

Plant Landscape Art Hand in Landscape Greening Design of Tibetan and Qiang Villages under Rural Revitalization Law

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Abstract: Rural revitalization is an important strategy for the construction of new countryside in our country at present. It has promoted the rapid development of rural areas in all aspects and realized the benign improvement of the living environment in minority areas. This paper discusses the art technique of plant landscaping in the landscape design of the minority zangqiang village under the background of rural rejuvenation, which embodies the characteristics of local ethnic greening and demonstrates the confidence and determination of local new rural construction..

1. Introduction

In order to create beautiful minority villages and fine-quality minority villages, many tibetan-qiang villages have made more efforts in landscape greening construction in recent years. It not only creates conditions for the construction of Tibetan and Qiang villages to become 3A-class scenic spots in China, but also shows unprecedented development determination in the demonstration of green ecological boutique landscape.

2. The Basic Direction of Landscape Greening Design of Tibetan and Qiang Villages Under Rural Revitalization

In the context of rural revitalization, Tibetan and Qiang villages also gradually began to attach importance to their own comprehensive forward development situation, hoping to build the countryside into a 3A-level scenic spot, from the establishment of beautiful rural boutique, directly pointed out the clear direction of village development, that is, the construction of ecological greening, more ecological boutique landscape displayed in the village and tourists in front of, reflecting the characteristics of plant landscape art performance. In the process, tibetan qiang village hope to find their own set of practices, the entire village as a scenic spot to build, in the continuous upgrading of infrastructure construction colleagues, but also dig out the cultural characteristics of tibetan qiang nationality, do live rural green ecological management.

In general, it pursues the harmony between man and nature, and integrates the cultural connotation of tibetan and qiang village more into the landscape greening design, and realizes the free growth of green soil by embodying the ecological characteristics of the village and building a comprehensive development system complementary to the development system of tibetan and qiang culture through abundant plant landscaping. From the point of view of the villagers, one of the biggest beneficiaries of this practice is undoubtedly that they, led by the village contractors, Tibetan and Qiang villagers also planted a large number of agricultural plants and ornamental plants on the free land, in the development of agricultural economy colleagues to promote local landscape design plant landscape, reflect the understanding and attainments of ordinary villagers on the plant landscape art. Under the leadership of large contractors and professional personnel, more and more villagers are willing to participate in the revolution of green planting and development of Tibetan and Qiang villages, and create all favorable conditions for the ecological development of villages[1].



Figure 1 Green planting

3. Methods of Plant Landscape Art in Landscape Greening Design of Tibetan and Qiang Villages under Rural Revitalization

In the context of rural revitalization, zangqiang village pays special attention to the expression of plant landscape art in landscape greening design, and puts forward the development and construction policy of "safe, comfortable, environmental protection and demonstration ", which takes landscape design as the key of village landscape greening design, and also integrates a large number of plant landscape art expression techniques.

3.1. Basic Design Principles

First of all, zangqiang village has its own clear design principles in the design of landscape, which is applied to the wide-area characteristics of the region, in the process of exploring and observing the specific objects in the landscape to find the connotation of landscape design, in the specific landscape greening design into a large number of plant landscape art techniques, specifically it follows the following five basic design principles.

3.2. Principles for Coordinated Design with Natural Landscape

The natural landscape inside and outside the village of zangqiang village is quite rich, there are mountains, forests, valleys, swamps, lakes and so on, so in the natural landscape coordination design, it pursues all the plant landscape art techniques and the landscape itself coordination, in the overall layout and local design of the scenic spots in the pursuit of harmony and symmetry unity, even in the western structure to achieve mutual agreement with the surrounding environment.

3.3. Plant-Based, Artificial Structures Supplemented

In the plant landscape design of Tibetan Qiang village of course to pursue plant-based, artificial structures as a supplementary design principle. This means of landscape use rich and appropriate, including the specific sculpture, greening, transformation and so on. Considering the relatively sparse distribution of people around the local village and the relatively few artificial buildings, the combination of shrubs, trees and flowers in the plant landscape is mainly formed by the combination of shrubs, trees and flowers, and the application of the spatial degree is especially in place, among which the plant landscape design technique of free stacking of driftstones and stones is applied to ensure that the plant landscape is coordinated with the ecological nature itself, while the artificial structure serves as the main foil to complement each other in the design.

3.4. Focus on Environmental Protection

Tibetan and Qiang villages in the landscape design plant landscape art performance of course the pursuit of environmental protection, considering that the whole area elevation of 2000-3500m above sea level, the overall climate is cold and dry, poor soil, relatively fragile ecological environment, so once the plant is damaged its natural state is more difficult to recover. Therefore,

the local emphasis on natural ecological protection in landscape design, the full use of existing plants as the main landscape design resources, and to avoid invasion of local species by exotic plants. In the design aspect, zangqiang village pursues the massive use of seedlings, and in the landscape design to avoid the use of bonfire, artificial waterfalls, waterways and other landscape, in the landscape materials are also used in stone, natural pebbles, river sand, wood and so on.

3.5. Reflecting the Ethnic and Cultural Characteristics of Tibetan and Qiang Villages

In objectively reflecting the national cultural characteristics of tibetan and qiang villages, on the one hand, the local pursuit of rich landscape content, on the other hand, hope to increase the connotation of landscape design, in landscape design hope to objectively and truthfully reflect the village national cultural characteristics, inducing tourists to explore interest and curiosity. At this point, it has effectively brought into play the connotation of the village's national culture, enhanced the outside world's deep understanding of the village, played a certain cultural communication link, so that more people have the interest to visit the Tibetan and Qiang villages to watch.

3.6. Multiple Design Tools

Tibetan and Qiang villages pursue diversity in landscape design means, including dew, transparent, seal, lure and other design means, hoping to highlight the landscape plant landscape effect from the multi-point connotation. For the better natural landscape along the landscape (rivers, meadows, alpine, etc.), mainly hope to highlight the style design through plant landscape. Special plant landscape design techniques such as blocking and sheltering are used for the unsightly landslides, bare rocks and artificial buildings. In addition, the landscape guidance of the viewing platform is designed and the landscape design content of the ornamental plants is instructed[2].

3.7. Specific Design Options

In terms of overall design, Tibetan and Qiang villages are pursuing the safety of plant landscape design in landscape greening design, designing completely according to the principle of natural landscape coordination and maximum environmental protection, fully applying the content of various curve proportion design, strengthening the effective use of gentle slope and stable soil slope to the maximum extent, pursuing smooth and comfortable feeling in the overall design style, and improving the appearance of the village to the maximum extent.

Taking the expression of plant landscape art in Tibetan and Qiang villages as an example, it follows the basic principle of environmental coordination, first of all, it is used in the selection of tree species in mountain hemp willow, alpine willow, three needles, Hippophae rhamnoides, spruce and larch, and in the aspect of grass flowers, which basically ensures the consistency of species and environment design. On the whole, its green plant landscape art design is the soul of local landscape design, the following brief introduction of the local plant landscape design art performance of several areas.

3.8. Heyuan Pastoral Song

Heyuan pastoral song is a view platform, it has a natural pasture, the entire pasture around the grass brick to lay the parking floor, the parking floor outside the wooden fence to set up a large number of scattered shrubs on the outer slope of the wooden fence, it is in line with the pebble-built stream, along the stream also set up a concrete-like wood-like natural stone support wood panel. Spring and summer season, visitors can choose to take a nap here, watching the stream gurgling and green, fascinating. From the view of the Heyuan Pastoral platform, you can see the distant pastures of green shrubs and plants and flocks of yaks, such as picturesque beauty.



Figure 2 Heyuan pastoral view platform

3.9. The Old Garden

The ancient garden is located beside the road of tibet and qiang village, its plant landscape design is mainly applied to a large number of tall spruce, is a typical original forest design style, in order to ensure the landscape design up and down, the local leveling of all the inner bay soil and bushes, and the use of vegetation and flowers, the construction of the ancient garden in the garden, the landscape of flowers and plants, make the whole landscape more open. In addition, the use of stone to construct landscape sketch, a large number of spruce surrounded by shrubs to make the curved road more quiet, more lush forest, the whole rugged path driving around like a walk in the garden. On the whole, its plant landscape design style mountain pursues the natural harmony, the vertical and the safety, lets the ecological garden and the highway all extend far at the visitor's foot[3].

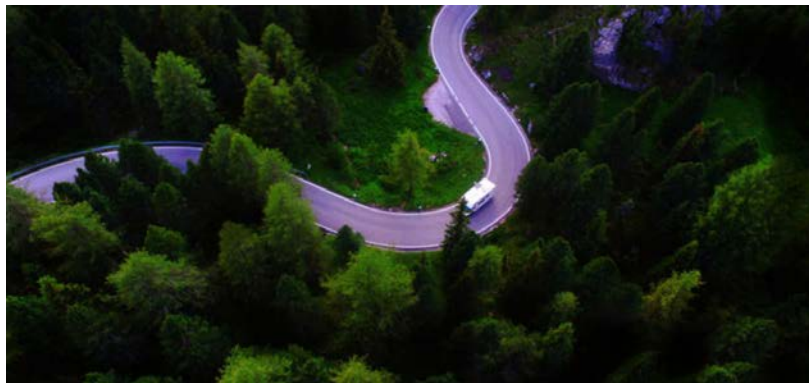


Figure 3 Bird's-eye view of ancient gardens

4. Conclusion

In the context of rural revitalization, tibet and qiang villages in pursuit of landscape greening design, especially emphasis on plant landscape art features, in the "safety, comfort, environmental protection, demonstration" under the eight-character square actively seek to change the breakthrough, for foreign tourists to create a very harmonious, comfortable and safe ecological landscape.

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