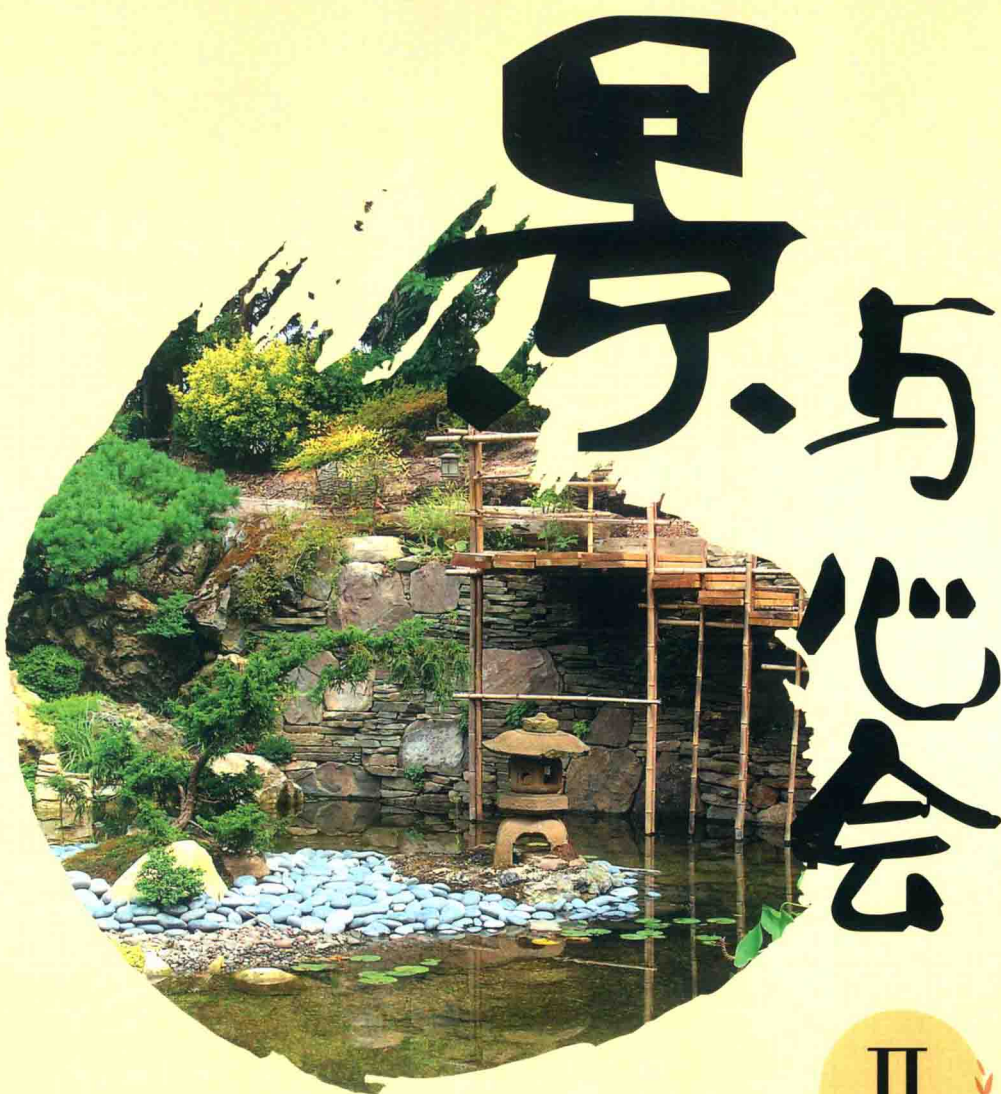


Integration of
Landscape and Heart



II

日式庭院设计
Japanese Garden Design

潘富鸾 蒋森丽 编



华中科技大学出版社

<http://www.hustp.com>

景与心会

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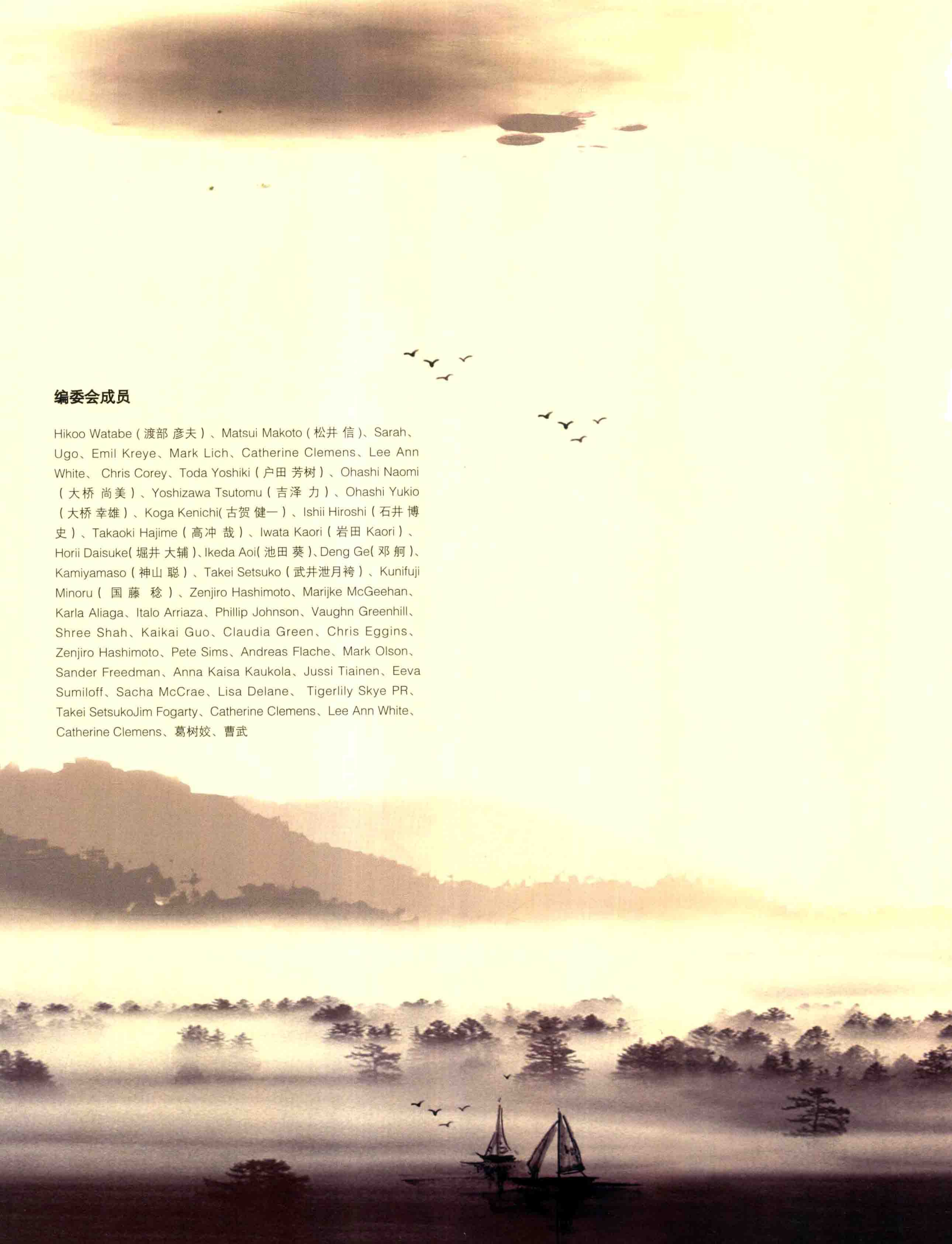
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行看流水坐看云

闲居无事可评论，

一炷清香自得闻，

睡起有茶饥有饭，

行看流水坐看云。

——了庵清欲

找寻设计灵魂， 创造生活景观

文 / 潘富鸾 蒋森丽

“全能的上帝率先培植了一个花园。的确，它是人类一切乐事中最纯洁的。它最能愉悦人的精神，没有它，宫殿和建筑物不过是粗陋的手工艺制品而已。”

——培根《论花园》


培根在《论花园》一书中给了花园一个很崇高的定义，把花园看成是人类一切乐事中最纯洁的。可见景观的存在对我们生活质量的影响之大。随着社会生活节奏的加快，私人别墅、豪宅的增加，人们对庭院景观及楼顶的空中花园的设计也逐渐重视起来。这让我想起了某设计师对园林的比喻，他说：“笼子里的鸟是可以活的，人如果没有园林的话很难成活，其实人也是居住在笼子里，只不过是钢筋水泥。”我想，活着和生活不是一个概念，我们每天朝九晚五，步履匆匆地穿梭于喧嚣的城市中，与陌生人擦肩而过，仿佛永远都停不下来。其实，大多数人都是为了生活，不是单纯的活着。那么景观作为一种精神的追求，它赋予了个人生活怎样的价值和意义？《景与心会 II ——日式庭院设计》主编（潘富鸾、蒋森丽，以下简称“主编”）就这个问题对日本著名设计师户田芳树进行了采访，以飨读者。

● 主编：《景与心会 II ——日式庭院设计》从众多设计案例作品中精选了 40 多个极具日式风的庭院设计，其内容共分为传统日式风格庭院、现代日式极简禅风庭院、日西合璧休闲乡村风庭院三个大类。知悉您对景观设计，尤其是对日式景观有深入的研究和了解，特诚邀您为《景与心会 II ——日式庭院设计》做一点解读。

● 户田芳树：日本现代景观设计在拥有 1500 年历史的日本庭院哲学设计理念和技术的影响下，形成了怎样的空间哲学和形式呢？本书是针对设计师比较感兴趣的日式庭院主题做的一个特辑。书中精选 40 多个庭院设计案例，将庭院设计分为三大类，图文解说简单易懂。

本书的第一部分“传统日式风格庭院”深入探讨了传统和式庭院的构建框架，即着重讲解了设计样式和构成。

本书的第二部分“现代日式极简禅风庭院”，呈现给读者现代、简约、禅意的和式庭院。这部分庭园反映了日本对自然与人的理解，这也是日本在提炼了从中国传来的园林精神的基础上形成的独特的风格。



最后一部分是“日西合璧休闲乡村风庭院”，融合了混搭式、度假休闲式、田园式庭院等多种设计风格。本书从空间、造景、材料等方面进行具体的说明，剖析了日本庭院在空间上的运用。

能看到这样一本由中国华中科技大学出版社出版的，概括了日本庭院的设计理念、样式和技巧的书籍，对于我们来说是件可喜的事情，同时非常期待该书可以为中国和日本在景观设计方面的交流和发展做出贡献。

● 主编：当代景观设计领域的现状和发展趋势是什么？目前世界各国（尤其是东南亚地区）都在借鉴日式设计手法进行小庭院景观设计，请您简单谈谈您是怎么看待这一现象的？

● 户田芳树：现代的景观设计以城市、郊区及度假村等比较宽广的空间为发展对象。另外，涉及的领域也涵盖了城市规划、建筑、室内装潢等诸多方面，需要各方面的协同作业。对于我们景观设计师来说，针对日益扩大的空间和领域、社会需求，必须承担重任、发挥作用，向社会提交一份满意的答卷。与此同时，作为景观设计师，不能忘记我们的根本所在。我们是自然界的一员、希望在人性化尺度的空间中幸福地生活。对我们长时间身处的小空间应该设计得更为丰富，而这正是日本设计师所擅长的。

自古以来，相对于大规模的事物，日本更崇尚的是“小中见大”的风格。比如，相对于长篇小说来说，日本人更偏爱短歌和俳句，相对于西方的大型油画来说，日本人更偏爱版面较小的日式传统绘画，多功能的小型照相机和随身听等也是由日本人发明的。日本国土面积狭小，特别是平地较少，人们大都密集居住在某个区域。只有少数具有特殊身份的人才拥有大规模的庭院，一般的人通常喜欢在不大的建筑物内做个小型庭院来表现自然，这需要有折射大自然的功底才能达到。在现代公寓的入口或一些狭小的地方，为居民提供因地制宜的设计，让只只绿舟飘荡在钢筋水泥的城市之中。

近年来东南亚的居住设计风格似乎也有偏小型化的趋势，这对自然环境减负是件好事。希望日式庭院中对中、小型庭院的设计思维，能充实、丰富更多的居住空间。

● 主编：随着社会的发展，无论是大型公共景观还是小型庭院景观，都逐渐体现出了一种人文关怀，您的作品是如何来体现人文关怀的？

● 户田芳树：对这两者的设计我们有着怎样的要求呢？就算像迪斯尼乐园一样的娱乐设施也需要有提供休息、远眺和驻足的场所。拿我担任景观总监时设计的“2005年爱·地球博”来说，人们最开心的是，感受自然的同时能游览园内的场馆。设置在地内的空中栈道，完好地保护了周围的自然，连接了各大场馆，保证了流线的通达性。做到了体验各馆魅力和欣赏自然两不误，颇受好评。

具有震撼感、让人神情振奋的空间设计也是一种需要，但不宜过多。这类空间在都市中有很多，人们就是因为希望逃离出来才聚集到公园的。大空间有利于体现公园中的人文关怀。让人舒缓神经的大空间中，展现时间的变化；如果再配上映照天空的水面，景观将更加多样。

水，不仅能为空间增加魅力，还是万物生存的基础。水蒸气能使空气的湿度适中，上升气流能形成风，从而使环境变得更加舒适。另外，树林也很重要，它的存在不仅引来了如鸟类和昆虫等生物，还能挡风和遮阴。

美丽且舒适的环境让人们感到安心，能长久地居住下去。在此需要指出的是，我们是自然界的一员，与其他生物的共生是感到安心的一个基础。因此，设计时不能只机械地满足人类的需求，应该整体地考虑所有生命体的诉求，给出周到的呵护。我们在设计时注重并力求体现这样的关怀。

● 主编：传统的日式景观设计总是离不开枯山水、碎石、残木、青苔、水钵等元素。现代的景观设计，尤其是小庭院景观设计呈现出一种新的模式，案例中融入了不少西方元素，东西结合，形成一种“新型日式景观”，您觉得这种“新型日式景观”会对传统的东方景观有影响吗？

● 户田芳树：在日本，从传统产业中提炼出来“不易”和“流行”这两个词。所谓“不易”指的是承继，是坚持；“流行”则指的是顺应时代而演绎出来的新意。任何时代，传统和新意就如同左右手，只有在两个方面都花费精力，传统才会得以延续。为了不让传统流失，需要创新的行动，只有这样才能守住传统。这点想必中日两国的人民都有深切的体会。

日式庭院是以从中国、朝鲜半岛传来的庭院为基础，接了日本的地气之后，形成的和式庭院。在中世纪到近代这段时期，受到中国包括禅宗在内的宗教及西欧基督教思想的影响，逐渐形成了新的设计风格。

日式庭院发展至今可谓吸收了外来文化并受到社会发展的影响而不断变化的结果。而近些年，日式庭院又对欧洲景观设计产生了一些影响，这种现象非常有趣。那些作品并非单纯地模仿，是在提炼了日本庭园精髓的基础上，融入了各国文化、风土的高水平的作品。同时，它们并没有在形态、素材和色彩上采用和风，而是通过运用形成“风格”背后的本质概念进行创作，使设计具有一种特质。

经常会看到好的作品，灵活地反映了日本美学中“重”“合”“窥”“片身替”“缩景”“借景”等用语。特别是在小空间中，巧妙地诠释了上述概念，对本质的领悟达到了让人叹服的程度。例如，日本造园名家重森三玲先生的设计符号——“市松”样式（注：双色块拼样式），就由平面演绎到立体，而日本设计师再将立体的“市松”引入设计，这种现象也频频出现。在世界全球化的今天，各国本土化的设计在世界范围内的传播与反传播的现象更加有趣，也越来越广泛。

● 主编：一个花园设计、一处景观风采、一个寓意深刻的元素……无论哪个角落，在一个成功的案例中，总有一处令您引以为傲的亮点。您或者您带领的团队在景观设计案例中是如何体现设计亮点的？

● 户田芳树：美国的尼亚加拉大瀑布吸引着来自世界各地的游客，宏伟、壮观的场面让人们难以忘怀。然而根据从人视角度出发的调查证明，被瀑布震撼到的时间最多持续 1 分钟；因为视线变换，在不同角度、不同距离上观看到的场景却让人记忆深刻。该调查告诉我们，无论怎样吸引眼球的景观，如果让其孤立地存在，人们都会腻烦，只有结合各种展现方式及设施，才能诞生出令人流连忘返的空间。

日式庭园为“环游式”庭园，顺着园路会设置不同的景色，小石川后乐园的“近江八景”及六义园的“十二镜八景”都是这类手法的代表作。设计师结合文学名著和观光名胜，营造园内物语，串联起整个园景，为观园的人们提供各类赏园的内容。有别于凡尔赛宫那样强调中轴性、对称感的景观，日本庭园更注重结合动线有机地配置景观，做到步移景异，体现环游的乐趣。

我们的作品中十分重视与当地人文、风土的结合，每一个作品都有属于它自身的故事。例如，在设计“Greenpia 津南中央公园”时，结合当地七个传说，将山上流淌的溪流变换成七个不同的跌水，从涌水口开始到最后的圆形水池，根据场地设置了不同的场景，让人环游其间，尽享愉悦的空间。

中国苏州“棠北”别墅庭院的设计，从入口的景色开始，别墅周边、作为主轴的车行道及伴随其旁的溪流、宅邸的入户桥及公共空间等，使用了很多开放空间的展示手法，并融入了具有苏州风情的特色景观，组合成序列，串联起整个空间。

照片上呈现出美丽场景固然重要，但我们更着重创作如电影那般，具有连续性、故事性的景观，耐得住岁月、越久越醇厚、高品质的空间，是我们的追求。

（受访者户田芳树系日本著名景观设计师、日本株式会社户田芳树风景计画董事长）





Seek the Design Soul, Create the Living Landscape

Text / Pan Fuluang Jiang Senli

"GOD Almighty first planted a garden. And indeed it is the purest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man; without which, buildings and palaces are but gross handiworks."

– Of Gardens by Bacon

Francis Bacon defined gardens in the book *Of Gardens* a lofty definition, which regarded gardens the purest of all the pleasures to human. This reveals the huge influence for the existence of landscape to our living quality. With the acceleration of pace of life and the raising price of private villas and luxury real estates, people gradually pay more attention to courtyard landscape, private gardens and even roof gardens. This reminds me an unwritten metaphor for gardens by a designer, who said birds can live in cages while people are hard to live without gardens, and people actually live in cages just built by reinforced concrete. I guess, being alive and life is not a same concept. We shuttle through the blatant city rush around with nine-to-five every day, brush past strangers as if fail to stop forever. In fact, most people live for life, not simply being alive. In that way, as a kind of spiritual pursuit, landscape endows what kind of value and significance to personal life? With this question, the chief editor of *Integration of Landscape and Heart II - Japanese Garden Design* interviews the famous Japanese landscape designer Toda Yoshiki, and he will give an answer to readers.

🔴 **Chief Editor:** *Integration of Landscape and Heart II - Japanese Garden Design* select more than 40 courtyard design with great Japanese style among numerous projects and works in three categories, including "Traditional Japanese Style Garden", "Modern Japanese Minimalist Zen Garden" as well as "Japanese and Western Style Leisure Garden". We learn that you have an in-depth study and comprehension towards landscape design, especially Japanese landscape. We hereby invite you to make an interpretation for the preface of *Integration of Landscape and Heart II - Japanese Garden Design*.

🔴 **Toda Yoshiki:** Under the influence of Japanese garden philosophy, design concept and technology with a history of 1,500 years, Japanese modern landscape design forms what kind of space philosophy and modus? This book is a special aiming at theme of Japanese courtyard in which designers relatively interest. More than 40 courtyard design projects are selected in the book which divides courtyards into three categories with beautiful images and description texts. The first part of this book, "Traditional Japanese Style Garden", brings an in-depth discussion to structural frame of traditional Japanese courtyards, which means emphasize on explaining design form and composition.

The second part of this book, "Modern Japanese Minimalist Zen Garden", presents to readers the modern, simple, Zen gardens. This kind of courtyards reflects the comprehension of Japan towards nature and human. This is also the unique style based on garden spirit which is extracted and purified from China mainland by



Japanese.

The last part, "Japanese and Western Style Leisure Garden", integrates various design styles including Japanese-Western mixture style, holiday leisure style, and Japanese pastoral style courtyards, etc, and specifically explains from aspects of space, landscaping and materials, at the same time dissects the application of space in Japanese courtyards.

It is delightful for us to see such a book which is published by Chinese publisher, generalizes the design concept, style and technique of Japanese courtyards, meanwhile we expect this book makes contributions to communication and development of landscape design between China and Japan.

Chief Editor: What are the tendencies in the field of contemporary landscape design? Now various countries in the world (especially in Southeast Asia region) are using Japanese design techniques for reference in small courtyard landscape design. Please give a brief opinion to this phenomenon.

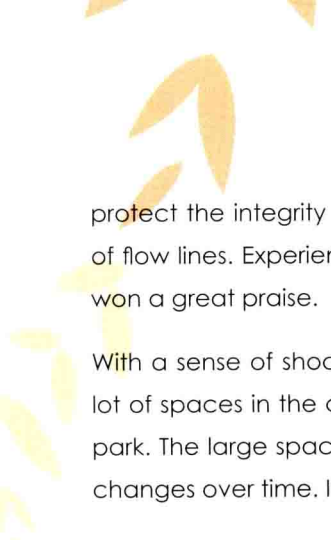
Toda Yoshiki: Modern landscape design regards relatively extensive space like city, suburb and holiday village as developing objects. Moreover, referred fields contain lots of aspects including urban planning, construction and interior decoration, which need collaborative operation all rounds. For landscape designers like us, aiming at the growing demands of space, field and society, we must take on heavy responsibility and play a role to present an approving answer sheet to society. At the same time, as landscape designers, we can not forget our essence. We are parts of nature world we hope to live happily in humanize space. To have a more abundant design to the small space that we live for a long time, this is exactly what Japanese designers are skilled.

Since ancient times, comparing with large-scale objects, Japanese culture advocates the style of "much in little" even more. For example, preferring tankas and haikus to novels; preferring Japanese traditional paintings with smaller layouts to western large-scale oil paintings; and multifunctional mini cameras as well as walkmans are also invented by Japanese people. Japan has a narrow and small national territorial area, especially flat ground, so people mostly live in certain district intensively. Only few people who own special identities possess large-scale courtyards while common people usually like to build a small courtyard in a small building to express nature. This can only be gained unless designers master the skill to reflect nature. At entrances of modern apartments or some subtle and narrow places, providing residents with specific designs, let the green boats ripple among the concreted city.

Residential design style in Southeast Asia seems to trend to more miniaturization in recent years, which is good to alleviate burdens on natural environment. I hope that the design thinking towards small courtyards in Japanese courtyards can enrich more living gardens.

Chief Editor: With the development of society, whether it is large public landscapes or small courtyards they are all gradually reflecting a humane care. How to demonstrate humane care in your works?

Toda Yoshiki: What's kind of request we have for this two landscape designs? Like recreational facilities of Disneyland also need to provide places for resting and overlooking. Take an example of "EXPO2005 Aichi Japan" I served as landscape design director, most people are feel happy to contact with natural while be able to tour exhibition halls in the park. The aerial plank roads set in the site, to



protect the integrity of the natural surroundings, connecting the major venues, ensuring the accessibility of flow lines. Experience the charm of the venues as the same time enjoying the natural landscape, and won a great praise.

With a sense of shock, exciting space for design is also a necessity, but not too much. There are such a lot of spaces in the city. It is the reason why people hope to escape from such places and gather in the park. The large space is easy to show the humanistic care of the park, let people soothe nerves, to show changes over time. If matches with shining sky on the water, the landscape will be more diverse.

Water, not only adding charm to space, and is the basis of existence of all things. Water vapor can moderate air humidity and the updrafts can form wind, so that the environment becomes more comfortable. In addition, trees are very important. It not only attracts birds, insects and other organisms, but also keeps out the wind and provides a shady place.

Beautiful and comfortable environment can make people feel at ease, can let people live here longer. It should be noted here is that we are a member of the natural world, the biological symbiosis feeling is a basis for peace of mind. Thus, the mechanically designed to meet human needs should not be considered as a whole appeals, we should pay more attention to the demands of the whole living things, and giving thoughtful care to them. We focus on the care and strive to reflect this in the design.

🔴 **Chief Editor:** Japanese traditional landscape design always goes with elements like dry landscape, macadam, residual wood, moss and water feature. Modern landscape design, especially small garden landscape design, presents a kind of new mode, shown as that it integrates western elements into east and combines the east and the west, forming a sort of "new type Japanese landscape". Do you think that this "New type Japanese landscape" has any influence on traditional oriental landscape?


🔴 **Toda Yoshiki:** People extract two words of "constant and prevalence" from traditional industries in Japan. The word so called "constant" means inheritance and insistence while "prevalence" means new ideas being acted out which conforms to time. In any time, tradition and new idea like two hands and only if people spend efforts on both of these two aspects, will the tradition be continued. In order not to let the tradition go away, we need some innovative actions to protect the tradition. People from both China and Japan are presumably having profound experience on this point.

Basing on courtyards come from mainland and Korean peninsula, Japanese courtyards form into Japanese style courtyards after being edified by Japanese culture. From Middle Age to modern times, Japanese courtyard design was influenced by ideologies including Chinese religions such as Zen and Christian from Western Europe, and then grew up into a new design style.

The development of Japanese courtyards up to now is indeed the result of absorbing influences of foreign culture and social development, as well as the result of constantly changing. Recent years, Japanese courtyards have some influences on European landscape design, which phenomenon is rather interesting. Instead of simply imitating, those works are sophisticated projects integrating cultures and customs from various countries on the basis of extracting the quintessence of Japanese courtyards. At the same time, they have not adopted Japanese style in forms, materials and colors but conduct creation through applying the essential concept underlying on forming "style", to make the design has a kind of idiosyncrasy.

People usually see great works neatly reflect words of "repeat", "combine", "peek", "katami-gawari", "abbreviated scenery" and "borrowed scenery" in Japanese aesthetics. Designers skillfully explain the mentioned concept, especially in small space, and the comprehension to essence is admirable. For example, the famous Japanese landscape designer, Mr. Mirei Shigemori's design symbol-style of "checkerboard pattern" (note: two-tone color block fight style) is deduced from plane to three-dimension. While the three-dimensional "checkerboard pattern" always be used in the designs by Japanese designers, this "buyback" phenomenon also appeared frequently. Today, the globalization of the world, national and local designs spread or anti-spread phenomenon in the world become more interesting, but also more widely.

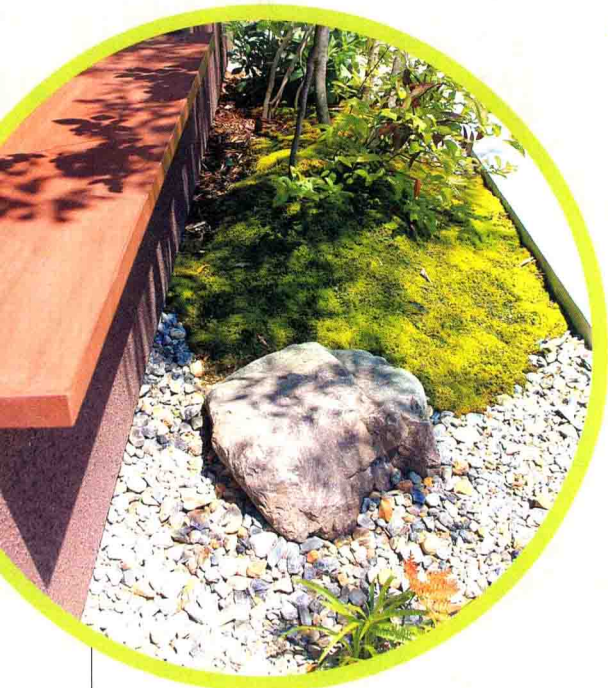
 **Chief Editor:** a garden design, a landscape style, a profound meaning... no matter which corners... in a successful case, there is always one spot makes you proud. You and your design team in landscape design case is how to express the design highlights?

 **Toda Yoshiki:** America's Niagara Falls attracts tourists from all around the world. The magnificent, spectacular scenes make it difficult to forget. However, according to the survey proved that the degree of departure from a human perspective, people was shocked by this waterfall only lasting a maximum time of 1 minute. Because sight transform, different angles and distances bring a different scene, this is memorable. The survey tells us that no matter how eye-catching landscape, if allowed it to exist alone, people will feel bored, only combining various facilities and expression ways can give birth to a very inviting space.

The "tour garden" is a typical Japanese style garden, along the road sets some different views of places, "the Eight Views of Omi of Koishikawa Korakuen", "Twelve Mirrors Eight Views of Rikugien" are representative of such practices. Combining literary classics and sighting spots, creating the park story, the entire series of the landscaped gardens offer various types of reward content for people. Unlike Palace of Versailles emphasis on the axis and a sense of symmetry, a Japanese garden pay more attention to the moving lines combined organic landscape configured to show the place, Achieving viewing landscape with walking, reflecting joys of travel.

We attach great importance to work in conjunction with local culture, customs, and each has its own story. For example, in the design of "Greenpia Tunan" combining with seven local legends, the mountain stream flowing converted into seven different cascades; beginning from gushing mouth to the final round pool, according to the site set up different scenarios, people travel around the meantime enjoying the pleasure of space.

"Tong North" villa design of Suzhou, China, starting from the entrance of the scenery surrounding the club as Villa spindle along the roadway and its adjacent streams, bridges and public spaces, etc., using a lot of open space show ways. Integrate the characteristic landscape of Suzhou style into designs, grouped into sequences, connection the whole landscape in series. Showing pictures of beautiful scenes are important, but we are more focused on the creation of such garden, like movies with continuity, story, enduring the years, the longer the more mellow, creating such high quality space is our pursuit.



Chapter 第一章



与被忘却的许多中国传统文化一样，传统日式庭院（禅意花园），如今也日益被人们淡忘。我们尝试在现今钢筋混凝土筑成的环境里，以及快节奏的生活中，重拾传统精神及融入自然的生活方式。

Like many of the forgotten traditional Chinese cultures, Zen gardens, also refers to a style of Japanese gardens, specifically. In this hustle and bustle life, we try to regain the traditional spirit, and return to the natural way of life.



Contents

001

第一章
Chapter 1
传统日式风格庭院
Traditional Japanese Style Garden

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| 002 | 水钵苔藓庭院
Garden of Water Bowl and Moss | 062 | 清潭，红枫，小院儿
Tsing Tam, Red Maple, Small Garden |
| 006 | 禅意栖居花园
Zen Garden | 072 | 开放式小庭院
Open Style Small Garden |
| 010 | 原生林堤岸
Native Forest Embankment | 076 | 曲径通幽的石材小路
The Stone Path leading to Quiet Seclusion |
| 014 | 重新装修的蔷薇花庭院
Renovated Rose Garden | 084 | 怀旧的浪漫庭院
Nostalgic Romantic Garden |
| 020 | 自然风小瀑布庭院
Small Waterfall Natural Wind Courtyard | 092 | 斜坡上的水世界
Water World on the Slope |
| 030 | 杂木与时尚主题庭院
Hardwood and Fashion Theme Courtyard | | |
| 036 | 亚洲风创意凉棚
Asian Inspired Pergola | | |
| 042 | 返璞归真园
Returned to Nature World | | |
| 050 | 古城韵味山石世界
World Charm of Ancient Rocks | | |
| 056 | 复古行灯，雅致前庭
Oriental Lamp, Elegant Courtyard | | |
| 058 | 土墙苔藓庭院
Moss and Earth Wall Gardens | | |

目录

100

第二章 现代日式极简禅风庭院

Chapter 2 Modern Japanese Minimalist Zen Garden

- 102 盒子中的绿色森林
Green Forest in the Box
- 112 日西合璧的现代花园
Japanese and Western Style Modern Garden
- 116 布莱顿夜色小庭
Brighton Charming Night Courtyard
- 122 自然、时尚外围庭院
Natural Fashion Outer Structure
- 128 四季轮回变换的庭院
Seasonal Cycle Changing Garden
- 134 养老乐园
Pension Paradise
- 142 静雅的铺装世界
Quiet and Elegant Pavement World
- 154 绚丽室内生活庭院
Gorgeous Interior Living Courtyard
- 162 小空间大改造
Small Space Makeover
- 168 梦中的天国
Dream of Heaven
- 176 三角形现代休闲庭院
Triangle Modern Leisure Garden
- 190 不规则阶梯露台
Irregular Staircase Terrace
- 196 北欧 + 日式的天然庭院
Northern Europe + Japanese Style Natural Garden

204

第三章 日西合璧休闲乡村风庭院

Chapter 3 Japanese and Western Style Leisure Garden

- 206 悠闲玫瑰小庭院
Leisurely Rose Courtyard
- 216 木艺露台阶梯花园
Wooden Terrace Staircase Garden
- 220 圆形露台坡地花园
Circular Terrace Sloping Garden
- 224 沙漠绿洲
Desert Oasis
- 230 当代雕塑园
Contemporary Sculpture Garden
- 240 地中海式的亚洲庭院
Mediterranean Style Asian Garden
- 246 地中海的日式情缘
Love for Mediterranean and Japanese Garden
- 258 典雅欧式的日式情怀
Classical European and Japanese Style Garden
- 268 亚洲风小亭
Asian Style Garden
- 272 砖墙木架外构
Brick Wall and Wooden Outside Structure
- 280 随心所欲，杂木庭院
Follow Your Heart, Hardwood Patio
- 288 童真乐园
Childhood Paradise



传统日式 风格庭院

Traditional Japanese
Style Garden