

The Embodiment of Regional Culture in the Planning and Design of the Scenic Spot of the Nujiang Grand Canyon Bathhouse

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Abstract: In view of the impact of modernization on regional traditional culture, the application of local cultural characteristics in the planning and design of scenic spots is expounded. Focusing on the background, natural conditions, places, traditional culture and color, this paper analyzes the planning and design of the Nujiang Grand Canyon Bathhouse Scenic Spot to explore how to meet the needs of modern society and economic life in the planning and design of modern scenic spots. Local cultural characteristics, to achieve material and cultural exchanges and unification.

1. Introduction

With the continuous development of industrialized large-scale production and the tendency of urbanization to expand outward, the cultures of different countries and different nationalities are in the process of homogenization of modernism in the world. As a powerful assimilation force, Western mainstream culture has eroded every corner of the world. Many so-called local styles and national characteristics, traditional value systems and aesthetic concepts have long been unrecognizable under the constant impact of Western modern mainstream culture. The planning and design of tourism scenic spots is also in the process. While science and technology bring new materials, new technologies and new structures to social life, they also gradually lose the geographical features accumulated from history. Modernization and local cultural characteristics are the things that modern society pursues, and they cannot simply take this. In the field of planning and design of tourism scenic spots, how do we develop local cultural characteristics under the conditions of modern social production? The planning and design of the Nujiang Grand Canyon Bathhouse Scenic Spot is an attempt we made.

2. Local Cultural Characteristics Are Reflected in the Planning and Design of Modern Scenic Spots

Tourism is actually a process of experience of different cultures. The sound development of social economy and culture laid the foundation for the development of tourism. However, with the continuous expansion of social production, different cultures are constantly being assimilated. How to realize the experience requirements of tourists for different local cultural characteristics under the influence of modern mainstream culture? We should face up to the embodiment of local cultural characteristics in the planning and design of modern scenic spots. For traditional customs, cultural activities and folk art that may be neglected and forgotten in the original place, we should fully protect and carry forward, so that the scenic spots in different places have their own regional characteristics to meet the development requirements of modern tourism.

In the planning and design of tourist scenic spots, how to carry out non-material cultural heritage by material carriers (scenario buildings, etc.)? How to improve the core competitiveness of the scenic spot is to find out what makes the scenic spot different? Below we will discuss through a specific case--the planning and design of the Nujiang Grand Canyon Bathhouse.

2.1 Travel Background

Located in southwestern China, Yunnan Province has a unique natural landscape and quaint and vivid national culture, which constitutes its unique tourism resources. Yunnan has become one of the major tourist provinces in the country.

Nujiang Prefecture is located in the northwestern part of Yunnan Province and is an important part of the national key scenic spots--"Three Rivers Concurrent". The scenery of the alpine gorge is majestic, the ethnic customs are unique and simple, and the natural ecosystem remains better. The Nujiang River is an area with extremely rich tourism resources and high grades. The richness and strong attraction of tourism resources are incomparable in most parts of China. The Nujiang Grand Canyon Bathhouse Scenic Spot is located in the "Three Rivers Parallel" area.

The bathing pond is a national folk custom festival that integrates natural scenery and human landscape, and has a unique style and rich cultural heritage. It shows a beautiful picture of the harmony between man and nature, and has the potential conditions for developing a famous brand of travel products.

2.2 Overview of Current Situation

2.2.1 Scenic Location and Location Relationship

The project construction site is located at the junction of Wagong Highway (Waiya to Gongshan) and Yuepian Highway (Yuejin Bridge to Pianma). It is about 13 kilometers away from Liuku Town, and is about 20 kilometers away from Luzhang Town, Lishui County. The traffic is convenient. The construction site of the Dengyu Bathing Pond is located in the Liuku Tourism Center. The intersection of the Nujiang Grand Canyon Tourist Corridor and the Ma Ma Tourist Area is a must-see for the "Three Rivers Convergence" scenic spot and has a superior tourist location.

3. Distribution and Evaluation of Current Tourism Resources

3.1 Natural Resources

Dengyu Hot Spring is the core natural resource of Dengtan Bathhouse. There are nine springs in the site, which contain many minerals, excellent water quality and health care value. In addition to the spring water resources, the site also has a continuous nourishment of the Lujiang River system of the Nujiang River and the Nujiang River tributary. The water quality of rivers and rivers is clear and the water source is abundant. The unique water resources provide superior hydrological conditions for water-themed ecological and cultural tourism in the area.

The natural vegetation distribution of Nujiang River has typical vertical distribution characteristics: it mainly distributes warm coniferous forests in the range of 1800 to 2200 meters above sea level. The mountains along the Nujiang River are dry and hot vegetation types with a wide variety of plants. However, in the construction site, due to long-term farming and farming, the vegetation destruction is quite serious. Only in the hot springs, the forests are dense, especially kapok. In addition, the forests in other areas are sparse and the visual landscape is poor. In order to ensure the sustainable development of the bathing pond, the region must return farmland to forests to restore ecological resources.

3.2 Cultural Resources

According to legend, a long time ago, there were two smart, beautiful and kind Yi sisters in Dengqi. In order to escape the pursuit of the leader, in the case of nowhere, hate jumped from the top of Gaoligong Mountain. After the death of their sisters, their blood became a hot spring, and they flowed from the Deng to let people bathe to eliminate evil and drive away the disease. Later, around the Spring Festival every year, the Yi people came here to dig a pond and sing to commemorate the two sisters who are not afraid of violence. The bath will be formed from then

on.

The bathing pond will be a large-scale event developed in the spring bathing customs of the Yi people in the Nujiang Grand Canyon. In the second year of Yongli in the Ming Dynasty, it had a certain scale. During the Qing Dynasty, it became the grand event of the entire Nujiang Yi people. It has been hundreds of years old. Over the years, during the days of the New Year, the Yi people scattered in the Nujiang Grand Canyon accompanied the hot springs to take a bath to form an annual bathing event for several days.

The Dengtang Bathhouse is held every year from the second day of the first lunar month to the fourth day of the lunar calendar. It has a long history and a large scale. It is the largest bathing pond in the Nujiang Gorge. Spring bath is good for eliminating diseases and improving health. The Yi people believe that after a year of exhaustion and fatigue, they will devote more energy to the new year. When bathing, people pay great attention to morality and courtesy. Men and women are more modest and respectful to each other, reflecting the high morality, purity and purity of the Yi people. During the bathing session, tents set up in the first and second Huali around the Dengyu Hot Springs abound. At night, the lights are bright, like white, the singers of men, women and children are hundreds, thousands of people, tens of thousands of people open dozens of songs, lively and extraordinary. A variety of ethnic entertainment, sports activities and material exchange activities such as swings and shootings are in full swing. The bathing pond will now become the “carnival” of the Nujiang Grand Canyon and the joyful event of the masses of all ethnic groups.

3.3 Meteorological Factors

The project construction site belongs to the southern subtropical climate zone, with no winter in the summer and no frost in the whole year. Such climatic conditions are conducive to the development and construction of the project, especially for the activities of water, water, bathing and other activities.

4. Overall Evaluation

In summary, the natural, cultural and meteorological conditions of the construction site are very superior. The project has ecological and cultural tourism characteristics. Ecotourism has become a hot spot in the development of world tourism. The Dengtang Bathhouse will have excellent resources in all aspects and will be in line with the development trend of world tourism.

4.1 Planning Guiding Ideology and Planning Principles

(1) Adhere to the principle of unification of economy, society and ecology - to promote protection through development to promote the better development of tourism.

(2) Outstanding advantages and characteristics - planning should be different from the planning and design of other tourist areas, highlighting the cultural traditions such as folk customs and folk customs that are unique to the scenic spot.

(3) Adhere to the principle of participant participation – the project setting of scenic spots not only allows visitors to “visit”, but, more importantly, allows visitors to “experience” (such as folk activities, bathing, etc.), which can be more in line with today’s tourism trends. meets the.

(4) The principle of in-depth development--the scenic area planning not only has to carry out folk activities in the unique folk landscape of the bathing pond “Spring Bath Spring Festival”, making it a spectacle that will only be seen during the Spring Festival; The scenic spots are landscaping, develop a variety of tourism projects, and increase the content of the activities so that the four seasons of the scenic spots can be visited.

4.2 Overall Planning Concept

4.2.1 Division of Protected Areas

According to the distribution of resources of scenic spots, the project plan is mainly divided into secondary protected areas within the scope of the tourist area. However, outside the two-level protected area, the area within the line of sight is a landscape-affected area and should be controlled as a three-level protected area.

The first-grade protection zone--for the purpose of protecting the scenery and the existing natural ecological environment of the landscape. Determined by the core attractions and their environment. All construction projects not related to eco-cultural tourism are prohibited from being built within this scope. At the same time, due to the poor vegetation of the project site, the original vegetation was planned to be repaired. Strictly maintain the original features of each spring and scenery, and improve the surrounding natural environment.

Secondary protection zone--planned ethnic customs service service and management area. The planning-related tourism and management facilities are relatively concentrated in the construction of the area, and all construction activities are coordinated with the surrounding landscape environment. The green coverage rate in the area must meet the planning requirements.

The third-level protection zone-the outer surrounding environment coordination zone is the other scope of the “Dengtang Bathing Club” scenic spot within the line of sight outside the secondary protection zone. It aims to protect the regional ecological environment and the coordination and integrity of the scenic spot, mainly to improve the green coverage rate of the scenic spot.

4.2.2 Planning Area Structure

According to the development theme, geological features, cultural customs, scenic ecological environment and scenic spots of the Nujiang Grand Canyon Bathing Club, the project is divided into three sections of three rivers in Yijiang for layout planning.

Yijiang: Nujiang and its Grand Canyon.

Three pieces: entrance service area, ethnic customs area, canyon bathing pond natural ecological area.

Three scenic spots: the three complementary areas that the tourist area forms around the scenic spots - Grand Canyon Sightseeing.

Tourist area; folk activities display area; Heaven and Man combined open-air hot spring bathing area.

4.3 Major Attractions and Functions in the Planning Area

According to the structure of the scenic spot planning area, the main functions of the “Nujiang Grand Canyon Bathing Club” scenic spot are as follows:

(1) The “Entrance Service Area” is located on a relatively flat slope of the entrance gate of the southern end of the main road of the scenic spot. The construction land conditions are good here, the service radius of the public facilities is moderate, and the water and electricity and logistics supply are convenient. Therefore, the public service facilities necessary in the planning area are planned to be concentrated here.

(2) “National Customs Area” is at the entrance plaza at the southern end of the main tourist road in the scenic spot. Folk customs are an important part of the entire Dengtang Bathing Area. In order to meet the original national festivals and folk activities required by the scenic spots, as well as the various folk activities that visitors can participate in, it is planned to build an entrance plaza at the entrance to the south end of the scenic spot. In peacetime, to meet the needs of the crowds of scenic spots and the needs of some folk activities, to meet the needs of various festive activities during the festival.

(3) “Open-air hot spring bathing area” in the area of Dengqiquan and surrounding areas, the entire scenic area not only needs to maintain the original nature, but also strive to restore the

greening rate of its land. Try to maintain the “primitive” status of the entire tourist area, maintain its “seated feeling”, attract tourists to participate in it, and experience the open-air hot spring bathing in the canyon.

In addition to the above three functional area layouts, combined with the characteristics of the terrain and landscape, plan to build the following independent attractions:

1) Entrance sign: The entrance sign is built at the entrance of the scenic spot. The whole sign should reflect the artistic conception of people and nature and coexistence. At the same time, it should follow the local historical context to form the first bright spot of the whole scenic spot.

2) Landscape Desk: It is planned to build a landscape platform at the northern end of the scenic spot, which can be used for viewing songs and surrounding scenery, as well as taking pictures, and is also a streamlined distribution center.

3) Stacked water, stream water, concentric pool: create a hydrophilic atmosphere in the folk village and the surrounding environment, and send love to the water, while improving and activating the space environment.

4) Yanqiao; strop; vine bridge: Due to the characteristics of the project construction land, the transportation organizations on both sides of the river, in addition to various kinds of recreation, also designed various cross-river bridges with local traditional features according to the traditional Yi people.

5) Set up a dock in the “service area”, visitors can choose bamboo rafts, rafts or skin rafts to cross the river. That is to improve the tourist interest and efficiency, and improve the comprehensive benefits of tourism operators. (image 1)



Fig.1 “Service Area” with Wharf

5. Architectural Style and Form of the Scenic Spot

In addition to the first-class natural scenery, the planned scenic spots have a rustic and ethnic characteristics, making the building (structure) and other parts become part of the human landscape, blending into the natural ecology; It does not completely imitate nature. It enhances the effect of the tour through the natural landscape, and guides visitors to nature and into nature. The requirements for building (construction) in the entire scenic area are: small (small volume), scattered (dispersed), and hidden (hidden in nature). Building materials require the use of local materials such as wood and stone. The color of the building should be in harmony with the environment, simple and elegant. At the same time, architectural essays, such as pedestrian walkways (dwelling bridges), observation decks, etc., should also be combined with existing natural topography to reduce artifacts.

6. Cultural Protection, Aesthetic Protection and Environmental Protection

The special folk culture is the soul of the “Nujiang Grand Canyon Bathing Club” scenic tour. Cultural protection is to protect the cultural connotation and characteristics of all aspects of the scenic environment. The custom of the local Yi people to carry out the spring baths and songs has a long history. Their unique bathing and bathing methods and multi-voice chorus, upper

knives, and fires are all valuable national cultural heritages of the Chinese nation. Constructively protect and excavate to maintain its original cultural style and style. And hope that through the “Nujiang Grand Canyon Bathing Club” scenic spot as a carrier, the unique ethnic style of these Nujiang areas can continue to be passed down and carried forward.

The quality of environmental protection in tourism areas is directly related to the development and utilization of tourism resources and sustainable development. Therefore, we must firmly establish the concept of resources, environmental protection and sustainable development while developing and utilizing ecological and cultural tourism resources. The plan proposes the following ideas for environmental issues: (1)

Formulate and strictly enforce the scenic spot protection regulations. (2) Change building materials and energy structure to protect natural vegetation. (3) The development and construction of the scenic spot should be carried out after the feasibility study and environmental assessment.

The aesthetic protection of the Dengtang Bathing Area covers two aspects: on the one hand, it protects the original appearance of the present situation and its aesthetic value; on the other hand, through the aesthetic orientation of the project construction, it can not be able to gain. (image 2)

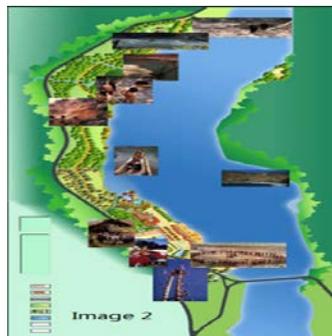


Fig.2 Architectural Style, Culture and Environmental Protection of the Scenic Spot

In short, through careful consideration of the above points, the contradiction between landscape protection and construction in the scenic area can be satisfactorily coordinated and resolved in the planning.

7. Conclusion

In summary, the development of tourism in the ascendant can play a positive role in promoting the development of local culture and the inheritance of traditional customs of local ethnic groups. On the other hand, it is also possible to have a local traditional value system and The aesthetic concept has caused a certain impact. The planning and design of a successful tourist scenic spot always properly reconciles the contradiction between the two, reflecting the local cultural traditions and meeting the needs of modern social lifestyles. Through the discussion on the planning and design of the Nujiang Grand Canyon Bathing Area, we realized that only by combining the traditional cultural characteristics of the local area with the functions of the scenic spot and the scenic space can we create truly rich local cultural characteristics and thus Attractive sights. In this way, the function of non-material cultural inheritance is realized by carriers such as material attractions. Ultimately, “development is the best protection.”

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