

Application of Indoor Garden Landscape

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ABSTRACT

Landscape design is an integral component of interior design. This article elucidates its principles, elements, functions, aesthetics, and applications. It concludes by examining the prospects of sustainable development in interior landscaping, aiming to provide people with a fulfilling life in organic, ecological, and healthy spaces.

KEYWORDS

Interior landscape design; Nature; Aesthetic

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1 Design Concept

In interior decoration projects in China, the integration of garden landscapes into indoor environmental art is becoming increasingly widespread, especially in high-rise and large-scale buildings. This adds a garden atmosphere to indoor spaces and enriches interior landscape design. Common interior landscaping techniques include water features, rock formations, botanical displays, pavilions and gazebos, as well as miniature garden architectural elements. These methods combine nature with artificial landscaping to create unique indoor scenery.

2 Key Elements

(1) The combination of overall unity and individual characteristics

Interior landscape design is an integral part of the architectural environment, requiring integration with the natural and cultural surroundings. When incorporating outdoor landscapes, it is essential to maintain unity between the interior and exterior. Design direction should be determined based on user needs and culture, and modern technology should be applied to create human-centered, intelligent, and distinctive landscapes.

(2) The unity of practicality and artistry

Indoor environments serve as crucial spaces for human activities, and their design fundamentally aims to meet practical needs. The purpose of interior landscape design is to provide people with a sense of spiritual fulfillment within limited spaces, while ensuring the fulfillment of their basic activity requirements.

3 Elemental Characteristics

(1) Stone configuration technology

In traditional Chinese landscape design, the 'freehand brushwork' technique is often employed to

create natural beauty within limited spaces. False mountains are constructed using materials like Taihu stones, yellow stones, or cement, seamlessly blending with vegetation to establish a natural ambiance. Consideration for the unique characteristics of indoor spaces is paramount, striving for a harmonious fusion of nature and art.

Introducing garden architectural elements such as small bridges and pavilions, borrowing from outdoor garden techniques, adds a sense of returning to nature and whimsy. Mountains and rocks not only serve as scenic features but also embellish the space. Careful coordination of colors, textures, and harmony with the environment is essential. Mountains and rocks can reflect environmental order and, when combined with water features and greenery using artistic design techniques, enrich indoor landscapes.

In landscape design, the forms of water features are diverse, and water elements within residential areas fulfill people's desire for proximity to water^[1]. Indoor water feature design can be divided into two forms: static and dynamic, which harmonize with other elements in the indoor space, enriching the spatial ambiance. Flowing water features such as waterfalls, streams, and channels enhance the environmental aesthetics while delineating the indoor space. Static water features, in the form of pools, contribute to the overall ambiance. Meandering streams add vitality, and colorful fountains create a dynamic atmosphere. Hydraulic systems can produce fountains, mountain-like water flows, and waterfalls, including dynamic aquatic landscapes like fountains, waterfalls, whirlpools, waves, pearl springs, and streams, not only enhancing the aesthetics but also humidifying the indoor air. Sculptures, lighting, and sound are integrated into the design to enhance the water feature's effect. Large aquatic bodies can be complemented with aquatic plants and rocks to make them more vivid.

(3) Greenery configuration techniques

In the design of indoor ecological landscape, the careful placement of greenery is of paramount importance, requiring integration with the building's functionality to create unique spaces that harmonize both aesthetics and purpose. For shopping centers, strategically pruned potted plants such as "Ficus microcarpa" or "Ficus lyrata" can adorn the entrance, while the interior can be adorned with water-resistant vine plants that complement the merchandise. Storefronts can be designed as desert-themed areas with sand and stones to evoke an exotic ambiance.

Restaurants and hotels can plant "Pachira aquatica" at their entrances, create plant ponds within the relaxation areas, featuring "Aglaonema," "Zamioculcas," and "Dracaena," with "Chlorophytum" and "Spathiphyllum" adorning the periphery. Such designs not only purify the indoor environment but also provide a refreshing experience, cultivating a unique atmosphere. Modern indoor elements can utilize materials like concrete, ceramics, bamboo, metal, or fiberglass to create diverse indoor landscapes, with colors either showcasing the material's natural hues or harmonizing with the indoor environment.

4 Function

This feature first improves the indoor ambiance and enhances the space's aesthetics. By introducing landscapes into the building's lobby, it enlivens the interior, infusing a natural atmosphere. The integration of outdoor scenery with indoor gardens allows people to experience nature and softens the architectural rigidity.

5 Aesthetic and Aesthetic Case Analysis

The architectural master Frank Lloyd Wright absorbed American traditional culture and pioneered the concept of 'organic architecture,' guided by the principle of 'nature as the ultimate source of inspiration.' He emphasized that architecture should follow the natural forms rather than imitate them. This philosophy advocates harmonious coexistence between architecture and nature, integrating outdoor landscapes seamlessly into interior designs. Among his iconic works, Fallingwater, a house built over a waterfall, stands as a testament to this approach. It leverages its unique geographical advantage and incorporates extensive use of glass materials, allowing residents to immerse themselves in the beauty of nature from within the building. Fallingwater not only serves as a residence but also stands as a work of art, a treasure shared by the public.

Renowned architect I.M. Pei is celebrated worldwide for his design of various iconic structures, including the Beijing Hotel in China, the Bank of China Tower in Hong Kong, the East Building of the National Gallery of Art in the United States, and the exquisite glass pyramid at the Louvre Museum in Paris. In the case of the Suzhou Museum, Pei achieved a perfect fusion of traditional Suzhou-style gardens and modern design, showcasing his deep affection for his homeland. This museum seamlessly integrates with its surroundings, enriching the variety of rooftop styles in Chinese architecture, and becoming a symbol of Suzhou city. Notably, the incorporation of indoor water features and Chinese garden elements in the museum exemplifies Pei's innovative and creative prowess.

Singapore Changi Airport is another remarkable architectural wonder. It boasts the world's tallest indoor waterfall, which serves as a captivating centerpiece. During the night, the Jewel Changi Airport transforms into a mesmerizing light show. Positioned as a comprehensive complex at the forefront of the airport, Jewel combines aviation facilities, shopping, leisure, accommodation, and more, effectively becoming a travel destination in itself. At night, the neon lights of Jewel Changi Airport shine brightly, attracting a plethora of visitors seeking a visual spectacle.

These architectural marvels represent diverse styles and cultures, showcasing innovation and charm in the world of architecture.

6 Sustainable Development

Indoor ecological garden landscape design aims to enhance indoor environments, promote health, add enjoyment to life, and meet modern needs. Designers need to consider space characteristics, purpose, and human requirements comprehensively, using techniques such as plants, rocks, water features, and more to create multifunctional and pleasant indoor garden spaces.

Ecological landscape design should prioritize energy efficiency, especially in the rational use of water resources. Water conservation is crucial in indoor landscape design. Precise irrigation through drip systems to meet plant needs ensures efficient water usage. Small-scale sprinklers and appropriate watering schedules are suitable for various plant types. Rainwater collection systems can gather rooftop rainwater for vegetation irrigation. Ensuring adequate moisture for plants and avoiding pruning and fertilization during drought periods are essential measures to conserve water resources and protect the environment.

7 Conclusion

Indoor garden landscaping involves incorporating garden landscape elements into interior

decoration projects.^[2] This concept has become increasingly common in today's interior design industry. With improved living standards, people have a greater appreciation for aesthetics. Designers, using their ingenuity, bring a sense of nature indoors, connecting space, people, and cultural landscapes. They employ simple patterns and symbols to convey a sense of beauty, achieving a design concept that makes people feel as if they are in the midst of nature.

References

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