

EVOLUTION AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS OF ECOLOGICAL PLANNING STRATEGIES IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

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Abstract: The purpose of studying the development of ecological planning methods of landscape architecture is mainly to explore the role of landscape architecture in urban development. This article mainly explores the development of ecological planning methods of landscape architecture in different periods, points out the key points of planning methods at different stages, discusses future landscape planning methods, and summarizes the key points of future landscape planning and development, with a view to providing reference for related research.

Keywords: Landscape architecture; Ecological planning; Development history

1 DEVELOPMENT HISTORY OF PLANNING METHODS

As an important part of urban planning development, the development process of landscape architecture planning methods has been widely concerned by relevant industries and has been studied in depth. Only when landscape architects have an in-depth understanding of the development of the industry and the key points in its development process can they combine the needs of urban development in different periods and plan a planning scheme that will enhance the city. Based on this, it is also necessary to study the different methods formed in different development periods of landscape ecological planning [1]. In the process of studying ecological planning of landscape architecture, designers can further clarify the importance of their work, focus more on the research of key content, expand the field of landscape planning development, and improve the quality of landscape planning work[2].

1.1 Concept Formation Stage

The formation of the basic values and concepts of the ecological planning method of landscape architecture is extended on the basis of landscape ecology and aesthetics, and then scientific utilization of the landscape is carried out through an in-depth understanding of land resources. However, the concept at this stage is not a rigorous theory, lacks certain practical experience, and is not yet mature.

1.2 Stage Dominated by Natural Ecological Impacts

The ideas of this period were mostly related to natural features and therefore could be applied well to related natural ideas. Due to the excessive exploitation of resources, more designers have seen the importance of natural ecology, and therefore focus on the combination of garden planning and natural development[3].

1.3 The Stage Dominated by Humanistic Factors

With the deepening of understanding of the concept of nature, more designers have noticed that it is not enough to just add natural elements, but also to add humanistic factors based on the integration of natural concepts. This stage pays more attention to the application of social culture and the research of applied technology, which improves the ornamental value of landscape architecture to a certain extent, and landscape planning methods gradually become more mature.

1.4 The Stage Focusing on the Overall Humanistic Ecology

During this period, the ecological planning concept of landscape gardens was more mature, able to make better use of land resources, and integrate human ecological development and natural development into a whole. The planning methods used mainly included ecological planning methods and landscape ecological methods. Ecological planning pays more attention to the protection and development of landscapes, and humanistic ecology is more complete and scientific [4-5].

2 DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF PLANNING METHODS

2.1 Development Trends of Overall Planning

In the relevant theories that combine natural ecology and human ecology, landscape exists as a medium and can be used as a leading element to transform and plan abandoned urban areas using ecological design methods and theories, and use landscape to integrate the city and nature. as a whole[6]. The green infrastructure used in the landscape can provide humans

with certain places for natural activities and provide relevant conditions for the sustainable development of society. Using relevant theories in ecological restoration, the damaged landscape can be rebuilt, the original ecosystem in the landscape will be rebuilt, the original pattern will be changed, and the ecology of the original pattern will be improved on the basis of introducing new natural landscapes. System functions.

2.2 Development Trends of Networking and Facilities

Ecological networks are mainly composite networks generated by the mutual interaction of various organisms. Network nodes and network connection spaces will combine natural ecological space with historical and cultural space, unifying nature and humanity. This kind of planning reflects the interaction between various ecological elements. Generally, greenway networks mainly have the following characteristics. Greenways are connected; greenways embody linear spatial structures; greenways' sustainable development features can balance the development of nature and economy; greenways have complete linear functions. Ecological network construction and green infrastructure construction are important components in urban construction and development, and are important ways to embody landscape planning methods [3].

2.3 Ecological Management and Control of Non-construction Space and the Development Trend of "Four Regulations in One"

The ecological management and control of non-construction space is relative to the ecological management and control of ecological space, and it plays an equally important role in landscape planning. With the expansion of urban land, some non-construction land that has not been developed or in green areas has gradually been put into use, which has had a great impact on ecological planning. The traditional planning method can no longer protect non-construction land well, so it is necessary to carry out ecological planning for non-construction land. There are three main types of non-construction land: ecological environment land, ecological residential land and ecological construction land. In the process of developing non-construction land, it is necessary to effectively evaluate ecological factors and manage and control them through the establishment of a "four regulations in one" system. "Four regulations in one" mainly includes: first, in terms of land use management and control, reasonable planning of land use to promote the implementation of ecological planning; second, in terms of capacity control, demolition or renovation of construction projects that do not meet standards; third, Strengthen the construction and management of equipment in terms of equipment guidance; fourth, actively guide space control in terms of development guidance.

3 CONCLUSION

The ecological planning and development of landscape architecture is a part of urban development and is of great significance to urban development. Therefore, the study of ecological planning of landscape architecture is particularly important for urban development. This article mainly discusses the period of development of landscape architecture planning. Research shows that landscape architecture in different periods has different emphases in design concepts. This is based on the different humanities and needs of urban development in different periods. Therefore, the design of future ecological planning methods must also be determined in conjunction with the overall development of the city.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

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