



NEW LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

新景观

(2008—2010)

NEW

LANDSCAPE

ARCHITECTURE

(第三卷)



YZLI0890169951

成就始于执著，品质源于专业

Establishment starts from Persistence

Quality originates from Profession

绿茵景园(集团)公司·蓝调国际设计机构

CELEC Engineering Co., Ltd. Blue Tone International Design Organization

四川出版集团
四川美术出版社

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Preface

卷首语

本期绿茵新景观为前两期的延续，着重为您讲述2008-2010年间公司优秀的景观规划设计作品。意在诚心与大家相互交流学习，竭力为大家呈现一道风格迥异，趣味横生的视觉盛宴。

本期项目涵盖了多个地区多种类型的景观设计与施工项目，从住宅到旅游规划，到城市绿地公园，再到综合性景观设计等，您可以从中一览设计师在全新理念引导下

结合独特的视角，丰富其使用功能以满足当代生活需求，并将其与自然景观有机结合，重塑其活力，使场地具有多种发展的可能性，对不同类型景观空间的处理使之产生新的秩序。作为内含丰富的要素和符号，有其多元化的处理手法：或清新雅致，或浓墨重彩，或成熟简练，或童趣万分。在这里，不存在传统景观设计意义上的“完整、完全与完美”，取而代之的是发展、变化和自由。

在关注优秀作品的同时，本期特别专题还将为您展示绿茵历时两年设计并施工的青城·豪生(国际)酒店景观工程的全过程。大气的酒店、温婉的温泉、精致的高尔夫推杆练习场和光影交错的道缘休闲岛，共同谱写出整个酒店设计施工的华美乐章。

编者

The current issue of CELEC New Landscape is the continuation of last two issues. It emphatically relates to you the excellent landscape planning and design works of our company during 2008 to 2010. It provides a platform sincerely for you to communicate with and learn from each other and makes every effort to present you an utterly different and extremely interesting visual feast.

This project covers various landscape design and implementing projects in many areas, including residence, tourism planning, urban Greenland parks and synthesized landscape design, etc. You can see from it that the designers combine unique angles of view under the guidance of fresh concepts. In this

way, the designers enrich the site's functions to satisfy the needs of the present life. They also combine the site with the landscape organically to reshape its vigor and enable it to have various developing possibilities. Dealing with different types of landscape space produces new order. As an element and symbol containing a lot, the landscape space has multiple dealing ways. It can be dealt in a fresh and refined way, or dealt with rich color. It can also be dealt in a mature and simple way, or dealt with childlike delight. In spite of integrity, complete and perfect in the sense of traditional landscape design, instead, there is development, change and freedom in the current issue.

While focusing on the outstanding designs, this issue presents you CELEC's 2-year process of designing and constructing Qingcheng Johnson International Hotel landscape project. The magnificent hotel, the comfortable springs, the exquisite golf course and comfortable Daoyuan leisure island all together compose the graceful musical movement of the hotel design and construction.

Editor

Homeland

家园

文/曾跃栋

复活节岛是世界上最偏僻的岛屿，当地居民那帕努尼人曾经创造出太平洋上最耀眼的文明之一，他们曾是富有创造力的农民、雕刻家、杰出的航海家，但却在人口过剩、资源缺少的夹缝中挣扎。这些岛屿上曾经生长着世界上最高的棕榈树，如今已荡然无存。那帕努尼人砍伐了它们，导致大量水土流失，他们也不能捕鱼，因为已没有树木供他们制作独木舟，他们将资源开发殆尽，结果酿成社会动荡，在暴乱与饥饿中，几乎没有人逃过劫难。

复活节岛的真正谜团不是岛上奇异的雕像，而是在于当地人为何在资源缺少的情况下不及时作出反应，他们的文明没能生存下来。但这对于今天的我们来说却有着特殊的意义。复活节岛的故事和岛上居民的遭遇或许值得我们反思：最近五十年，我们对地球的改变超过了前二十万年的总和。

地球用数十亿年为单位来计算时间，植物花了四十亿年才得以出现。在生物链中，植物就像教堂的尖顶，是一个完美的、活的雕塑，它们不服从地心引力，是唯一永远向上运动的自然物，它们不慌不忙地向着太阳生长，以获取滋养绿叶的能量，它们从微小的蓝藻那里，继承了捕获太阳能量的本领，它们将能量贮存起来供自身消耗，将能量转化为木质和叶片，然后分解为水、矿物质、植物物质和生命物质。所以，慢慢的，生命不可缺少的土壤开始形成。土壤进行着永不停息的各种活动，微生物在土壤里进食、挖掘、松土并改造土壤。这些生物活动制造了腐质土，地球上所有的生命都被这层肥沃的土壤联系起

来。关于地球上的生命，我们都知道什么呢？我们了解多少物种，总数的十分之一？或者百分之一？我们了解将生命联系在一起的纽带吗？地球是一个奇迹，生命是一个谜。各种动物形成了，与它们的习性和特点一起顽强生存到了今天。有些动物适应了栖息地，栖息地也适应了它们，双方都获益，动物解决了饥饿问题，植物可以再次枝繁叶茂。

生命在地球上的探险旅程中，每个物种都有自己的角色，都有自己的地位。没有哪一种是无用的或是有害的，它们形成了一种平衡关系，造就我们——智人——聪明人——故事开始的地方。我们受益于地球馈赠的一份四十亿年之久的遗产，我们的存在不过二十万年，但是我们改变了世界的面貌。在最初的两万年里，尽管我们有自己的脆弱性，但我们占据了每一个栖息地，征服了其它动物此前无法征服的大片领地。在后来的十八万年之后，由于出现了更适宜的气候条件，人类开始定居下来，我们不再依靠捕猎来生存，我们选择了居住在湿润的环境，那里有大量的鱼类、猎物与植物，也就是土地、水与生命结合的地方。

即使在今天，人类还是大部份居住在各大洲的海岸线或河岸与湖岸附近。在世界各地有四分之一的人仍然生活在六千年前的原始状态，他们唯一获取的能源是大自然赋予的四季变化。有十五亿人沿用这种生活方式，超过了富裕国家人口的总和。但人类寿命短暂，大自然的不可预知加重了日常生活的负担。人类智慧在于时常洞悉自己的弱点，人类驯化并利用动物，用来扩张领

土，弥补了自然本来赋予我们的体力与力量上的不足，但是如果吃不饱，我们如何去征服世界？农业的发明最终彻底改变了我们的历史。它的存在仅仅不到一万年时间，是人类第一场伟大革命，人类开始有了剩余产品，这导致了城市与文明的出现。数千年艰苦历史的记忆逐渐淡忘了，我们学会了在不同土壤和气候下进行农作物的耕种，增加了农作物的收成和种类。我们和其它物种一样，每天首要任务是解决温饱问题。当土壤不再肥沃，水资源开始匮乏时，我们会付出极大努力改造干旱土地，使其适应农作物的生长。人类以极大的忍耐力与奉献精神改变着土地，近乎祭神仪式般的不停的重复着。农业目前仍然是世界上最普通的职业，约有半数的人类仍在耕种土地，其中超过四分之三的人仍是手工操作。农业像传统般一代一代有血有汗的星火相传，因为它是人类生存的先决条件。在依赖了体力劳动很长一段时间后，人类开始发掘地球深处的能量，这些能量也来自植物，是阳光的聚合体，是数以亿计的植物在亿万年前捕获的纯能量，即太阳能，那是煤，是天然气，最重要的是石油。这种太阳聚合体将人类从手工劳作中解放出来，能源令人类摆脱了时间枷锁，由于能源，一部份人获得了前所未有的舒适生活，在五十年里，仅仅一代人的时间，我们使地球发生了前所未有的改变。

越来越快，在过去六十年中，地球上人口倍增，超过二十亿人移居城市。

越来越快，满眼摩天大楼拥有数百万居民的中国深圳，在四十年前只不过是一个偏僻的小渔村。

越来越快，上海在二十年内建造了三千座高楼，还有数百座正在建设中。

今天全世界七十亿人口有半数居住在城市。

湿地占了全世界面积的百分之六，在恬静的水面下，存在着一个天然工厂，通过这种极端的丰富与多样性的结合来过滤水份并消除所有污染。这些沼泽是水再生与净化不可或缺的环境，它们如同海绵一样调节水流，雨季吸收水份，旱季将水份释放出来。

我们为了开发更多的土地，往往把沼泽变成牧场、耕地或用于建造房屋。在上个世纪，全球半数的湿地都被抽干，我们竟不知它的富饶和所起到的巨大作用。所有生命都是相互关联的，水、空气、土壤、植物于我们就像一场无边际的魔术表演：植物将地下水以薄雾的形式释放到大气中，它们构成一个缓解暴雨侵蚀土壤的保护层。森林提供生命必须的湿润环境，它们贮存碳，它们拥有的碳超过大气中的所有含量，它们是我们赖以生存的气候平衡基石。植物提供了地球四分之三的生存环境，也就是所有生命的大部分栖息地。森林提供了我们各种补救措施，植物分泌的物质能被我们的身体识别，我们的细胞与之使用同一语言，我们属于同一家族。但是在最近的四十年里，世界最大的热带雨林亚马逊，其面积已经缩小了百分之二十。源于人类的眼前的急需和自私，森林让步给种植业和工业。世界第四大岛屿佳里曼丹岛在二十年前还覆盖着广阔的原始森林，以现在的森林破坏速度，这些森林将在十年内完全消失。生命物质将水、泥土和阳光联系在一起，在佳里曼丹作为地球生物多样性保留地之一，这种联系已被破坏了。树木砍伐殆尽后，土壤无法保留在原地，雨水将土壤从山坡上冲刷下来，甚至直接冲入大海。雨水的侵蚀使土壤更加贫瘠，千万年才形成的薄薄土层因为丧失了植被而消失了。人类只有不超过十年的时间来逆转这个趋势，

以避免让包括人类在内的地球生物进入一个我们从不了解的生存状态。我们曾经按照自己的想像改变了地球，如果我们不对我们造成的一切后果负责，那么我们如何能够承受本世纪末九十亿人口的沉重负担。

世界工业化以来，我们行为的代价是非常昂贵的。很多人并没有积极参与但却不得不付出代价。我见过在非洲沙漠上延绵的难民营大得像个城市，那种侵入心灵深处的震撼与悲伤我无法用语言来陈述。

但是我们知道只有悲观是不够的，世界上大多数国家的政府已经行动起来，保护地球上百分之二的水源。虽然不多，但已经是十年前的两倍，第一批自然公园的保护始于一百年前，它们占大陆面积的百分之十三，它们创造了人类活动与保护物种、土壤与地貌相互和谐的空间，人类与自然的共处成为定律。

在美国，纽约已认识到了自然对人类的作用，森林与湖泊提供了该市所需的饮用水。

在韩国，森林遭到战争破坏，但由于政府的造林计划，耗时五十年，森林再次覆盖了全国国土面积的百分之六十五。

超过百分之七十五的纸张是能够循环使用的。哥斯达黎加在军队与保护环境两者之间作出了选择，该国不再拥有军队，它选择了将资源贡献给了教育、生态旅游与原始森林的保护。

加蓬是世界上最大的木材生产国。它强制执行选择性砍伐，每公顷伐木数量不超过一株。它的森林是这个国家最重要的经济资源，这些森林如今有时间获得再生，现在已有保证可持续的森林管理计划。

我见过海南岛的渔民在意捕捞对象远甚于保护海洋资源；我见过德国弗莱堡一个五千人生活在其中的世界第一批生态能源社区；我见过在1998年长江特大洪水后，江泽民主席对全中国发

出的有效的福荫子孙后代的“禁伐令”；我见过中国许多的城市的开发者、建设者们仅仅用了不到五年时间，以景观的名义，用绿色、用植物大幅度地改善了我们的居住空间。在众人诟病房价、指责开发者打造或恢复或再造生态环境是功利驱使的同时，我们应该思考，伴随近六十年来破坏，今天，我们每一个人的居住环境是不是已经或开始有了改善，若是，我们更多的应该是褒奖。

是该我们团结一起的时候了。重要的不是我们失去了什么，而是我们现在还拥有什么。我们仍然拥有半个世界的森林，数以千计的河流、湖泊和冰川，以及数以千计的生物物种，我们有力去改变世界，那我们还等什么呢？

为东

Homeland

Zeng Yuedong

Easter Island is the remotest island in the world. The local residents Rapa Nui have once created one of the most shining civilizations on the Pacific Ocean. There were once the most creative farmers, sculptors and excellent navigators on the island. However, they were struggling against overpopulation and lack of resources. There were once the tallest palm trees growing on the island. But now they have disappeared. That Rapa Nui cut down the trees caused severe soil erosion. They could no longer go fishing because there were no trees for them to make canoes. They have used up the resources and the lack of resource led to social unrest. In the riot and hunger, almost no one had escaped unscathed.

The real mystery of Easter Island does not lie in the amazing sculpture, but in why local people did not respond to the problem in time when the recourses were in reduction. That their civilization has not survived means a lot to us today. The story of Easter Island and the suffering of the residents may be worth our reflection. The changes we have made for the earth in recent fifty years are more than what we have done in the early two hundred thousand years.

With a billion years as a counting unit for the earth, it cost four million years for plants to come into being. In the ecological food chain, the plant, like the church spire, is a perfect and living sculpture. It does not obey the gravity and is the only natural object that is growing upward for ever and ever. Plants grow upw-ard towards the sun in no hurry to gain energy used to nourish leaves. They inherit the skill of gaining sun energy from the tiny algae. They store energy for their own consumption and transfer energy into woodiness and blades that are then decomposed into water, mine-ral, plant material and life material. Therefore, the soil Which is indispensable for life gradually comes into being. The soil carries on various unceasing activities. The microbes eat in the soil and dug, loosen and rem-

ake the soil. The activities of those living things produce humus soil, and all the life on the earth is connected by this layer of fertile soil. What do we know about the life on earth? How many species do we know? One tenth of the total? Or one a hundredth? Do we know the link that connects life? Earth is a miracle and life is a mystery. All kinds of animals appeared on the earth and have survived till now with their habits and characters. Some animals adapt to their habitats and the habitats also adapt to them. Both of them benefit from each other. The animals solve the problem of hunger and plants can grow lush again.

In the expedition of life on earth, each species has its own character and position. There is no useless or harmful species. All the species form a balanced relationship and make a place where the story begins for us who are wise and clever. We benefit from the heritage inherited from the earth lasting four billion years long. We have existed on the earth for only two billion years, but we have changed the earth's appearance. In the early twenty thousand years, although we had vulnerability, we took up all the habitats and conquered the vast territory that other animals could not conquer. In the following one hundred and eighty thousand years, human began to settle down owing to a more favorable climate condition. We did not rely on hunting any more and chose to live in mild environment where there was plenty of fish, prey and plants. That is the place where land and water connect with life.

Even today, most people live along the coastlines of the continents or near the banks of rivers and lakes. One fourth of the people in the world still live in a primitive condition the same as six thousand years ago. They gain energy only from season changes of nature. There are 1.5 billion people living in this way, the number of which is more than the total number of people in rich countries. However, human beings have a short life span, and the unpredictable nature increases the burden

of everyday life. Human's wisdom lies in their insight into their weakness. People domesticate and use animals to expand their territory. In this way, people make up to their weakness in body and strength endowed by nature. However, if we haven't eaten our fill, how can we conquer the world? The invention of agriculture has finally changed our history. It is human's first revolution and has existed for less than ten thousand years. People begin to have surplus products, resulting in the occurrence of cities and civilization. The memory of thousands of years of arduous struggle history is gradually forgotten. We have leant to cultivate crops under different conditions of soil and climate and to increase the growth and kinds of crops. Just like other species, our primary task in a day is to dress warmly and eat our fill. When soil is no longer fertile and water resource begins to be in severe shortage, we will take great efforts to reform arid land to make it suitable for crops to grow. People are changing the land with great endurance and dedication, and are repeating the changing nearly like a libation ceremony. So far, agriculture is still the most ordinary career in the world and almost half of people are still cultivating land, more than three quarters of which are relying on manual operation. Agriculture passes on from one generation to another with sweat like a tradition, because it is the prerequisite for human to survive. After relying on manual labor for a long period of time, people begin to explore the energy deep in the earth. The energy also comes from plants and is the combination of sunshine. It is solar energy that is the pure energy gained by billions of plants in billions of years ago. The energy can be released by coal and gas and the most important one, oil. The solar combination releases people from manual labor. Energy enables people to get rid of shackles of time and provides part of people with the comfort which never existed before. In fifty years, just a period of one generation, we have changed the earth to the greatest degree.

With a faster speed, the population has increased

in the past sixty years. More than two billion people moved to cities.

With a faster speed, Shenzhen in China which was a remote fishing village forty years ago has been changed into a city full of skyscrapers.

With a faster speed, three thousand high buildings are built in twenty years. There are still hundreds of buildings in construction.

Today, half of the seven billion people in the world are living in cities.

Wetland covers six percent of the world area. Under the tranquil water, there is a factory that filters water and eliminates all pollution through extreme combination of variety and multiplicity. Those marshes are indispensable environment for water's regeneration. They control the current like a sponge to absorb water in dry seasons and to release water in rainy seasons.

In order to develop more land, the marshes are usually changed into pastures, cultivated land and constructing land. In last century, half of the wetland on the earth has been dried and we unexpectedly do not know its fertility and the important role it plays. All the life is connected. Water, air, soil and plants are like a magic show for us. Plants release the water under the ground to the air with a form of mist which constitutes a protecting layer to ease the soil erosion by rainstorms. Forest provides life with necessary wild environment and stores carbon the amount of which is more than that in the atmosphere. Forest is the balance stone for our survival. Plants provide the earth three quarters of surviving environment which is mostly the habitat for all the living things. Forest offers us various remedial measures. The material that plants secrete can be identified by our body, because our cells and theirs share the same language and we belong to the same family. However, in recent forty years, the area of the biggest tropical forest, Amazon, has been reduced by twenty percent. Owing to people's current need and selfishness, forests give way to planting and industry. The fourth biggest island

Kalimantan Island was covered with vast primary forest twenty years ago. However, the forests will disappear in ten years with such a reduction speed. Life material connects water, soil and sunshine. The connection on Kalimantan Island which is one of biological diversity reservations has been broken. When trees are cut out, the soil is washed down from the slope and even to the sea. The erosion of rain makes soil barren and the thin soil layer formed in thousands of years disappears because of losing the vegetation.

Human has only less than ten years to reverse this trend to avoid species on earth including human entering an existing condition we don't know. We have changed the earth with our own imagination. If we don't take responsibility for what we have done, we will not be able to endure the heavy burden of nine billion people at the end of this century.

Since the industrialization of the world, the cost of our behavior is very expensive. Many people haven't participated, but have to pay the price. I have seen the refugee camp that is as big as a city spreading in the desert. I can't express by word the shock and sadness which invade the deep part in my heart.

However, it is not enough for us to be pessimistic. The governments of most of the countries have already taken actions to protect two percent of water resource on the earth. Although it is not plenty, it is twice as much as ten years ago. The protection of the first batch of natural gardens began one hundred years ago. The gardens cover thirteen percent of the continent area and have created harmonious space for human activities and species protection, soil and the landscape. The co-existence of human and nature has become a law.

In America, the effect of nature on human has been realized in New York. Forests and lakes provide drinking water for the city.

In Korea, forests were destructed by wars. However, owing to Afforestation Plan of the government taking five years, forests again cover sixty-five percent

of the area in the country.

More than seventy-five percent of paper can be recycled. Costa Rica made a choice between the army and environment protection. There was no longer any troop. The resources were contributed to education, ecology, tourism and the protection of primitive forests.

Gabonese is the biggest wood producer country. It enforces selective cutting. Less than one tree is cut per hectare. Its forest is the most important economy resource for the country. Now there is time for the forest to be regenerated and there is a forest management plan to ensure sustainable development.

I have seen that fishermen in Hainan Island care about fishing objects more than sea resource protection. I have seen the first batch of ecological resource community in Freiburg in Germany where five thousand people live. I have seen that after the catastrophic flood in Yangtze River in 1998, Mr. Jiang Zemin issued an Exploitation Ban which can protect our descendants effectively. I have seen that in many cities in China, developers and constructors spend less than five years improving our living space to a great degree with green in the name of landscape. Many people complain about the high house price and criticize the developers that they are driven by utilitarianism when they recreate, restore or rebuilding ecological environment. At the same time, we should think about the destruction in recent sixty years and consider whether our living environment has been improved. If it is, we deserve praise.

It is time for us to unite. What we have lost is not important, while what we can own is important. We still own forests covering half of the world, thousands of rivers, lakes and glaciers, and thousands of species. We have the power to change the world. Then what on earth are we waiting for?



About CELEC

公司简介

www.chinacelec.com

成都绿茵景园工程有限公司作为中国境内专业从事环境景观工程设计与施工的企业，以卓越的专业品质取得了风景园林设计乙级和国家二级城市园林绿化资质，入选园林绿化协会会员单位，《中国园林》、《景观设计》的理事单位，多年蝉联最佳园林景观企业，2008年跻身于中国景观建筑100强企业之列，已发展成为中国一流的景观设计、施工营造商。

1998年，绿茵景园开始创业历程，这个充满无限生机和活力的团队经过十多年的蓬勃发展，先后在成都、北京、重庆、上海成立四家公司，业绩遍布四川、贵州、云南、陕西、山东、山西、安徽、

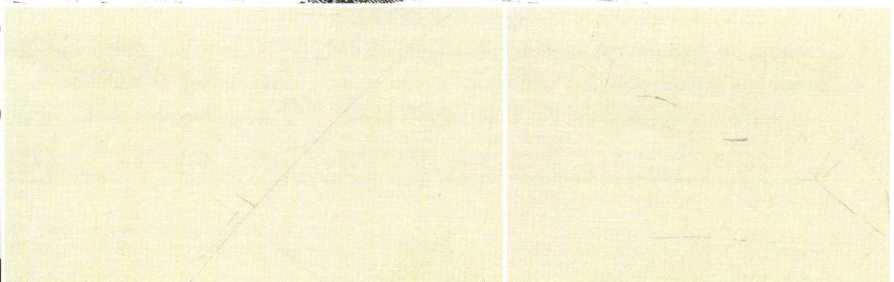
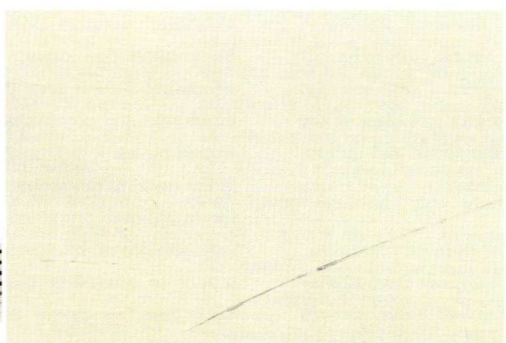
福建、新疆、北京、重庆、上海、天津等省市，现已在国内完成各类大中型设计施工项目1000余项，设计年产值超过6000万元，施工年产值超过25000万元，由绿茵景园设计和施工的项目精品佳作不断且在业界好评如潮。

绿茵景园以“诚信为本，励精图治”为企业理念，全方位打造高效的企业运营机制和规范的企业管理制度，率先通过国家 ISO9001:2000 质量认证。与此同时，绿茵景园秉承“海纳百川”的包容精神，不断学习国内外先进的设计理念和工程技术，吸纳优秀的管理和专业人才，依靠精尖的专业设计团队、施工队伍与设备，为社会和大众创造美好的

生活环境，为客户提供精益求精的产品和至诚至微的服务。

作为一个有理想、负责任的环境景观营造商，绿茵景园在行业内率先发起了为之瞩目的“新景观文化”建设并出版了一系列《新景观》书刊，引领行业新风尚，不断创新与突破，为环境景观的可持续发展出谋划策。

绿茵景园愿意一如既往地为客户提供专业优质的服务，为环境景观建设贡献我们的专长。





About CELEC

As a professional enterprise engaging in environmental landscape planning and project implementation in China, Chengdu CELEC has gained itself qualifications of second-class landscape designing and national second-rate urban landscaping. Enjoying its membership of landscaping society, CELEC is also a director unit of Journal of Chinese Landscaping and Journal of Landscaping. For years, it won continuously the Best Landscaping Enterprise. In 2008, CELEC upgraded itself as one of the Landscaping 100 in China. It has been the first class company of landscape planning and project implementation.

In 1998, CELEC Engineering Co., Ltd embarked on its journey of career. Having coming through rapid development, companies were in turn set up in Chengdu, Beijing, Chongqing, and Shanghai. Projects in the charge of CELEC were in massive regions like Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Anhui, Fujian, Xinjiang, Beijing, Chongqing, Shanghai, Tianjin etc. By now, over 1000 large-scale projects have been designed and implemented domestically, and CELEC's annual designing output has been over RMB 60 million and annual implementation output has been over RMB 250 million. It receives high praise and enjoys tremendous fame for its design and project implementation.



"Based on creditability, making great efforts for prosperity" is our corporate spirit. Focusing on culture formation and taking human-oriented spirit as our direction of serving public, CELEC led the way of getting the national ISO9001: 2000 quality authentication. Trying to form a more efficient and flexible corporate operation mechanism, which will fully upgrade its operation ability, and provide customers with better design, construction, and service, CELEC has also conducted further researches and promoted innovation in respects of corporate culture, strategy, diversity strategy, administration process, construction quality and design spirit.

As an ambitious and responsible landscape constructor, CELEC initiated the new landscape culture construction, which drew widely attention of the industry, and sponsored the New Landscape as well as relevant periodicals, which have successfully advocated a new trend of the industry. On the way of innovation and contributing the sustainable development of landscaping, CELEC never stop its endeavors.

As always, CELEC is delighted to provide all the clients with professional and quality service, and contribute our expertise to the landscaping.



别墅景观设计
Villa Landscape Design

花园洋房景观设计
Western-style House Landscape Design

高层景观设计
High-rise Landscape Design

综合性景观设计
Synthesized Landscape Design

16	保利·石象湖别墅区	82	龙湖·弗莱明戈	116	保利·公园198·丁香郡	162	天津泰达·上青城
24	保利·公园198·拉斐庄园	90	龙湖·三千城	124	保利·云山国际	166	富临·桃花岛
36	龙湖·长桥郡	94	戛纳印象	130	龙湖·三千里	174	仁恒置地广场
40	龙湖·江与城·原山	102	蜀山栖镇	134	华润·橡树湾		
46	海航·香颂湖国际社区	108	维丰·蓝湖熙岸	136	倍特·领尚		
56	复地·别院			140	金科·黄金海岸		
64	富力城·维多利亚庄园			144	融汇·二期		
68	橘郡·米哈斯小镇			148	天立·水晶城		
74	大众集团·湖滨花园			154	同盛·南桥		

城市公园绿地景观设计
Urban Park Greenland Landscape Design

182	汶川·水磨镇5.12灾后重建景观工程
188	青城山世界自然遗产灾后生态景观恢复工程
196	重庆市茶园新区假日公园
200	重庆市江津区滨江新城公园
206	重庆市江津区琅山大道公园
212	重庆市九龙坡区西彭组团J分区休闲公园

旅游区景观设计
Tourism Area Landscape Design

222	中铁二局·花水湾度假小镇
230	保利·石象湖入口景观
236	长白山国际旅游度假区南区

特别专题——酒店景观设计
Special Column Landscape Design Hotels

244	青城（豪生）国际酒店
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别墅景观设计

Villa Landscape Design

景观最大化的极致探讨

别墅设计与其他住宅类型相比，最大的特点在于园林环境已成为其产品最大的亮点，并在市场中具有最强的竞争力。对风格特色的营造已不再是传统的单一模仿，而是融合了现代人居理念、生态造景手法的景观环境最大化的极致探讨。

注重景观本身与原生地貌的结合

《园治·兴造论》中：“因者：随基势高下，体形之端正，碍木删桢，泉流石柱，互相借姿……”，即因不同的地点和环境条件灵活地组景，充分攫取自然的美景为我所用。因此优秀的别墅景观应是与原始地形地貌融为一体，力求达到虽由人作，宛自天开的最高境界。



别墅景观设计

Villa Landscape Design

16	24	36	40	46	56	64	68	74
保利·石象别墅区 Poly, Stone Elephant Lake Villa	保利·公园198·拉斐庄园 Poly, 198 Park, Lafayette Manor	龙湖·长桥郡 Longhu, Long Bridge County	龙湖·江与城·原山 Longhu, River and City, the Original Mountain	海航·香颂湖国际社区 Sailing, chanson Lake International Community	复地·别院 Fudi-House by the Park	富力城·维多利亚庄园 Fuli city, Victoria Manor	橘郡·米哈斯小镇 Orange County, Mijas Town	大众集团·湖滨花园 Volkswagen Group, Garden with Lakes

