



收稿时间 / Received Date 2014-01-14 | 中图分类号 / TU986.2 | 文献标识码 / B

24节气园

——日本丰洲公园城市社区景观设计

24 Solar Term Gardens

— The Landscape Design of the Park City Toyosu Community, Japan

Earthscape景观设计事务所
/ Earthscape

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摘要 ……

24节气反映着一年中季节的变化，每个节气都是东方农历中的一个节点，有着相应的天文事件或重要的自然现象。本项目依据24节气设计了24个独立的、各具特色的花园。

关键词 ……

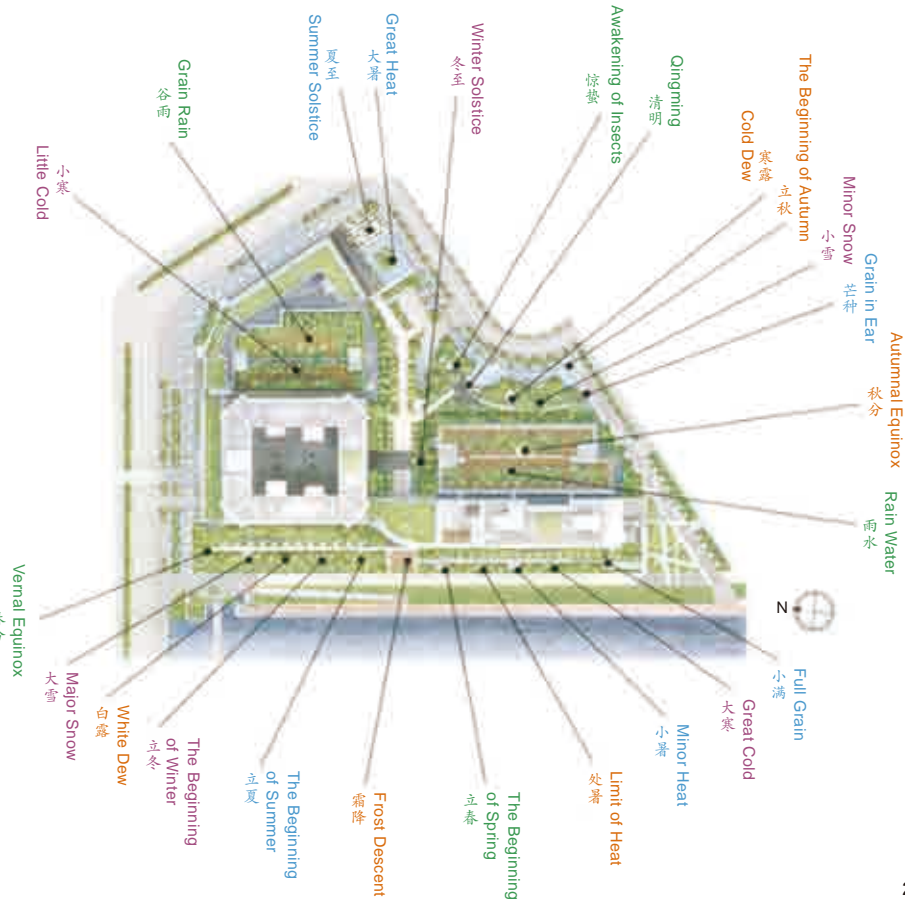
24节气；季节；农历；花园

Abstract ……

24 solar terms display the seasonal changes throughout a year. The solar cycle is composed of 24 points on the traditional East Asian lunar calendar, which correspond to particular astronomical events or signifying natural phenomenon. In this project, we created 24 private gardens according to the 24 solar terms.

Key words ……

24 Solar Terms; Season; Lunar Calendar; Garden



项目地址：日本东京市
项目面积：2.89hm²
项目委托：三井不动产株式会社
景观设计：Earthscape景观设计事务所
首席设计师：Eiki Danzuka
建成时间：2008年

Location: Tokyo, Japan
Area (size): 2.89 hm²
Client: Mitsui Fudosan Residential
Landscape Architecture: Earthscape
Chief Designer: Eiki Danzuka
Completion Time: 2008



1. 在“立春”主题的花园中，对植的一株红梅与一株白梅传达着春天的讯息。
2. 平面图
3. “惊蛰”花园中地面上的小洞里种植了蒲公英。©余依爽
4. “清明”花园中台阶两侧种植了樱花。©余依爽
- 5-1. “小满”花园中的日本紫藤廊架
- 5-2. 和歌中描写日本紫藤的诗句被镌刻在地面上。

日本人的传统与美学感知深植于日本四季独特的气候。在这一项目中，我们将传统的24节气作为丰洲公园城市社区景观设计的核心概念。24个节气循环往复，每个节气大约会延续15天，始于节分^①，终于冬季。每个节气都是东方农历中的一个节点，有着相应的天文事件或重要的自然现象。在广泛使用农历历法的年代，人们借助节气来洞悉季节的种种迹象。“景观不仅仅是观赏的对象，而应该是可供使用的”。带着这样的理念，我们依据24节气设计了24个独立的花园，每一个花园都各具特色，下文将介绍几例。

立春是24节气之首，它意味着春季的第一天，此时春天的迹象开始显现。在以立春为主题的花园中，我们对植了一株白梅和一棵红梅（*Prunus mume*），来传达春



天的讯息。

3月6日前后是惊蛰，此时土地变得温暖起来，冬天蛰伏的昆虫纷纷爬出来。在这个花园中，地面的小洞里种植了蒲公英 (*Taxacum mongolicum*)。

清明在4月5日前后。此时天气温和而明媚。花园中的樱花 (*Prunus serrulata*) 会在这个时节盛开，花瓣随风散落在水面上。

小满意味着谷粒逐渐饱满，此时万物生长，逐渐成熟。在以小满为主题的花园中，廊架上的日本紫藤 (*Wisteria floribunda*) 会在这一时节盛开，和歌中描写日本紫藤的诗句也被镌刻在花园的地面上。

夏至是一年之中白昼最长、黑夜最短的一天。在这个花园中，我们用黑白条形的坐凳来分别代表黑夜和白昼，并以条形坐凳上黑白比例的不同来表达这种昼夜的变化。

大暑一般在7月23日左右，是一年之中最炎热的时节。水之舞台中心的葱兰 (*Zephyranthes candida*) 会在此时开放，两侧刻有大暑节气的日期。池底刻有“向

日葵”、“沙滩鞋”等让人联想到夏天的词语。

立秋意味着秋季的开始。在这个花园中，台阶逐渐没入水池，埋入式的照明逐渐引导人们走向水边，不经意地会触碰到已变凉的池水，从而让人意识到秋天已经到来。立秋的日期“0808”被刻印在池底。

在日本，白露时节的石蒜 (*Lycoris radiata*) 非常艳丽。石蒜的花语是“悲伤的回忆”，寄托着人们对天国的亲人们的思念。白露花园中长长的栈道象征着连接现实世界和天国的桥梁。

寒露时桂花 (*Osmanthus fragans*) 会盛开，其花朵不易察觉但香气浓烈。在这个花园中，一棵桂花树被种植在一面幕墙后

方，桂花馥郁的气息会吸引人慢慢走近，从屏风的缝隙中窥看桂花树。

小雪意味着天气已经变得寒冷。在这个花园中，轴线的两侧种植了银杏 (*Ginkgo biloba*) 和枫树 (*Acer palmatum*)。北风吹过，红黄叶片飘落在雪白的“画布”（地面上），勾绘出一幅抽象的图画。地面上刻有小雪节气的日期。

大雪意为大雪纷飞，河湖冻结，冬天来临。一座白色的花园在南天竹 (*Nandina domestica*) 红色果实的映衬下，静静地等待着白雪覆盖。LAF

注释

- ① 在日本，节分指立春的前一天。
- ② 和歌是日本古典文学的一种诗歌形式。



The traditions and aesthetics of Japanese culture have developed because of the unique climate and four distinct seasons of Japan. For this project, the landscape design of the Park City Toyosu Community, solar terms were the primary concept. Each solar term lasts approximately 15 days and is based on a system of 24 seasons in a year beginning at Setsubun^①, end at the traditional winter. The solar cycle is composed of 24 points on the traditional East Asian lunar calendar, which correspond to particular astronomical events

signifying natural phenomenon. In times when the lunar calendar was used, solar terms were considered indicators for the essence of the seasons. Aiming to create a landscape that could be used, rather than just seen, we created 24 private gardens according to the 24 solar terms. We will highlight the features of several to give a broad sense of the garden as a whole.

“The Beginning of Spring” is the first of 24 solar terms representing the first day of spring. After this time, signs of spring start to

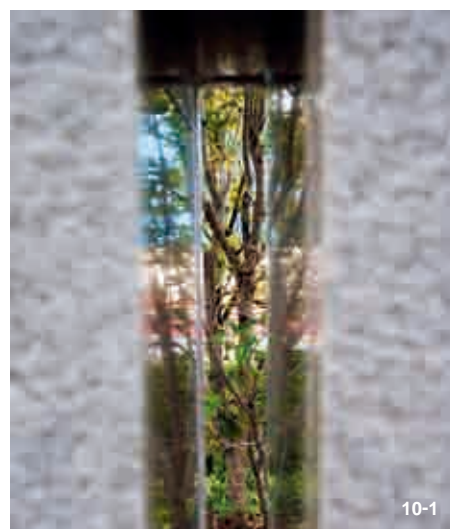


show. In this garden, one white and one red plum tree (*Prunus mume*) is planted to display the awakening of spring.

The “Awakening of Insects” usually begins around March 6, when the weather is beginning to warm and dormant insects start waking up. Dandelions (*Taxacum mongolicum*) are planted in small pockets in this garden.

- 6. “夏至”花园中，条形坐凳上的黑色与白色分别代表黑夜与白昼。
- 7-1. “大暑”花园中央的水之舞台
- 7-2. 大暑节气的日期被刻在舞台的边缘。
- 8-1. “立秋”花园
- 8-2. “立秋”花园的池底刻着立秋节气的日期。
- 9. “白露”花园
- 6. In “Summer Solstice” garden, black and white benches represent night and day.
- 7-1. The “Great Heat” garden is centered on a water stage
- 7-2. The date of the Great Heat is engraved at the edge of the water stage.
- 8-1. “The Beginning of Autumn” garden
- 8-2. The data of “The Beginning of Autumn” is engraved at the bottom of the pool.
- 9. “White Dew” garden





10-1



10-2

The “Qingming” term occurs around April 5. At this time, the weather is mild and sunny with cherry trees (*Prunus serrulata*) in full bloom. The petals are scattered on the water by the spring wind.

The “Full Grain” term is the beginning of the agricultural season, the grain is fully plump and everything has growing to maturity. This garden celebrates the Japanese wisterias (*Wisteria floribunda*) in bloom. Old Japanese poems — Waka^② — related to wisteria are engraved on the ground.

The “Summer Solstice” is the longest day and shortest night of the year. In this garden, black and white benches represent night and day, with varying proportions of black to white to express the change between day and night.

The “Great Heat” occurs at the height of summer, around July 23. The garden is centered on a water stage where zephyranthes (*Zephyranthes candida*) are in bloom and dates of the Great Heat are engraved. Words related to summer, such as sunflowers and

sandals, are also engraved at the bottom of the stage.

In “The Beginning of Autumn” garden, steps lead gradually into a pool where submerged lighting guide people toward the water, allowing them to inadvertently touch the cool water. The date for the beginning of fall, 0808, is engraved at the bottom of the pool.

In Japan, lycoris (*Lycoris radiata*) are gorgeous during the “White Dew” season. The lycoris flower represents the memories



11



12-1

of beloved ones in heaven. There is a long pedestrian walk in the White Dew garden symbolizing the connection between heaven and earth.

A sweet-scented osmanthus tree (*Osmanthus fragans*) will bloom in “Clod Dew”, the flowers are very subtle but the fragrance is strong. In this garden, we plant the sweet-scented osmanthus tree behind a wall. The fragrance could attract people walk to the tree, and peep it through the gap of the wall.

The “Minor Snow” is usually the first snow and the end of fall. Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*) and maple trees (*Acer palmatum*) are planted in this garden. As their red and yellow leaves fall, the white canvas of the ground

begins to draw an abstract picture, indented by the pattern of leaves. The date of the Minor Snow is also engraved in the ground.

Finally, the “Major Snow” symbolizes heavy snow and frozen rivers and lakes. A white garden with a background of the red nandina (*Nandina domestica*) fruit waits quietly for the snow. **LAF**

NOTES

- ① In Japan setsun is the day before “The Beginning of Spring”.
- ② Waka is a type of poetry in traditional Japanese literature.

- 10. 暮墙后若隐若现的桂花
- 11. “小雪”花园
- 12. “大雪”花园中呈雪花造型的铺装营造出雪地的意象。
- 10. A sweet-scented osmanthus tree hidden by the wall
- 11. “Minor Snow” garden
- 12. Snowflake pavement makes a sense of snowfield in “Major Snow” garden.



12-2