

Study on the Visual Perception of Ceramic Culture Landscape Based on Aesthetic Perspective and Reconstruction Design-Taking the Landscape Design of the South Bank of Dehua as an Example

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Abstract. In the overall layout of the urban landscape design of Dehua County, it is necessary to deeply explore and sort out the unique natural characteristics, social and cultural characteristics and industrial characteristics of the city, and present them in the planning. The appearance of ceramics was once considered a sign of humanity entering the Neolithic Age. Archaeologists have discovered that pottery has appeared 8,000 years ago, and the location and ethnicity of the pottery were different at the time. Archaeologists have concluded that Chinese pottery took place independently. The artistic pursuit of its representative is the same as the Chinese culture, with profound cultural heritage and strong humanistic spirit. The cultural landscape carries human civilization, embodies the development of human civilization and culture, and is a historical witness of human progress.

Keywords: Aesthetic perspective, Joint reconstruction, Art design, Ceramic culture, Landscape culture, Visual perception, Landscape design.

1. Introduction

Humans attach their own words, paintings, ideas, etc. to ceramics, thus forming a ceramic culture landscape. The ceramic cultural landscape covers ceramic production, ceramic construction, ceramic painting and calligraphy, ceramic tableware, ceramic wine, ceramic stationery and other ceramic utensils. Due to the durability of ceramic materials and the infectivity of ceramic art, the ceramic cultural landscape has become a good medium for carrying Chinese culture. Chinese culture is profound and profound, and Chinese painting art is often closely related to calligraphy, poetry, philosophy, religion, folklore, and politics. Therefore, Chinese painting art is full of elements of Chinese traditional culture. Chinese painting art and Western painting art have great differences in expression techniques and visual effects.

China has always been known as the “land of clothing”, and the costume culture of all ethnic groups is deeply immersed in the quaint flavor of history, and it has become a self-contained style in the millennium. The northern minorities have always paid attention to ethics, dressing dignified and stylish, and the clothing design is biased towards full and gentle lines. In addition to being dignified, the northern minorities are full of tenderness, good at clothing embroidery, and are more sophisticated in painting the national totem and mentality on the clothing, and will be matched with some small accessories that add charm and personality. Those animals, plants, life, national beliefs, and decorative embellishments are all carefully decorated with ethnic minority women in ethnic costumes.

In recent years, Dehua County has highlighted the “Green Porcelain Capital” and the characteristics of Binhe, and has steadily promoted the urban landscaping project. It has completed the greening projects such as Longhu Park and Baomei Binxi Park, as well as the street green spaces such as the Chinatown Plaza and the County Government Plaza. Construction. At the same time, the greening of urban roads is also gradually progressing. The high-speed intersections have been completed along the sides of the entrance to the city and the green belts in the middle, the greening of the Dehua line of the Sanshui Expressway, the section of the Mingzhu to Shidun section of the China, and the Jinyuan Community of Shidun. Greening along the sidewalks of the river. In addition, the community environment has been landscaping and improving the quality of community greening. Greening and beautifying of residential areas such as Sunshine Villa, Qiuyi Community, Porcelain City Garden, Baomei Garden, Jinfeng Home, Wanqi Garden and Porcelain Capital City have been carried out., greatly improved the living environment of urban areas. In addition, we will vigorously

carry out tree planting and greening in the parks such as Baomei Industrial Park, Chengdong Development Zone, Shidun Development Zone and Pengxiang Development Zone. In recent years, the quantity and quality of greening in Dehua City has been increasing. At present, urban green space systems with reasonable distribution, diverse plants and beautiful environment have been initially formed in Dehua City.

2. The Proposed Methodology

2.1 Ceramic Art Applied to Landscape Design.

The classical Chinese ecological sequence consists of two parts, consisting of a sequence of material ecological construction and a sequence of spiritual ecological construction. Ceramic culture has two structural sequences of material attributes and its spiritual ideology. The material attribute of ceramic culture refers to the application of ceramics as physical material in garden landscape. The spirituality of ceramic culture refers to the cultural attributes of its culture.

In ancient China, ceramic art was applied to the big bad environment. In the primitive stage, this paper mainly discusses the ceramic drainage pipe from the Longshan culture period, the portrait bricks in the Qin and Han Dynasties, and the Wada. In the early stage of the closure of the society, ceramic tile art as an architectural decorative art application is an important brick used in the decoration of palaces, temples and tomb walls. The "salt well" portrait bricks of the Chengdu Tomb No. 1 tomb discovered by the ancients; the salt merchants are slowly flowing along the bamboo rafts through the equipment for extracting salt to the iron pan. The smooth thin strips and delicate crafts mainly record the merchant production at that time. The situation of Yu is the most vivid material for studying the production of ancient salt. The theme of the portrait bricks also reflects the philosophical thoughts of the Han Dynasty and the state of life and the theme of the superstitious thoughts of the Han Dynasty.

The three existing Nine Dragon Walls in China are all made of colored glaze, namely the Kowloon Wall of the Forbidden City, the Kowloon Wall burned during the North Sea Qianlong period and the Nine Dragon Wall burned during the Ming Dynasty. The application of ceramic products makes the palace building more radiant, which is the deep imprint of ceramic materials in the history of Chinese garden architecture.

2.2 The Main Problem of Urban Landscape Design.

The various green space structures in the urban area are still not reasonable enough. Park green space (accounting for 41.9% of green space, while Chengxi Park accounts for 50.2% of park green space), road green space (only 2. 2%), residential area (only 5.3%) and unit attached green space (only 6.3%) The ratio is low. The existing green space is unevenly distributed. As the administrative and commercial center of the county and the south of the city, the greening construction started relatively early, the capital investment is also large, the greening management level is high, and the greening effect is better; and the new development zone, roads, factories and other greening plans The implementation of supervision is not in place, and trees, irrigation and grass are not planted as planned, and the greening effect is poor. The landscaping tree species are relatively single (Tianlugui accounted for 54.6% of the total use and 15% of the camphor tree. The other greening trees in the urban area mainly include more than 30 species such as eucalyptus, stringy willow, bamboo cypress, bitter buckwheat and camellia, accounting for only 30. 4%), failed to introduce and plant trees with ornamental and distinctive characteristics. Fourth, due to capital investment restrictions, landscaping funding is insufficient, and extensive management levels have seriously affected the health of trees. In particular, the inner ring green net trees in the urban area are limited by the water and nutrient supply, and the hardening under the canopy (especially the street trees), the litter is cleaned, the nutrients cannot be recycled, and no fertilization measures are taken, thus leading to the woodland. The sharp decline in nutrients affects the growth of trees and makes urban forest ecosystems perform poorly in terms of biodiversity, sustained stability and regenerative capacity. Fifth, the ecological culture construction is weak. At present, the carrier of forest ecological culture construction is mainly

based on ancient and famous trees and voluntary tree planting, and the construction of forest ecological culture is not rich.

In the construction of a landscape with clear structure and distinctive features, the green space system plan reflects the unique characteristics of the city and enhances the image of the city. Urban green space planning should adhere to qualitative analysis and quantitative evaluation, highlighting urban differences. Strengthen the four principles of system integrity and operability, and establish measures to improve forest development in the city.

We will always implement the management principles of protection first, development and utilization, and protect the forests that have been built for many years and are playing an important role. To this end, we will strengthen publicity to raise awareness of the importance of urban forests in the whole country, and reverse the old concept of better forests and no forests in urban construction. It is necessary to study the quality of life requirements of residents and to make residents fully aware that urban forests are an indispensable factor for sustainable urban development and an inevitable condition for social development. Not only should they be deeply understood from the importance, but also must be mastered from the technical and practical knowledge, become the beneficiaries of the urban forest, the designer of the urban forest, the planting and maintenance managers of trees and flowers, improve their use. The ability of plant materials to improve the urban environment. According to the actual situation of Dehua County, the existing conditions of Shanduolin should be used to carry out cascade development, and the vertical design of mountain development should be done well. The whole mountain should be built along the mountainside and the mountain slope, so that the whole mountain is still green. Forming an ecological support belt for mountains with mountain features. To create a green space with a hat on the top of the mountain, a mountain apron, and shoes at the foot of the mountain, and finally achieve the goal of "having a city in the mountains and forests in the city".

2.3 Ceramic Culture Landscape Perception.

The cultural landscape of Jingdezhen is known to the world. The tea culture landscape of Fuliang is also a long-standing traditional culture, which constitutes an important part of the cultural landscape of Jingdezhen. The relationship between Fuliang and Jingdezhen has changed in history, but it has not been separated. Fuliang and Jingdezhen are famous for porcelain and tea in ancient times. Before Tang, tea was in porcelain, and the development of porcelain industry gradually surpassed that of tea industry. In the ancient times, Fuliang became one of the tea trade centers in China. In Tang Dynasty, "every year-old tea was 7 million yuan, and the tax was 150,000 yuan." Bai Juyi's "Minhang" contained "the merchant's heavy profit and lightness, the previous month's floating beam. Buying tea to go," Tang Wangfu "tea wine in the middle" "Floating Liangzhou, the country to seek", etc., Fuliang has produced famous tea since ancient times, and also served as a tribute to tea, the Tang and Song Dynasties and the tender core is At that time, the famous tea was also a tribute to the tribute tea during the Ming and Qing Dynasties. In modern times, the Tianxiang No. Black Tea won the gold medal tea of the 1915 Panama International Exposition. The floating beam tea is a treasure of the world. These historical texts all reflect the floating beams. In ancient times, it was used as an important production area and trade distribution center for tea. The cultivation and trade of Fuliang tea has a long history. As far as the Han Dynasty, there are tea records, and it is combined with porcelain to continuously update and develop ceramic tea sets. It integrates local customs and traditional culture to form a tea culture landscape such as tea customs and tea ceremony.

Ceramic culture landscape, tea culture landscape, local opera culture landscape, architectural culture landscape, folk food culture landscape, Buddhist cultural landscape, red cultural landscape and the aggregation of power culture landscape in space together constitute the cultural landscape ecology of Jingdezhen. The distribution and flow of cultural landscapes within urban spaces, inheriting traditions and continuing the combination of still vibrant cultural landscapes and ecological concepts. Taking the ceramic cultural landscape as the main body, the cultural landscapes of tea, local opera, architecture, folklore, religion, red and power constitute the living cultural landscape space of Jingdezhen's diversity and vitality.

Mainly based on native tree species or exotic species adapted to the local environment for many years, and do not blindly pursue new, exotic, oceanic, large-tree transplanting and adversity planting. In the design and construction, in the choice of tree species, we should strive to use the native tree species of this county. The selection of seedlings should be based on large seedlings, and it is not possible to dig large existing trees. Planting large trees is not as good as planting large seedlings. The transplanted trees are beheaded and broken, and they cannot grow out of natural trees. The cost of transplanting large trees is high and the risk is high. The planting seedlings have high survival rate, fast growth, good plant shape and high ecological benefits. It has a quick effect in the limited space of the city and a good long-term effect. Adhering to the newly built urban area and all the renovated communities can be constructed according to the urban forest standards. In the limited area, the use of the roof and wall façade of the building to make the garden three-dimensional greening will also add more plants and beautify the environment and fresh air. In order to improve the greening effect, some fast-growing tree species can be planted, which can not only achieve “one green cover” but also reduce energy consumption in landscaping construction.

The development of urban forests is closely related to the urban economic prosperity, people's living standards and even social progress. Urban forests are an important part of social forestry. “The whole society runs forestry and the whole people engage in greening” has become a common consensus of contemporary people and one of the important symbols of modern civilization. In order to truly implement the urban forest construction and achieve significant benefits, it is necessary to brainstorm and mobilize all kinds of forces in the whole society, raise funds through various channels such as recognizing adoption, investing in labor, donating money and donating materials, and setting up urban forest construction funds. Referring to the compensation system for ecological public welfare forests, the urban forests will be included in the scope of ecological compensation, fully mobilizing the enthusiasm of operators and enhancing their stamina.

Human winemaking has a long history. The four ancient civilizations in the world have records of wine culture, indicating that human beings have learned how to make wine from the beginning of civilization history. The Neolithic deep-boiled pottery unearthed in the Neolithic period shows that people at that time have begun to store food. When the surplus grain encounters the fermentation of yeast through the fermentation of yeast, it will produce a liquid similar to wine, and the ancestors began to master the technology. Western Zhou's agricultural production technology has been further improved, and a large number of crops have appeared in large quantities, providing raw materials for brewing good wine. Under the influence of winemaking technology, ceramic wines have gradually increased. In addition to the ceramics, princes and scorpions of the Shang Dynasty, ceramic bowls such as bowls, clams and altars have been added. During the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, the demand for wine was greatly increased. At the same time, people began to prevail in the festival, so the demand for wine utensils increased greatly, which stimulated the development of the wine industry and ceramic wine utensils. At that time, the number of ceramic wines was large and the quality There are also upgrades, ceramic wines have pots, cups, bowls, bowls, buckets, princes, cymbals, cymbals, horns, cymbals and so on. The wine culture and ceramic wines of the Qin and Han Dynasties gradually became civilian. The Sui Dynasty had sufficient food to provide sufficient raw materials for the winemaking, and at the same time, white porcelain wineware appeared. The winemaking and porcelain making industry of the Tang Dynasty was also prosperous, forming the characteristics of “Nanqingbeibai” food culture. The Tang Dynasty wine culture has various forms, especially the literati and the literati created a strong wine culture connotation. During the Song and Yuan Dynasties, Chinese ceramic wine and wine culture continued to develop, and began to use Chinese wineware to transport Chinese wine culture to East Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia and other places.

3. Conclusion

The ceramic cultural landscape witnesses the gradual development of Chinese culture and is the medium for disseminating Chinese culture. We should explore the rich Chinese cultural elements

contained in the ceramic cultural landscape. Protect traditional cultural landscapes and monuments, and highlight the perspectives of cultural landscapes to plan and build cities and villages. In the planning and construction, the whole city is regarded as a fusion of the cultural landscapes and ecosystems. The city is full of landscapes, static is landscape, and flowing is also landscape.

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