

## Based on the Landscape Design Theory Research of Chinese Traditional Aesthetics

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**Abstract:** Through the comparison of the styles, forms and cultural contents of Chinese classical garden and modern garden design, this paper summarizes the significance and guidance of the development and innovation of Chinese traditional forest modern garden design. The development of Chinese garden landscape design and modern urban landscape design are full of challenges in modern urban planning. The idea of changing life through design is a new opportunity and challenge for landscape design. The purpose of this paper is to gradually complete the theoretical content of Chinese modern landscape planning by analyzing and comparing the three aspects of ancient garden landscape, modern landscape, ecology and design aesthetics. With the cross-reference and interaction between Chinese painting and Chinese garden quantifiers, many painting techniques have been derived from traditional horticultural techniques and have been fully applied and embodied in traditional gardens as an important art and the central ring of Chinese painting. The research results of this paper show that traditional art tools and aesthetic methods are still very valuable in today's art field. In landscape design, the emphasis is on highlighting traditional Chinese culture and traditional horticultural art, so the text focuses on the exploration of painting white space technology in traditional Chinese culture.

### 1. Introduction

With the continuous development of China's landscape design industry, western landscape design has entered the domestic, and domestic landscape design has also entered the stage of modern landscape development, with great influence [1-2]. Due to the strong invasion of western culture and the lack of traditional culture, modern landscape is becoming more formal, and its expression forms include the separation of landscape and environment, lack of local characteristics and cultural inclusiveness [3]. Landscape gardens contain humanized images and reflect people's attitudes towards the living environment. The "Chinese traditional forest art" in this paper mainly refers to the chinese-style closed classical garden art and "modern landscape design" [4]. It mainly refers to the planning and design of open urban landscape that can serve the public. Its purpose is for us to analyze, better inherit and innovate the characteristics of Chinese traditional garden art and modern garden design [5].

Previous studies have shown that some classical expressions in traditional gardens are more difficult than in modern society with rapid awakening, so the style is unique and unitary, and the landscape type is relatively small [6]. Through the design, internationalization is realized, and the design also contains the serious life concept and ideology implied by our classical garden, especially the understanding of "Chinese garden" is ignored in the design of the deep spiritual content that is ignored in the design of the modern landscape with traditional Chinese landscape style [7]. But this is a sign of transient culture, such as ancient architecture, and how to adapt to the modern social environment [8]. The combination of excellent horticultural thoughts and modern aesthetics of horticultural techniques is worth studying, and its excellent horticultural techniques will enrich the cultural connotation and the formation of national characteristics [9].

With the development of urban planning and urban landscape design, China's modern landscape

design has been unable to find the shadow of traditional classical gardens, and the landscape design of modern cities has taken on a new look, with more and more characteristics of urban planning [10]. In landscape planning and design, people's ideas and aesthetics designed in accordance with people's lifestyle show unified defects in modern urban landscape design [11]. From the perspective of its origin, traditional Chinese gardens precede modern urban landscape design. With the continuous development of forest design, modern urban landscape has a larger design environment and larger design space [12]. It is the predecessor of modern urban landscape design, and the core content of the design is still the traditional Chinese forest [13]. It has shaped the urban landscape, the regional landscape and even the smaller landscape, forming the modern landscape design we are now seeing [14]. This paper mainly starts from the painting in Chinese traditional culture, explores the application of white space technology, and guides designers to use this technology more in landscape design.

## **2. Method**

### **2.1 Core Concepts**

#### **2.1.1 Traditional Chinese aesthetics**

Chinese traditional aesthetics has rich wisdom of great powers, which originated from the deep ideological soil of ancient China and has serious social and cultural background and philosophical foundation. The most common provision for the establishment of a spiritual world, that is, the establishment of spiritual miracles beyond heaven and earth, is the fusion of paradigms. In Chinese aesthetics, for example, it emphasizes the so-called harmonious naturalization, and also emphasizes the word zong baihua, that is, the 'pixel' of the Chinese system, rather than the causal division of nature. The image of the sun, all things gay, all things extended means that the world is the creation of man, this image is full of life shining on the world group is a very good world.

#### **2.1.2 Cultural concept of landscape architecture**

Under the influence of region, politics and culture, Chinese traditional aesthetics has formed a unique way of thinking, appreciation and expression, which has deeply influenced the landscape design. At the same time, he gained an influence from landscape painting and integrated it with traditional design ideas, resulting in a harmonious and unified effect of freedom and neatness, will and fact. Through the formation of a unique architectural system, China's traditional aesthetic ideas in the architectural landscape design has made a good inheritance and development. And coordinate the "modern" harmony and integration.

### **2.2 Principles of Landscape Design Based on Traditional Aesthetic Concepts**

The new garden design idea has penetrated deeply into the modern landscape design thought, which has laid a foundation for the modern landscape design art. People's perception of objects always needs to grasp the overall process, and then grasp the overall principle of design content, to grasp the overall; Next, want to give full play to subjective ability. It must be placed on the aesthetic consciousness of the object rather than on the psychological and physiological adaptation of the human landscape environment. Last but not least, the function of the landscape environment is also very important. With the gradual change of human ideology, the living environment of modern people has been reshaped or created, and function is regarded as the most original purpose of human creation.

The artists found that the most beautiful paintings were made on a 0.618:1 scale, using the golden ratio in Da Vinci's vitruvian man, the Mona Lisa and the last supper. Today, the average length of a woman below the waist is only 0.58 of her height, so the famous ancient Greek statues of Venus and Apollo deliberately extended their legs so that the ratio to their height was 0.618. Architects are particularly fond of the number 0.618, whether it's the pyramids of ancient Egypt, Notre Dame cathedral in Paris, or the Eiffel Tower in France or the Parthenon in Athens, Greece, which have golden section footprints.

### 3. Experiment

In the whole study of white space, the golden section method, which is generally accepted in China and the west, is mainly used. Golden section has strict proportion, artistry and harmony, and contains rich aesthetic value. This ratio can arouse people's aesthetic feeling, and is considered as the most ideal ratio in architecture and art. In the study of the golden ratio, a whole is divided into two parts, the proportion of the majority and the relatively small part is equal to the proportion of the whole and the majority, and the ratio of 1:0.618 is called the golden ratio and the golden ratio, while the relatively small part is interpreted as 0.382. In the quantification process, the Chinese landscape is calculated according to this ratio, which is quite different from arithmetic. In particular, it is difficult to select research objects objectively because of the unstable margin ratio in seedling method.

We only chose a painting called Chinese landscape painting, some of which were mostly written in ink and wash, and divided into two parts according to the size of the number. The proportion of landscape painting we chose was 0.5. The 0.5 ratio is larger than the margin screen ratio, and the 0.5 ratio is larger than the ratio on the screen, with 0.618 sampled electrons, which is closer to 0.382. In the process of dividing it into several parts, the problem consistent with the golden section was solved. Landscape paintings with width greater than 0.5 and width less than 0.5 were used in each part. After the color is selected, the values of the selected pixel and the total pixel are obtained from the rectangle diagram.

### 4. Discuss

#### 4.1 Experimental Results Display

We selected ten pictures and numbered them, conducted linear analysis on the 10 Numbers and calculated the average value, and obtained the results as shown in figure 1 below. In the study, it is not difficult to find that the exact value obtained by 10 subjects whose regression value is greater than 0.0005 to 0.001 is 0.618. 10 margins less than 0.5 extended the mean of the study subjects to 0.001 and the result was 0.528. 60 all works are illustrated in Chinese paintings, and it can be seen from the data that the exact value matching results corresponding to the regression values of the research objects are shown in table 1 below. Nevertheless, it is necessary to check the accuracy of experiments and select the number of works.

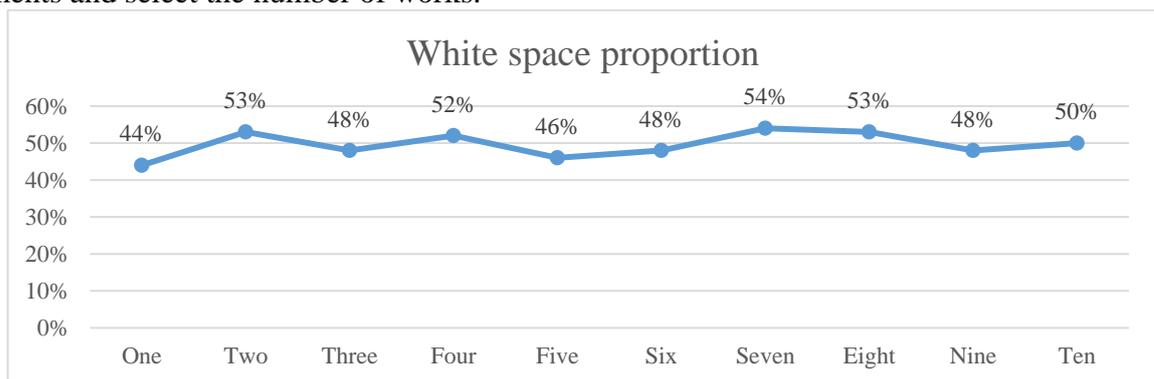


Figure 1. Average value calculation results after linear analysis

Table 1. The exact value matching results corresponding to the regression value of the research object

	Return value	Margin	Mean spread	Accurate value
	0.005	0.38	0.543	0.89
	0.0045	0.47	0.634	0.84
	0.004	0.45	0.363	0.77
	0.0035	0.39	0.848	0.82
	0.003	0.21	0.256	0.85
	0.0025	0.43	0.567	0.76
	0.002	0.42	0.458	0.79
	0.0015	0.36	0.634	0.83
	0.001	0.46	0.457	0.81
Mean value	/	/	0.529	0.818

Based on the experimental simulation results from the figures and tables, we found the importance of composition. Composition refers to the process in which the artist arranges the relationship and position of each element in a certain space to express the subjective thought and aesthetic effect of the work, thus arranging the overall artistic shape. In the composition stage of landscape design, each element in the space aims to emphasize the key points to be emphasized through orderly delineation and correlation, and to form an orderly unity of content and white space by weakening the relatively unobtrusive content. We find that the ancient Chinese garden design has achieved the balance of these elements: depending on the type of garden, green space, water surface, open space, etc., can be used as the edge, and compared with the main attractions, complete the composition.

## 4.2 Analysis of the Composition Module of Landscape Design

### 4.2.1 The composition of space

After all, landscape design is the design of space. In landscape design, the interaction of space should be made clear. For example, a road that connects a separate space between landscape nodes in a garden could be the space between that space and the space available as a space. This is a spatial order of boundaries, dynamics and continuity, which can be achieved by means such as toro, in which open Spaces or closed Spaces are completely closed, taking into account the aesthetics of the edges. Since the road is a relationship between two nodes, it guides the visitor to build consensus between the visitor and the landscape. Is the pause between the two nodes, to visitors in the scene and the scene between the space left time, aftertaste reflection.

### 4.2.2 The use of color

From the perspective of color, everyone has different psychological feelings. The colors in the landscape give people many feelings, such as temperature, space, weight, distance, time and so on. In landscape design, you can change the light by focusing on the landscape nodes such as buildings, props, stones or plants. To highlight the body, the brightness must differ between the main view and the surrounding area. "Whitespace" is used as an aesthetic standard to control the use of bright colors in the object landscape. By applying quantitative constraints, you can avoid colors and other colors, while effectively highlighting the main view only when the brightness is close to the background color. For example, vertical design can create vertical Spaces by using elements such as plants and buildings. The use of color - rich landscape level difference is particularly important.

When the plants and buildings are combined, the plants usually stand out, and the color is a large colored area, and the colors are not mixed with each other, so it can be regarded as the edge of the landscape here. , of course, for buildings with rich color sizes, the main difference in beautification is that in the case of a large proportion of a single color in a single color, the proportion of other differences is relatively small.

### 4.2.3 The connotation and artistic conception of culture

Landscape painting and Chinese landscape painting both emphasize the expression of metrology, especially the beautiful scene of "silence wins the sound". How to give the landscape longevity includes not only visual aesthetics, but more importantly, its deep meaning can arouse people's thoughts and tastes. It is a road that evokes the aesthetic of the mind, and in the end, the audience feels an enduring taste, while the monument also embraces traditional Chinese philosophy and aesthetics. In the process of realizing compassion, contrast, strengths and weaknesses, the Yin and Yang dialectical principle of the protagonist is embodied.

## 5. Conclusion

In this garden that emphasizes the combination of aesthetics and science and technology, this paper proposes the aesthetic method of combining Midwest and studies the possibility of obtaining aesthetic standards that can be easily understood and applied to the field of landscape design. The promotion of traditional aesthetics to today's practicality proves the possibility of "quantitative white space" in previous studies, but there are still problems and shortcomings to be overcome in subsequent studies. For example, the calculation can be more complete and improve the accuracy, the calculation process needs to increase sampling, and with the deepening of research, the application of "quantitative white space" in landscape design can be expanded. In general, the concept of "quantification" needs further research and exploration, and there is plenty of room for discovery.

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