=0.039$	$F=6.006^*$ $\eta_p^2=0.098$	
SDNN/ms	前测	65.34±22.43	67.51±23.26	60.12±20.94	60.96±25.42	$F=2.798^*$
	后测	50.37±15.71	55.51±18.27	53.68±20.88	57.89±25.04	$\eta_p^2=0.069$
	组内比较	$F=9.933^{**}$ $\eta_p^2=0.153$	$F=6.885^*$ $\eta_p^2=0.111$	$F=1.568$ $\eta_p^2=0.028$	$F=0.231$ $\eta_p^2=0.004$	
RMSSD/ms	前测	64.00±23.80	65.19±28.77	66.78±31.22	58.93±27.64	$F=0.612$
	后测	52.66±16.72	51.03±18.36	54.02±21.61	51.05±15.23	$\eta_p^2=0.016$
	组内比较	$F=4.656^*$ $\eta_p^2=0.078$	$F=5.171^*$ $\eta_p^2=0.086$	$F=4.141^*$ $\eta_p^2=0.070$	$F=1.958$ $\eta_p^2=0.034$	

整体上, 高绿视率-慢节奏组个体的 HRV 指标变化幅度最大。LF/HF 均呈现上升趋势, SDNN 和 RMSSD 均呈下降趋势。慢节奏组 LF/HF 指标升高幅度大于快节奏组, 其中高绿视率-慢节奏组升高幅度最大 ($P=0.002$), 效应量也较高 ($\eta_p^2=0.155$), 低绿视率-慢节奏组次之 ($P=0.017$, $\eta_p^2=0.098$)。4 组 LF/HF 变化幅度差异存在显著性 ($P=0.037$)。相同音乐节奏条件下, 高绿视率组 SDNN 降幅 (高绿视率-快节奏组 $\eta_p^2=0.153$, 高绿视率-慢节奏组 $\eta_p^2=0.111$) 显著大于低绿视率组 (低绿视率-快节奏组 $\eta_p^2=0.028$, 低绿视率-慢节奏组 $\eta_p^2=0.004$); 相同绿视率程度下, 慢节奏音乐组 SDNN 降幅显著大于快节奏音乐组 ($P=0.043$), 4 组 RMSSD 降低幅度组间差异不显著 ($P>0.05$)。图 4 体现了有氧运动中不同视、听觉联合干预下因变量指标前、后测的变化趋势。

2.3 相同绿视率程度下不同音乐节奏对因变量的影响

基于重复测量方差分析检验相同绿视率条件下快、慢音乐节奏对各情绪效益指标影响的差异 (表 4)。在高绿视

率程度下, 实时情绪和 HRV 时域指标 SDNN 在快节奏音乐时降低幅度更大, 慢节奏音乐次之, 但差异不显著 ($P>0.05$)。结合表 3、图 4 和表 4, 基于 P 值和 η_p^2 可以看出在高绿视率条件下慢节奏音乐组舒张压降低 ($P=0.010$, $\eta_p^2=0.114$) 和 LF/HF ($P=0.047$, $\eta_p^2=0.507$) 的升高幅度大于快节奏音乐组。此外, 在低绿视率程度下, 慢节奏音乐组被试舒张压降低幅度大于快节奏音乐组被试 ($P=0.033$, $\eta_p^2=0.080$), 对于其他情绪效益指标的影响不显著 ($P>0.05$)。

2.4 相同音乐节奏下不同绿视率程度对因变量的影响

基于重复测量方差分析检验相同音乐节奏条件下高、低绿视率对各情绪效益指标差异显著性 (表 5)。结合表 3、图 4 和表 5 可以看出, 在快节奏条件下, 高绿视率组收缩压降低 ($P=0.035$, $\eta_p^2=0.078$)、积极性情绪提升 ($P=0.019$, $\eta_p^2=0.096$) 和恢复结果得分增加 ($P=0.013$, $\eta_p^2=0.108$) 幅度大于低绿视率被试, 在慢节奏音乐条件下, 各因变量指标变化幅度同样在高绿视率条件下略大, 但仅 SDNN ($P=0.024$, $\eta_p^2=0.090$) 降低幅度差异具有显著性水平。

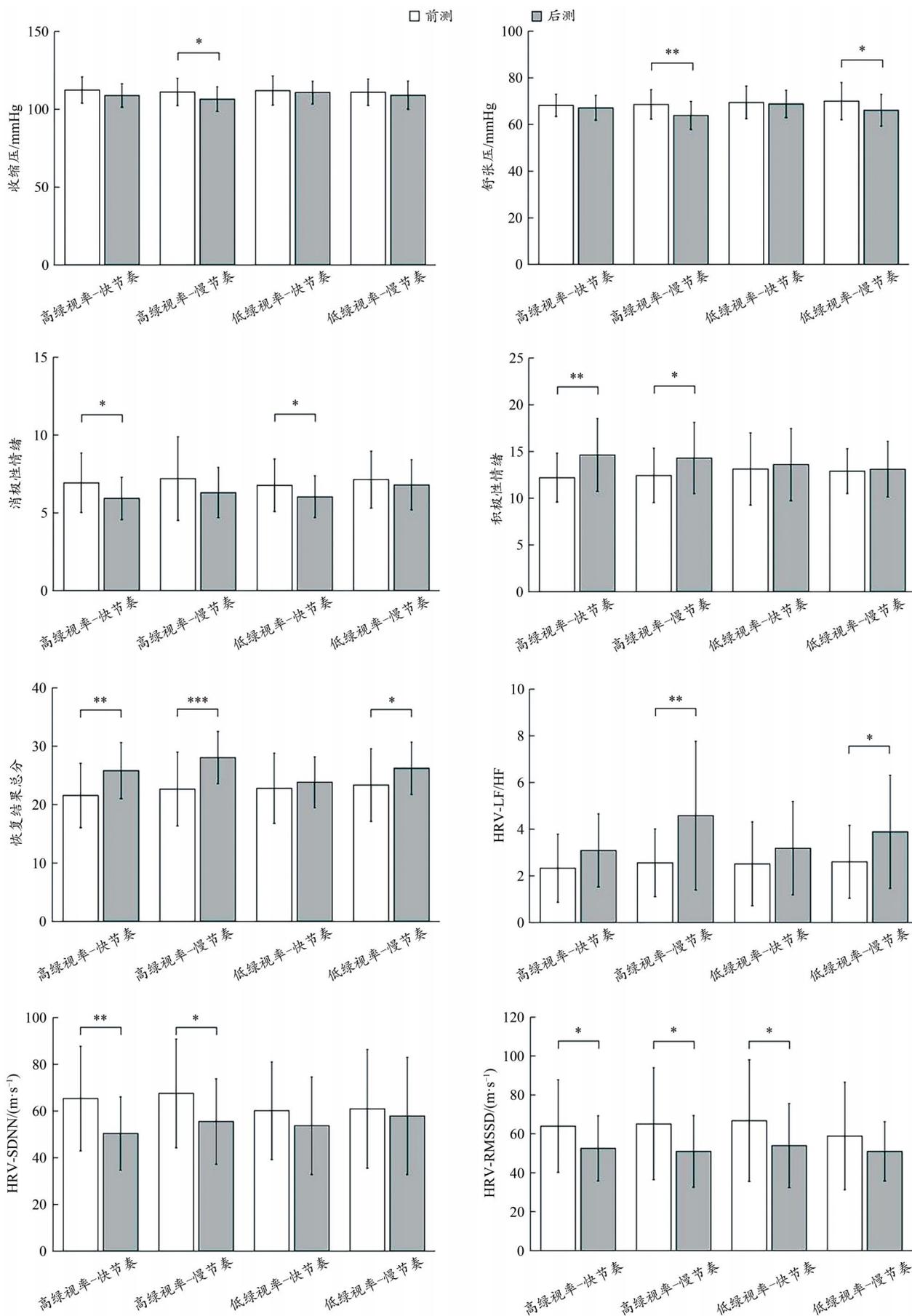


图4 情绪效益指标改善效果对比

Figure 4. Comparison of Improvements in Restorative Effects Indicators

注:*** $P < 0.001$ 。

表 4 不同音乐节奏因变量指标组间差异检验

Table 4 Differences in Dependent Variable Indicators between Different Music Rhythm Groups

绿视率	指标	F	P	η_p^2
高绿视率	收缩压	0.443	0.509	0.008
	舒张压	7.066*	0.010	0.114
	消极性情绪	0.009	0.924	<0.001
	积极性情绪	0.599	0.442	0.011
	恢复结果	0.447	0.507	0.008
	LF/HF	4.130*	0.047	0.070
	SDNN	0.050	0.825	0.001
	RMSSD	0.150	0.700	0.003
	低绿视率	收缩压	0.880	0.352
舒张压		4.780*	0.033	0.080
消极性情绪		0.737	0.394	0.013
积极性情绪		0.001	0.975	<0.001
恢复结果		2.480	0.121	0.043
LF/HF		0.699	0.407	0.013
SDNN		1.025	0.316	0.018
RMSSD		1.591	0.212	0.028

注:快节奏 vs 慢节奏。

表 5 不同绿视率程度因变量指标组间差异检验

Table 5 Differences in Dependent Variable Indicators between Different Green View Rate Groups

音乐节奏类型	指标	F	P	η_p^2
快节奏音乐	收缩压	4.648*	0.035	0.078
	舒张压	0.363	0.549	0.007
	消极性情绪	0.359	0.552	0.006
	积极性情绪	5.852*	0.019	0.096
	恢复结果	6.640*	0.013	0.108
	LF/HF	0.049	0.826	0.001
	SDNN	1.384	0.244	0.025
	RMSSD	0.238	0.628	0.004
	慢节奏音乐	收缩压	1.691	0.199
舒张压		0.687	0.411	0.012
消极性情绪		1.551	0.218	0.027
积极性情绪		2.638	0.110	0.046
恢复结果		3.478	0.068	0.059
LF/HF		1.994	0.164	0.035
SDNN		5.408*	0.024	0.090
RMSSD		1.462	0.232	0.026

注:高绿视率 vs 低绿视率。

3 讨论与分析

3.1 有氧运动中“视觉+听觉”联合干预有助于增强情绪改善效益

本研究结果显示,在有氧运动中给予适宜的视觉(绿色自然环境)和听觉(音乐)联合刺激后,4组被试的实时情绪后测与前测相比,消极性情绪得分均呈现下降趋势,积极性情绪得分均呈现上升趋势,反映了被试在干预前、

后情绪趋于改善。恢复结果作为有氧运动情绪效益的主观评定指标,从压力、注意力和认知3个维度较为综合、全面地反映了被试总体恢复效果(Ojala et al., 2019; Raman et al., 2021)。研究结果显示,相较于前测而言,4组被试后测阶段的恢复结果总分均有所提升,表明有氧运动中“视觉+听觉”联合干预有利于提高个体恢复水平。值得注意的是,低绿视率-慢节奏组的注意力维度得分以及低绿视率-快节奏组的感知活力维度得分,后测与前测相比呈略微下降趋势,但该变化未达到显著性差异水平。究其原因,可能是由于低绿视率环境中,绿色植物占比的减少削弱了不定向注意,引发了其他事物对于人体感官的定向注意,继而在一定程度上影响了个体在这2个维度上的恢复体验(Mason et al., 2022; Zhang et al., 2023)。此外,在生理指标方面结果显示,与前测相比,被试收缩压与舒张压在干预后均呈现一定的下降趋势,二者的下降均能够反映机体恢复效果得到相应改善,压力、焦虑、紧张等不良状态得到一定缓解,个体精神趋于放松和平静(Duncan et al., 2014; Zijlema et al., 2018)。而HRV的分析结果表明,4组被试后测与前测相比,频域指标LF/HF均呈现上升趋势,时域指标SDNN和RMSSD均有所下降,反映干预后交感神经活动占据主导(Park et al., 2017),这可能是测试时间过长,被试心绪不定原因所致,类似结果在高景川等(2023)的研究中也有所阐释。系统评价结果也显示,绿色锻炼中HRV数据变化的一致性较弱(李汉森等, 2021),但也有研究指出,在特定情境下交感神经活动的增加和副交感神经活动的降低在一定程度上与积极性情绪恢复状态有关(Carr et al., 2017; Schwerdtfeger et al., 2014),也可能提示情绪的改善。

综上,在有氧运动中给予“视觉+听觉”联合刺激干预有助于激发个体产生积极正向的身心状态,进而能够从生理和心理方面综合改善个体情绪。

3.2 相同绿视率程度下不同音乐节奏改善情绪效益的对比分析

音乐是引发情绪变化的催化剂,对改善不良情绪具有积极作用(Silva et al., 2021; Zanders, 2018)。因此,本研究基于重复测量方差分析,进一步检验有氧运动中相同绿视率程度下不同音乐节奏类型对情绪效益指标的影响。研究分析表明,在同等绿视率程度下,快、慢音乐节奏对改善个体情绪效益不同维度指标呈现出选择性差异。快节奏音乐对缓解个体消极性情绪效果优于慢节奏音乐,究其原因,可能是由于快节奏音乐主要诱发欢快、活泼或兴奋的情绪状态,而慢节奏音乐主要诱发平静、肃穆或从容的情绪状态(Aalbers et al., 2019; de Witte et al., 2022)。但相较于快节奏音乐而言,慢节奏音乐则对被试舒张压和LF/HF指标的影响更加明显,差异均达到显著性水平。已有研究结果显示,在有氧运动中搭配慢节奏

音乐更有利于个体血压的降低以及HRV指标的改善,能够在更大程度上促进机体产生良好的情绪效益(Adiasto et al., 2022; Siddiqui et al., 2021)。本研究得出不同结论可能是由于,一些被试在静坐时间的后半段因静坐时间过长而心绪不定,提醒今后类似的研究可能需要探索更灵活的恢复期休息方式。同时,神经心理学研究表明,音乐对人体神经结构,特别是对大脑皮层有直接影响,能够增加人体内啡肽的释放,改变体内儿茶酚胺水平(Koelsch et al., 2016; Rodriguez et al., 2021),从而降低血压、心率和呼吸速率等(de Andrade et al., 2022; de Witte et al., 2020)。运动后聆听舒缓音乐对心血管、中枢神经、心理疲劳以及肌肉骨骼有良好的放松效果,对肾脏的调节能力也具有较好的促进作用(Jing et al., 2008; Savitha et al., 2010)。这也进一步解释了慢节奏音乐更有助于机体生理恢复的原因。

3.3 相同音乐节奏下不同绿视率程度改善情绪效益的对比分析

绿视率能够直观地评定环境中的绿化量,在视觉层面给大脑以刺激,进而从立体视野直接激发人体对绿色空间的感知(朱怀真等, 2022; Aoki, 1987; Ki et al., 2021)。有研究指出,环境绿视率程度与个体感知恢复效果具有一定的相关性(Jiang et al., 2014; Kabisch et al., 2021)。对此,本研究基于重复测量方差分析,进一步检验有氧运动中相同音乐节奏条件下不同绿视率程度对各情绪效益指标的差异性影响。研究结果表明,在相同音乐节奏条件下,高、低绿视率对被试收缩压、积极性情绪、恢复结果的改善效果存在显著性差异。由此表明,个体生理、心理变化与环境、运动的不同组合方式密切相关(Rogerson et al., 2016a),在绿视率程度较高的环境中进行运动可能更有利于激发个体形成更加积极的身心恢复状态,从而促进机体恢复效果的改善(金慧等, 2022; Choi et al., 2016)。综上,整体来看,在有氧运动时,暴露于高绿视率环境所诱发的情绪效益优于低绿视率环境。此外,人类心理感知相关研究表明,自然环境中绿色视觉光流的刺激会影响个体感知,通常情况下,充足的绿视率能够营造积极健康、放松舒适、平和稳定的心理状态,有利于缓解压力,改善不良情绪(Boers et al., 2018; Roe et al., 2020),这也进一步反映了较高的绿视率程度可能是提高积极性情绪,从而增强个体有氧运动情绪效益的重要因素。

3.4 研究局限性

本研究的局限性在于虽然实现了绿视率的量化计算,但单一的绿视率不能有效地反映实际绿色空间中要素的多元性和丰富性,这需要更多的研究进行深入分析,不断充实研究证据。此外,多感官刺激研究开始关注自然环境中的嗅觉刺激(如植物气息),这要求未来研究通

过更为细致的实验设计进行视觉、听觉、嗅觉多感官刺激的协同干预。

4 结论与建议

有氧运动中,聆听快节奏音乐能够缓解消极情绪,聆听慢节奏音乐有利于降低血压,高绿视率刺激有利于提升积极性情绪;有氧运动中,高绿视率联合慢节奏音乐刺激是对机体情绪效益最佳的视、听觉联合刺激方式。大众在进行有氧运动时,可同时聆听舒缓音乐并接受高绿视率视觉环境刺激,以达到最佳身心放松效果,亦可根据特定情绪改善目的聆听特定节奏音乐或接受特定绿视率程度自然环境刺激。

参考文献:

- 高景川,陶猛, KUBIS Hans-Peter, 等, 2023. 绿蓝色视野暴露结合运动的积极和消极情绪效益研究[J]. 体育科学, 43(6): 39-52.
- 金慧, 罗川西, 金荷仙, 2022. 城市公园绿视率对人体身心健康的影响: 以杭州为例[J]. 南方建筑(6): 43-51.
- 李汉森, 陈欣, 刘昊为, 等, 2021. 绿色锻炼对心率变异性和血压影响的系统评价[J]. 环境与职业医学, 38(4): 379-388.
- 苏锐, 朱婷, 彭波, 等, 2021. 音乐联合有氧运动对大学生执行功能的促进效益[J]. 中国体育科技, 57(8): 88-95.
- 朱怀真, 杨凡, 南歆格, 等, 2022. 国内外绿视率研究进展[J]. 中国城市林业, 20(3): 140-146.
- 折原夏志, 2006. 緑景観の評価に関する研究: 良好な景観形成に向けた緑の評価手法に関する考察[J]. IBEC: 建築環境・省エネルギー情報, 27(3): 32-35.
- AALBERS S, VINK A, FREEMAN R E, et al., 2019. Development of an improvisational music therapy intervention for young adults with depressive symptoms: An intervention mapping study[J/OL]. Arts Psychother, 65: 101584[2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aip.2019.101584>.
- ADIASTO K, BECKERS D G J, VAN HOOFF M L M, et al., 2022. Music listening and stress recovery in healthy individuals: A systematic review with Meta-analysis of experimental studies[J/OL]. PLoS One, 17(6): e270031[2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0270031>.
- AGRES K R, SCHAEFER R S, VOLK A, et al., 2021. Music, computing, and health: A roadmap for the current and future roles of music technology for health care and well-being[J/OL]. Music Sci, 4: 568200307[2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2059204321997709>.
- AOKI Y, 1987. Relationship between perceived greenery and width of visual fields[J]. J Jpn Inst Landsc Archit, 51(1): 1-10.
- BOERS S, HAGOORT K, SCHEEPERS F, et al., 2018. Does residential green and blue space promote recovery in psychotic disorders? A cross-sectional study in the Province of Utrecht, The Netherlands[J/OL]. Int J Environ Res Public Health, 15(10): 2195[2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph15102195>.
- BROWNING M H E M, MIMNAUGH K J, VAN RIPER C J, et al., 2020. Can simulated nature support mental health? shortComparing, ofsingle-doses 360-degree nature videos in virtual reality with the outdoors[J/OL]. Front Psychol, 10: 2667[2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.01111>.

- doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.02667.
- CARR O, ANDREOTTI F, SAUNDERS K E A, et al., 2017. Linking changes in heart rate variability to mood changes in daily life[J]. *Comput Cardiol*, 44:1-4.
- CHOI J Y, PARK S A, JUNG S J, et al., 2016. Physiological and psychological responses of humans to the index of greenness of an interior space[J]. *Complement Ther Med*, 28:37-43.
- CORRALES M M, DE LA CRUZ TORRES B, ESQUIVEL A G, et al., 2012. Normal values of heart rate variability at rest in a young, healthy and active Mexican population[J]. *Health*, 4(7):377-385.
- DE ANDRADE É V, HAAS V J, DE FARIA M F, et al., 2022. Effect of listening to music on anxiety, pain, and cardiorespiratory parameters in cardiac surgery: Study protocol for a randomized clinical trial[J/OL]. *Trials*, 23(1): 278 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-022-06233-9>.
- DE WITTE M, PINHO A D S, STAMS G J, et al., 2022. Music therapy for stress reduction: A systematic review and Meta-analysis[J]. *Health Psychol Rev*, 16(1):134-159.
- DE WITTE M, SPRUIT A, VAN HOOREN S, et al., 2020. Effects of music interventions on stress-related outcomes: A systematic review and two Meta-analyses[J]. *Health Psychol Rev*, 14(2):294-324.
- DUNCAN M J, CLARKE N D, BIRCH S L, et al., 2014. The effect of green exercise on blood pressure, heart rate and mood state in primary school children[J]. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*, 11(4): 3678-3688.
- ERSIN K, GUNDOGDU O, KAYA S N, et al., 2021. Investigation of the effects of auditory and visual stimuli on attention[J/OL]. *Heliyon*, 7(7): e07567 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e07567>.
- FLOWERS E P, FREEMAN P, GLADWELL V F, 2018. Enhancing the acute psychological benefits of green exercise: An investigation of expectancy effects[J]. *Psychol Sport Exerc*, 39:213-221.
- FRASER M, MUNOZ S A, MACRURY S, 2019. What motivates participants to adhere to green exercise?[J/OL]. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*, 16(10): 1832 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16101832>.
- HUTCHINSON J C, JONES L, VITTI S N, et al., 2018. The influence of self-selected music on affect-regulated exercise intensity and remembered pleasure during treadmill running[J]. *Sport Exerc Perform Psychol*, 7(1): 80-92.
- JANECZKO E, BIELINIS E, WÓJCIK R, et al., 2020. When urban environment is restorative: The effect of walking in suburbs and forests on psychological and physiological relaxation of young Polish adults[J/OL]. *Forests*, 11(5): 591 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.3390/f11050591>.
- JIANG B, CHANG C Y, SULLIVAN W C, 2014. A dose of nature: Tree cover, stress reduction, and gender differences[J]. *Landscape Urban Plan*, 132:26-36.
- JING L, XUDONG W, 2008. Evaluation on the effects of relaxing music on the recovery from aerobic exercise-induced fatigue [J]. *J Sports Med Phys Fitness*, 48(1):102-106.
- KABISCH N, PÜFFEL C, MASZTALERZ O, et al., 2021. Physiological and psychological effects of visits to different urban green and street environments in older people: A field experiment in a dense inner-city area[J/OL]. *Landscape Urban Plan*, 207: 103998 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2020.103998>.
- KAPLAN S, 1995. The restorative benefits of nature: Toward an integrative framework[J]. *J Environ Psychol*, 15(3):169-182.
- KATSAVELIS D, BURRIGHT I, QUAST M, et al., 2020. The effect of synchronous and asynchronous music on treadmill running performance of recreational athletes[J]. *Med Sci Sports Exerc*, 52(7S):997.
- KI D, LEE S, 2021. Analyzing the effects of Green View Index of neighborhood streets on walking time using Google Street View and deep learning[J/OL]. *Landscape Urban Plan*, 205: 103920 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2020.103920>.
- KLEIN-SOETEBIER T, NOËL B, KLATT S, 2021. Multimodal perception in table tennis: The effect of auditory and visual information on anticipation and planning of action[J]. *Int J Sport Exerc Psychol*, 19(5):834-847.
- KOELSCH S, BOEHLIG A, HOHENADEL M, et al., 2016. The impact of acute stress on hormones and cytokines and how their recovery is affected by music-evoked positive mood[J/OL]. *Sci Rep*, 6: 23008 [2024-04-03]. <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep23008>.
- KUO F E, 2001. Coping with poverty: Impacts of environment and attention in the inner city[J]. *Environ Behav*, 33(1):5-34.
- LEE S, KIMMERLY D S, 2016. Influence of music on maximal self-paced running performance and passive post-exercise recovery rate[J]. *J Sports Med Phys Fitness*, 56(1-2):39-48.
- LÉGER M T, MEKARI S, 2022. Simulating the benefits of nature exposure on cognitive performance in virtual reality: A window into possibilities for education and cognitive health[J/OL]. *Brain Sci*, 12(6): 725 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.3390/brainsci12060725>.
- LI C Y, JIN C J, ZHANG Z Y, et al., 2022. Music recharges people: Synchronized music during aerobic exercise leads to better self-regulation performance[J/OL]. *PLoS One*, 17(12): e278062 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0278062>.
- LI Z Z, BA M H, KANG J, 2021. Physiological indicators and subjective restorativeness with audio-visual interactions in urban soundscapes[J/OL]. *Sustain Cities Soc*, 75: 103360 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2021.103360>.
- LIN J H, LU F J, 2013. Interactive effects of visual and auditory intervention on physical performance and perceived effort[J]. *J Sports Sci Med*, 12(3):388-393.
- LINDQUIST M, LANGE E, KANG J, 2016. From 3D landscape visualization to environmental simulation: The contribution of sound to the perception of virtual environments [J]. *Landscape Urban Plan*, 148:216-231.
- LITLESKARE S, FRÖHLICH F, FLATEN O E, et al., 2022. Taking real steps in virtual nature: A randomized blinded trial[J]. *Virtual Real*, 26(4):1777-1793.
- LIU C, LI Z, DU X, 2021. The effect of musical stimulation in sports on sports fatigue of college students[J]. *J Internet Technol*, 22(1): 187-195.
- LIU J D, CHUNG P K, ZHANG C Q, et al., 2015. Chinese-translated Behavioral Regulation in Exercise Questionnaire-2: Evidence from university students in the Mainland and HongKong of China[J]. *J Sport Health Sci*, 4(3):228-234.
- MASON L, RONCONI A, SCRIMIN S, et al., 2022. Short-term ex-

- posure to nature and benefits for students' cognitive performance: A review[J]. *Educ Psychol Rev*, 34(2):609-647.
- NIEMEIER J P, MARWITZ J H, LESHER K, et al., 2007. Gender differences in executive functions following traumatic brain injury[J]. *Neuropsychol Rehabil*, 17(3):293-313.
- NUUTTILA O P, NIKANDER A, POLOMOSHOV D, et al., 2017. Effects of HRV-guided vs. predetermined block training on performance, HRV and serum hormones [J]. *Int J Sports Med*, 38(12):909-920.
- OJALA A, KORPELA K, TYRVÄINEN L, et al., 2019. Restorative effects of urban green environments and the role of urban-nature orientedness and noise sensitivity: A field experiment [J]. *Health Place*, 55:59-70.
- PARK S A, SONG C, OH Y A, et al., 2017. Comparison of physiological and psychological relaxation using measurements of heart rate variability, prefrontal cortex activity, and subjective indexes after completing tasks with and without foliage plants[J/OL]. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*, 14(9): 1087 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph14091087>.
- PRETTY J, PEACOCK J, SELLENS M, et al., 2005. The mental and physical health outcomes of green exercise [J]. *Int J Environ Health Res*, 15(5):319-337.
- RAMAN T L, ABDUL AZIZ N A, YAAKOB S S N, 2021. The effects of different natural environment influences on health and psychological well-being of people: A case study in Selangor [J/OL]. *Sustainability*, 13(15):8597 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13158597>.
- ROE J, MONDSCHHEIN A, NEALE C, et al., 2020. The urban built environment, walking and mental health outcomes among older adults: A pilot study [J/OL]. *Front Public Health*, 8: 575946 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2020.575946>.
- RODRIGUEZ A H, ZALLEK S N, XU M, et al., 2021. Neurophysiological effects of various music genres on electroencephalographic (EEG) cerebral cortex activity [J]. *J Psychedelic Stud*, 5(2), 128-148.
- ROGERSON M, BROWN D K, SANDERCOCK G, et al., 2016a. A comparison of four typical green exercise environments and prediction of psychological health outcomes [J]. *Perspect Public Health*, 136(3):171-180.
- ROGERSON M, GLADWELL V F, GALLAGHER D J, et al., 2016b. Influences of green outdoors versus indoors environmental settings on psychological and social outcomes of controlled exercise [J/OL]. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*, 13(4):363 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph13040363>.
- SAVITHA D, MALLIKARJUNA R N, RAO C, 2010. Effect of different musical tempo on post-exercise recovery in young adults [J]. *Indian J Physiol Pharmacol*, 54(1):32-36.
- SCHWERTFEGER A R, GERTEIS A K, 2014. The manifold effects of positive affect on heart rate variability in everyday life: Distinguishing within-person and between-person associations [J]. *Health Psychol*, 33(9): 1065-1073.
- SHIN M, KIM Y, AHN J, 2022. Empirical links between emotions and listening to music mid- and post-exercise [J]. *Psychol Music*, 50(6):2063-2076.
- SIDDIQUI A N, GANAI J, KHAN N, et al., 2021. Effect of differential music tempo on post-exercise cardiovascular recovery parameters in hypertensive individuals: A randomised control trial [J]. *Comp Exerc Physiol*, 17(2): 143-150.
- SILVA I C, GOUVEIA A, DALAGNA G, et al., 2021. Music and emotion [J]. *Eur Psychiatr*, 64(1):671-672.
- SIMKIN J, OJALA A, TYRVÄINEN L, 2020. Restorative effects of mature and young commercial forests, pristine old-growth forest and urban recreation forest: A field experiment [J/OL]. *Urban Forestry Urban Green*, 48:126567 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ufug.2019.126567>.
- SONG C, IKEI H, MIYAZAKI Y, 2021. Effects of forest-derived visual, auditory, and combined stimuli [J/OL]. *Urban Forestry Urban Green*, 64:127253 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ufug.2021.127253>.
- SONG X H, LV X B, YU D M, et al., 2018. Spatial-temporal change analysis of plant soundscapes and their design methods [J]. *Urban Forestry Urban Green*, 29:96-105.
- THOMPSON E R, 2007. Development and validation of an internationally reliable short-form of the positive and negative affect schedule (PANAS) [J]. *J Cross Cult Psychol*, 38(2):227-242.
- WANG T C, SIT C H, TANG T W, et al., 2020. Psychological and physiological responses in patients with generalized anxiety disorder: The use of acute exercise and virtual reality environment [J/OL]. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*, 17(13): 4855 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17134855>.
- WOOD C, ANGUS C, PRETTY J, et al., 2013. A randomised control trial of physical activity in a perceived environment on self-esteem and mood in UK adolescents [J]. *Int J Environ Health Res*, 23(4):311-320.
- WOOLLER J J, BARTON J, GLADWELL V F, et al., 2016. Occlusion of sight, sound and smell during green exercise influences mood, perceived exertion and heart rate [J]. *Int J Environ Health Res*, 26(3):267-280.
- WOOLLER J J, ROGERSON M, BARTON J, et al., 2018. Can simulated green exercise improve recovery from acute mental stress? [J/OL]. *Front Psychol*, 9:2167 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.02167>.
- ZANDERS M L, 2018. Music as therapy versus music in therapy [J]. *J Neurosci Nurs*, 50(4):218-219.
- ZHANG D X, JIN X H, WANG L N, et al., 2023. Form and color visual perception in green exercise: Positive effects on attention, mood, and self-esteem [J/OL]. *J Environ Psychol*, 88: 102028 [2024-04-02]. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvp.2023.102028>.
- ZIJLEMA W L, AVILA-PALENCIA I, TRIGUERO-MAS M, et al., 2018. Active commuting through natural environments is associated with better mental health: Results from the PHENOTYPE project [J]. *Environ Int*, 121(1):721-727.

(收稿日期:2024-04-28; 修订日期:2024-07-31; 编辑:高天艾)