

The Application of Urban Landscape Design Taking Zhongshan Qijiang Park as an Example

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ABSTRACT

Since ancient times, functionality and artistry have been the formal elements in urban landscape parks. Therefore, in the design of the park, it is necessary to design the park systematically and scientifically from the aspects of functionality and artistry. It is required to make the park have aesthetic value while meeting people's daily habits and needs. This article will focus on discussing the artistic design of the park while satisfying its use functions. The functional factors considered in the landscape space design correspond to the conditions required for social development. People not only pursue functional forms, but also take humanistic factors into consideration. Therefore, for contemporary design, this comprehensive requirement is a challenge. Starting from the overall concept of landscape design, this article makes the case study and analysis of Zhongshan Qijiang Park in Guangzhou, summarizes the core and basic issues in the design of urban landscape parks, and puts forward some reasonable principles and strategies.

Keywords: functionality, artistry, landscape design, Zhongshan Qijiang Park

I. INTRODUCTION

With the development of society, people's living standards have been significantly improved in today's world, whether in terms of culture or economy. Under the condition of functional satisfaction, people are no longer simply satisfied with the material itself, and their personal consciousness begins to recover. People begin to think about how to make their life more orderly and more efficient. In today's world, design consciousness has penetrated into people's spiritual consciousness. In the author's opinion, it needs to be artistic and functional in their attributes. As far as design is concerned, its artistry is based on the realization of its functional value. In the process of landscape design, people should also pay attention to its functionality and artistry, so that the environmental space can not only meet the needs of people on its use, facilitate people's daily behavior and living habits, improve people's work efficiency, and also meet people's demand for beauty and spirit.

II. DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN

With the remarkable improvement of people's living standards, people pay more attention to the ecological environment, and their awareness of environmental protection and ecological construction awakens. With the rapid development of the world economy, the

landscape design industry is developing rapidly, but there are many problems in the industry, such as the impact of industrialized decorative materials on the local ecological environment and the demolition of ancient buildings and so on. In the face of these problems, people need to be good at summing up the past experience to make the landscape design go on the right road of development and constantly make the progress and improvement.

III. THE VEGETATION IN QIJIANG PARK

Zhongshan City has the subtropical monsoon climate, hot summer and warm winter, and four distinct seasons. And it is rainy and hot at the same time. The common plants in this area include Fagaceae, Lauraceae, Theaceae, Magnoliaceae and Hamamelidaceae, which are the main tree species in the evergreen broad-leaved forest. The lawn mainly refers to warm-season lawn. Zhongshan Park is roughly divided into three levels of vegetation laying, with different functions. It not only beautifies the architectural space, but also meets people's various functional needs in the space. Each floor serves people, but it is such a natural existence.

A. The vegetation laying at the entrance

The vegetation at the entrance is located at the outermost side of Zhongshan Park, close to the highway. It is composed of rows of well-planned arbor

forests. The tall and straight trees are like the orderly sentries in a row, isolating the unfavorable factors from the park and protecting the park's quietness and tranquility. ("Fig. 1")

- Dust prevention

Trees have a good function of wind and dust prevention. The places with lush vegetation are not easy to be attacked by sand and dust. This has been gradually recognized in recent years. The government is also vigorously promoting the large-scale conversion of farmland to forest and ecological city construction. In the project of Zhongshan Park, the tall trees in the outer layer are arranged orderly and interlaced layer by layer, forming a tight and large net, blocking the dust and wind sand generated on the road outside from the garden. It ensures that the garden will not be polluted by dust from outside, creating conditions for the green and clean park.

- Noise reduction

In addition to dust prevention, trees also have the function of noise reduction. Although the park is located in a noisy city, this layer of trees provides a natural noise barrier for the garden, isolating the noise in the city from the trees. People will not be affected by the external noise in the park and concentrate on experiencing the peace and freedom brought by nature.

- Space division

The trees in this layer are deep and tall. Looking out from the garden, the tall and dense arbor forest limits people's sight, completely isolating the city from people's sight, as if they are really in the wild, so that people can devote themselves to nature and feel the beauty of nature.



Fig. 1. The entrance.



Fig. 2. The leisure and entertainment area.

B. Vegetation laying in recreational area

When people pass through the outer layer, it is the second layer of the garden, which is mainly composed of low vegetation and turf. It is the leisure and entertainment area in the park. The low turf can make people get closer to nature. People can have a rest and play here. It is a link between people and nature. It is people's paradise, with seasonal flowers. And this functional area become a highlight of the park, making people relaxes and enjoy themselves after work. This area is a part of the close connection between human and nature, and is the main place for people's activities in the overall green belt. ("Fig. 2")

C. Vegetation laying in natural ecological area

The natural ecological area is built along the river and connected by a glass plank road. As the main body of the park, this part runs through the park, and is the core part of the park landscape architecture. The vegetation in this part is diverse, representing four seasons. Compared with the first layer, the third layer of vegetation tends to be more natural and reflects the true beauty of nature. It is the core landscape area in the park in the true sense and the top priority of ecological construction in the park. And it is a pearl along the coast of Qijiang Park, driving local eco-tourism and making the area not only a simple community park, but also a new ecological economic complex. ("Fig. 3")



Fig. 3. Natural ecological zone.

IV. ANALYSIS ON THE DESIGN AESTHETICS IN THE CASE OF QIJIANG PARK

As the superstructure of social development, design should meet people's spiritual needs. The spirituality here is mainly reflected in the fact that design object must have the design aesthetic feeling, and the beauty in the design is mainly reflected in the shape, color, material, lighting and other aspects of the work.

A. Modeling

In the project of Qijiang Park, people can have a bird's view of the overall situation, with roads and

curves as the main part. The buildings are mainly in geometric form, forming the comparison with the blocks in the green plants, such as the comparison between the curved and the straight, the square and the round. When people stand in the garden, they can see the rhythm contrast of the three levels and building groups in the garden laying. Whether looking down or looking around, the whole space is located in the different rhythm changes. It has formed the beauty of movement in all dimensions, forming a multi-dimensional feast of space art. ("Fig. 4") The main road in Qijiang Park is built along the outline of the park, which can be used for jogging and fast passing, and provides convenience for entering and leaving. The paths leading to various regions are mainly curved and tortuous, which makes people slowdown in the process of walking, as if time stops in this green forest. And then, people can forget the pressure and boredom brought by the city. Also, people's mood in this beautiful scenery is released. It's like being in a paradise. The curved road can also change people's viewing angle constantly in the process of people's walking, so that people can enjoy every scene in a daze. It is more convenient for people to integrate into nature, embrace nature and feel the beauty of nature. As the distance becomes long, the time that people stay in the park is correspondingly lengthened. However, the appropriate distance increases the opportunity for people to get close to nature. This is a clever design of time factor in space.



Fig. 4. Roads of Qijiang Park.



Fig. 5. Children's playground.

B. Color

The color in landscape design is expressed by the color of natural landscape itself and the surface color of decorative materials of artificial landscape. Color is a very important bridge between design and viewers, and it can cause the aesthetic resonance. Color is also one of the most expressive elements, and it directly affects people's feelings. In landscape design, more attention should be paid to color matching. It is necessary to use the color range to create the overall artistic conception. And the choice of color should be decided according to the users, space characteristics and use function.

In the project of Qijiang Park, people can see that the whole park is immersed in a green forest, closely linking to the theme of green ecological park. The three green belts show different depth in colors, which is endowed with rhythm. The glass trestle across the north and south is like a silver gray ribbon, connecting the green blocks with rhythm into a whole, and forming a rhythmic beauty. The landscape in the garden embraces the main building group of architectural space. Compared with the large green area, it presents a jumping point shape in the overall project. The contrast between the point and the block not only highlights the independence of the architectural space, but also makes the building integrate into the nature, achieving harmony and unity in the change. In the design of the branch road, Qijiang Park selected red plastic materials to form a road with a width of 3 meters. Concrete plates were selected on both sides of the road. The graininess of the plastic materials contrasted with the smoothness of the concrete materials. At the same time, the interface between the concrete road protection bricks and the plastic materials was smooth and neat, and the red plastic formed a complementary color with the surrounding green vegetation. The service facilities and buildings of the park are separated from the large green area of the surrounding vegetation landscape by pure white gray, forming a special landscape with unique and rich design sense of vegetation and architecture. In the design of the children's area, a large number of

colors with high saturation are used to construct the activity field which accords with children's psychological characteristics. ("Fig. 5")

In the overall color design of Qijiang Park, due to the factors of green plants, the overall bird's-eye view is mainly green, with the decoration of other colors with high saturability. Such a design neither destroys the atmosphere of the overall color, nor the calm of conventional green, giving tourists a visual sense of delicacy. The expression of color is closely related to people's sense of touch. In order to make the design communicate and resonate aesthetically with the viewers, it is necessary to first establish the sensory resonance with the viewer and the physiological public feelings such as touch and hearing. It is a very good choice to establish the sensory resonance through the color difference. The expression of color has internal tension and visual and tactile communication ability, which is also the unique advantage of natural color in landscape design.

C. Material

To create a functional and artistic space environment, it should use different kinds of materials to make the decoration. In the design of Qijiang Park, a large number of new decorative materials are used. Different materials determine the use of different methods. Taking advantage of the uniqueness and differences between materials, the creative deconstruction and reorganization of them in the design can allow them to play extremely important functions in the design such as structural function, partition function and decorative landscape scene.

In the material application of Qijiang Park, the transparent glass trestle enables visitors to better integrate into the nature, and walking on the bridge seems to be personally on the scene. At the same time, the glass material is different from nature in texture, so that the trestle has a certain sense of modernity and design. Stone slab and cobblestone pavement are made from nature and serve nature. ("Fig. 6") It is not abrupt in the natural landscape, and is integrated with nature, reflecting the beauty of nature. The main building of Binjiang City Park project takes glass as the main material, which not only insulates from nature but also integrates with nature. The landscape in the building is connected with the external garden to form a whole, which highlights the theme of ecological nature and is a work of harmony between human and nature. In the design of the leisure platform, a large number of anti-corrosion wood and metal ornaments on both sides of the road are used for decoration. The combination of these different materials is not abrupt, but also plays an intermediary and transitional role in the environmental effect. ("Fig. 7") The buildings in Qijiang Park are mainly made of glass and white gray latex paint. As a

foil to the main part of the building, the green plants in the garden landscape can foil the main part of the building and play the role of green leaves. At the same time, it provides people with a comfortable place for rest and entertainment, creates art space for people to watch, and enriches people's spiritual and cultural life. Therefore, the part of landscape architecture can not only stay on the simple vegetation planting, but also should be decorated with the materials in line with the landscape design from the functional and aesthetic aspects.



Fig. 6. Branch road.

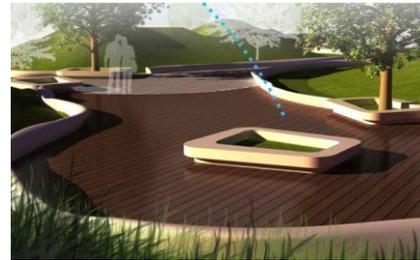


Fig. 7. The recreation deck.

D. Lighting

As lighting, it also has its value. Before that, there were some problems in people's activity space. Lighting design no longer just plays a lighting role in the modern environment, it can become a visual guide and coordinator. People can compare it to an art, and use light to connect living environment to achieve different effects of light world, visual and sensory double enjoyment. If light is strong, it will affect people's feelings for the surrounding things. In fact, the use of lighting needs to be combined with people. It needs to be designed according to the feelings of different users and different space environment. It is the basic requirement of professional lighting design that a person can be satisfied in experience. People are the main body in the environment, so people's psychological feelings can't be ignored, and lighting can't overemphasize the environment.

In the design case of Qijiang Park, the whole is mainly green vegetation. Green is the most original color of nature. It gives people the feeling of peace, harmony and freshness. The original intention of the

park is that people who come to this area can jump out of their daily work circle, and can feel the beauty of nature closely without the pressure and competition.

Therefore, the use of natural light during the day, without adding any auxiliary lights, makes it easier for people to get close to nature and feel the nature with empty mind. At night, the street lamps of main roads, lawn lamps with landscape nature, landscape lights under the steps ("Fig. 8"), floor lamps with bright colors, street lamps in sculpture form ("Fig. 9") and poetic chair lamps ("Fig. 10") are reasonably used here to create a warm and relaxed atmosphere and create different levels of lights. Different saturation and colorful light will bring people a wonderful visual feast.



Fig. 8. Landscape lamp at the step.



Fig. 9. Seat light.



Fig. 10. Road lamp in sculpture form.

V. CONCLUSION

Against the background of the rapid development of the world today, landscape design has become more important. Today's landscape park design no longer only needs to meet practical functions, but must meet people's functional and aesthetic needs at the same time. Urban landscape design is inseparable from human life, and is also related to people's physical and mental health, aesthetic and cultural level. From the perspectives of artistry and functionality, landscape design follows the design principles, thus creating a pleasant and organic public landscape space.

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