

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Ecological Evolution Characteristics of New Chinese Landscape from the Perspective of Rapid Urbanization

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Under the intrusion of the strong Western culture dominated by the economy and capital, the protection of the cultural genes of China's cities and buildings is a subject that management workers of Chinese construction and urban planning must take seriously. Taking the new Chinese landscape style as an entry point, we strive to express the artistic conception in the traditional Chinese landscape. In the perspective of rapid urbanization, the characteristics of new Chinese architectural landscapes and architectural changes are analyzed. According to the characteristics and changes of the architectural landscape, the evolution characteristics of the new Chinese style landscape ecology are analyzed. They are the construction mode of ecological environment in rural areas, the ecological buffer mode in urban-rural integration, and the conservation mode of ecological environment in coastal tourism areas.

Rapid; the perspective of rapid urbanization; new Chinese landscape; ecological evolution.

1 Introduction

Chinese classical gardens are not only material cultural heritage, but also spiritual cultural heritage and artistic cultural heritage (Nemenyi et al. 2017, Mroczek-Krzyzelewska et al. 2017). In order to make the new Chinese garden better inherit the Chinese national spirit and classical garden art culture, domestic designers constantly explored and innovated. The new Chinese gardens carry the inheritance and innovation of traditional Chinese gardens. It combines the modern cultural background and interprets the historical culture and spiritual heritage of the Chinese nation with a new design concept and method (Fidan and Sirin 2016, Guner et al. 2016). It is the landscape of Chinese characteristics with trans-century significance. Since the development of the new Chinese gardens, it had attracted considerable attention both in the landscape and in the academic world. At the time of competing for it, there were always fewer discoveries about its design style and design techniques. In order to complete the mission of the new Chinese garden inheritance, based on the comprehensive grasp of Chinese garden history and traditional gardens, combined with modern ideas and high-tech, the Chinese culture and spirit had been completely interpreted. In the end, the new form of garden that reflects the ancient culture and modern civilization was formed (Kaushik and Chatterjee 2018, Iqbal et al. 2017). These had played a facilitating role in the development of the domestic landscape industry and provided academic reference for the study of the new Chinese style.

Galina P. Novikova, Elena A. Kaptelinina, Dmitriy A. Pashentsev, Nikolay N. Chernogor, Nataliya V. Osipova, Elena V. Spirina, Elena S. Putilina, Olga A. Ruzakova published an article in Ekoloji (Issue 107,

2019), titled “Personality Ecological Culture: Universals of Ethical Principles of Human-Environment Interaction”. This paper was devoted to rethinking individual ecological and cultural ethical values on the principle of unity of people and the environment. Based on the moral value of natural management, economic activities were organized and the impact of their actions on the environment is predicted. The rights of various wild animals and human beings had equal life value on earth. This strategy determined the need for scientific evidence to rethink theories and methods of interaction between people and the environment. It provided value systems, value orientations, benefits, needs, attitudes, and individual experiences. New environmentally oriented decisions and codes of conduct related to the natural environment were given. In this regard, the main content of this paper was to develop and test the universal ethical principles of the individual ecological culture innovation model, and to promote the equal coexistence and sustainable development of people and nature to the level of law. Economy and production, with the help of environmental monitoring, served as the major research method. The universal validity of the ethical principles of the equal coexistence of man and nature has been tested and proved by experiments (Akhmedenov 2017, Issayeva et al. 2017).

Although the diversified ideology enriches the contemporary garden system, it also makes Chinese gardens face new difficulties. As various styles of gardens appear one after another, the Chinese began to think about what types of gardens belong to the Chinese people’s own gardens in the modern era. At this time, new Chinese gardens came into being. The new Chinese garden landscapes are classified and analyzed, and it is found that the new Chinese style appeared more in the living environment of residential types, while the construction of urban parks and public green spaces is less. This has limited its artistic communication and has not really integrated into the public’s life.

2 Idea description

China is still in the stage of concentrated urbanization. In general, it is in the early stage of urbanization and has entered a stage of rapid rise. The difference with the development of urbanization in the world lies in the fact that at this stage, the phenomenon of suburbanization and re-urbanization in China exists at the same time, and the phenomenon of counter-urbanization is not obvious or even reversed. Some cities in China are suburbanizing. The economic and urban construction of the urban central area has continued to prosper, showing a stronger central agglomeration. Urbanization driven by multiple investment channels diversifies urban and architectural development. Cities and buildings show more humanization tendencies. The privacy of the building space has also been strengthened. This has been witnessed by the rapid development of China’s commodity housing industry and residential design. The residential industry is the industry with the largest proportion of fixed assets investment, and it has also driven the rapid development of related industries such as interior design, decorative building materials and household appliances. The level of urbanization development is uneven, and the center of gravity is still in the eastern region, and it is gradually advancing to the central and western regions. Since the founding of New China, in the first 30 years, the focus of urbanization in the central and western regions has grown at a slightly faster rate in the north than in the south, and the regional focus of urbanization after the reform and opening up has clearly shifted from west to east. The growth rate of the number of cities is obviously faster in the south than in the north. The structure of urban construction land has increased substantially and the structure has become more perfect. Since the 1980s, urban infrastructure construction and environmental construction have gradually gained attention and strengthened. The city’s facilities are improving day by day, especially for green spaces, roads and plazas, municipal public facilities and public facilities. The urban economy and society began to enter a track of coordinated and healthy

development. The total amounts of urban construction land and per capita level have been greatly improved, but the phenomenon of wasting land is more serious.

2.1 Features of the “New Chinese” Landscape Style

The “New Chinese” landscape style is a strong expression of the artistic conception in the traditional Chinese landscape. It does not pay attention to the requirements of architecture or garden in the ritual law, but on the basis of satisfying the aesthetics of modern occupants, it expresses the virtual and real changes of spatial contrast in a clear and concise manner. A beam of light, a stone, and a tree all have their souls. Under the interpretation of the times, the Chinese style is combined with modern technology, so that all things can reflect their own beauty. The outdoor landscape design of Beijing Luohong Photography Art Museum invited all the famous teachers at home and abroad to participate. The combination of trees and rocks and architectural waters is quite artistic, and there is more fun of wonderland under the smog.

2.2 “New Chinese” architectural landscape from the perspective of rapid urbanization

During this period, rapid urbanization has brought the following main features to China’s urban and architectural development:

(1) Urbanization driven by multiple investment channels diversifies urban and architectural development. Cities and buildings show more humanization tendencies.

The privations and privacy of the building space have also been strengthened, which has been witnessed by the rapid development of China’s commodity housing industry and residential design. The residential industry has become the industry with the largest proportion of fixed assets investment, which has also led to the rapid development of related industries such as interior design, decorative building materials and household appliances.

(2) The development of urbanization makes the buildings in the city dominated by groups. At the same time, it emphasizes the connection between individuals and groups, cities and society. The cultural and social nature of architecture is recognized by designers, managers and users, while the entertainment and leisure of cities and buildings have become important spatial features. These are in sharp contrast with the reform and opening up.

(3) The energy and land use brought about by China’s unique urbanization has made the theory of sustainable urban and architectural design more and more important. It also makes us recognize the importance of studying the road to urbanization in China.

2.3 Architectural changes brought about by rapid urbanization

After the reform and opening up, rapid urbanization has brought prosperity to Chinese cities and buildings, and it has also revealed different problems in the process of urbanization with foreign countries:

(1) In the field of government investment, there are still traces of politicization of urban and architectural space. In the recent urban construction in China, many so-called “image projects” such as development zones and landmark buildings that are incompatible with local economic development have not only wasted a lot of land, but also made the construction industry the hardest hit area of corruption.

(2) The theory of urbanization and urban planning lags behind the development of architectural design theory. Coupled with the long-term and complex characteristics of urban planning and construction, the phenomenon of the mediocrity of the city’s overall space and the coexistence of individual building elements are formed. The lack of coordination between the design of the building unit and the surrounding environment of the city makes the overall image of the building group in many cities in China poor.

(3) The increase in urban population density has led to the emergence of illegal buildings in urban centers. New “slums” have emerged around the prosperous cities, namely, temporary housing with large numbers of

migrants and poor people. There is a lack of living facilities here, and the sanitation and social security are extremely poor. This has become a new urban problem.

(4) For urban managers, urban competition will make the image of the city more and more important. Building function, scale and economy sometimes exceed the level of urban economic development. As it becomes the image of the city, it has also become the image project as mentioned above.

(5) The rapid development of urbanization has also brought about rapid characteristics in urban design, construction and architectural design. There is a contradiction between speed and quality. The backwardness of the legal system and management has made the bean curd project appear constantly.

(6) There are huge differences in the history, geography, economy, and population between cities in China. The imbalance of urbanization has brought great difficulties to the study of urban construction, management and architectural development.

(7) During the rapid urbanization process, the renewal and expansion of the city often destroyed many historical buildings and the urban context broke.

2.4 Ecological evolution characteristics of new Chinese landscape from the perspective of rapid urbanization

2.4.1 Construction mode of ecological environment in rural areas

Rural land refers to areas that are mainly agricultural, including towns, villages, farmland, water networks, hills and other land. The landform is dominated by the natural environment, green plants and natural villages, mainly agricultural development bases. For Qinhuangdao City, the rural land use model should fully reflect the ecological environment benefits and social economic benefits. Focus on the development of ecological agriculture and forestry in the process of rural land use, we must adjust the rural land use mode and strengthen the ecological environment construction. On the basis of strengthening the construction of agricultural infrastructure and public facilities, we attach importance to the preparation of village planning. Incorporate village planning into the work of all levels of government and conduct pilot village governance. In line with the construction of a new socialist countryside, rural construction land is vigorously carried out in accordance with the requirements of ecological town construction. Appropriately move to the village and merge, and merge small villages with less than 300 people to form a modern residential community with a reasonable layout and beautiful environment. At the same time, actively carry out agricultural industrial structure optimization and ecological environment construction, and develop characteristic planting and animal husbandry water industry. Consolidate and develop the traditional advantage of planting industry, and vigorously cultivate and develop the characteristic planting industry, so as to form a pattern in which the cultivation of characteristic agricultural products is relatively concentrated in the dominant production areas. Finally, the economic benefits and ecological benefits of rural land use will be achieved.

2.4.2 Ecological buffer mode in urban-rural integration

The urban-rural junction is a zone of mutual transfer of urban and rural land use, a buffer zone for urban development to the periphery, and a key area for coordinating urban-rural relations. Qinhuangdao City has rich natural and human landscapes. Therefore, as a buffer zone for urban development, the urban-rural integration is very suitable for the development of ecological tourism agriculture. On the basis of ensuring sufficient land for vegetables and agricultural products for towns, we will scientifically plan the scope of ecological sightseeing agricultural areas such as grapes, apples and cherries, relying on rural natural landscapes and agricultural production and management activities. A series of tourism projects for tourists to carefully enhance the appreciation and interest of sightseeing agriculture, increase the potential of tourism and enhance the city's

taste.

2.4.3 Conservation model of ecological environment in coastal tourist areas

There are many types of coastal areas in the coastal tourist area, including the bedrock corner, the gravel coast, the sandy coast, the silt-muddy coast, and the coastal lagoon. Moreover, there are coastal shelter forests and there are many rivers entering the sea. In the process of land use in this area, the ecological environment conservation model should be vigorously implemented to carry out comprehensive management. In the new tourism and tourism culture zone in the north of China with humanism and ecology as the core, internationally renowned coastal tourism and leisure destinations should actively adopt ecological and environmental protection measures to strengthen urban road traffic and urban greening and other infrastructure construction while building coastal tourism areas. Strict zoning management is implemented for shallow sea culture areas and bathing areas. Improve the construction of coastal shelter forest systems and strictly protect the green belts in urban areas. Strengthen the construction of nature reserves based on coastal wetlands to protect rare bird habitats. At the same time, in the process of regional land use, we can also learn from the utilization pattern of industrial development zones based on tourism and leisure industries.

3 Conclusions

With the acceleration of urbanization and industrialization, land use and landscape patterns have changed significantly due to the disturbance of human activities. The regional ecological and environmental problems related to this are also constantly appearing, which poses serious threat to the safety of the land ecosystem. Strengthening the research on the evolution characteristics and driving mechanism of urban landscape pattern is the key to understanding and solving the main problems of urbanization.

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