伊恩·麦克哈格和他的鱼类繁殖公园

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专题文章

20 Landscape Architecture China

TOPIC ARTICLE

21Landscape Architecture China

“让我们回归土地，保护环境，实现人类与自然的和谐共处”

——伊恩·麦克哈格

40年前，伊恩·麦克哈格（Ian McHarg）出版了《设计结合自然》（Design with Nature），这本书改变了人们对景观设计的思考方式。它不仅为景观设计提供了一个新的视角，还与自然的和谐共生相结合。麦克哈格提出的可持续发展理念，直到今天仍然具有深远的影响力。

在书中，麦克哈格提出了一个重要的观点：自然不仅仅是景观的组成部分，更是景观设计的灵感源泉。他主张，景观设计应该尊重自然的规律，同时考虑社会和经济的需求，从而实现人与自然的和谐共生。

麦克哈格的理论被广泛应用于全球各地的景观设计项目中。他的理念不仅在学术界受到了高度评价，也在实践中得到了广泛的应用。麦克哈格的《设计结合自然》被誉为景观设计领域的一部经典著作，对全球景观设计的发展产生了深远的影响。

尽管麦克哈格的理论在实践中得到了广泛的应用，但他也面临了一些挑战。例如，一些批评者认为麦克哈格的理论过于理想化，缺乏实际操作性。然而，随着时间的推移，麦克哈格的理论逐渐被更多的人所接受和实践，其影响力也在不断扩大。
Ian McHarg & Parks for Fish

FREDERICK STEINER
Dear Sir and Madam, Chairman, School of Architecture, The University of Texas at Austin.

Abstract
Ian McHarg advanced theories for ecological design in the late twentieth century. These theories are the early emerging field of landscape urbanism in this century. Charles Waldheim, Jones Comer, and Chris Reed are principal proponents of landscape urbanism and former students of McHarg. They are more focused on urban design and an existing city than their mentor. However, the application of ecological concepts and the use of interdisciplinary human values provide continuity links between the approaches of McHarg and the landscape urbanism. To articulate landscape urbanism, it is essential to reconfigure human values and environment for the present and the future. This paper is an attempt to articulate landscape urbanism in China.

Landscape urbanism is moving from an emerging theory to actual built works, such as the High Line and Freshkills in New York City, both undertaken by James Corner’s Front Field Operations. The latest edition of McHarg’s classic work From 1840 to 1969 will be published in 2008 with great public support and environmental critical discussions.

Key words—
Landscape Urbanism, Urban Ecology, Sustainable Design, Sustainable Development

"Let us plan to save the rivers, to protect the environment, to achieve savings from appropriate ecological planning, to improve predictions and plans, and to improve the human condition."—Ian McHarg

Forty years ago, Ian McHarg proposed a bold theory and a set of ecologically-based planning methods in Design with Nature (1969). While the methods have become common in today’s planning and design practices, incorporated into subsequent models and systems, and the theory has clearly advanced but has not been fully realized. His present-day form includes the simulation of "landscape urbanism" with its focus on infrastructure and urban ecology. Yet McHarg’s ideas continue to cast a significant spell over design practice and theory. In practice, his approach to landscape analysis has become an integral part of environmental and social assessments at all levels of government in the world. In addition, McHarg’s ideas about map overlays created the intellectual framework for geographic information system (GIS) technology and application.

Certainly, designers and planners overlaid maps before McHarg. However, he advanced the use of ecology as an organizing framework for map overlays to read landscape dynamics, a process which he labeled "Systems Analysis" or "Systematic Imperative." McHarg’s use of overlays included examining the interaction of typography, hydrography, microclimate, soils, vegetation, hydrology, and human activities. Similar to T. O. Stock’s advocacy of concurrence, McHarg viewed ecological mappings as a means to bring together the biological and social sciences and their joint impact on human activities. This is consistent with the idea of landscape urbanism as a dynamic outcome of ecological determinism plus economic determinism. The latter is the key to understanding the "landscape urbanism" for which McHarg’s approach set the foundation.

Landscape urbanism is a seamless transition within urban design and architecture. McHarg’s landscape urbanism, in which he brought the ecological into the architectural project, is a seamless transition within landscape urbanism. McHarg’s landscape urbanism has been given a new name ("urban design") by architects; however, the term seems to have caught on. More recently, McHarg’s landscape urbanism is not the same thing as landscape architecture, only recently renamed to "landscape urbanism" by architects; however, the term seems to have caught on. More recently, McHarg’s landscape urbanism is not the same thing as landscape architecture; only recently renamed to "landscape urbanism," it has been renamed from "landscape architecture" to "landscape urbanism" in urban design. McHarg’s landscape urbanism, in which he brought the ecological into the architectural project, is a seamless transition within landscape urbanism. 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查尔斯·瓦尔德海姆

查尔斯·瓦尔德海姆（Charles W. Waldheim）被认为是1960年代美国20世纪前卫运动的先驱者，他以多变的建筑语言和对城市规划的深刻理解而闻名。瓦尔德海姆的作品与1960年代的都市主义运动紧密相连，他提出了一种以地域性为特征的都市主义理论，这种理论强调了城市规划中的多元性和适应性，为后世的城市设计实践提供了重要的思想基础。

瓦尔德海姆的理论主要体现在他的著作《城的形态》（City Form）中，该书通过对20世纪初期美国城市的分析，提出了对城市形态的重新思考。瓦尔德海姆认为，城市形态不仅受到自然环境的限制，还受到社会经济、文化历史等因素的影响。他主张通过城市规划来适应这些变化，以实现城市的可持续发展。

瓦尔德海姆的理论对后世的都市主义运动产生了深远影响，他的思想被广泛应用于城市规划、建筑设计和公共艺术等领域。瓦尔德海姆的理论还被许多建筑师和规划师所采用，成为20世纪后期城市设计和规划的重要理论基石。

瓦尔德海姆的理论认为，城市不仅是人类居住的空间，更是社会和文化的载体。他强调城市规划应该注重地域性，即城市规划应该与当地的历史、文化和环境相适应。瓦尔德海姆的理论还强调了城市规划的动态性，即城市规划应该随着社会和环境的变化而不断调整和改进。

尽管瓦尔德海姆的理论在当时引起了一些争议，但他对城市规划的深刻思考和提出的理论框架，为后世的城市规划提供了重要的启示和指导。瓦尔德海姆的理论在20世纪后期的城市设计和规划中得到了广泛的应用，对当今的城市规划和设计仍然具有重要的指导意义。