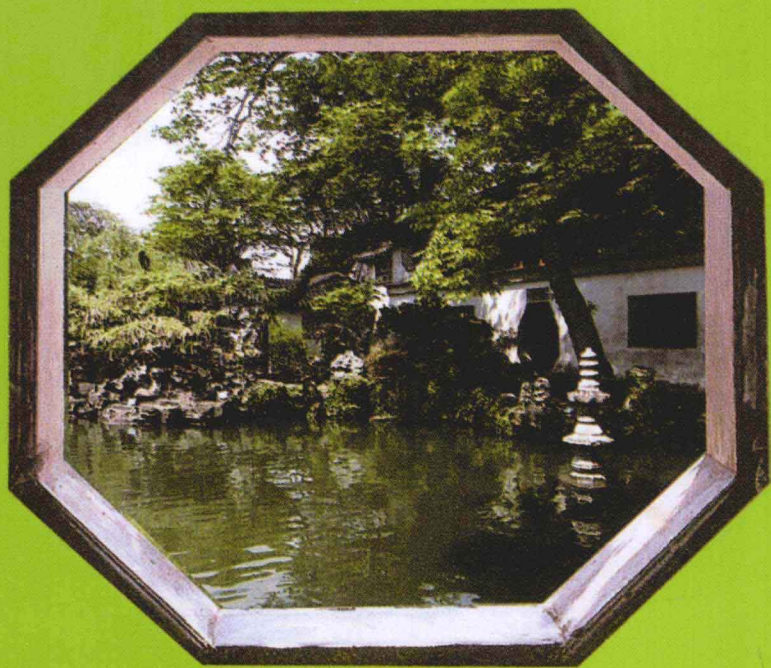


【高等院校园林专业系列教材】



风景园林 专业英语

主编 陈永贵

主审 刘晓明

中国建材工业出版社

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内 容 简 介

本教材主要包括:园林史、园林的基本理论、园林植物、养护与管理、园林规划设计、园林工程、招标与投标、园林生态及设计报告与论文方面的最新技术和研究动态。此外,本书还将园林专业的词汇整理成总词汇表作为附录,以便师生学习和查阅。

本教材可作为风景园林、园林、环境艺术设计等设计类相关专业本科生和研究生教材,也可供上述相关专业的教师、科研人员参考使用。

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前 言

《风景园林专业英语》主要供风景园林、园林和环境艺术设计等设计类相关专业本科生和研究生使用,同时也适用于具有大学英语四级水平或相当水平的专业人员。本教材旨在提高学生对现代风景园林的基本情况、规划设计理论和经典作品的理解程度,并进一步提高英语应用水平,特别是查找、阅读和理解风景园林专业英文文献,以及用英文交流专业内容的实际能力。

《风景园林专业英语》是以学生自主学习和积极实践为中心编写的教材。每单元设一个主题(theme),含同一主题的文章三篇(精读一篇和泛读两篇)以及相关的阅读练习。

本教材分10个单元,每个单元由两个大部分组成:Part I. Text; Part VIII. Reading Passages. 其中Part I中包括了生词(Part II)、词组和短语(Part III)、主要的一些术语和名词的注释(Part IV)、必要的一些练习题(Part V)(主要是翻译练习)、课后阅读(Part VI)和课文的参考译文(Part VII)。Part I主要是紧扣风景园林专业的专业方向,简要介绍和推介一些新的理念和方法,目的是让学生了解这个专业方向新的动态和原则。文章多以英文原著为蓝本,加以简单的修改和增减,更加适合中国学生的阅读兴趣和学习习惯。文章后面的练习题主要是让学生巩固所学过的一些词汇,把专业知识和英语学习紧密结合在一起,其中,翻译练习是主要的方式,通过这些翻译练习能够使掌握一些本专业的术语和英文文献,有助于学生的自主学习。Part VIII有两篇阅读文章,都是结合每一部分的主题而挑选的文章,大多是英文原著,对学生以后阅读科技文献、掌握本学科领域的前沿研究、拓宽学生的专业知识和视野有很大的帮助。还有一些练习题提供了必要的风景园林专业方面的基本知识和概念,以及和本专业有关的一些知识点。

本教材主要内容包括:园林史、园林的基本理论、园林植物、养护与管理、园林规划设计、园林工程、招标与投标、园林生态及设计、报告与论文方面的最新技术和研究动态。此外,本书还将园林专业的词汇整理成总词汇表作为附录,以便师生学习和查阅。本教材可作为风景园林、园林、环境艺术设计等设计类相关专业学生的专业英语及双语教学教材,也可供上述相关专业的教师、科研人员参考使用。

本教材由西北农林科技大学园林规划教研室陈永贵担任主编并统稿,具体编写任务安排如下:Unit 1 陈永贵编写;Unit 2 刘小强、王晓媛编写;Unit 3 刘小强、史彩宁编写;Unit 4 陈永贵、刘小强编写;Unit 5 陈永贵、李积忠编写;Unit 6 陈永贵编写;Unit 7 李积忠、屈江丽编写;Unit 8 陈永贵、李积忠编写;Unit 9 刘小强、于亚丽编写;Unit 10 李积忠、王晓媛编写。由于时间仓促,作者水平有限,难免有疏漏和不妥之处,希望广大读者批评指正。

编者

2012年7月

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Unit 1 Landscape Architecture History

Part I Text

What is Landscape Architecture?

Landscape architecture is the most modern of the environment professions and represents a synthesis of arts, science, and technical philosophies and practices that seek to care for the Earth's landscapes in a truly holistic, creative and sustainable manner. It involves the investigation and designed response to the landscape. The scope of the profession includes master planning, site planning, environmental restoration, town or urban planning, urban design, parks and recreation planning; green infrastructure planning and provision, all at varying scales of design, planning and management. A practitioner in the field of landscape architecture is called a landscape architect.

History of landscape architecture

The history of landscape architecture is related to the history of gardening. Both arts are concerned with the composition of planting, landform, water, paving and other structures but:

Garden design is essentially concerned with enclosed private space such as parks, gardens etc.

Landscape design is concerned with the design of enclosed space, as well as unenclosed space which is open to the public town squares, country parks, greenways etc.

The Romans undertook landscape architecture on an extensive scale, and Vitruvius wrote on many topics (e. g. the layout of towns) which still concern landscape architects. As with the other arts, it was not until the Renaissance, that garden design was revived, with outstanding examples including the pleasure grounds at the Villa d Este, Tivoli, Italy. The renaissance garden developed through the 16th and 17th centuries, reaching an ultimate grandeur in the work of André le Nôtre at Vaux-le-Vicomte and Versailles Palace.

In the 18th century, England became the focus of a new style of landscape design. Figures such as William Kent, Humphry Repton, and most famously Lancelot "Capability" Brown remodeled the great estate parks of the English gentry to resemble a neat and tidy version of nature. Many of these parks remain today. The term "landscape architecture" was first used by the Scotsman Gilbert Laing Meason in the title of his book on The Landscape Architecture of the Great Painters of Italy (London, 1828). It was about the type of architecture found in landscape paintings. The term "landscape architecture" was then taken up by JC London and AJ Downing.

Through the 19th century, urban planning became more important, and it was the combination

of modern planning with the tradition of landscape gardening that gave Landscape Architecture its unique focus. In the second half of the century, Frederick Law Olmsted completed a series of parks which continue to have a huge influence on the practices of Landscape Architecture today. Among these were Central Park in New York, Prospect Park in Brooklyn, and Boston's so called Emerald Necklace park system.

Landscape architecture continues to develop as a design discipline, and has responded to many of the movements of design and architecture through the 20th century. Today, innovation continues to provide challenging design solutions for streetscapes, parks and gardens. The work of Martha Schwartz in the US, and in Europe, designs such as Schouwburgplein in Rotterdam by the Dutch design group (West 8) is just two examples.

Ian McHarg is considered an important influence on the modern Landscape Architecture profession and land planning in particular. With his book "Design with Nature", he popularized a system of analyzing the layers of a site in order to compile a complete understanding of the qualitative attributes of a place. This system became the foundation of today's Geographic Information Systems (GIS). McHarg would give every qualitative aspect of the site a layer, such as the history, hydrology, topography, vegetation, etc. GIS software is ubiquitously used in the landscape architecture profession today to analyze materials in and on the Earth's surface and is similarly used by Urban Planners, Geographers, Forestry and Natural Resources professionals, etc.

Landscape architecture is a multi-disciplinary field, which includes: Geography, Mathematics, Science, Engineering, Art, Horticulture, Technology, Social Sciences etc. The activities of a landscape architect can range from the creation of public parks and parkways to site planning for corporate office buildings, from the design of residential estates to the design of civil infrastructure and the management of large wilderness areas or reclamation of degraded landscapes such as mines or landfills. Landscape architects work on all types of structures and external space—large or small, urban or rural, and with "hard"/ "soft" materials, hydrology and ecological issues.

The breadth of the professional task that landscape architects collaborate on is very broad, but some examples of project types include:

- The planning, form, scale and siting of new developments
- Civil design and public infrastructure
- Stormwater management including rain gardens, green roofs and treatment wetlands
- Campus and site design for institutions
- Parks, botanical gardens, arboretums, greenways, and nature preserves
- Recreation facilities like golf, theme parks and sports facilities
- Housing areas, industrial parks and commercial developments
- Highways, transportation structures, bridges, and transit corridors
- Urban design, town and city squares, waterfronts, pedestrian schemes, and parking lots
- Large or small urban regeneration schemes
- Forest, tourist or historic landscapes, and historic garden appraisal and conservation studies

Reservoirs, dams, power stations, reclamation of extractive industry applications or major industrial projects

Environmental assessment and landscape assessment, planning advice and land management proposals.

Coastal and offshore developments

The most valuable contribution is often made at the earliest stage of a project in generating ideas and bringing flair and creativity to the use of space. The landscape architect can contribute to the overall concept and prepare an initial master plan, from which detailed designs can subsequently be prepared. He or she can also let and supervise contracts for construction work, prepare design impact assessments, conduct environmental assessments or audits and act as an expert witness at inquiries on land use. He or she can also support or prepare applications for capital or revenue funding grants.

For the period before 1800 (see section on History, below), the history of landscape architecture is largely that of master planning. The first person to write of “making” a landscape was Joseph Addison in 1712. The term “landscape gardener” was invented by William Shenstone in 1754 but the first professional designer to use this term was Humphry Repton in 1794. The term “landscape architecture” was invented by Gilbert Laing Meason in 1828 and was first used as a professional title by Frederick Law Olmsted in 1863. Lancelot Brown, (also known as “Capability” Brown), who remains one of the best known “landscape gardeners” actually called himself a “place maker”. During the nineteenth century, the term “landscape gardener” became applied to people who build (and sometimes design) landscapes and the term “landscape architect” became reserved for people who design (and sometimes build) landscapes. This use of “landscape architect” became established after the American Society of Landscape Architects was founded in 1899 and the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) in 1948.

Part II New Words

represent [ˌreprɪˈzɛnt] *vt.* 表现, 表示, 描绘, 代表

1. take the place of or be parallel or equivalent to
2. express indirectly by an image, form, or model; be a symbol
3. be representative or typical for
4. be a delegate or spokesperson for; represent somebody's interest or be a proxy or substitute for, as of politicians and office holders representing their constituents, or of a tenant representing other tenants in a housing dispute
5. serve as a means of expressing something

restoration [rɛstəˈreɪʃən] *n.* 恢复, 归还, 复位

1. the act of restoring something or someone to a satisfactory state
2. getting something back again

3. the state of being restored to its former good condition

4. some artifact that has been restored or reconstructed

Renaissance [rə'neɪsəns] *n.* 文艺复兴

the period of European history at the close of the Middle Ages and the rise of the modern world;
a cultural rebirth from the 14th through the middle of the 17th centuries

remodel ['ri:mɒdl] *v.* 改造, 改型, 改变

1. do over, as of (part of) a house

2. cast or model anew

impact ['ɪmpækt]

n. 冲击(力), 冲突, 影响(力)

1. the striking of one body against another

2. a forceful consequence; a strong effect

3. influencing strongly

vt. 挤入, 压紧; 撞击; 对……发生影响

1. press or wedge together; pack together

2. have an effect upon

assessment [ə'sesmənt] *n.* 估价, 评估

1. the classification of someone or something with respect to its worth

2. the act of judging or assessing a person or situation or event

flair [fleɪ] *n.* 鉴别力(眼光, 本领, 才能)

1. a natural talent

2. distinctive and stylish elegance

supervise ['sju:pəvaɪz] *v.* 监督, 管理, 指导

1. watch and direct

2. keep tabs on; keep an eye on; keep under surveillance

audit ['ɔ:dɪt]

n. 查帐, 审计

1. an inspection of the accounting procedures and records by a trained accountant or CPA

2. a methodical examination or review of a condition or situation

v. 审计, 旁听

1. examine carefully for accuracy with the intent of verification

2. attend academic courses without getting credit

Part III Phrases and Expressions

in response to 对……的反应

in the field of 在……方面(在……范围内)

Part IV Notes

1. Vitruvius: is also called Marcus Vitruvius Pollio. The first century AD Roman engineer and architect. He is best known in archaeological circles for his description of the Greek temple Ionic and Doric structural elements. His “Ten Books on Architecture” described the architecture of his time and place, and discusses manufacturing processes and other things of interest to Romans and the archaeologists who study them.

维特鲁威:又叫做马库斯·维特鲁威·波利奥。是公元一世纪罗马建筑师和工程师。在考古学方面,因其对希腊爱奥尼亚柱式庙宇和多利斯柱式结构元素的描写而出名。他的《建筑十书》描写了其时其地的建筑,并讨论了建造过程和其他的一些对罗马人感兴趣的事情以及研究这些事情的考古学家。

2. André Le Nôtre (12 March 1613—15 September 1700) was a French landscape architect and the principal gardener of King Louis XIV of France. Most notably, he was responsible for the design and construction of the park of the Palace of Versailles, and his work represents the height of the French formal garden style. Prior to working on Versailles, Le Nôtre collaborated with Louis Le Vau and Charles Le Brun on the park at Vaux-le-Vicomte. His other works include the design of gardens and parks at Chantilly, Fontainebleau, Saint-Cloud, and Saint-Germain. His contribution to planning was also significant: at the Tuileries he extended the westward vista, which would later become the avenue of the Champs-Élysées and comprise the Axe historique.

诺特尔:(1613年3月12日—1700年9月15日)是法国景观设计师和国王路易十四的首席园丁。值得注意的是,他负责设计和凡尔赛宫园区的建设,他的工作代表了法国正式花园的高度。在建造凡尔赛之前,勒·诺特尔与路易斯勒沃和查尔斯勒布伦合作设计建设了沃子爵公园。他的其他作品包括:尚蒂伊花园和公园的设计、枫丹白露、圣云和圣日耳曼。他对园林规划的贡献也很显著:在杜伊勒里,他延伸了向西的街景,后来成为了香榭丽舍大街,并组成了有历史意义的交通干线。

Part V Exercises

Exercise 1 Translate the following sentences into English with the words given in brackets.

- (1) 有可能把这样一些散落在大海上的岛屿统一成一个国家吗? (unify)
- (2) 我会点燃那支雕成玫瑰状的蜡烛,而不让它在尘封中熔化。(sculpt)
- (3) 他似乎没有意识到形势的严重性。(situation)
- (4) 为了更充分地利用土地,他们采取了密植的办法。(utilize)
- (5) 古希腊人为爱神阿弗罗狄特造了许多神庙。(dedicate)

Exercise 2 Passage reading and translation.

Gardening

Gardening is the practice of growing ornamental or useful plants. Ornamental plants are normally grown for their flowers, foliage, or overall appearance. Useful plants may be grown for consumption (vegetables, fruits, herbs, or leaf vegetables) or for a variety of other purposes, such as medicines or dyes. A gardener is someone who practices gardening.

Gardening ranges in scale from fruit orchards, to long boulevard plantings with one or more different types of shrubs, trees and herbaceous plants, to residential yards including lawns and foundation plantings, to large or small containers grown inside or outside. Gardening may be very specialized, with only one type of plant grown, or involve a large number of different plants in mixed plantings. It involves an active participation in the growing of plants, and tends to be labor intensive, which differentiates it from farming or forestry.

Residential gardening takes place near the home, in a space referred to as the garden. Although a garden typically is located on the land near a residence, it may also be located on a roof, in an atrium, on a balcony, in a window box, or on a patio or vivarium.

Gardening also takes place in non-residential green areas, such as parks, public or semi-public gardens (botanical gardens or zoological gardens), amusement and amusement parks, along transportation corridors, and around tourist attractions and garden hotels. In these situations, a staff of gardeners or groundskeepers maintains the gardens.

Indoor gardening is concerned with the growing of houseplants within a residence or building, in a conservatory, or in a greenhouse. Indoor gardens are sometimes incorporated as part of air conditioning or heating systems.

Water gardening is concerned with growing plants adapted to pools and ponds. Bog gardens are also considered a type of water garden. These all require special conditions and considerations. A simple water garden may consist solely of a tub containing the water and plant(s).

Container gardening is concerned with growing plants in any type of container either indoors or outdoors. Common containers are pots, hanging baskets, and planters. Container gardening is usually used in atriums and on balconies, patios, and roof tops.

Community gardening is a social activity in which an area of land is gardened by a group of people, providing access to fresh produce and plants as well as access to satisfying labor, neighborhood improvement, sense of community and connection to the environment. Community gardens are typically owned in trust by local governments or nonprofits.

Garden sharing partners landowners with gardeners in need of land. These shared gardens, typically front or back yards, are usually used to produce food that is divided between the two parties.

Part VI Homework

Passage reading and translation

Geographic Factors Influencing American Garden Design and Landscape Architecture

America is a large country, and no one can gain any comprehension of the garden-making problem there without due consideration of factors of geography, topography and climate. In latitude and longitude the inhabited portions of North America cover a territory equal to the British Isles, all of Western Europe, all Eastern Russia, one-half of Siberia, and the whole Mediterranean Basin, including Turkey, Persia and Northern Africa. If it is necessary, in writing of European gardening, to discriminate carefully such areas as Italy, Germany, Russia and Great Britain, it is equally necessary to examine the peculiarities of California, Florida, the Mississippi Basin, New England and Canada in speaking of gardening in North America.

Aside from its mere physical vastness, this North American continent has a highly varied topography. Beginning at the eastern seaboard there is found a narrow coastal plain marked by low hills, often rocky. Back of this lies the geologically old Appalachian mountain range, heavily wooded and watered, and in its northern reaches strongly glaciated. Next come the Mississippi valley, very wide, generally level, considerably varied in its soil but largely of limestone derivation, exceedingly fertile and mostly well cultivated. The eastern two-thirds of this basin have an ample rainfall, ranging roughly from twenty-five to thirty-five inches annually. The western third verges toward arid conditions, the rainfall diminishing westward to the Rocky Mountains. In this system of high mountains is found a remarkable range of physical conditions, varying from narrow, sunny, fertile, well-watered valleys to arid steppes and mountain peaks capped with eternal snow. West of the Rocky Mountains lies the great interior plateau, about the size of France and comprising several states. The elevation ranges from 2000 to 6000 feet above sea-level, with many local mountains running considerably higher, a few up to 10000 feet. Rainfall is deficient, but a few small areas under irrigation are highly fruitful. This brings us to the Sierra Nevada range, almost as high as the Rockies and perhaps more picturesque. These mountains are heavily wooded on their western slopes but nearly arid on their eastern side. Between them and the Pacific Ocean lie the rich, varied and mild areas of the Pacific slope in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California. Here the rain-fall is generally heavy, especially northward, forests are made up of enormous trees and crowding undergrowth and the climate is much milder than in corresponding latitudes eastward. This amelioration of the Pacific Coast climate by the warm ocean currents from Japan is a factor of commanding importance.

This glance from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coasts necessarily ignores many local conditions of great importance. And it leaves the necessity of retracing steps to speak of Canada at the north and the Gulf States at the south. It is true that, in general terms, the topographic features just sketched

extend northward across Canada; true also that, lying farther north, each Canadian zone has a slightly shorter growing season and a lower summer temperature than the corresponding zone in the United States. Yet Canada is a highly fertile arable area, and has a large population of cultivated citizens who have made great progress in horticulture and landscape architecture. The areas bordering on the Gulf of Mexico constitute another zone of quite individual qualities. This zone includes the whole of Florida, with portions of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Altitudes are low, usually hardly above tide-level, the surface is flat, and there is much swamp land. There is naturally much heavy forest in which southern species of pine are conspicuous. Rainfall is ample and the temperature is warm and equable.

Emphasis must be placed upon the fact that these large areas represent major physical subdivisions of the continent, characterized by substantial differences of soil, rainfall, altitude or temperature, such as exert a determining influence upon plant culture. Nor may the complementary fact be overlooked that within these areas lie many smaller sections with very diverse conditions. The full development of local possibilities under these peculiarities has not, generally speaking, been accomplished in America, perhaps from lack of time; and this lack of intensive local refinement is one of the distinguishing characteristics of American horticulture as compared with that of Europe. In America, where everyone from coast to coast buys the same manufactured articles, reads the same garden magazines, and patronizes the same nurseries, and where they even buy standardized ready-made houses from mail-order merchants, the tendency toward uniformity is very strong and the development of local specialties is correspondingly impeded.

Part VII 参考译文

风景园林

风景园林是一个最流行的环境行业,表现为艺术、科学、技术哲学和实践的综合。这一实践寻求以一种真正全面的、创造性的和可持续的方式来关注地球上的风景。它包括调查和对风景设计的反映。该行业的范围包括总体规划、土地规划、环境恢复、城镇或城市规划、城市设计、公园和娱乐计划、绿色基础设施规划和分区以及所有不同层次的设计、规划和管理。风景园林/景观设计领域的从业者被称为风景园林/景观设计师。

风景园林的历史

风景园林/景观设计的历史与园艺的历史相关。两者都与栽培、地形、水、路面和其他构造有关。但是:

园艺设计主要与封闭的私人空间,例如公园、花园等相关。

而风景园林/景观设计与封闭空间的设计以及向公众开放的空间,例如城市广场、郊野公园和林阴道路等有关。

罗马人进行了大规模的园林建设,维特鲁威的许多议题(如城镇布局)都与园林建筑相关。如同其他艺术一样,直到文艺复兴时期,园林设计复苏,杰出范例包括埃斯泰、蒂沃利和意大利的游乐场。文艺复兴时期的花园经过16世纪和17世纪的发展,达到了非常壮观的