

Research on the Strategy of Rural Landscape Improvement Based on the Aesthetic Thought of “False or True Complement”

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Abstract:

The thought of “false or true complement” in Taoism aesthetics has the same enlightening and referential significance to the field of art and design. Rural development largely depends on the planning and construction of rural landscape, therefore, with the rapid development of domestic rural landscape, rural landscape also ushered in opportunities. In this paper, the aesthetic thought of “virtual reality” as a starting point, analyzes and summarizes the aesthetic thought of “virtual reality” in the field of rural landscape design, and then refines the effective use of strategies and ideas.

Keywords:

Rural Landscape, Virtual and Real Life, Promotion Strategy

1. Introduction

In recent years, Chinese rural construction has achieved vigorous development, the rural market is expanding, and the domestic research on the countryside is becoming mature. Rural landscape is the basic unit of rural regional complex, which has multiple values of economy, culture, society, ecology and aesthetics, and reflects the cultural connotation and spiritual essence of different regions. This paper analyzes and studies the rural landscape enhancement method with the aesthetic idea of “false or true complement” as the means, focusing on the resource development of characteristic rural areas and the activation of rural ecological economy. It not only pays attention to the protection of rural landscape, but also proposes corresponding strategies for the enhancement of the overall vitality of the countryside. With the help of landscape enhancement strategy, the original elements of the countryside are preserved. This in turn opens up new possibilities for rural revitalization. By finding the correlation between landscape enhancement strategy and design aesthetics combining virtuality and reality, the countryside can realize the transformation from

“attracting people” to “retaining people”, and truly show the local customs and reproduce the charm of the countryside.

2. Analysis of the Current Situation of Rural Landscape Construction

2.1. Related concepts

(1) The combination of virtuality and reality produces aesthetic thoughts.

Lao Tzu mentioned in the Tao Te Ching: “There is no multiplication, and the virtual and the real produce each other.” In Lao Zi, it is said, “The Tao can be Tao, but the Tao is very Tao”; A given name is a very given name. No, the name of the beginning of heaven and earth; Yes, the mother of all things. No, to view its wonderful; Often a man would like to see what he is doing. Hu Lixin [1] analyzed the core category of Daoist cosmology of Laozi, which has multiple meanings, one of which is related to virtual and real. Laozi explained the metaphysical will of “Tao” in terms of the relationship between existence and existence, and believed that “Tao”, as the origin of the earth and heaven, was the unity of emptiness (nothing) and reality (being). Xiang Fei [2] concluded that the virtual is the spatial consciousness imagined under the guidance of the real, and the real should also be depicted in the background of the virtual space, and the virtual and the real are interrelated, permeated and transformed.

(2) Rural landscape improvement.

In the general sense, “landscape” refers to the scene presented within a certain range, that is, the visual landscape benefits, mainly including man-made scene and natural landscape. “Landscape enhancement” is to reextract, strengthen and enrich landscape elements so as to further enhance the effect of value. “Rural landscape enhancement” focuses on the countryside and analyzes its landscape space to achieve the improvement of different levels of landscape space inside the countryside.

This paper attempts to improve the design for the current problems of rural areas and stimulate the vitality of rural areas through the strategy of virtual and real generation. According to the different types of landscape space, we can focus on three parts: rural idyllic space, natural ecological space and settlement cultural space, and make detailed consideration of landscape space to create a unique rural landscape full of vitality.

It can be seen from literature review that most of the existing literature on rural landscape research is rural landscape planning and the status quo of cultural space design. Based on the strategic research in the field of village landscape promotion, we can see that the domestic rural landscape research has certain research results in the aspects of planning strategy, village protection strategy, regional construction strategy and so on. Some agri-environment schemes in the context of the EU Common Agricultural policy currently include measures promoting the introduction of non-crop habitats in the agricultural landscape [3]. Most studies on the application of “virtual-reality” theory in landscape style put forward corresponding strategies on the basis of building environment shaping, garden space construction, space artistic conception creation and other aspects. It is relatively scarce to apply the “false or true complement” theory based on the village landscape level and carry out research on the landscape improvement strategy of its actual situation.

2.2. Development difficulties and problems

Most of the current rural landscape design planning only pays attention to the upgrading of buildings, without taking into account the protection of other or more local elements besides hard construction. For example, some ancient and famous trees, ancient Wells, ancient stage, ancestral temples and ancestral halls are often bulldozed or destroyed directly without protection. In the past, the need to exploit farmland at the maximum and the lack of access to modern [4]. What's more, in order to increase political achievements, some people blindly copy the mode of urban construction, building more and more tall, square construction more and more broad, pursue large-scale demolition and construction, so that the original landscape style and local characteristics of the countryside disappeared. As a result, the countryside has become more and more different, not only the grand and diverse atmosphere of the city, but also the loss of the original style of the countryside.

Apart from totally natural landscapes, the spatial units represent the result of interaction between natural capital and human activities [5,6]. In the process of rural construction and improvement, China has achieved great positive results, but also a series of serious problems have emerged. The original local culture and characteristics of rural areas are gradually disappearing, and the homogenization phenomenon is very serious. The landscape elements are increasingly converging, making each village gradually lose its own characteristics and styles. In different projects, it is difficult for us to distinguish the regions and landforms after only seeing the drawings. It is increasingly difficult for rural construction to highlight the theme and find itself.

The key to the construction is the preliminary planning. Whether the rural landscape improvement and transformation can achieve high-quality, healthy and sustainable development often depends on the preliminary planning. However, in today's rural construction, villagers often do not go through the preliminary systematic planning, and the phenomenon of self-demolition and self-construction is very serious, resulting in unreasonable rural building layout and chaotic landscape structure. As regards command and control tools, they are seen as less effective than measure promoting voluntary actions through aid [7]. Due to the lack of relevant knowledge, many people roughly regard landscape planning as simple greening and planting. Although some rural greening construction plays some basic roles in greening landscape, the rural landscape construction is not scientific and efficient without scientific and reasonable planning and design, and local resources cannot be well protected.

2.3. Connotation and development trend of rural landscape enhancement

Space of different scales and sizes is formed through the way of plane formation and combination of points and lines. Space with landscape benefits is selected for analysis, and then the overall spatial form design, node space design, local and overall combination design is studied from the perspective of landscape space system. The content of landscape enhancement includes living space, productive space and public activity space, etc. How to deal with the relationship between different space types is an important part of the analysis.

However, it is certain that the countryside has great potential for development. With the enhancement of the attractiveness of the countryside, the problem has gradually emerged. In order to ensure the authenticity of the countryside, it is particularly important to explore ways to improve the local space of the countryside through landscape enhancement so as to realize the value of the rural landscape.

3. Research on the Rural Landscape Enhancement Method Based on the Concept of “False or True Complement”

3.1. The design method of “Feature +” -- the real with the virtual

All along, rural construction has been the key point and difficulty of Chinese development. Rural prosperity is the great trend of today's rural development. At present, the overall landscape of the countryside is good but the local details are not good. With the development of time, the internal problems of the countryside are also exposed: road traffic congestion, lack of public activity space and so on. By analyzing and summarizing the predicament of the current rural development, the corresponding “feature +” design method is put forward to improve the rural landscape space, including the village appearance and sanitation environment, sanitation facilities, road traffic, water collection facilities, rainwater facilities and electricity, gas and sewage facilities. So how to start from the actual part of the countryside, excavate the solution to the problem becomes very important.

Through the introduction of the strategy of “real with virtual”, we find the occurrence point of the problem, and try to realize the formation of space “characteristic +” in the way of “real” to “virtual”, so as to make up for the space disorder. Select landscape space for research.

(1) Node space of the entrance square: the characteristic part is selected as an important source of the design elements of the entrance square by extracting representative characteristic elements guided by “characteristic +”.

(2) Leisure green space: The development potential of public leisure green space can be found from the behavioral experience of tourists. On the one hand, the construction of characteristic space can drive the balanced development problem of the countryside, and on the other hand, it can relieve the pressure of part of landscape space and play the role of diversion.

(3) Road intersection space: As the intersection is the location where most people gather, it often attracts some locals to carry out simple trading activities. Based on the particularity of the space location, the base can enrich the space with its own characteristic food culture and characteristic manual experience activities to achieve optimal design. Furthermore, based on the repair of the village infrastructure, a “feature +” solution is proposed to solve the specific space problems in the village, which is intended to achieve the effect of “real” with “virtual”. The presence of a professional(ized) organization could contribute to improve spatial coordination [8]. Good functional space is an important embodiment of reasonable allocation of resources and also the core content of maintaining long-term development of rural areas.

3.2. Virtual with real -- the activation of “culture +”

In addition to good natural landscape resources, the countryside is also extremely rich in material and intangible cultural heritage, with a variety of relics and historical legends. The rediscovery and continuation of cultural factors is an important way to activate rural “culture +” and an important content to enhance rural cultural landscape.

(1) Building rural cultural industries: Promoting rural economic development through activating cultural industries has become one of the main modes of rural construction. How to realize the landscape of rural cultural industry needs to be

further strengthened with the help of certain cultural exhibition space. The space is selected according to the place and meaning of cultural heritage, and multiple cultural exhibition areas are connected through the research and development of cultural products, so as to make the construction of rural cultural context more vital.

(2) Create cultural artistic conception in the village: the creation of artistic conception reflects the spiritual enjoyment brought by the landscape design of specific space. Through the means of cultural mining and landscape design, the rural artistic conception space is strengthened, so that the space subject can increase the sense of experience, participation and curiosity and enjoy it. Through the deepening of the cultural artistic conception of “virtual”, the rural context of “real” becomes more attractive.

(3) Shaping rural cultural impression: By building rural cultural industries and creating cultural artistic conception in the village, the continuation of rural “culture +” can be achieved and foreign tourists can be deeply impressed by the impact of rural culture. Foreign tourists can better convey the cultural impression of the countryside through modern electronic communication forms, attracting more potential tourists, which is closely related to shaping a good cultural image.

The activation mode under the guidance of “culture +” is one of the ways to adopt the strategy of “false or true complement”. Its purpose is to achieve greater development of rural culture with minimal influence, so as to obtain the continuation and growth of rural culture vein and seek the derivation of rural culture.

3.3. Space Upgrade with Local and Global -- “Experience +”

The space types can be roughly divided into rural pastoral space, natural ecological space and settlement humanistic space. Through the “experience +” planning of these three parts of the main space in the countryside, we try to achieve the goal of “driving the whole with the local area”. Decentralized design and implementation of measures should be encouraged if higher effectiveness is desired [9].

(1) Rural garden space landscape enhancement design

Rural pastoral space: it is a very important spatial component of the countryside. According to the rural pastoral space type, the spatial plasticity and spatial versatility under the “false or true complement” are compared and analyzed. How to maximize the value of rural landscape and at the same time protect the sustainability and lasting vitality of rural industrial resources as much as possible? This paper adopts the operation means of “reality” with “virtual” and “virtual” with “real” to attract tourists and add some elements with local characteristics through some activity planning.

(2) Landscape enhancement design of natural ecological space

Natural ecological space refers to a system that maintains a relatively stable state within a certain range of time and space with the help of nature’s self-regulation ability. Through data collection, we find that the word “ecology” first appeared in ancient Greece, which also refers to home and the environment we live in. Rural ecological environment is the basis of rural life experience and agricultural industry economic development, and also one of the important factors affecting its lasting vitality. There is the need to assess their value at local level, keeping in mind the context where they are planted [10]. Natural environment is given by nature, which is fundamentally different from the man-made environment built after tomorrow, but in order to adapt to the development of human society, people began to change the

natural environment, and even destroy the original appearance of the natural environment.

(3) Enhancement design of human space landscape of settlements

Human space of settlements: The human space of rural settlements can be divided into two parts according to the types of building space. One is the building space of residents' daily life, and the other is the building space of commercial activities in the village. The spatial distribution of residents' daily life buildings is scattered and the layout is not perfect, which are mainly scattered on both sides of the road and the water side. The rural life buildings can be divided into four parts: retention, renovation and reconstruction or partial reconstruction and demolition according to the correlation between the architectural features and the rural style.

4. Conclusions

Local culture is people's unique emotional experience of a village. In recent years, there have been more and more researches on rural reconstruction and upgrading, which also require that the research on rural landscape planning and upgrading should be more systematic, practical and standardized. At present, with the continuous development of economy, the problem of assimilation with cities has become increasingly serious. Many villages have lost their original historical attitude and their due local characteristics. Even for many villages, most of rural historical forms, traditional memories, and many traditional customs and cultures have disappeared. To restore local culture and transform and improve it, it is necessary to rely on certain carriers and means to complete it step by step.

Based on the above points of view, this paper takes rural development as the starting point, and focuses on the relevant strategies and methods of landscape upgrading and renovation. Through the study of relevant theories and relevant cases, the paper puts forward relevant suggestions on the strategies of rural construction by means of development. At the same time, in the aspect of rural reconstruction, excessive protection will make the area lose its due vitality, so that it does not adapt to the development of modern living environment, and excessive development will also cause the loss of local historical memory. Therefore, in the process of rural protection and development, protection and development should be coordinated, balanced and sustainable.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

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