

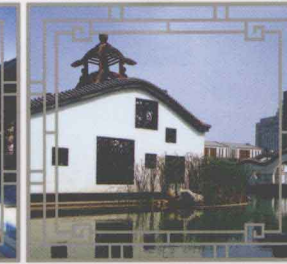
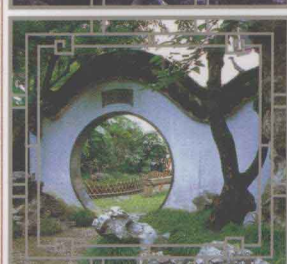


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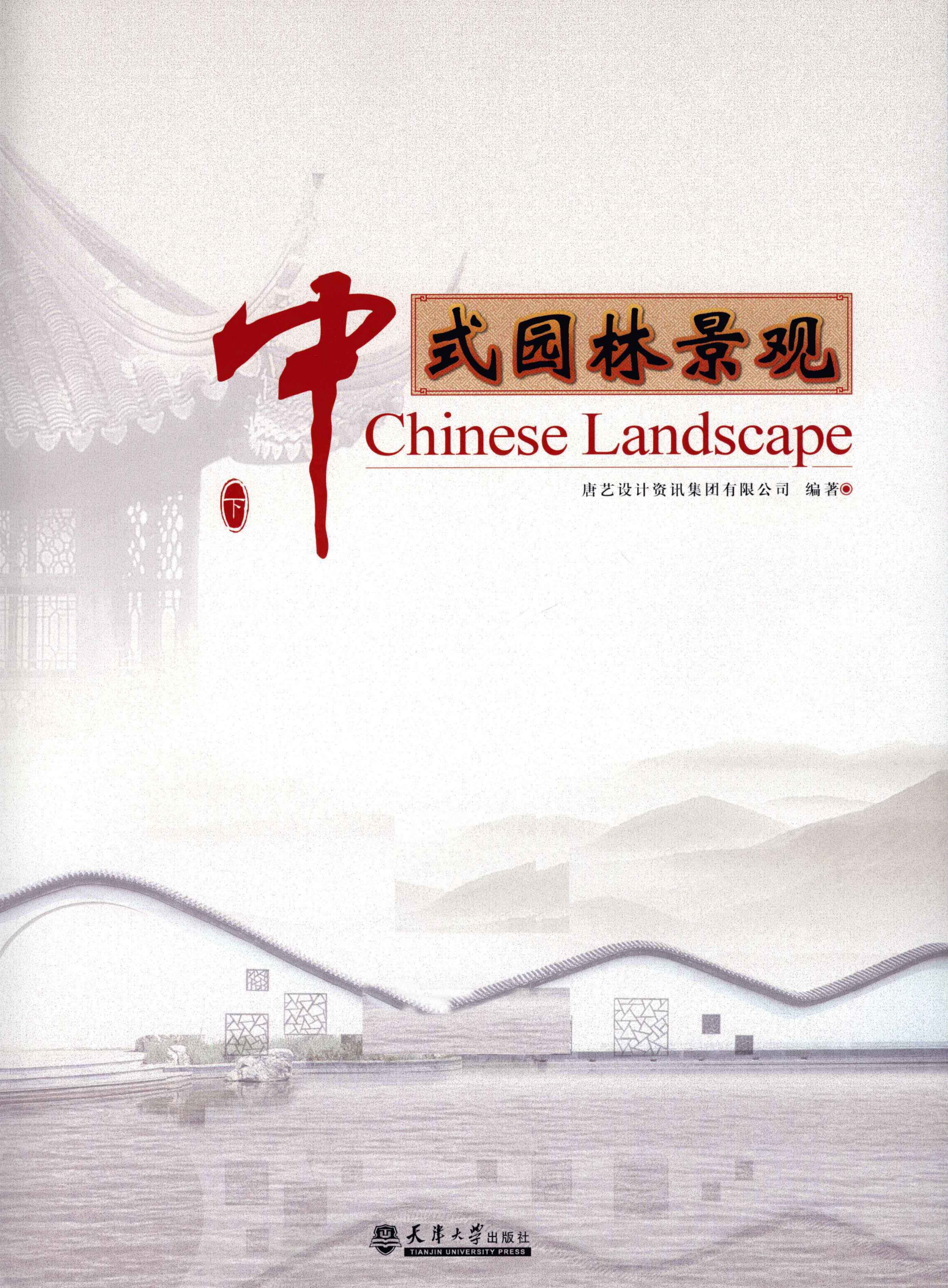
式园林景观

Chinese Landscape

唐艺设计资讯集团有限公司 编著



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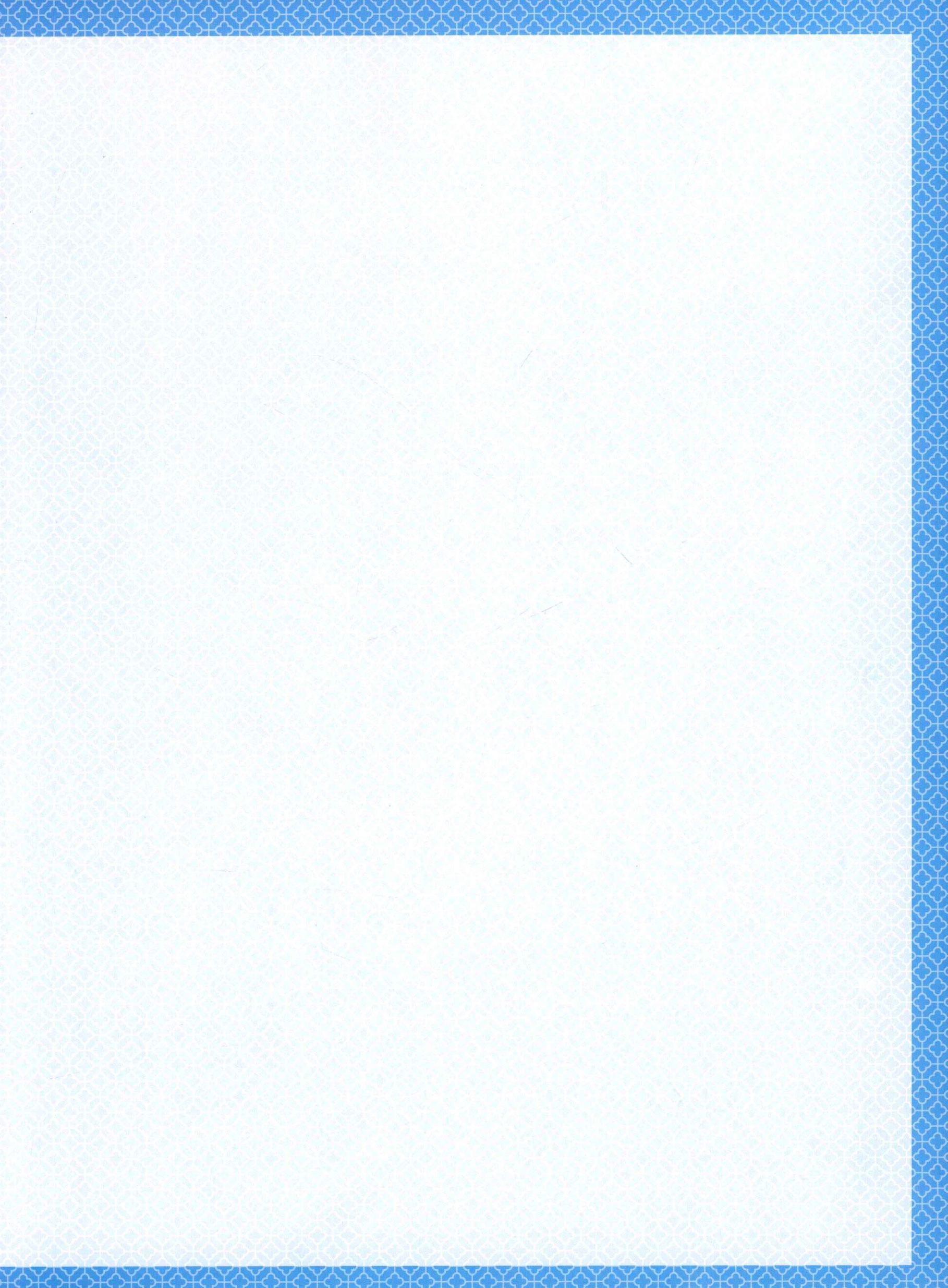
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Water is an essential element of gardening and it was regarded as the vein of garden by ancients. Water is feminine, static or dynamic, making the garden more splendid; water is colorless but shining under sunlight; water is shapeless but featuring diverse shapes. Water is the most variable element in a garden.

水是造园的重要元素，古人常把水比做园林的血脉，“有水则活”。水性阴柔，可静可动，使园林增添无穷景致；水无色，却又在光照环境下异彩纷呈；水无形，却又能随形池岸而仪态万千。水可平静而悄无声息，水也会奔腾跌落而轰鸣。水是中国园林中最富变化的造园要素。

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Earth textures of different areas create distinctive design languages; therefore, the four greatest garden systems feature distinctive characteristics in techniques for water plans.

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Water changes with rockery, so water plans of Chinese gardens are varied with winding banks.

中国园林理水，或潜水露矶，或深水列岛，或矶滩隐波，或水洞幽深，均借岸型的曲折起伏而成水之无穷变化。

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Chapter 3 Rockery Piling and Stone Arranging

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Chinese gardens feature typical mountains, water and gardening technique of rockery piling; therefore, gardens in any dynasty all emphasize rockery piling and create the theory and mature techniques in gardening practice, integrating profound cultural connotations into the techniques.

中国园林以“模山范水”为特点，叠山技艺为精华，故历代园林均以叠山为重，并在长期的造园实践中形成一整套叠山的理论和成熟的技法。中国园林的叠山手法多借鉴绘画理论，由于文人画师的直接参与，使这一造园手法融入了更深的文化内涵。

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Plants use characteristic green to decorate gardens and make them vibrant; they use lush shapes to solace people; they also use seasonal colors to render gardens and make them distinctive in different seasons. They feature characteristics of life, making them the indispensable basic elements of any gardens.

花木以生命之绿装点园林，使其焕发勃勃生机；花木以繁盛丰茂的自然生态慰藉人心，使人舒张情怀；花木还以四时各异的色彩渲染园林，使其呈现丰富多彩的季相之美。花木拥有生命的特点，使其成为任何园林都不可或缺的基本要素。

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花木受地域气候条件的影响，园林花木配置不仅与当地生态环境相适应，而且要保持自身风格与地域特色。

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The plant arrangement should follow the natural growth rhythm of plants and satisfy the requirements of garden functions, landscapes and plant habits.

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Borrowed scenery is one of the most important gardening techniques in Chinese traditional gardens, and it can cover the shortage of small spatial scale and save money.

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主景有控制全局的特点，在布局上往往处于空间序列的高潮部分。

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Guiding scenery is the way to guide tourists intentionally.

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Hollowed scenery being used to achieve the intangibility and penetration of the space is one of the important gardening techniques in China.

利用漏景来促成空间的空灵与渗透是中国造园的重要手法之一。

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Buildings, plants, sunlight, moonlight, sky water and rocks are elements to create the color scenery.

园林中的建筑和植物、日光、月光、天光、水石均为营构色景的要素。

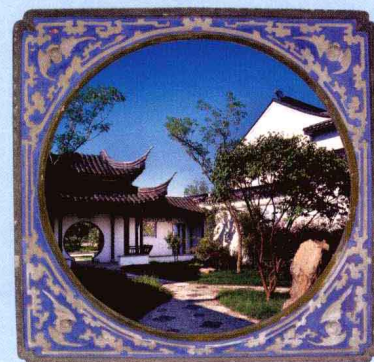
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第九节 盆景

Potted scenery puts the vast natural landscapes into a pot with plants, rocks and other materials, which is the perfect expression of wide views in a small confined space.

盆景以植物、山石和其他材料，将广袤自然的美景浓缩于一盆之中，为“以小见大”造园手法的极致表现。

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Chapter 5 Scenery Types of Chinese Gardens 第五章 中式园林 成景类型

Garden is very inviting because of a variety of beautiful scenes. Gardening is landscaping, while landscaping is scenery forming, which directly influences the artistic temperament of the garden.

园林之所以令人流连忘返，是因为有若干美好的景致使人驻足。造园说到底就是造景，造景又称成景，成景的水平直接影响园林的艺术气质。

Chapter 2 Water Plan

第二章 园林理水

Water Plans of Four Greatest Garden Systems 四大园林理水特色 ·

Bank Type 岸型 · Water Type 水型



Water Plan of Northern Garden
北方园林理水

The diverse water plans of Northern Garden can create different natural water bodies, which not only are influenced by Jiangnan Gardens, but also highlight distinctive local characteristics.

北方园林理水手法十分丰富,能够形成各种模拟自然的水体形态,也能够因地制宜,体现出鲜明的地方特色。

Water plan specializes the design and construction of diverse waterscapes in gardens. Water is an essential element of gardening, and it was regarded as the vein of garden by ancients. Water is feminine, static or dynamic, making the garden more splendid; water is colorless but shining under sunlight; water is shapeless but featuring diverse shapes. Water is the most variable element in a garden, and waterscape design should be natural, winding and varied.

理水是指园林中各种水景的设计和建造。水是造园的重要元素，古人常把水比做园林的血脉，“有水则活”。水性阴柔，可静可动，使园林增添无穷景致；水无色，却又在光照环境下异彩纷呈；水无形，却又能随形池岸而仪态万千。水可平静而悄无声息，水也会奔腾跌落而轰鸣。水是中国园林中最富变化的造园要素。中国园林以自然山水为范本，水景营造讲求源于自然又高于自然，因此，理水必曲折有致、变化丰富。明代文震亭的



Water Plan of Lingnan Garden

岭南园林理水

The water plans of Lingnan Garden are diverse, while water plans of house together with water, mountain together with water are the most characteristic in local features.

岭南园林理水有多种形式，而房水相伴、山水相依是最具有地方特色的理水手法。



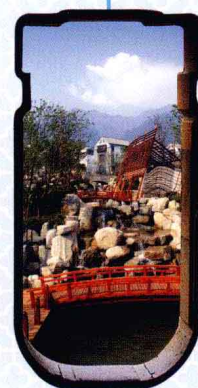
Water Plan of Jiangnan Garden

江南园林理水

The water plans of Jiangnan Garden perfectly embody the artificial natural beauty, showing human emotions in landscape construction.

江南园林理水，以景寓情、以景怡情、以景抒情、情景交融，完美体现了园林是人化的自然这一意境美。

《长物志》曰：“石令人古，水令人远。”古和远是中国文人品性高尚的标志，因此，叠山理水不仅表达了传统的审美意趣，还寄托了中国文人“宁静致远”的理想追求。



Water Plan of Southwest Garden

西南园林理水

The water plans of Southwest Garden pursue typical natural landscape.

西南园林理水追求富有特色的自然山水景观的典型表现，寄情于山水的精神溢于言表。

Part 1 Characteristic Water Plans of Four Greatest Garden Systems

第一节 四大园林理水特色

Horticulturists plan gardens according to local conditions and inherent beauties, skillfully utilize earth texture to create the design language, survey existing things and give them new lives by artistic language. Therefore, the four greatest garden systems feature distinctive characteristics.

在园林设计中，园艺师们不仅仅根据地形地貌堆山理水；他们从地貌中寻找地域自在生成的美，巧妙利用大地的肌理构成设计的语汇；审视现存物，用艺术的语言赋予它们新的生命。四大园林在理水手法上也因此各有特色。



Water Plan of Northern Garden 北方园林理水

Ancient Garden Architecture 古代部分

Generally speaking, the North is short of water, however, it features some private gardens with marvelous waterscapes since Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties. Some large gardens with abundant water resources have large-area water surfaces, while some private gardens without flowing water get water by digging wells and collecting rainwater. The diverse water plans can create different natural water bodies, such as pond, lake, river, spring and waterfall, which not only are influenced by Jiangnan Gardens, but also highlight distinctive local characteristics.

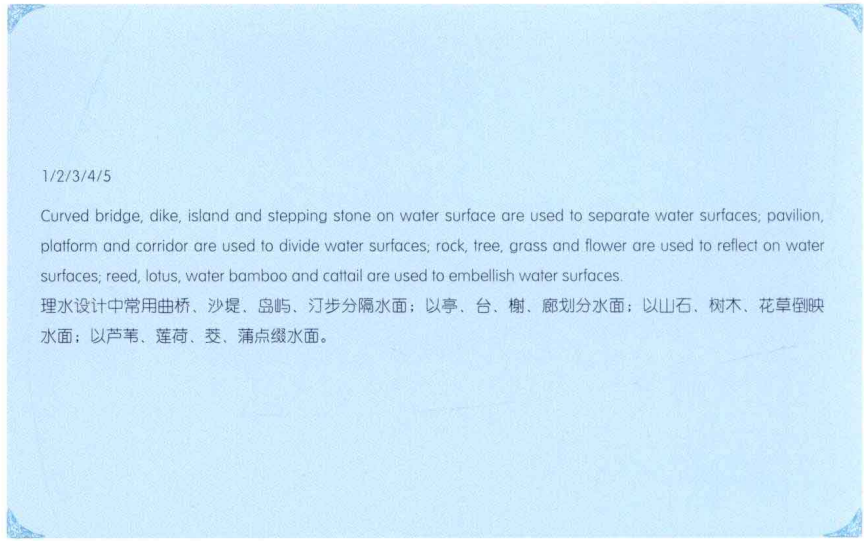
北方相对缺水，但元、明、清以来也出现了很多以水景见长的私家园林。一些水源丰富的大型园林拥有大面积的水面，而一些无法引取活水的宅园则通过打井和收集雨水的方法来获得水源。其理水手法十分丰富，能够形成池塘、湖泊、河流、泉水、瀑布等各种模拟自然的水体形态，既受到江南园林的影响，也能够因地制宜，体现出鲜明的地方特色。





1/2/3 Water changes little and appears in static form in classical Chinese gardens, such as lake, pool and pond.
在中国古典园林中，水的变化不大，多以静态的水出现，如湖泊、水池、水塘等。





1/2/3 Modern waterscape design features artificial landscaping and variable water shapes, integrating nature into a whole, creating a novel and magnificent landscape.
现代气息的园林水景设计，以人工造景为主，融自然为一体，水态变化多样，创造出的是新颖奇特、气魄宏大的景观。



Garden Architecture 园林建筑		Rockery Piling and Stone Arranging 园林叠山置石		Plant Arrangement 园林花木配置	
Water Plan of Northern Garden 北方园林理水		Water Plan of Jiangnan Garden 江南园林理水		Water Plan of Lingnan Garden 岭南园林理水	
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Water Plan of Jiangnan Garden 江南园林理水

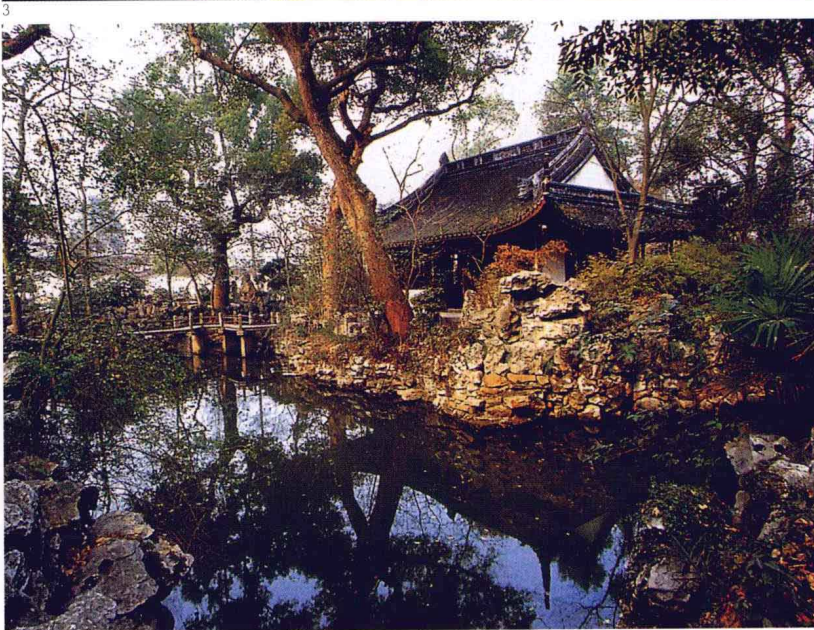
No matter boundless rivers and lakes or trickles in Jiangnan Garden are design objects by horticulturists. The application of water especially embodies that the garden is the artificial nature, showing human emotions in landscape construction.

江南园林中,大到浩渺无边的江河湖海,小到涓滴细流,都是造园匠师们的塑造对象。水在江南园林中的运用,尤其体现了园林是人化的自然这一意境美,以景寓情、以景怡情、以景抒情、情景交融,使江南园林中的理水有景有情。

Ancient Garden Architecture 古代部分



Garden Architecture 园林建筑		Rockery Piling and Stone Arranging 园林叠山置石		Plant Arrangement 园林花木配置		Scenery Types of Chinese Garden 中式园林成景类型	
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1/2/3/4/5/6/7

Lake of classical Jiangnan Garden is basically a natural pond, which features curved water front to create the perspective effect of inlets, or makes natural stones scattered around the bank to simulate the nature.
江南古典园林中的湖泊，基本上就是一个自然式的水池。岸线曲折，使透视产生水湾港汊的效果；或模拟自然，土岸边散置自然石。

