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Research on the Current Situation and Strategy of the Protection of National Vernacular Landscape

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***Abstract**: The national vernacular landscape is the result of the local residents' continuous adaptation to the local natural environment for a long time, which is formed by the continuous production and labor activities of human beings. It is the witness of the long history of human civilization and the inheritance of historical development, which has a very important position and research value. However, due to the rapid development of urbanization and modernization, the regional personality of all ethnic groups is seriously lacking and becoming more and more homogeneous. This article summarizes the problems faced by the ethnic local landscape through the investigation of the current situation of the local landscape of various nationalities: The local residents do not have enough understanding of the local landscape of their own nation; they do not use enough materials in the process of landscape design. The original vernacular landscape has been seriously damaged due to improper protection. Finally it puts forward the development of the national vernacular landscape in keeping with the times and the protection strategy of the national vernacular landscape.*

***Keywords**: National vernacular landscape; Rural urbanization; Protection strategy*

Research Background

The Construction of New Countryside

In 2017, Xi Jinping mentioned that the modernization we hope to see is the harmonious coexistence of man and nature,and that we can meet the dual needs of material and spiritual life, and people can enjoy a wonderfull life. To build a beautiful new socialist countryside, we must put conservation, protection and restoration of nature in the first place, and ultimately achieve the development of environmental protection and resource conservation. The construction of a beautiful new countryside can only be carried out if every village is rejuvenated with new vitality.

Traditional villages of ethnic minorities should keep pace with the times. There must be characteristics in the design of rural landscapes, as well as new creative elements. In the process of building a new countryside, it is necessary to consider the local culture and philosophy, social outlook, thoughts, religious beliefs, and some folk customs of the local residents. Designers should pay attention to the preservation and protection of the original local landscape of ethnic minorities

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The Destruction of the National Vernacular Landscape under the Background of Urbanization

With the continuous advancement of urbanization, China's cities and towns have gradually developed into the same face in recent years. The landscapes of towns in minority areas and ordinary towns are extremely lacking in local characteristics. In the process of rural urbanization, more and more rural areas appear the phenomenon of homogenization. Even in the minority areas, it rarely reflects the unique regional characteristics of ethnic minorities. The native landscapes, native natural landscapes, and intangible cultural landscapes in various ethnic areas have been severely damaged and face severe challenges. Only by starting from the fundamental core of the national rural landscape and exploring its status in the process of urbanization can we better promote rural development, maintain a good ecological environment, sustainable economic development and long-term social stability.

Research Purpose and Significance

The traditional village landscape mainly refers to the simple life style of villages and village residents formed by natural features, showing the people the various connections between people and things in the original village. Including their architectural style, tools for agricultural activities and the simplest folk customs. This article focuses on the traditional villages of ethnic minorities as the focus, and investigates the natural environment, agricultural activities, and civil activities of traditional settlements in the native landscapes of ethnic minority areas. This thesis mainly summarizes the application of the local landscape elements of traditional villages in minority areas by consulting relevant materials and other methods, and explores the layout of villages, the morphological characteristics of buildings, and the cultural connotation of landscapes. Only a comprehensive analysis of the ethnic rural landscape in essence can protect and develop the local flavor of traditional villages in the environment of rapid urbanization coverage.

Literature Review

Compared with foreign countries, the research on vernacular landscape in China is relatively backward. Only in the 1980s did a few scholars study it. Up to now, the research scope of Chinese vernacular landscape involves architecture, urban and rural planning, geography and other fields. In terms of architecture, the relevant researchers in China mainly conduct in-depth analysis of rural settlements and rural residential buildings. The main research focus is on their location and layout characteristics. Many famous experts and professors have written works on ancient city protection, traditional settlement landscape, ancient villages and so on, all of which play an important role in the following scholars. In geography, the main direction of Chinese local landscape researchers is to classify the landscape characteristics. In terms of cultural protection, scholars mainly conduct research on historical villages or cultural heritage areas. Some researchers put forward the way of rural tourism to promote the protection of cultural landscape.

Interpretation of Related Concepts

Nation

A nation refers to a stable community formed by long-term historical development. A nation refers to a group of people objectively distinguished from other groups in terms of language, culture, customs and history. A country can have different nationalities, and a nation can live in different countries.

Vernacular

In English, "native" and "vernacular" have the same meaning, but the latter is more accurate and appropriate. The vernacular is the sum of all things in the village, and the people, things, and things in the village are as large as the entire settlement. The explanation of vernacular in Baidu Encyclopedia refers to the land, hometown and folk custom of hometown, which is often extended to a series of interpretations: farming activities, folk customs, festival etiquette, etc. In the abstract concept, the vernacular is not a specific thing, but a broad and vague range.

Landscape

It has been many years since the word "landscape" was determined. When the phrase "landscape" has not been established, people generally refer to the visual image with a certain sense of beauty that the eye can see as the landscape, which is what we call landscape. It was at that time that the academic world confused landscape and landscape. The German scholar combined his geographical knowledge to define the landscape as a truly visible and touchable scene within a certain range.

The Present Situation and Main Problems of the Protection of National Rural Landscape in China

Protection Status

(1) The Number and Types of Landscapes are Large

The types of ethnic native landscapes are relatively complete and can be divided into material environmental landscapes and intangible human landscapes. The local natural landscape, agricultural production landscape, and traditional settlement landscape are the main and prominent ones in the physical environment landscape. In the intangible cultural landscape, the cultural beliefs, religious culture, and folk customs of local residents are all profoundly influential.

(2) The History of the Evolution of Ethnic Native Landscape is very Long

Ethnic minorities in China are gradually formed in the long history of the tribe. The rural landscapes of ethnic

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minorities have evolved over time, and the buildings of ethnic minorities have evolved from primitive and simple caves and soil palm houses to early grass houses and wood houses. It can be seen from the various evolutions of the nation itself that the national rural landscape has gone through a long time.

(3) Original genes, Strong genetic Continuity

The religious beliefs of ethnic minorities in all regions are very clear, both in connotation and form, and they remain relatively intact in their original state. The ethnic minorities have some unique systems that have been circulating since ancient times, providing a good guarantee for its genetic continuity. Ethnic minorities are in the deep mountains and have little communication with the outside world, which also provides good conditions for the preservation of good original ecology.

Main Problems

(1) Residents have Insufficient Understanding of the National Vernacular Landscape

Villagers' thoughts are disturbed by the external environment. The villagers' ideas about the village change with the evolution of the village. The village gradually changes from small to large, and the composition of the village changes from elementary to advanced. The village's thinking also changes from immature to mature. However, due to the fact that most of the ethnic minorities are located in remote mountainous areas, the geographical environment is constrained in varying degrees, resulting in the low level of education of ethnic minorities. At this time, out of curiosity, the local residents would accept all the information from the outside world. Under the influence of the continuous impact of urbanization, the farming ideas handed down from ancient times were gradually abandoned. In this imperceptible influence, the ideas of local residents are constantly changing, some traditional culture and customs will be forgotten, replaced by the modernism brought by urbanization, so the protection and inheritance of local local landscape develops very slowly, even fade out of people's eyes.

Although the local minority residents are in the local landscape every day, they do not understand the role of local landscape. Landscape provides services for human beings, and people can benefit from the landscape, which is called the service function of landscape. The villagers do not understand the functions and definitions of the local landscape, and thus have an increasingly indifferent attitude towards the local landscape, which further restricts the development of the local landscape. This leads to a neglect of the protection of local landscapes in daily life, and even many landscapes have been destroyed. For a long time, this national rural landscape will gradually disappear in the long history.

(2) There is a Lack of Creative Materials for Ethnic Rural Landscapes, and Design Creation is Facing Difficulties

The geographical location of ethnic minority areas is remote, and some of them cannot even be reached, which leads to the inability to successfully complete the work of collecting and sorting out the local landscapes of ethnic minorities. Therefore, there will be a lack of a complete set of materials for the designers to design the works of local landscape elements.

In the case of limited source of materials, the designer's design source generally follows the previous style and layout, and does not further create or update a series of local landscapes. At present, designers only list and pile up the existing limited elements, which is far from enough. Designers should deeply analyze and excavate the cultural connotation of national vernacular landscape. Only by truly understanding can we design the connotative vernacular landscape.

(3) Improper Protection Leads to the Destruction of the Traditional Vernacular Landscape of Traditional Villages

Although some minority villages still retain some original features of local landscape, they are facing great challenges with the rapid popularization of modernization and urbanization. After some investigations, it is found that the old houses and ancient buildings in many traditional villages have been abandoned, the streets have been widened into concrete roads, and the brick houses with no characteristics on both sides of the road are everywhere. The charm of the rural landscape disappeared, leaving no trace. This kind of reinforced concrete is implanted into the landscape of traditional villages caused great damage.

The gradual disappearance of intangible culture in the village is also the reason why the rural landscape loses its cultural connotation. Intangible cultural heritage includes local hospitality culture, catering culture, traditional handicrafts, and long-standing habits. Because the young people in the village are not interested in traditional skills, skilled masters are only willing to pass on the essence of the skills to their apprentices, so that the intangible culture in the village can not be well inherited and protected.

Analysis of Elements of National Rural Landscape

Natural Environment Landscape

The production of national vernacular landscape mainly depends on the specific natural geographical environment. Minority areas are rich in natural resources, with a wide variety of plants and organisms, and numerous high mountains and mountains.In the minority areas, the landscape mainly includes mountain scenery, canyon and cave. Water landscape includes groundwater, river landscape and lake landscape. Biological landscape is divided into plant landscape and animal landscape. Various natural resources are arranged in different combinations to form different natural environment landscapes in different regions.

Settlement Life Landscape

The location of minority village settlements is extremely important, and the location of villages will play a crucial role in future life and production. The village site is usually selected in the mountainous area away from Pingba, which has the characteristics of harmony with nature and strong defensiveness. The village site is usually selected in the mountainous area away from Pingba, which has the characteristics of harmony with nature and strong defensiveness. There are the following situations: (1) When the mountain is not too steep, choose to live together (top or ridge), (2) When the mountain you rely on is larger, you will choose to live in the middle of the mountain (mountainside or mid-mountain depression), (3) At the foot of the mountain

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or in the plain area, the mountain valley (foot of the mountain or river valley) is usually selected, which has sufficient water resources, provides convenience for agriculture and is conducive to economic development.

It reflects the cultural layout of each ethnic group. There are three kinds of layout of villages: dense sheet layout, intensive strip layout and scattered point layout. Different settlement life style and living style have formed the unique settlement life landscape of each nationality.

Cultural Landscape

Cultural landscape mainly refers to the unique family system and religious beliefs of various ethnic groups in minority areas, forming a unique cultural landscape. For example, the Yi family's "family support system" has long influenced the generation of the local landscape of the Yi people. Among the people of ethnic minorities, religious belief has already been deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. The high respect and commemoration of ancestors and clans are widely spread among different nationalities. However, some ethnic groups retain more primitive forms and contents of ancestor worship.

Production Landscape

The topography of minority areas is mostly rugged, with large undulations. The landforms are mainly mountainous, with sufficient light, so agriculture and animal husbandry occupy an important position in minority areas. Due to the complex and changeable natural conditions, the variety of agricultural products is also extremely rich. The unique regional climate has formed a unique farming culture for all ethnic groups. The ethnic production landscapes in some areas are divided into farmland landscapes, characteristic agricultural landscapes, and farming facility landscapes.

Folk Landscape

The folk cultural landscape mainly includes the food culture of various nationalities and major festivals. Due to the different geographical location, the food they eat is not the same, and the food culture produced by each ethnic group is also very different. However, the same thing among the ethnic minorities is drinking, singing and dancing. Most of the major festivals of ethnic minorities come from the worship of nature, production and life, religion and sacrifice activities. There are mysterious and ancient stories behind every major festival of ethnic minorities. Now, if researchers want to find the root connotation of local landscape, they may find some answers in these ancient legends.

The Protection Strategy of National Vernacular Landscape

Protection Principle

(1) Protect the Integrity of National Vernacular Landscapes

The national vernacular landscape is made up of individual individuals. We need to use some methods to

connect each individual small landscape into a network to form a complete local landscape, fully reflect the regional characteristics of each region, and then achieve a state of mutual coordination with the outside world. Different villages of the same ethnic group have economic and cultural ties with each other, forming a huge coverage network centered on a village. The number of landscapes covered by such a huge system is also very large, so it is also very important to realize the overall protection of these individually scattered landscapes.

(2) Protect the Authenticity of the National Vernacular Landscape

In the past, the important focus on the protection of rural landscapes is to protect the information reflected in the physical substances in the village. In short, the protection of these objects is to witness the changes of history. The aesthetic and practical functions of their coordination, integrity, and unity have not been put in the first place, and the authenticity of historical records must not be destroyed for various reasons. We need to ensure that the quantity and quality of the information reflected in the transmitted landscape are distinctive and influential, and repeatedly ensure that history is not distorted and false information is not transmitted.

(3) Protect the Continuity of the National Vernacular Landscape

The genes of the local landscape need to be passed on through the specific external expression of the landscape, which not only promotes the sustainable development of traditional villages, but also ensures the continuity of the local landscape. The rural landscape of the village contains the epitome of local residents' life and production, and also reflects the unique national wisdom of local residents.

Protection Strategy

(1) Reasonable Use of the Genes of National Native Landscape

Nowadays, the calls for building a beautiful new countryside and protecting the national vernacular landscape are increasing. All ethnic groups need to find their own development needs, find the correct way to develop the rural landscape, and break through all the shackles in reality. It is an extremely important task to establish the national vernacular landscape on the basis of sustainable, innovative and environmental protection.

The improvement and renewal of national vernacular landscape is an indispensable part of the preservation of vernacular landscape. Keep the good native landscape gene inherited, and use the new technology and new materials to reform the backward landscape gene, and fully apply it to the overall native landscape.

(2) Select Excellent National Landscape Genes to Create Unique Rural Areas

The five important elements for the construction of a new countryside are: new houses, new facilities, new environment, new farmers, and new fashion. In order to achieve these five points, we need to start from a landscape gene which has not appeared in the vernacular landscape, carry out mutation and update, and become the continuation of the historical context of the construction of the new area. At the time of construction, the texture of the streets of traditional villages, the shape of the building and the layout of

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the space can be applied, so that the villagers can fully feel the nostalgia in other places. In order to inherit and promote the cultures of various ethnic groups, we must actively promote the excellent qualities of our nation and extend the traditional folk customs of our nation to each new environment. In order to meet the lifestyle of contemporary people, new thinking and patterns need to be added during construction to drive the development of settlements.

Conclusion

This article first analyzes the current background of the existence of national vernacular landscapes, namely the rapid development of modernization and urbanization. Through consulting a large number of materials and interviews, we combed out some conceptual explanations related to the national rural landscape, so as to gain a deeper understanding of the research objects. After the study, the current status of minority national landscape protection and some existing problems are summarized.In addition, the constituent elements of the local landscape are analyzed, and finally the protection strategies of some national rural landscapes are obtained by combining all the research results.

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