

中国'99昆明世界园艺博览会丛书

# 锦绣园林尽芳华

## 世博园中国园区建设实录集

郭方明 主编



中国建筑工业出版社

CHINA ARCHITECTURE & BUILDING PRESS



中国'99昆明世界园艺博览会丛书  
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# 锦绣园林尽芳华

——世博园中国园区建设实录集

Splendid Gardens of Unrivalled Magnificence and Luxuriance

—— A COLLECTION OF CHINESE GARDENS  
IN THE EXPO PARK

郭方明 主编

Editor-in-Chief: Guo Fangming

中国建筑工业出版社

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'99昆明世界园艺博览会是中国政府第一次主办的高等级国际博览会,也是本世纪内我国举办的唯一一次国际园林园艺博览会。本书是一本展现'99昆明世界园艺博览会中国园区的作品实录,全书荟萃了来自全国各省、自治区、直辖市(包括台湾、香港、澳门)的34座园林及室内展区,此外,还收录了来自国内企业室外展区的6座园林。其中既有简要的文字说明,又有建成后园林及室内展览的总平面图和实景照片等。全书图文并茂,内容翔实,它既可供广大园林园艺工作者、建筑师、园林设计师、建筑院校师生等学习参考,同时也可供广大园林园艺爱好者浏览欣赏之用。

责任编辑:刘爱灵 徐 纺 吴宇江

'99International Horticultural Exposition Kunming, China is the first time for the Chinese Government to host a top-grade world exposition of the kind and the only international horticultural exposition to be held therein. This Book is a collection of the 40 Chinese gardens devoted to the Exposition, of which 34 are gardens from the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities including Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao. In addition, there are also 6 gardens designed by domestic enterprises for the Area of the Outdoor Exhibition. The Book consists of brief explanations of the creative conception and design methodology employed in the schemes of all these gardens, as well as the pictures and the lay-out of the key scenery spots of the gardens rich in literary presentation, pictures and drawings, the book is so comprehensive in contents that it serves as a good reference for the broad mass of garden and horticultural workers, architects, garden designers and students and faculties of all colleges and departments devoted to the science of architecture.

# 序

中国'99昆明世界园艺博览会是我国首次举办的A1级大型专业博览会。在昆明世界园艺博览园总体规划中,我们构思了中国园区,建成了包括香港特别行政区、澳门地区、台湾民间展园在内的34个中国园林,虽然每个园林的面积不大,但其中倾注了各地参展人员的心血,他们精心设计,荟萃了各地的精华,使中国园区成为昆明世博园最为浓墨重彩的一笔,这实为我国园林建设史上的一桩盛事,并将对未来国内的园林设计和建设产生极其重要的影响。

中国园的设计方案由各省、区、市组织最强的技术人员创作,有的省市还向社会公开征集方案,通过多方案的比较,确定中选方案。这些方案都经过各省、区、市政府的审批通过。根据'99昆明世界园艺博览会组委会要求,云南省园艺博览局于1997年10月在昆明市召开了设计方案协调会,来自建设部、农业部、国家林业局和云南省的专家们对方案给予了较高评价,大家一致认为,中国园方案设计精彩,设计水平空前,堪称中国园林大观。

纵览34个中国展园的设计方案,可以分为以下5类:

## 1. 展示中国传统园林特色

具有中国传统园林的一些省市,如代表中国江南私家园林的江苏省,代表北方皇家园林的北京市、河北省,代表岭南园林的广东省、福建省,以及代表川派园林的四川省等,这些省市的展园继承了中国传统园林的路子,但又不完全照搬和模仿传统,它们有着新的内容和创意,表现了在传统基础上的创新和对现代新园林的探索与尝试。

## 2. 展示中国历史文化特色

主要体现在有着悠久历史文化的省份和地区,如陕西省以大雁塔和曲江风光表现的唐文化;山东省通过泰山及孔府体现齐鲁文化的风采;浙江省展示了河姆渡文化;河南展示历史悠久的殷商文化;黑龙江展示了北国文化色彩的“天鹅园”;还有山西省的三晋文化、湖北省的楚风、甘肃省的敦煌文化等。澳门地区则通过市政厅、大三巴牌坊、灯塔及妈祖阁门等,表现了中西文化交融的特色。

## 3. 展示中华民族及地方风情特色

这一类展园内容最为丰富,多是以地方生活风情为素材,并加以创作组织而成,其风格清新朴素,寄情写意,富有浓郁的民族和地方特色,如粉墙青瓦、朴素典雅的江西“瓷园”;以徽州民居和皖南“水口园林”组构的安徽“徽园”;具有藏族宗教风格,端庄华丽的西藏“格桑园”;情溢满乡的辽宁“辽园”;清新艳丽,如同维吾尔族歌舞一样的新疆“西域情”;由蒙古包、草地以及风车、风旗、风灯构成的内蒙古“草原之家”;以白色和绿色为基调,有伊斯兰意味的宁夏“宁春园”;表现贵州侗、苗等少数民族和喀斯特地区风貌的“黔山秀水园”;山水相依唱出八桂风情的广西“山水园”;由26个民族文化组成的云南“彩云园”等。

## 4. 展示地域特点和自然景物特色

这一类型强烈表现了各地对自己特色的追求,如广西山水园表现的是桂林山水,湖南潇湘园展现的是张家界风光,此外,再如重庆市的大足石刻与三峡风采,象征九寨沟的四川钙华泉台,山东齐鲁园的泰山,吉林的长白山,象征江河源头之青海高山景观以及海南的“天涯海角”等,它们向人们展示了各自的地域特点和自然景物的特色。

## 5. 展示中国现代园林特色

以香港地区、上海市、天津市为代表,它们的园林表现了现代园林构图简洁、空间开朗、色彩明快的特色。香港的“中国之窗”采用螺旋形金属帘幕和架空的步道,言简意赅地表达了现代园林所体现的既浪漫又简练的美感。

“云霞雕色有逾化工之妙,草木贲华无待锦匠之奇”。'99昆明世界园艺博览会中国园区的34个园林,它们源于传统,融于自然,巧于因借,又大胆创新,精益求精。这34个中国园体现了人们对自然的尊重和对未来的憧憬,表现了人们对人与自然的和谐发展、共存共荣的理想和追求,它们将与本次世博会一同永载史册。

郭方明

1999年3月30日

# PREFACE

'99 International Horticultural Exposition Kunming, China is the first large scale professional exposition rated A1 sponsored by the Chinese Government. According to the master plan of the Expo Site, 34 Chinese gardens have been designed and built to compose the Chinese outdoor exhibition area, including those designed by Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macao and non-governmental organization from Taiwan. Participants of the Exposition have contributed their utmost energy into the construction of their gardens. In spite of the limited area, the elaborate designs combining with different cultures make the Chinese gardens the most attractive ones. Representing grand historic achievements in the field of Chinese horticulture and gardening arts, they will definitely have a significant effect on Chinese garden design and construction in the future.

The design schemes of the Chinese gardens are the proud creation of the best garden professionals from the various Provinces, regions and municipalities. To secure the best designs, some municipalities have even gone so far as to collect design plans from the public of their locality and make comparisons and selections thereamong. All the designs accepted by the Exposition have been carefully examined and fully approved by the governments of all these provinces, regions and municipalities.

At the request of the Organizing Committee of the '99 International Horticultural Exposition Kunming, China and sponsored by Yunnan Horticultural Exposition Bureau, a coordination meeting on the design schemes was convened in Kunming in October 1997. Present at the meeting were among others, experts from the Ministries of Construction and Agriculture, National Forestry Bureau and Yunnan Province. They, speaking quite highly of the schemes, were all for the opinion that the design schemes of Chinese gardens were designs of such brilliance and of such an unprecedented level that they are all deserving examples representing the wonders of the Chinese horticulture and gardening.

Reviewing the 34 Chinese gardens, five categories can be classified as follows.

## 1. Typical Traditional Chinese Gardens

Provinces and municipalities with rich tradition of the Chinese gardening, like Jiangsu Province representing the southern private gardens, Beijing Municipality and Hebei Province representing the northern imperial gardens, as well as Guangdong and Fujian Provinces with their gardens in the style typical of the south of the Five Ridges and Sichuan Province with gardens in its special local style, all have designed their gardens embodying their respective traditional techniques with novel conception, but without exactly copying or imitating the classical models. Novel and creative in contents, the gardens have demonstrated an innovation based on tradition and served as the outstanding examples of the exploration and experimentation in their garden design and construction.

## 2. Gardens Displaying History and Culture

There are designs featuring the long history and distinctive culture of some provinces and regions. Take for example, the garden of Shanxi Province depicts the culture in the Tang Dynasty with the Wild Goose Pagoda and the Scenery of the Qujiang River; that of Shandong Province presents the charm of its culture embodied in Mount Tai and Confucius's Mansion; the garden of Zhejiang Province manifests the ancient Hemudu culture; the garden of Henan province exemplifies the long history of the Shang Dynasty; Heilongjiang Province has designed its garden in the colourful culture of the North China; Shanxi in its distinctive local culture; Hubei Province in the culture of the region north of the Tongting Lake and Gansu Province in the culture of the famous Dunhuang Grottoes. The garden of Macao represents a nice integration of the Chinese and Western cultures with miniatures of its city council, the Dasanba memorial archway, the beacon and gateway of Mazu Pavilion.

## 3. Gardens Displaying Ethnic and Regional Beauty

Gardens designed in this manner are the richest in contents. These designs draw heavily on the diversified local life and are creatively realized in a distinctive, novel and plain style, with full sentimental contents, and strong ethnic and regional charm. For example, the garden of Jiangxi Province, built with painted walls and gray tiles, is exquisitely simple and elegant; the garden of Anhui Province, incorporating the architectural style of the local civil residences of Huizhou and gardens of Shuikou, is a superb composition; the garden of Tibet is built in the style of the Tibetan religion; the garden of Liaoning is heavily loaded



with the Manchu sentiments; the garden of Xinjiang, depicting the theme of the Journey to the West, is as purely fresh and colourfully beautiful as the Uygur ethnic dance; the garden of the Inner Mongolia, comprising Mongolian yurts, grassland, windmills, flags and lamps, is a true home on the prairie; the garden of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, using white and green as the base colour, is really a Islamic garden in the spring; the garden of Guizhou province, depicting the life of the Dong and Miao ethnic communities and duplicating its karst topography, is a garden of the hills and rivers of the region; the garden of Guangxi is an attractive song in praise of the local picturesque landscape; and the Colourful cloud Garden of Yunnan a closely-knit embroidery of the cultures of the indigenous 26 ethnic nationalities.

#### 4. Gardens Displaying Local Geographical and Natural Features

This category of designs is a salient indication of pursuit for the characteristics residing in the various regions as exemplified by the Guangxi garden depicting the world-famous charming hills and rivers in Guilin and the Hunan garden displaying the gorgeous natural attraction of the tourist spot of Zhangjiajie. Additionally, creative efforts to show the local geographic and natural beauty can also be found in the garden of Chongqing, with the Giant-foot Sculpture and the Three-gorge scenery imitated therein; the garden of Sichuan, with Gaihua Spring symbolizing its spot of natural scenery of Jiuzhaigou; the garden of Shandong showing its famous Mount Tai; the garden of Jilin, presenting the renowned Changbai Mountains; the garden of Qinghai, depicting the mountain scenery as a source on the largest rivers in China; and the garden of Hainan, marking the remotest corner of the earth.

#### 5. Typical Modern Chinese Gardens

Gardens of Hong Kong SAR, Shanghai and Tianjin are representatives of this category of garden designs, which are simplest in conception, spacious in space and lively in hues of colour. For example, the Windows on China, a garden constructed by Hong Kong SAR with spiral metal curtains and a over-flying path, is a precise and significant expression of the romantic and lucid beauty of the contemporary gardens.

There in all these gardens, the scenery carved with bright clouds exceeds the miraculous making of the nature and the luxuriant trees, flowers and grass flourish by the wonderful skill of genius gardeners. Extensively drawing on the rich classic Chinese style and closely integrated with the nature, all the 34 Chinese gardens devoted to the '99 International Horticultural Exposition in Kunming, China are remarkable accomplishments realized by skillful borrowing from the tradition, brave innovation and diligent search for perfection. All in all, these 34 gardens are the truthful expression of our respect for the nature and aspiration for the future, demonstrating the harmony developed between the humanity and nature, the ideal of and pursuit for their shared existence and glory. Without exception, these gardens will be forever remembered, along with the International Horticultural Exposition, in the annals of history.

Guo Fangming



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世博园  
中国园区  
总体规划设计

## 世博园中国园区总体规划设计

中国园区位于世博园的西北部，中国馆及人与自然馆北侧，总用地面积6万m<sup>2</sup>，包括31个省、区、市以及香港特别行政区、澳门地区和台湾省在内的共34个室外展园。每个展园面积1080~1700m<sup>2</sup>，整个地形西北高，东南低，呈斜面的扇形。园区四周由7m宽的道路环绕，形成一个相对独立的区域。规划采用环状的公共绿地结合井字形道路结构，既利于展园空间布局，又有利于形成游览的主环线。设计中，所有展园都向公共绿地开口，使地块之间的差异降到最低程度，解决了地块分配的难题。各省区市展园基本参照中国行政版图分布，大致分为华北、西北、西南、东北、华南、华中等区域。

公共绿地由南北两条绿带组成，形式呈自由的弧线。北侧绿地寓意“黄河”，设计构思表现“黄河文明之绿野”；南侧绿地寓意“长江”，设计构思表现“长江文明之步道”。公共绿地东侧设一广场，广场中央布置甘肃省省政府赠送的展品——铜奔马雕塑，取名为“华夏广场”。“黄河”与“长江”由西向东，汇入华夏广场，使空间具有一种归宿感，体现了容纳百川的中华民族文化和奔腾不息、永远向上的中华民族精神。

公共绿地的树种大多由各省区市赞助提供，使之成为真正意义上的全国共建的园区。主要绿化树种有：白皮松、云杉、桂花、绒毛白腊、剑叶龙血树、滇朴、红花木莲等。

在中国园区的北侧，沿彩虹路布置了国内企业展区，共有7个企业和地区参加建园，各园的面积在500~1000m<sup>2</sup>之间，通过建园来展示和宣传企业形象，表现了企业对环境和园艺事业的重视与热爱。

设计单位：云南方城规划设计事务所

施工单位：兰州园林科技服务公司

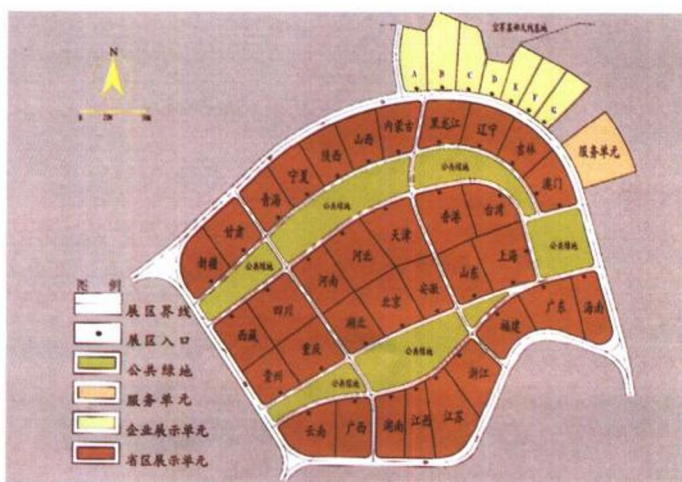
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北京绿洲草业科技开发中心

摄影及撰文：孙平



总平面图  
全景



全景模型



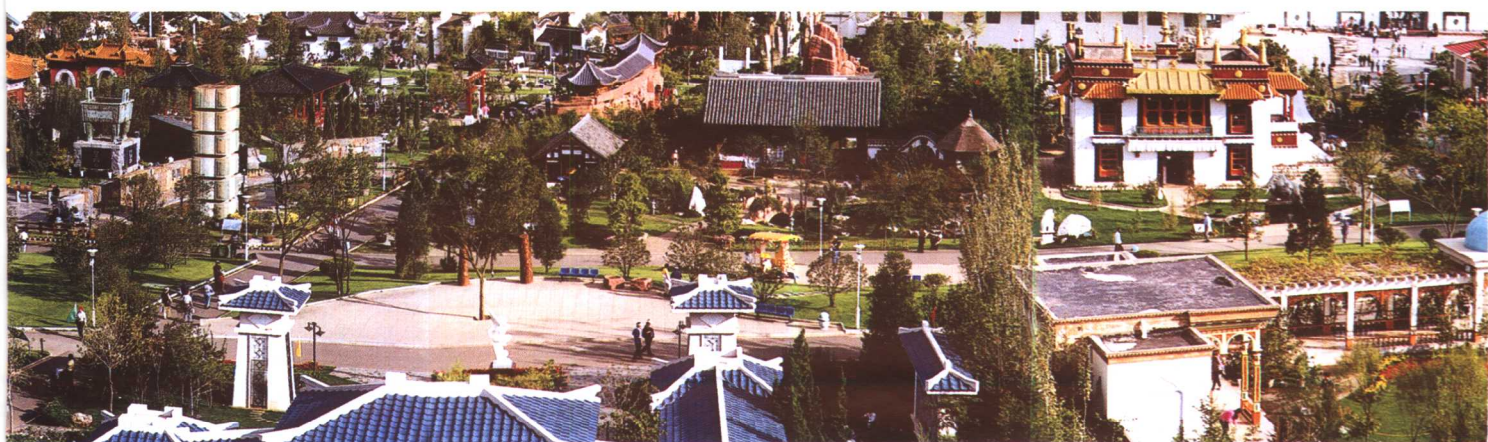




华夏广场石雕——春



华夏广场石雕——夏







华夏广场石雕——秋

黄河文明之绿野——黄河绿化带



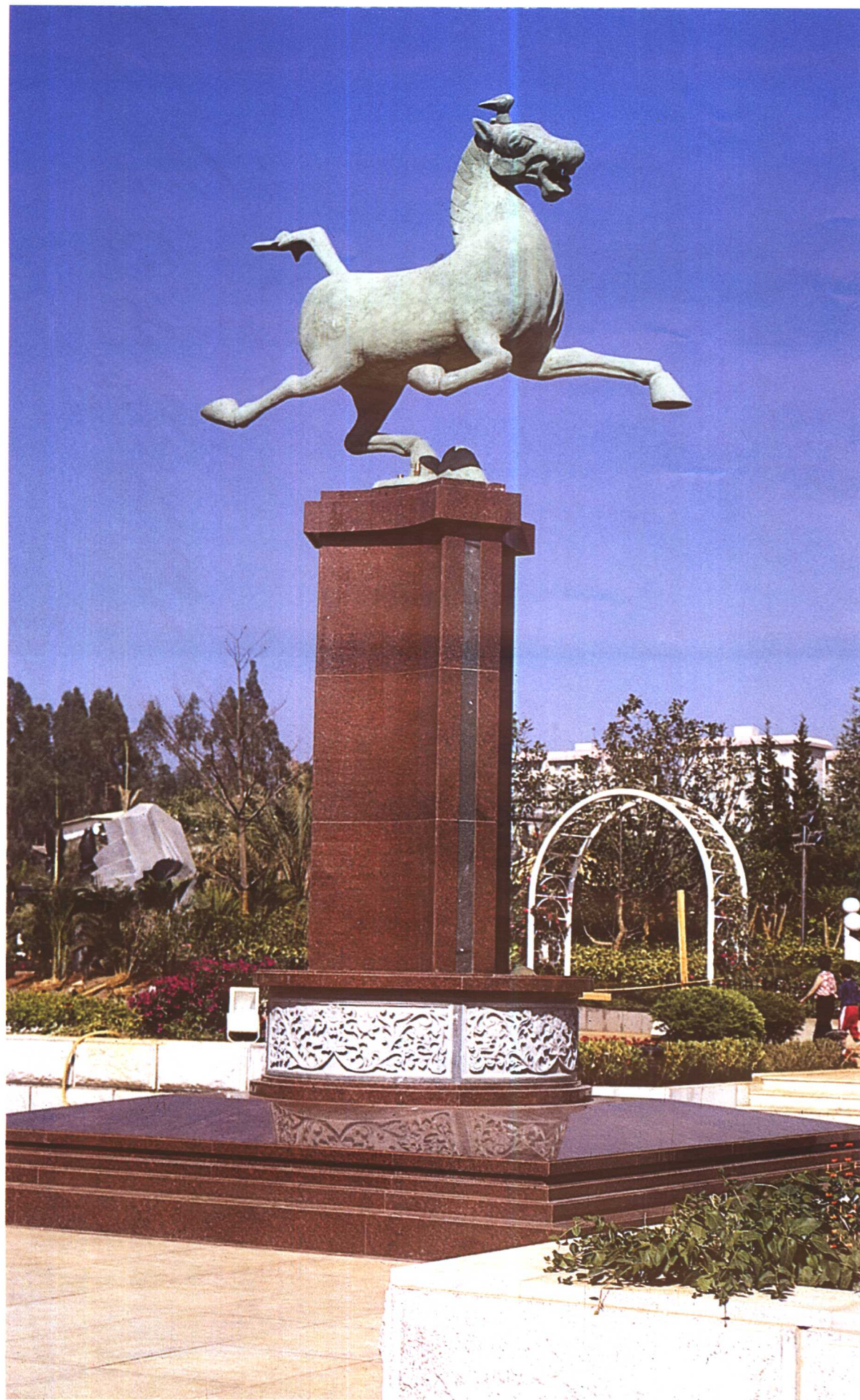




华夏广场石雕——冬







铜奔马雕塑——甘肃省人民政府赠世博会





长江文明之步道——长江绿化带

华夏广场全景



## 中国馆布展说明

中国馆建筑面积1.9万m<sup>2</sup>,是世博园面积最大的主场馆。建筑采用厅廊围合成庭院式布局,四坡屋顶和屋脊构架有着鲜明的中国传统建筑特色。馆内展出的主要内容是全国各省

市、自治区和香港、澳门、台湾共34个室内展厅,每个展厅面积80~130m<sup>2</sup>。展厅由各地自行设计布展,通过各种展示手段和丰富的展品,集中展示各地的园林园艺、农林产品、旅

游资源、环境保护、传统文化和地方经济成就等,内容涉及面广,形式五彩缤纷,是最受人们关注的室内展馆之一。

中国馆一层布展平面图

