

Analysis of Rural Landscape Space Design Strategies under the Concept of “Integration of Three Lives”

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Abstract:

In recent years, with the acceleration of urbanization in China, the urban area has been expanding day by day, and the urban population has been increasing year by year. The phenomenon of rural hollowing out has become increasingly serious, and the gap between urban and rural areas has further widened. Rural development is facing challenges. The concept of “three life integration” has the characteristics of operability and pertinence, and the transformation effect is very ideal. The transformation cost is not high, and it has strong artistic value. It has been widely used in urban and rural landscape space design to solve spatial problems. Based on this, this article mainly explores the rural landscape space design strategy under the concept of “three life integration”, hoping to be helpful to relevant personnel.

Keywords:

The Concept of “Integration of the Three Aspects of Life”, Rural Landscape, Space Design

1. Introduction

With the arrival of the new era, rural areas have ushered in a spring of development. However, with the acceleration of urban modernization, some rural landscapes and local historical and cultural heritage have been correspondingly damaged. Rural areas are the foothold for implementing the rural revitalization strategy, which not only carries the daily life functions of residents, but also plays a role in inheriting local culture. From building a new countryside to developing a beautiful countryside, in addition to improving infrastructure and people's living conditions, rural construction also needs to strengthen landscape construction, scientifically design rural spaces, and create a unique rural style. [1]

2. The Concept of "Integration of Three Lives" and Rural Landscape Space Design

“San Sheng” mainly refers to the three parts of production, life, and ecology. Rural life is generally divided into two types, one is material life, and the other is spiritual

life. Spiritual life is mainly achieved through artistic performances, village regulations, festival activities, and local characteristic exhibitions. Rural production mainly aims to enhance the competitiveness of various industries, develop innovation and integration, treat agriculture as a basic industry, increase the development of modern agriculture, and integrate rural landscapes with cultural industries, agriculture, industry, animal husbandry, forestry, etc., in order to accelerate the development speed of rural industries and create unique regional characteristics of rural industries. Rural ecology refers to natural ecology, social and cultural ecology, and its core is to restore and protect the unique natural scenery of rural areas, prevent human activities from causing damage to the natural ecological environment, and avoid soil pollution and water source pollution. The integration of rural production activities, daily life of rural residents, and rural natural ecology is the integration of rural production activities, with industry as the basic condition, unique regional culture as the soul, and ecological environment as the reliance to create an efficient and livable rural space.

3. Significant Issues in the Creation of Rural Landscape Spaces

3.1. Severe damage to natural and local landscapes

The natural rural landscape is mainly composed of elements such as geological landforms, hydrology, and vegetation, and includes all the environmental content in this area. In recent years, with the increase in the number of projects, the natural environment and resources have been severely damaged, and the damage to local landscapes has become increasingly severe, making the already fragile ecological environment even more severe. Some unique natural and local landscapes have gradually disappeared from people's sight.

3.2. The cultural and local landscape has been devastated

Humanistic rural landscapes usually refer to natural landscapes, historical and cultural landscapes, and other elements that contain human elements, including traditional rural villages, various folk activities, and agricultural cultural relics. In recent years, cultural and local landscapes have also begun to be destroyed, influenced by various factors, including nature, development, and construction, which are the key factors for the continuous reduction of cultural and local landscapes. If traditional villages are destroyed, the cultural relics and regional culture derived from this place will gradually enter the path of extinction, leading to large-scale damage to the cultural and local landscape.

4. The Design Strategy of Rural Landscape Space under the Concept of “Integration of Three Lives”

4.1. Integrated design of rural living landscape and production landscape

Rural life is mainly composed of the basic element of rural life, and there is a close connection between rural life and rural production. Daily rural life is generally carried out based on rural production, and rural production has a significant impact on rural life, which can further improve rural living standards. Therefore, when designing rural landscape spaces, it is necessary to consider from an overall perspective, and overall design is crucial.

4.1.1. Leisure gathering area

In the design process, it is necessary to make reasonable use of traditional rural architecture, create a unique activity venue, create a leisure gathering area, and provide tourists with diverse leisure activities. On the basis of leisure and entertainment activities in the gathering area, tourists can have a simple understanding of rural living space, experience rural regional culture, and their consumption in this process can be transformed into production output.

4.1.2. Landscape of the elderly care industry

The unique geographical environment of rural areas has laid the foundation for the progress and development of the elderly care industry, and the orderly development of the elderly care industry in rural areas has also improved people's living conditions. Living space is not only the main living space for rural residents and elderly people, but also brings a certain economic income to people. The landscape space within the residential area involved in rural life is the main body of the entire rural landscape space, which can make the elderly feel comfortable and relaxed, and is in line with the lifestyle needs of the elderly. In space design, it is necessary to understand the needs of the elderly for living space, fully integrate the elderly care industry and rural landscape, so that the elderly can experience local customs, culture, and lifestyle during their lives. Some basic facilities and landscapes should be coordinated with the elderly care industry to create high-quality leisure activity venues, public spaces, and road landscapes, so as to facilitate the further development of the elderly care industry and perfect integration with rural living landscapes.

4.1.3. Courtyard landscape

As an indispensable part of rural living landscape, rural architecture and internal courtyard landscape fully integrate rural living landscape with production landscape, which is conducive to the full integration of residential architecture and courtyard landscape. Rural architecture is a part of ecological landscape, mainly manifested in the following aspects: first, make reasonable use of the exterior facade, plant corresponding plants, such as flowers, edible plants, etc, This not only highlights the production function of residential buildings, but also plays a role in beautifying the houses. Secondly, roof planting should be carried out, and the roofs of residential buildings should be used reasonably to plant various crops, which not only highlights the production function of the building but also plays a certain insulation effect. Thirdly, indoor planting should be carried out, and various seasonal crops should be planted according to the seasonal climate and other conditions to play a certain decorative role in the interior of the building. Fourthly, plant on the balcony of the building. The balconies of rural buildings can be planted with seasonal vegetables and fruits, which not only meet production requirements but also serve as decorations for the external structure of the building. Fifthly, plant vegetables, fruits and vegetables according to the indoor and outdoor temperature of the building to create a unique rural landscape space.

In addition, the courtyard of residential buildings belongs to a rural ecological landscape space, which should be carried out from the following aspects: first, reasonable use of the courtyard for animal husbandry, and residents can raise chickens, ducks, and other poultry in their own courtyard. Secondly, carry out agricultural planting. If the courtyard area is large, a certain amount of crops can be planted. Thirdly, carry out production and operation. Residents can adjust the layout inside the courtyard appropriately and carry out manual production.

4.2. Integrated design of rural production landscape and rural ecological landscape

Reasonably utilizing rural ecological landscapes and natural resources, such as rivers, vegetation, mountains, etc., to create ecological agriculture, form unique rural culture, carry out leisure tourism, and further improve rural ecological landscapes. Rural production should be carried out based on the ecological environment, which can bring more convenience and conditions to rural production. The orderly development of rural production can maintain and protect the rural ecological environment, and the two are interdependent and mutually progressive.

4.2.1. Planting landscape

Reasonably utilize landscape resources such as lakes and rivers, and combine them with mountains, farmland, etc. to create unique natural parks and improve rural ecosystems. Natural systems can ensure a good circulation of rural ecological landscapes, which is conducive to the development of rural fishery production. When carrying out landscape design, it is necessary to ensure that rural areas have a good ecosystem and carry out some ancillary industries to improve production efficiency.

4.2.2. Fishery landscape

Different environmental conditions can have an impact on the adhesive performance of epoxy resin, such as temperature, humidity, and the presence of chemicals, which can all affect the performance of epoxy resin adhesives. In high temperature or extremely cold environments, epoxy resin adhesives need to have good temperature resistance to ensure that they can maintain stable bonding performance even under extreme temperature conditions. In humid or high humidity environments, epoxy resin adhesives need to have excellent waterproof performance to avoid moisture and reduce bonding strength. In addition, if the building structure is exposed to environments with strong chemical corrosion, such as chemical factories or marine environments. To ensure the long-term stability of the structure, epoxy resin adhesives also need to have corrosion resistance and be able to resist the influence of chemical corrosive substances such as acid and alkali on their bonding performance.

4.2.3. Landscape of tourism related industries

The unique natural landscape of rural areas can be utilized to attract people from all over the country to visit, thereby promoting the development of industrial landscapes. At the same time, it is necessary to fully utilize the ecological value of natural resources. By leveraging the unique terrain, geology, and landscape qualifications of rural areas, set up viewing farmland, picking gardens, flower garden appreciation areas, wetland parks, etc. The unique industrial landscape in rural areas mainly includes agricultural culture, pastoral experiences, etc. In the process of experiencing local folk customs and rural culture, tourists can turn the experience process into a commercial output. In addition, the industrial landscape also includes agricultural technology, agricultural demonstration zones, and so on.

4.3. Integration of ecological landscape and living landscape

Based on the concept of “three life integration”, rural landscape integration design should make reasonable use of unique rural landforms, and on this basis, carry out integrated design to prevent the destruction of traditional rural style. The rural ecological landscape is mainly composed of vegetation, rivers, streams, mountains,

etc. It should be integrated with the living landscape and follow the principle of protection first. Next, we will take water bodies as an example for analysis.

4.3.1. Production function

Cultivate fish in rural rivers and lakes, and set up public toilets in surrounding areas. After the discharge is discharged into the pond, it can be used as a food for fish. The remaining part will be decomposed by various microorganisms, and the remaining sediment will become pond mud in the pond.

4.3.2. Ecological functions

The water landscape can be used as a reservoir to avoid waterlogging in rural areas. At the same time, the silt in rivers and lakes is a fertilizer suitable for crop growth. Regular cleaning of water sludge and its use in production can enhance the flood storage capacity of water bodies. Effectively combining the flood storage and sedimentation functions of water landscape with the concept of “three life integration”.

4.3.3. Cooling function

The overall spatial layout of traditional rural buildings, courtyard landscapes, and the formation of microclimates between surrounding water bodies play a certain role in ventilation and ventilation, causing a sudden drop in surrounding temperatures. Meanwhile, due to the different heat absorption properties of different materials, the wind formed when the water landscape intersects with various materials will have a cooling effect.

4.3.4. Aesthetic function

The size and shape of the building walls in traditional rural villages vary, with differences in height. The roofs of traditional buildings echo the distant view of the countryside, and their reflections appear in nearby water bodies. This not only broadens the view of residents, but also makes the overall structure more beautiful.

5. Conclusions

The rural landscape space design based on the concept of “three life integration” regards the landscape space as a whole, and on this basis, connects the inside and outside to achieve unity, thereby promoting the sustainable and stable development of the countryside. At the same time, it also improves the coordination of the landscape, facilitating the integration of life, production, and ecological space, thereby accelerating the speed of rural development and creating beautiful countryside.

Conflicts of Interest

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

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