生态实践中的传承与创新
——中国城市科学研究会景观学与美丽中国建设
专业委员会座谈会纪实

INHERITANCE AND INNOVATION IN
ECOLOGICAL PRACTICE
— REPORT ON THE FORUM OF THE
COMMITTEE OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE,
CHINESE SOCIETY FOR URBAN STUDIES

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摘要

2018年1月21日，中国城市科学研究会景观学与美丽中国建设专业委员会座谈会于北京大学建筑与景观设计学院举办。来自景观、生态、水利、规划等领域的30余位学者、设计师、教育者及其他从业人士参加了会议，并围绕美丽中国建设、生态文明建设、景观设计学科建设、行业融合等议题展开讨论。座谈会最终达成共识，提出了跨界生态实践的迫切性和必要性，同时探讨了在教育与实践层面跨界的难点与问题——不同行业的优势、职责以及在“跨界”中的作用尚不明确，学科教育也未能很好地构建并明晰自身的核心竞争力——呼吁应积极促进学科与行业融合，使其适应当代需求。

关键词

景观设计学；美丽中国；生态文明建设；跨学科协作；行业融合

ABSTRACT

On January 21, 2018, the Forum of the Committee of Landscape Architecture, Chinese Society for Urban Studies was held at the College of Architecture and Landscape in Peking University. More than 30 participants from the fields of landscape, ecology, water management, and planning exchanged ideas on the current Beautiful China and Ecological Civilization Construction movements, as well as the development of Landscape Architecture and interdisciplinary and multi-professional collaborations. A consensus on the urgency and necessity of collaborative ecological practices, while an acknowledgement on the difficulties of such work, was reached. Specifically, problems of competitiveness and responsibility remain in the interdisciplinary practice; and the discipline of Landscape Architecture currently fails to identify its strengths. Thus, Landscape Architecture needs to actively promote disciplinary and industrial integration to meet contemporary needs.

KEY WORDS

Landscape Architecture; Beautiful China; Ecological Civilization Construction; Interdisciplinary Collaboration; Cross-industry Collaboration

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按照姓名首字母排序。
NOTE:
In alphabetical order of the
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引言

21世纪以来，生态与环境问题愈发显著，生态文明建设观念日渐深入人心，并成为国家决策层面上的一项重要议题。2012年11月，十八大召开，生态文明建设成为了国家发展的重要战略决策，建设“美丽中国”的愿景由此提出。2015年10月，“增强生态文明建设”首度被写入国家五年规划。2018年3月11日，第十三届全国人民代表大会第一次会议表决通过了《中华人民共和国宪法修正案》，“生态文明建设”首次被写入宪法。2018年3月17日，国务院机构改革方案经由十三届全国人民代表大会第一次会议表决通过，确定设立自然资源部和生态环境部，分别整合相关资源调查和确权登记管理职责等及散落于其他相关部门的环境保护职责。

在此背景之下，景观设计学科也不断思考着自身的职责与使命。2016年11月7日，在40余位学科同仁的发起，以及中国城市科学研究会理事长、国务院参事仇保兴的主持及见证下，“景观学与美丽中国建设专业委员会”（简称“景观学专委会”）成立。2018年1月21日，景观学专委会举办座谈会，30余位来自景观、生态、水利、规划等领域的学者、设计师、教育者及其他从业人员共同就美丽中国建设、生态文明建设、景观设计学科建设和行业发展等议题展开讨论。

美丽中国和生态文明建设愿景

俞孔坚：景观学专委会建立的初衷是应对中国当前面临的急迫生态问题，以及推动美丽中国建设与生态文明建设。目前国内能够担此重任的专业学科体系并不完善，需要

构建新的学科体系、理论体系与价值观，并真正实现跨学科融合，以在大尺度层面上应对江河治理和国土与人居环境再造问题。同时，中国的问题是独特的，无法从欧美国家的经验中找到一个能够有效解决当代中国问题的系统性的学科理论体系以直接借鉴。国家政策与社会需求已经走在前面，需要有新的学科体系与之相适应，其核心即是响应美丽中国和生态文明建设。

姜斌：美丽中国离不开美丽的人民、健康的人民。生态文明以创造可持续的自然生态环境为基石，必然也包括为国民创造一个适宜生存和发展的环境。继而，人们会对生活环境充满信心，并逐渐形成一种集体的文化自信，最终对脚下的土地投之以热忱、深爱和依恋。作为景观设计师，要关注如何通过创造优质的人居环境来提升人民的健康和福祉。

若要实现这些目标，一方面，我们要求于外：积极学习来自多学科的新理论和新技术；另一方面，我们要省于内：反思我们是否踏踏实实地做调查研究、了解土地、了解人民。我们迫切需要以健康中国、健康城市和健康景观的新视角和新方法来应对当前环境危机和健康危机。

陈利顶：美丽中国建设是一个长远、系统而又复杂的工程。需要规范学科建设与人才培养，建立健全的学科体系。景观设计师要抱有崇高的理想与情怀，眼光长远。同时需要宽广、多角度的思维，使设计作品不仅适宜本地区、满足小尺度下的审美需求，也能在更大范围及区域尺度中不违背生态学规律。美丽中国建设需要扎根于基层，注重

科学普及层面的表达，鼓励公众参与，使老百姓能够更好地了解到设计项目的生态、社会、文化和经济价值。

卫超：我们在美丽中国建设中的作用需要通过以下几方面进行提升：1）政策参与。景观设计学以解决人地关系危机为首任，应当在国家和地方政策、理念的落实中发挥重要作用。2）专业融合与科学普及。跨界融合是全行业的共识，未来应构建多专业的对话平台。同时，专业的内容与好的理念需要通过深入浅出的方式使执行者理解，以利于进一步落实。3）人才培养。使从业者了解行业上下游，掌握全方位、全环节的知识是未来人才培养的趋势。例如，PPP项目等要求从业者对项目全链条有一定认识。

孙善坤：建设生态文明的美丽中国要协调处理生态问题与文化体系，做到生态与人文并重。独特的地域文化是一个城市的精神面貌与灵魂所在。文化景观将和生态系统一起推动美丽中国建设，使人文与自然和谐共生。

汤敏：景观设计本质上是户外公共空间建设，既应尊重自然生态，也应强调地区精神的塑造，传承文脉、血脉、誉脉与善脉。景观需要不断创新以回应新时期的文化、精神和社会等层面的问题。我们需重构文化伦理基础设施，让每一片土地上的公共空间都具有社会教化、美德传承和历史载誉的功能。

王君：我们需要在生态层面更加注重棕地改造。这类项目还需考虑如何将本土传统文化与生态景观更好地结合，从而做出满足

1. 景观学专委会座谈会现场

1. Scene of the Forum of the Committee of Landscape Architecture

生态、人文和审美要求的好设计。

李锦生：我国多数城市已经从过去的大规模扩张转入质量提升阶段。质量的提升涵盖产业发展、城市公共服务供给，以及城市和乡村空间品质等方面，其中空间品质的提升与景观设计行业密切相关。在快速的城镇化进程中，尽管城乡建设已有不少成就，但仍旧缺乏科学的景观环境设计案例，不生态、不实际，以及过度设计等现象十分普遍。所以，我们需要思考中国特色的城乡景观是什么；鼓励更多的景观设计师加入景观改善公益活动中；编辑出版图文并茂、通俗易懂的景观科普读本，加强国民景观教育。

李迪华：2017年9月5日，《中共中央国务院关于开展质量提升行动的指导意见》

正式颁布实施，对全面提高中国产品和服务质量具有重大的现实意义和深远的历史意义。质量问题是未来景观塑造的核心问题。未来，我们应当不断提升国土管理、城市建设的质量，更好地服务人民，改善其生活品质，实现真正景观意义上完整的目标追求。

景观设计学科与行业发展——“跨界2.0”时代

李建伟：景观设计学过去的专业知识体系和景观设计行业格局已经不能适应当前社会发展需求。我们必须做出转型以解决目前出现的各种生态、经济发展问题，这些转型包括：1）行业发展必须与国家需求及国情挂钩；2）全面夯实行业基础；3）视野不再局限于城市之中、规划之下的小绿地，而应该投向更广阔的领域，包括国家景观体系；4）解决行业规范里未曾涉及的跨学科合作问题。总而言之，完全依靠本专业自身的完善解决不了大问题，以上要点是未来景观专业发展的必经之路。

邢磊：社会需求是学科发展的动力、企业进步的激励，也是政策改革的动因。在实践层面，希望政府构架更加合理，减少项目对接环节。在学科创新层面，希望学生可以跨学科吸收知识。我们须有日日不断之功，通过设计来解决各类问题。

余洋：为促进学科与国家政策、行业需要的紧密结合，高校应该与企业深度对接，探索新的产学研合作模式。企业应将“试错”过程中获得的宝贵经验作为基础知识融入到高校专业教育中，发挥作为连通教育和

实践的桥梁作用。

多学科合作需明晰合作的基本原则、平衡点和操作方法，突破学科壁垒，解决实际问题；通过科学普及等工作增强学科的社会感知度；创造有情怀的“明星”设计师，去宣传学科、教育民众，甚至感动民众，让民众知道我们能为他们做什么。

白伟岚：景观设计学的发展应讲求学科间的包容，从业人员应有广博的视野与扎实的专业基础，从而系统地实现空间规划设计，满足社会公众需求，并协同地方经济发展。从业人员还需拥有足够的实践历练，这不是单纯从学校教育中就能获得的，从业者唯有读万卷书，行万里路，才能创作出无愧于时代的作品。

罗涛：关于学科未来的发展，首先要明确学科的核心内涵，这是处理好本学科与其他学科的关系、实现多学科融合的前提。其次，学科的发展需要在基础理论研究和应用技术开发两个领域都取得突破。我们需要思考如何将中国特色的传统智慧和生态理念结合到现代科学体系中来，以及学科的人才培养如何与社会需求相结合。

张坪：在经济快速发展的今天，只有打破学科壁垒，多学科、多专业协同并进，在实践中注重总结、提炼，才能进一步推动行业的发展。学科建设在社会层面应具有引领性和前瞻性，向全社会普及基于生态文明建设的审美观和价值观。

魏玉栋：目前我国的学科设置中只有城乡规划学，而缺乏乡村景观学、乡村规划学

1 © Landscape Architecture Frontiers

等。美丽乡村建设实践从2013年初开始至今已有5年时间。各级政府十分重视乡村建设与投资，并已建成大量美丽乡村片区与景区。但相较于良好的硬件建设，软件建设——尤其是良性景观还很匮乏。乡村规划之所以会出现一系列问题，是由于原本做城市规划的人员以原有经验来做乡村规划——乡村区域与城市区域在用地性质、生态功能、实施机制、人地关系等方面存在显著差异。希望行业提高对于乡村的重视，通过学科设置建立乡村规划队伍，对上向决策部门提出与政策制定及施行相关的建议，对外增强舆论宣传，通过建设实际项目，从景观设计学角度引导美丽乡村的建设发展方向。

孔祥伟：中国的乡村振兴需要设计助力，要想营造理想的乡村环境，需从自然、田园和村庄三个方面统筹考虑，以形成乡村建设的“整体营造观”。我们还应倡导设计师进行“在地设计”，即把工作室开在田间地头，以更好地了解他们所设计的土地和当地的风土人情。除了实现设计的价值，乡村设计的最终目标是帮助农民实现更美好的生活。

唐艳红：未来城市发展面临新的挑战和机会，生态环境是城市唯一有生命的基础设施，短期见效的行为往往达不到长期的理想结果。城乡统筹需要设计专业更加精进，做到高标准规划、高水平设计；政府决策层面应注重把握清晰的大规则和程序，而在技术与细节方面给予专业人员发挥空间与信任。

王鑫：景观设计行业需要重视与社会学、经济学、心理学、美学等专业领域的融合。可持续的生态（Ecology）景观与经济学

（Economics）具有天然的融合性，二者之间的关系从词源意义上就不可分割，都是用以解决人地关系的学科和行业。放眼当下，景观需求和景观价值的量化评价都需要景观与经济学的融合，这样才能让景观设计学走得更远。

韩辉：越来越多的市政景观项目选择采用PPP模式或者工程总承包的方式来实施，将与景观专业紧密关联的水利、水环境、水生态，以及市政等多个专业进行“打包”，交由社会资本一揽子解决问题。这种方式在系统性解决问题和提高项目运作效率方面有明显的优势，但是目前市场上具备横向多专业协作、纵向投资建设运营一体化能力的社会资本相对稀缺。海绵城市建设等综合工程实践的广泛开展将有助于反向孵化大型投资建设运营主体。

李宗礼：景观设计从小尺度到大尺度的转变非常必要，且需要优先考虑景观的基础功能，先雪中送炭，再锦上添花。跨学科融合实施起来有诸多困难，需要妥协和优化，在社会、经济、生态效益之间找到平衡点。

刘瑜：景观设计和技术之间紧密相关。一方面，景观设计是一项柔性的、有温度的工作，相对而言，技术方面的工作就显得较为硬朗。随着深度学习等技术的发展，通过技术手段对设计这类柔性工作进行赋值、量化，或将设计的风格、理念进行提炼已经成为可能；另一方面，不论是景观设计还是其他类型的设计，目标都是服务于人的生产和生活，而人的生产和生活又进一步受到技术的影响。30年前我们无法预料如今的

生活，未来发展只会更快，景观设计只有紧随信息技术发展、紧跟时代步伐，才能更好地造福人类。

吕焕来：首先，希望行业内采用多学科融合的思路去解决环境发展的问题，在全球视角下，将国外多学科融合的经验运用于国内项目中。其次，希望与跨学科合作相关的行政审批可以向更加便捷的方向发展，并建立有效的沟通对话机制。

庞伟：我权且称自己为中国第一代景观设计师。我们这代人强调向传统学习，同时也在为这一新生的学科创造传统。中国很多前所未有的事情开始于我们这一代，景观行业方兴未艾，需要摸爬滚打去建树，我们应该珍惜这一机遇并谨慎待之。对于没有答案的问题，探索和争论都无可厚非。

我们应贡献师资和平台，为基层政府做教育培训，在基础教育系统中讲解景观与山河之美，在公共平台宣讲生态文明理念。我们致力于形成有思想力和行动力的集合体，去解决当下的问题。我们应当不断提升有影响力的景观设计师的知名度，表彰优秀的人和设计项目。

我认为做事毋要婆婆妈妈，要提纲携领，引领价值观。与其坐而论道，不如去行动！

邹裕波：面对景观行业人才流失、职业变换频繁的现状，行业协会和媒体应该研究、阐释并宣扬这个时代景观的本质、核心和边界，使从业者明晰个人发展方向，从容面对社会发展与变革。希望小企业、小项目得到重视，成为大企业和大项目的补充，促进行业多样化、去权威化，做到百花齐放。

方胜浩：景观设计学是生态文明、美丽中国建设的理论支撑，也是生存的艺术。随着学科地位的提升，与之相匹配的社会组织的建设问题也应当被提上议事日程。应建立健全相关社会组织，进一步落实行业自律、行业管理和学术研究。

高静华：这个时代对景观设计师提出了很高的要求，既要解决复杂问题，又要跨学科合作。因此，希望高校可以建立以此为目标的培养机制。同时也希望专家们加强对价值观、审美的宣导，针对当下存在的过度设计、只注重短期效果而不考虑持续发展，以及借生态之名行反生态之实等问题，发出有态度的声音。

王小保：美丽中国建设实践正在全国各地如火如荼地展开。在人才培养方面，各院校需发挥自身优势，积极响应社会分工对人才的需求。在学术领域应进一步推进学术性分会建设，助推城乡建设发展。同时通过主办专题研讨会、竞赛等，推动政府对于实践管理和建设标准的研究，打造真正服务于生态文明建设的平台体系。

李润楠：湿地和森林公园设计与建设工作迫切需要具有以下几方面能力的人才。首先，具有批判精神和独立思考能力，能够看到问题的两面性，分析利弊，积极寻求合作、获得共赢。其次，具有一定的建筑学基础，能够更好地与建筑师合作，使建筑与自然环境和谐共生。再次，具有解决现场实际问题的能力。景观设计专业的学生通常绘图能力强，但欠缺抓住矛盾根源、解决现场实际问题的能力。最后，动手能力强，且有持

续热情参与施工落地，能够知行合一。

王志芳：总结而言，怎样适应景观设计学科与行业“跨界2.0时代”的发展是我们关注的焦点，我们应当明确所需技能与理论体系，思考自身的核心技能与竞争力，在此基础上再谈合作与跨界融合，并深入思考合作过程中的方法、问题，以及我们所欠缺的方面和其他专业所能提供的补充。

结语

在本次座谈会中，与会专家共同提出跨界生态实践已经是当今重要的国家宏观政策，同时也是目前行业实践的必要途径。但在具体操作过程中，不同行业的优势、职责以及在“跨界”中的作用尚不明确。与此同时，学科教育也未能很好地构建并明晰自身的核心竞争力以及与其他专业融合的可能。为更好地实现美丽中国和生态文明建设，景观设计学科与行业亟需做出相应改变，积极促进学科与行业融合，以适应当代需求。

本次座谈也深入讨论了景观学专委会的建设目标、组织形式、职责及期许，从诸多方面表达了专委会成员对美丽中国建设的研究与思考。相信在多方努力之下，美丽中国事业将取得新的突破！**LAF**

Introduction

Ecological Civilization Construction has become increasingly popular in China since the beginning of the twenty-first century as a means of combating complex ecological and environmental problems. In recent years, Ecological Civilization Construction has become critical in national policy-making. In November 2012, it was identified as one of the important agendas to China's national development, together with the "Beautiful China" vision. In October 2015, "enhancing Ecological Civilization Construction" was written into the national five-year plan, and on March 11, 2018, the Ecological Civilization Construction was included in the Constitution of China. Several days later, the State Council's institutional reform program was approved to establish the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Ecological Environments as parts of the State Council. With their establishment, resource management, land rights registration, and environmental protection responsibilities were re-organized under these two departments respectively.

In this context, the discipline of Landscape Architecture continues to examine its responsibilities and mission. On November 7, 2016, Baoxing Qiu, president of the Chinese Society for Urban Studies and counselor of the State Council, met with more than 40 Landscape Architecture scholars, practitioners, and educators to form the Professional

Committee of Landscape Architecture and Beautiful China Construction (short for Committee of Landscape Architecture or CLA). On January 21, 2018, more than 30 scholars, designers, educators, and other professionals from fields of ecology, water management, planning, and landscape design met at the Forum of CLA to discuss the issues on construction of Beautiful China and Ecological Civilization, and the disciplinary and industrial development of Landscape Architecture.

The Beautiful and Ecological Vision of China

Kongjian YU: CLA was established to deal with the urgent ecological problems China is currently facing, and to promote the construction of Beautiful China and Ecological Civilization. Considering that there is no well-developed profession to undertake this important task, it is necessary to construct a new professional and theoretical system that integrates disciplines to address issues of large-scale water, land, and environmental restoration. We should also recognize that these issues are unique in China, and that the experience from other countries could not help establish a system to solve contemporary problems. Thus, a new professional and disciplinary system, which concerns the construction of Beautiful China and Ecological Civilization, is to be established to meet both national and social requirements.

Bin JIANG: The construction of Beautiful China is ultimately for people's welfare. Meanwhile, the development of the Ecological Civilization aims at creating a sustainable natural and physical environment that is suitable for all people to thrive. Once people are more confident in the future, collective cultural confidence will be generated. We, landscape architects, can help realize these goals by creating quality living environments.

We could take initiatives to learn new theories and technologies from multiple disciplines and rethink how we perform research to understand the land and the people. New perspectives and methods are urgently needed to make our country, cities, and landscapes healthier.

Liding CHEN: The construction of Beautiful China is a long-term, systematic, and complex agenda that requires Landscape Architecture to develop new standards for disciplinary framework improvement and educational innovation. Landscape architects should devote themselves to designing sustainable spaces that can meet local artistic and functional requirements while also addressing larger regional scale issues in ecological ways. Practices that respect people's needs and that bring science into the construction of Beautiful China are needed so to develop works through public engagement and educational programs that help citizens have a better awareness of the ecological, social, cultural, and economic value of urban landscapes.

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2. 与会嘉宾仔细阅读资料

2. Participants studying documents

Chao WEI: We could contribute to the construction of Beautiful China in several ways: 1) Policy participation: in addressing the complex human-land relationship, Landscape Architecture should play a role in the implementation of national and local policies. 2) Interdisciplinary collaboration: working between various disciplines has become a consensus in Landscape Architecture, which calls for more platforms for cooperation. Meanwhile, the popularization of the professional knowledge and good ideas is also necessary to be interpreted in an explicit way to help practitioners and the public better understand the discipline. 3) Talent training: understanding the entire industrial chain is increasingly important for practitioners. For example, Public-Private-Partnership projects require the practitioners to fully understand the entire industry.

Shankun SUN: To build an ecologically beautiful China, it is necessary to coordinate ecological issues with cultural systems, and to maintain an equal emphasis on both ecological and human factors. Regional cultures are the soul of a place. Both cultural and ecological landscapes are necessary in the development of Beautiful China.

Min TANG: Landscape design is about the construction of outdoor public spaces. Design should respect the natural ecology and the spirit of a place,

including its culture, history, reputation, and goodness. Landscapes also need to consider and meet new cultural, spiritual, and social requirements. There is an urgent need to reconstruct the cultural infrastructure so that the public space of each place could be equipped with functions of education and cultural inheritance.

Jun WANG: We should give more attention to brownfield remediation in ecological restoration. It is also necessary to consider how local and traditional cultures can be integrated with ecological design practices to meet ecological and cultural requirements while producing quality spatial design.

Jinsheng LI: China's urban development has shifted from large-scale expansion to quality-oriented improvements. To improve the quality of urban life, we must pay attention to industrial development, public goods and services, and urban and rural space renewal, among which Landscape Architecture may contribute a lot to the latter. Although great achievements have been made in urban and rural construction with rapid urbanization, past strategies in landscape design cases have neglected ecological approaches and local conditions, and might create overly-constructed spaces. It is our duty to think about urban and rural Chinese landscape characteristics, to encourage landscape architects to contribute more to public-

beneficial improvement activities, and to publish guide books that are easy to read to help citizens better understand landscape.

Dihua LI: On September 5, 2017, the Guiding Opinions on Launching Actions for Quality Enhancement by the State Council of the People's Republic of China was introduced to improve the quality of China's products and services. The quality issue is also at the core of Landscape Architecture, and we should devote ourselves to improving land management and urban construction quality to realize the Beautiful China vision.

Development Prospects for Landscape Architecture — The Era of Interdisciplinary Collaboration 2.0

Jianwei LI: The professional structure of Landscape Architecture can no longer meet the requirements of current social development, and reform and innovation are necessary to address new ecological and economic challenges: 1) The professional development of Landscape Architecture must conform to contemporary China's needs and conditions; 2) The professional knowledge base should be reinforced continuously; 3) Landscape architects should focus on larger-scale systems such as nation-wide Landscape Systems, rather than on the design and planning of small urban green spaces; 4) Problems in the process of interdisciplinary collaboration need to be resolved. These four strategies that

emphasize cooperation among related disciplines are at the core of future disciplinary development.

Lei XING: Societal needs are the motivating force in the development of Landscape Architecture and for policy reform. For practitioners, it is expected that the framework of government departments could be optimized so that they can work more efficiently without too many barriers in interdepartmental coordination. Regarding disciplinary innovation, students should acquire knowledge across disciplines. Through these strategies, we can keep improving profession and continue to resolve broad societal issues through design.

Yang YU: Landscape Architecture schools should collaborate with industries to explore how cooperation between pedagogy, research, and practice can be integrated with national policies and industrial shifts. Meanwhile, industries should share experience to better link education with practice.

Specifically, I would first suggest that interdisciplinary principles and methods of collaboration be clarified to resolve practical problems. Secondly, the discipline of Landscape Architecture should continue to make itself relevant to the broader public. Thirdly, landscape architects need to take more responsibility for making the discipline known and needed, and build stronger ties between design and public discourses.

Weilan BAI: Landscape Architecture needs to develop in collaboration with other disciplines, which requires practitioners to have a broader vision and more concrete knowledge base to solve problems regarding spatial planning and design, social needs, and synergetic development with economy growth. This also requires more experience obtained from practice and an opened mindedness to new research and design methods that can position the discipline in a larger context and address contemporary issues.

Tao LUO: We must first have an in-depth understanding of the Landscape Architecture discipline to anticipate future development of interdisciplinary collaboration. Secondly, breakthroughs are needed in both theoretical research and applied technology. We should also think about how traditional Chinese ecological ideas can be integrated into modern science, and how college and university trainings could meet the demands of social development.

Ping ZHANG: With economic growth, Landscape Architecture will continue to grow as long as it collaborates with adjacent disciplines and industries, and draws lessons from practices. Landscape Architecture should take responsibility for social development, aesthetic cultivation, and core value construction.

Yudong WEI: We do not currently have any disciplines that focus specifically on rural landscape architecture or

planning. It has been five years since Beautiful Village Construction began, and governments have given much attention to rural construction, including making investments to large numbers of scenic rural landscapes. Compared to the rate of infrastructure construction, construction of eco-friendly landscapes still need to be accelerated. Current problems within rural planning and design are caused mainly by the improper application of urban planning and design strategies into the rural areas, largely due to the differences between urban and rural areas in land use, ecological services, implementation mechanism, and human-land relationship. I hope that more attention could be paid to rural planning and design by establishing a new discipline. The landscape industry should also contribute to the development of rural areas through policy work and public engagement that advances the design strengths of Landscape Architecture.

Xiangwei KONG: Landscape Architecture can facilitate rural revitalization in China. I would encourage landscape architects to design on-site. Only with a better understanding of the nature, rurality, and village, can they develop a more integrated concept of rural construction. Ultimately, rural landscape design is to seek welfare of rural residents.

Jenny TANG: Cities will face new challenges and opportunities in the future. Ecological infrastructure is the only living infrastructure in cities and it may never

work well in the long run with rather short-term considerations. Urban and rural development requires the profession of Landscape Architecture to be wide-ranging and to produce high-quality designs. I would suggest that government decision-making stress on rules and large-scale regulations but leave room for professionals, i.e. landscape architects or constructors in their area of practices.

Xin WANG: Landscape Architecture should be integrated with more fields such as Sociology, Economics, Psychology, and Aesthetics. Sustainable ecological landscapes are inseparable from Economics as etymologically they both seek to respond to the human-land relationship. No matter it is for quantitative assessment of landscape demand, or for landscape performance evaluation, cooperation between Landscape Architecture and Economics is always needed. Better collaboration, better future for Landscape Architecture.

Hui HAN: Nowadays, Public-Private-Partnership or Engineering Procurement Construction patterns are preferred in municipal landscape projects, aiming at exploring a package solution to all problems by social capital. Under this background, the industry of landscape is better integrated with other related industries covering water resources, water environment, water ecology, and municipal services. Although this type of collaboration may help solve problems more systematically and efficiently, social

capital which is capable to both link different industries together and integrate investment, construction, and operation as a whole is still lacking. Fortunately, integrated engineering practices like Sponge City Construction projects may in turn help incubate such kind of large social capital.

Zongli LI: The reform of Landscape Architecture at every scale is necessary. Meanwhile, the core functions of landscape need to be prioritized over form. Interdisciplinary collaboration requires compromises between disciplines to help balance social, economic, and ecological benefits.

Yu LIU: From my point of view, Landscape Architecture is closely tied to technological development. Landscape Architecture requires flexibility and care or compassion in considering the whole world, which is often in contrast to programmed technical work. Thanks to the development of technology such as deep learning, a technical representation of design styles and concepts may come true by assigning or quantifying the design work to machines. Design is to offer human a better life and to facilitate production, and human's daily life and production are always affected by technological development. Thirty years ago, it would have been impossible to imagine the technologies we have today. Future developments will be unpredictable, and Landscape

Architecture should develop with technological advances to better serve humans.

Cathy LV: Environmental problems should be solved through interdisciplinary collaboration, similar to how we draw on the knowledge of other countries to shape our development. Likewise, administrative examination and approval need to be optimized to promote efficiency in design implementation.

Wei PANG: As the first generation of landscape architects in China, we need to create traditions for the discipline. We have witnessed unprecedented breakthroughs in China's reform and we should cherish this opportunity to promote a growing discipline by being productive in a cautious way. Controversies during exploration to the newly emerging things are acceptable.

Landscape architects are responsible for promoting the significance of Landscape Architecture to the public. We must celebrate the beauty of our country and popularize the idea of Ecological Civilization Construction. We should be committed to solving the current problems as a team, and recognize outstanding landscape architects and honor distinguished individuals and practice.

More than offering ideas, we should devote ourselves into, and act and lead the development of Ecological Civilization Construction.

Yubo ZOU: Talent loss is found in the landscape industry. Related research, media, and publications should focus on communicating the essence, need, and scope of Landscape Architecture. This would allow practitioners to better understand the core competence of and the issues facing the profession. I hope to see small-scale enterprises and projects receiving more attention and I look forward to a more diverse, vibrant industry.

Shenghao FANG: Landscape Architecture is an art of survival that provides a theoretical basis for Ecological Civilization and Beautiful China Construction. As the field gains recognition, we should also recognize the importance of constructing related professional societies or organizations to promote self-regulation and management of the industry of Landscape Architecture, and academic research.

Jinghua GAO: Landscape architects are expected to be responsible for solving various types of complex problems in an interdisciplinary fashion. This requires colleges and universities to reform or improve talent-training concepts and frameworks. At the same time, we also hope that experts of the industry could guide the public to have more reasonable values and aesthetics, criticize industrial problems of over design, short-term consideration in planning and design, and non-ecological practices and share

3. 俞孔坚教授作座谈会总结

3. Professor Kongjian Yu made conclusions for the forum.

opinions in substance that help establish a healthier industry.

Xiaobao WANG: We need to contribute to the current booming construction of Beautiful China from three aspects. In terms of education, each college or university needs to focus on their strengths to respond to the social needs actively. In academia, committees or societies should be established to guide urban and rural development with their own advantages. Moreover, governments could promote research on administrative and construction standards and establish platforms for better urban and rural development by hosting a variety of academic activities such as seminars and competitions.

Runnan LI: Talent training is urgently needed in the design and construction of wetlands and forest parks. First, professionals involved should be critical and independent thinkers who can analyze pros and cons while cooperating with others. Secondly, they should have a basic understanding of architecture to better integrate architecture with landscape design. Thirdly, they should be practical problem solvers. Graduates of Landscape Architecture who are skilled in drawing may but lack problem solving skills. Finally, they should have the desire to apply their knowledge to practice and passion for project construction.

Zhifang WANG: To conclude, adapting Landscape Architecture in the

“Era of Interdisciplinary Collaboration 2.0” is our current agenda. We should first identify necessary techniques and theoretical systems, and the strengths of our profession to have knowledge of what we can contribute. Only then can we better collaborate with other disciplines, especially in terms of how to operate, what problems we might face, and what we need from and we can offer other disciplines.

Conclusions

Participants of this forum reached a consensus that interdisciplinary collaboration has become a core agenda of national policy and is necessary for advancing Landscape Architecture. However, an unclear awareness of role and responsibility remains in the interdisciplinary practical application. Moreover, the discipline of Landscape Architecture currently fails to identify its strengths and potentials for integration with other professions. To realize a Beautiful China and the Ecological Civilization Construction, landscape architects need to actively promote disciplinary and industrial integration to meet contemporary needs.

In addition to interdisciplinary collaboration, future goals, organization, and responsibilities of the CLA were also discussed on the forum. Through efforts from many parties, there will be breakthroughs in the construction of Beautiful China! **LAF**