

全球视野下的景观与地域环境

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES ON LANDSCAPE AND TERRITORY

1 人类世背景下的景观

由于城市化、工业化进程和农业活动，人类文明的足迹已从根本上改变了地球的大气、生物化学和地质特征，并从生态学意义上进入了一个全新纪元——人类世^[1]。人类社会以一种不可逆的方式塑造着地球上的水陆系统——在未来，人类也将生存在这种人工化的自然系统之中^[2]。社会和生态系统的耦合是基于资源开发模式发展起来的，而千万年来的景观塑造过程开始受到即时物质需求驱动型发展模式的影响，或转变、或被替代。今天人类所面临的环境挑战——如气候变化和日益频发、程度不断加剧的自然灾害——是我们改造自然环境的后果。这些灾害提醒着我们，从长远来看，这种模式是不可行且不可持续的。因此，人类迫切需要反思当前的开发模式与过程，探索与强



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摘要

《南半球的观察：全球视野下的景观与地域环境》是国际景观合作组织（ILC）出版的首本书籍。该书倡导透过“景观”这一媒介来解读当下的环境挑战和社会政治变革，讨论不同尺度的场地及其环境背景。随着全球城市化进程的日益推进，城市中的自然特征不断被人类社会改变，每一处场地、每一个人都变得与整个区域乃至整个地球息息相关。因此，提升对这种多维度依赖关系的敏感度和理解至关重要。在这种跨学科、多尺度的讨论中，通过共同努力，景观途径能够有效地解决当下自然和建成环境中的问题。作为独立智库，ILC试图创建一个平台，促进来自不同地区的景观规划、管理与设计等专业领域的学者与从业者进行对话。在该书出版发行之际，本文将介绍ILC基于人类世背景所提出的景观与地域环境营造途径。

关键词

景观途径；人类世；国土规划；关键格局制图；跨学科合作；南半球

ABSTRACT

From the South: Global Perspectives on Landscape and Territory is the first book publication by the ILC (International Landscape Collaborative). The book promotes a landscape approach that aims to understand today's environmental challenges and socio-political transformations through the medium of landscape and to discuss sites of different scales in connection to their territorial context. While the world is increasingly being urbanized and its natural characteristics are being transformed by human societies, the individual site or person is connected to regional and even planetary systems and interrelationships. It is therefore important to create a sensitivity and understanding for such multi-dimensional dependencies. In this interdisciplinary and multi-scalar discourse, the landscape serves as a common ground to productively address contemporary issues of natural and built environments as a collective effort. The ILC as an independent think-tank wants to provide a platform and facilitate a dialogue among scholars and practitioners from different geographies and disciplines, including landscape planning, management, and design. The ILC's approach to landscape and territory, the group's mission in the context of the Anthropocene, as well as the content of the book publication is discussed in this article.

KEYWORDS

Landscape Approach; Anthropocene; Territorial Planning; Critical Mapping; Interdisciplinary Collaboration; Global South

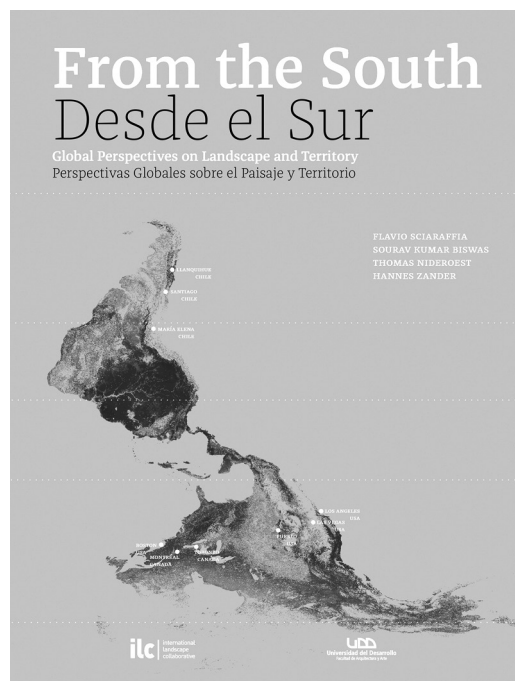
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1. 《南半球的观察》封面
1. The cover of the book *From the South: Global Perspectives on Landscape and Territory*

大的自然循环系统协同发挥作用，并在高度人工化的景观环境中预留出供其他物种生存的空间，借此减轻人类聚落和基础设施对生态的影响，同时提升环境韧性。国际景观合作组织（ILC）即期望在此种地球环境剧变的语境下讨论景观的媒介角色。

在人类世的时代背景下，景观设计学迎来了学科机遇：景观设计师在环境系统修复以及创造基于人类开发目的的各种尺度的宜居空间（包括花园尺度、城市尺度、城乡尺度等）方面拥有丰富的积淀^[3]。景观设计师不仅擅长进行系统性思考，还在根据不同维度观察复杂环境方面训练有素。另外，他们还掌握了在不同地域背景下表现和模拟空间过程与关系的技能。通过利用多维度的敏感度来批判性地观察与分析不同地理空间，为可预期的未来提出设计方案并将之可视化，景观设计师在地域景观系统的规划与开发中发挥着关键作用。因此，景观设计师应当带头探索一种协调人类影响与生态可持续性的新型开发模式。^{[4]-[6]}然而，比起其他学科，景观设计学长期以来并没有得到足够重视，且尚未参与到面向气候韧性和地域环境保护的大尺度规划进程之中。

当今世界所面临的环境和社会问题要求基于各个地区特有的生态挑战和机遇，审慎审视资源的开采及产品的生产与消费。为了确保与场地的联系，设计师、规划师和景观设计师必须获得影响环境政策、土地管理制度、工程系统和社会生态过程的媒介与途径，并创造较之以往范围更广的影响力。《南半球的观察：全球视野下的景观与地域环境》（以下简称《南半球的观察》）一书提出了一种途径，即景观



1 Landscape in the Age of the Anthropocene

Through urbanization, industrialization, and agriculture activities, the imprint of human civilization has fundamentally transformed atmospheric, biochemical, and geological characteristics to such an extent that an entirely new epoch of the Anthropocene has been coined to describe the planet's ecological reality^[1]. Societies have shaped land-water systems in ways that have irreversibly linked humanity's future to modified natural systems^[2]. This coupling of social and ecological systems evolved within an exploitative paradigm where processes that have shaped landscapes for eons started to be transformed and suspended by development patterns driven by immediate material needs. Today's environmental challenges, such as changing climates and occasional shocks from increasingly frequent and intensive natural disasters, are consequences of human's impact on the natural environment. They remind us that such a paradigm is no longer viable and sustainable in the long run. Regenerative models and processes that work with powerful natural flows and make room for ecology to enrich non-human life within highly modified landscapes are urgently needed to mitigate the impact of settlements and infrastructures while making them more resilient. The ILC (International Landscape Collaborative) positions the medium of landscape in this context of planetary environmental transformations.

The discipline of Landscape Architecture finds itself in an opportune position in the era of the Anthropocene: Landscape architects have a long legacy of crafting restorative environmental systems and creating livable spaces within human-dominated mosaics across scales; from the scale of the garden, to the city, and to urban-rural regions^[3]. While landscape architects are system thinkers and trained in observing complex environments through different thematic layers, they also have developed the skills to represent and simulate spatial processes and relationships in diverse contexts across territories. Combining this multi-dimensional sensitivity to critically observe and analyze different geographies with the ability to propose and visualize design solutions for an anticipated future makes them powerful agents in the planning and development of territorial landscape systems. Therefore, landscape architects are uniquely situated to guide alternative modes of development that reconcile human impact with ecological sustainability.^{[4]-[6]} However, Landscape Architecture is often overshadowed by other disciplines and excluded from the process of leading large-scale efforts towards climate resilience and territorial conservation.

The environmental and societal issues the world is facing today demand a critical examination of processes of extraction, production, and consumption, and a grounding of these systems

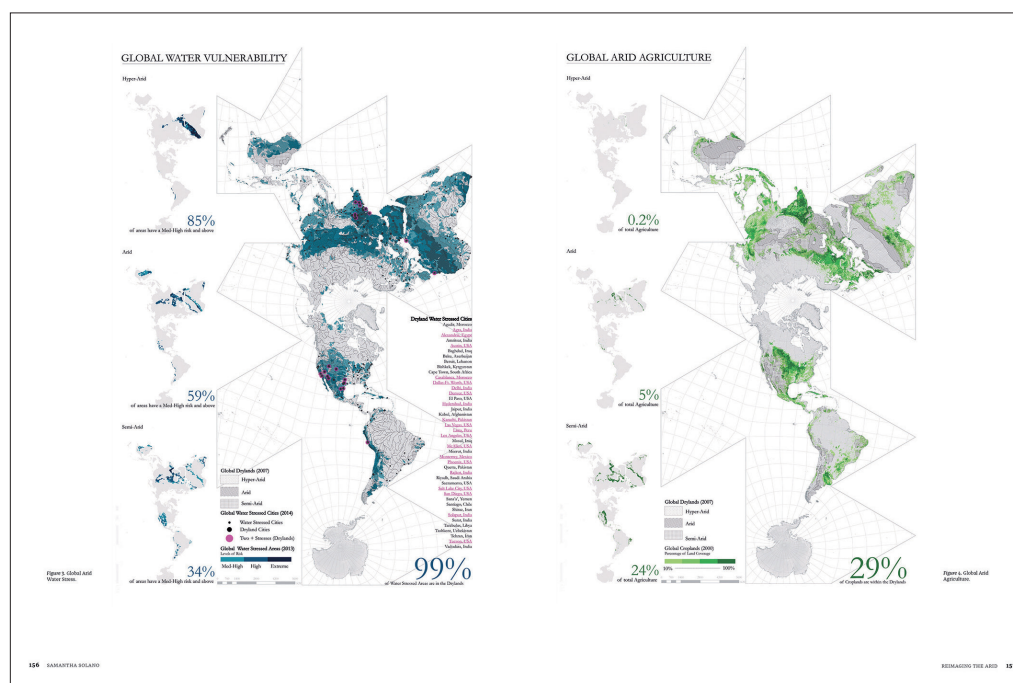
设计师通过将“景观”视作一种合作媒介和一种着眼于空间的过程，来吸引并引领不同的利益相关者和学科参与到多尺度的人类干预措施中，从而发挥或开拓他们的作用。

就这一点而言，需要指出的是，支持向跨学科、多尺度景观方法转变的基础早已根植于北美景观设计学的起源之中——景观行业最先确立于北美地区——而城市和区域规划专业的发展轨迹也与其大致相同^[7]。1900年，哈佛大学在科学学院中设立了第一个景观设计学专业项目。后来，景观设计师在哈佛大学的城市规划课程中发挥了关键作用，并最终在1923年开设了第一个城市规划专业项目——景观设计学硕士（城市规划方向）。^[8]这一事件似乎影响了此后的景观设计学与城市规划的尺度划分，景观设计学更关注于场地尺度的设计，而城市尺度的规划（城市规划）则正式发展为了独立的专业领域^[8]。

正如安妮·惠斯顿·斯本所说，景观设计师不仅仅关注场地尺度的问题，也致力于解决大都市区的城市增长，以及卫生、排水和废水

to the ecological challenges and opportunities that are specific to the respective region. To ensure this connection to the place, designers, planners, and landscape architects have to acquire the agency to influence environmental policy, land management regimes, engineered systems, and socio-ecological processes that impact much larger scales than design and planning professionals have been accustomed to. The book *From the South: Global Perspectives on Landscape and Territory* therefore promotes an approach which allows landscape architects to establish — or rather reclaim — their agency by positioning the landscape as a collaborative medium and a spatially grounded process that can engage diverse stakeholders and disciplines to guide human interventions at multiple scales.

In this regard, it is helpful to point out that the foundation to support this shift to an interdisciplinary and multi-scalar landscape approach is already embedded in the origins of the discipline of Landscape Architecture in North America, where it was first formalized as a profession, sharing a common path with City and Regional Planning^[7]. Harvard University established the first professional Landscape Architecture program in 1900 within the Scientific School. Landscape architects later played a key role in shaping the city planning curriculum at Harvard and the first city planning professional program was eventually established in 1923 — the Master in Landscape Architecture with Special Reference to City Planning.^[8] This event seems to



2. 全球范围的水资源短缺和旱地农业空间分析。图片来源于网络，来源于萨曼莎·索拉诺的《重塑干旱》一文。
2. Spatial analysis of water stress and arid agriculture in a planetary scale. From "Reimagining the Arid" by Samantha Solano.

3. 利用现有景观特征为多伦多大都市区打造一个潜在的新框架。图片来源于索尼娅·万杰利的《将城市景观重新视作关键性基础设施：多伦多潜在的景观框架》一文。
3. A potential new framework for the Toronto metropolitan area taking advantage of existing landscape features. From "Rethinking Urban Landscapes as Vital Infrastructure: Toronto's Potential Landscape Framework" by Sonja Vangjeli.

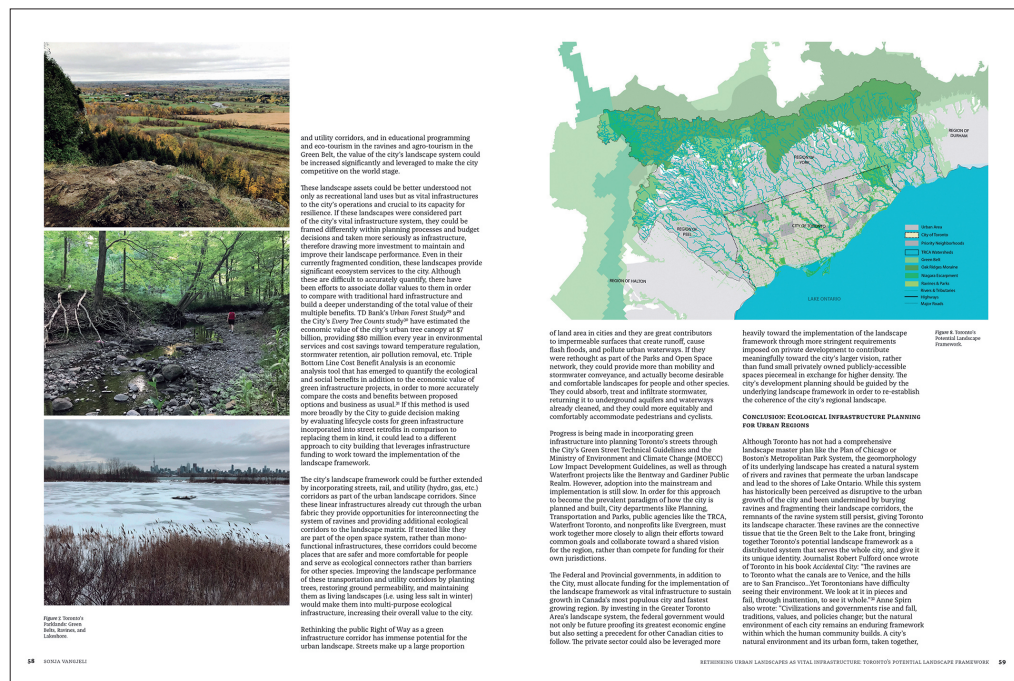
处理管理等问题^[9]——例如早期弗雷德里克·劳·奥姆斯特德、查尔斯·艾略特、约翰·诺伦等人在区域规划方面所做的工作。加之20世纪下半叶在地域规划方面的一些创新之举——如伊恩·麦克哈格的适宜性分析方法的提出或GIS的使用——均证实了景观设计学不仅学科根基强大，还发展出了一些方法工具，以便在地域尺度上战略性地处理环境和发展问题。大量适用于专业实践、政策框架和行政机构的学术成果不断涌现，以保证规划设计方案的实施^[10]。全球多地的环境冲击与压力的持续增加，以及新的合作渠道的出现，已经为景观设计师创造了施展专业技能的契机。

景观设计师和城市规划师可以通过与生态学家、经济学家、工程师、地理学家、自然资源管理者和经济学家等相关人士以及当地社区协作来解决一些最为紧迫的“棘手问题”^[11]。而这需要设计师和规划师基于分析提出有力的跨尺度的设计驱动型方法，且这些方法能够促进基于景观的模型的研发，来协调建成环境和自然系统^[12]。为了更具针对性地应对不同地区的环境条件和政治背景，在解决与土地规划和韧性提升相关的重重问题时，需要引入跨学科思维。以环境科学和人文科学为指导的系统研究和设计方法^{[13][14]}可以提供一种审视“人类与自然系统耦合关系”^[15]的细致入微的视角，并且可以使景观从业者有足够的能在科学性和经济性（这二者常常会影响自然资源管理和发展的方式）之间进行权衡。景观因此成为了多方利益相关者以及不同学科之间的媒介，发挥着协调自然和人工化系统之间关系的作用，以确保随着时间和尺度的变化，整个系统在生态、社会和经济层面仍然具备可持续性^[16]。这一进程——连同景观这一媒介的广义概念——有助于理解

have laid the foundations for a scalar divide where site design became the cornerstone of Landscape Architecture while the planning of urban systems (Urban Planning) moved into its own professional trajectory^[8].

At the onset of this specialization, as Anne Whiston Spirn pointed out, landscape architects were not only interested in phenomenological concerns at the site scale, but also addressed metropolitan urban growth and issues such as sanitation, drainage, and waste-water management^[9]. Early examples of this are the works of regional planning advocates such as Frederick Law Olmsted, Charles Eliot, or John Nolen. Considering this context but also innovations in territorial planning in the second half of the 20th century, such as the suitability analysis method developed by Ian McHarg or the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), it seems evident that the discipline builds on a strong tradition and developed the methodological tools to strategically work on environmental and development issues at a territorial scale. It created a bulk of academic work that was adapted into professional applications, policy frameworks, and administrative bodies to sustain the plans that were envisioned^[10]. The increasing occurrence of environmental shocks and stresses in multiple geographies across the globe along with the emergence of new avenues for collaboration have created an opportunity for landscape architects to reclaim this legacy.

Landscape architects and urban planners can tackle some of the most pressing “wicked problems”^[11] together with allied professionals such as ecologists, economists, engineers, geographers, natural resource managers, and sociologists alongside local communities. This effort requires design-planning professions to develop robust, analytical, and design-driven methods that can operate at multiple scales and promote landscape-based models to mediate built environments and natural systems^[12]. Multi-sectoral issues of land planning and resilience require interdisciplinary thinking to respond to the environmental constraints and political challenges of the place. Systematic research and design methodologies, informed by environmental science and humanities^{[13][14]}, allow for nuanced reading of “coupled human and natural systems”^[15] and equip landscape advocates with the skills and the credibility to negotiate environmental and economic models which often guide normative approaches to natural resource management and development. Landscape then becomes the medium over which multiple stakeholders and disciplines negotiate the relationship of natural and designed systems to ensure ecological, social, and economic sustainability over time and scale^[16]. This process, together with the inclusive notion of the



各利益相关方的需求与意图，并以一种全面而可持续的方式协调他们不同的诉求与利益，以制定未来具体的景观设计方案和发展战略。

2 国际景观合作组织

ILC成立于2017年，成员包括景观设计师、城市设计师和规划师。ILC以景观为媒介，建设性地探讨与当代自然及建成环境相关的议题，同时希冀能够在更多其他学科和地理环境中发挥更大的影响力。ILC创始成员们已经对基于景观的设计和规划方法进行了较为前沿的探索，并都在此框架之上继续在世界各地拓展各自的研究领域。

在批判性地研读特定环境及场地具体条件时，观察者会自然而然地依赖以往的经验，因而其社会、文化和学术背景尤为重要。通过聚集不同地理和文化背景的专家，ILC积极促进核心小组的交流对话，使拥有不同学术和专业背景的人士能够分享他们的研究和实践经验。ILC希望能够发展成为一个独立的智库，为景观设计、城市和区域规划，以及其他相关学科的研究人员和从业者提供一个平台。通过促进来自世界各地的专家间相互交流，ILC旨在加深人们对于景观，以及与景观相伴相生的地域文化的理解。此外，尤其是在规划的基础设施系统尚未纳入法规或尚未成形的情况下，ILC试图将景观途径作为社会和政治改革的工具。虽然这些新兴的地区尚未进入传统学科视野，但它们所

medium of landscape, helps understand the different needs and intentions of all the stakeholders that are involved. It allows to coordinate their different interests and benefits in a comprehensive and sustainable fashion for the respective landscape's future design and development strategy.

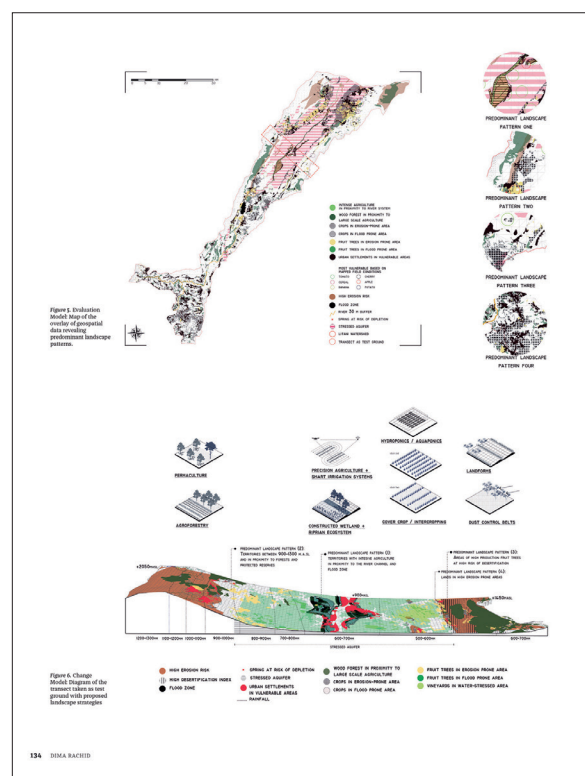
2 International Landscape Collaborative

The ILC was founded in 2017 by an interdisciplinary group of landscape architects, urban designers, and planners. Its members, who all share a common interest in using the medium of landscape to productively interrogate contemporary issues of natural and built environments, but also the ambition to broaden the scope of Landscape Architecture and engage with other disciplines as well as different geographical contexts. With a sensitivity towards landscape-based approaches in design and planning, the initial core group continued to develop this framework through individual career trajectories in different parts of the world.

The critical observer who studies a certain environment and its specific conditions naturally relies on past experiences. The observer's social, cultural, and academic background is thus critical. As an international collaborative with members from different geographies and cultural contexts, the ILC serves as a common forum to share experiences from research and practice within different academic and professional environments. The ILC aspires to grow as an independent think-tank that offers a platform for researchers and practitioners from landscape architecture, city and regional planning, and an expanded set of allied disciplines. By connecting experts from around the world, the ILC intends to deepen the understanding of landscapes and the cultures that co-produce and depend on them. Moreover, the ILC seeks to position the landscape approach as a tool for social and political transformation, particularly in contexts where planned infrastructural systems are not yet codified or consolidated. Such emerging regions generally lie outside the traditional disciplinary discourse, yet they contain a challenging field of research and practice. They offer productive opportunities to rethink urban form and question dominant spatial or political organizations.

In January 2018, the ILC organized an inaugural conference in Santiago, Chile. As one of the southernmost territories in the world, Chile provided a symbolic platform to showcase a diversity of interesting work and research that is happening outside the traditional centers of landscape discourse in North America and the Global North. With

4. 为饱受争议的黎巴嫩利塔尼河流域制定的景观策略。图片来源于网络·哈西德的《后军事化景观的生态规划：以黎巴嫩利塔尼河流域排雷区为例》一文。
4. Proposed landscape strategies for the contested Litany River Watershed in Lebanon. From "Ecological Planning in Post-Militarized Landscapes: The Case of the Demined Territories in the Litany River Watershed-Lebanon" by Dima Rachid.



涉及的研究和实践领域极具挑战性，为重新思考城市形态并向占主导地位的空间或政治形态发出质疑提供了机会。

2018年1月，ILC首次学术研讨会在智利圣地亚哥举行。将智利作为会议举办地的意义在于，这个地处全球较南端的国家极具代表性，这里有发生在北美等北半球传统景观语境中心之外的各种有趣的实践与研究。借由智利的案例，ILC旨在通过细致研究当前存在于景观设计学理论和实践层面的北半球向南半球席卷之势，来展现南半球较之于北半球截然不同的景观途径。《南半球的观察》一书的封面也意在回应这种趋势，即将常见的、工业化程度较高的北半球在上的世界地图进行了颠倒。

那些常被归为“南半球”的部分地区需要在规划过程中加强对景观和地域环境的考虑，其中许多区域出于城市化、交通发展、工业生产或资源开采等目的，正在经历人口激增和大规模基础设施快速建设等过程。因此，当前迫切需要跨越多种文化和经济背景，以跨尺度、跨地域的方式来解决这些地区的地域冲突问题。ILC在《南半球的观察》一书中既强调了在界定紧迫的地域问题时重新重视景观设计学作用的必要性，也展示了景观设计学在全球范围内处理此类问题的能力。

3 《南半球的观察》内容概述

《南半球的观察》一书包括18篇文章，作者来自五大洲的9个不同国家，并通过5个章节来说明景观途径与特定系统和尺度的相关性。第一章“大都市公园系统规划”包括4篇文章，讨论了波士顿、多伦多和圣地亚哥这几座城市在区域规划方面的工作。文章基于每座城市的现有环境条件和生态原则，追溯了它们各自的城市发展史，描述了城市如何与其周边景观结构和生态系统协同发展，以及空间概念和规划框架如何指导并调控这些发展。经过几十年的发展，这三座城市都已成为大都市区，因而这些文章也就如何在区域尺度上协调未来发展提出了策略，可依据这些地区的自然环境特征来制定具体的规划框架，从而为提升城市区域的宜居性、韧性、生态连续性及绩效，以及建立公私合营伙伴关系、城市投资和发展等提供机遇。

the case of Chile, the ILC aims to reframe the north-south dichotomy by adding nuance to a predominantly north-to-south vector of transferring theory and practice in Landscape Architecture. This suggested paradigm shift is also visualized on the cover of the book where the traditional conventions of the world map, with the industrial countries of the northern hemisphere at the top, are turned upside down.

The need for a stronger consideration of the landscape and territory in planning processes has become critical in parts of the world which are often referred to as being part of the Global South. Many of these regions are rapidly transforming through population growth and large-scale infrastructure projects, such as for urbanization, transportation, industrial production, or resource extraction. Thus, there is a strong sense of urgency in addressing territorial conflicts in these regions that demand multi-scalar and cross-boundary integration across various cultures and economies. With the book, the ILC advances the landscape approach in two ways: it highlights the need to reclaim Landscape Architecture's agency in defining pressing territorial issues and it demonstrates the discipline's capacity to address such issues across the globe.

3 Book Content

The book contains 18 essays that are written by authors from nine different countries and five continents. It is structured in five chapters along themes that highlight the relevance of the landscape approach to specific systems and scales. The first chapter, “Planning Metropolitan Park Systems,” presents four essays that discuss the cities of Boston, Toronto, and Santiago in terms of regional planning. For each of the cities, the authors trace back the history of urban development under the scope of the existing environmental conditions and ecological considerations. They describe how the cities grew in relation to their surrounding landscape structures and ecosystems, and how the development was steered and regulated by spatial concepts and planning frameworks. Over the past decades, all three cities have grown to large metropolitan areas. The essays therefore provide strategies of how future development can be coordinated and synchronized in a regional scale. Place-specific characteristics of the natural environment offer a set of opportunities and serve as planning frameworks that help improve the city region in terms of its livability, resiliency, and ecological connectivity and performance, but also in terms of public-private partnerships, urban investment, and development.

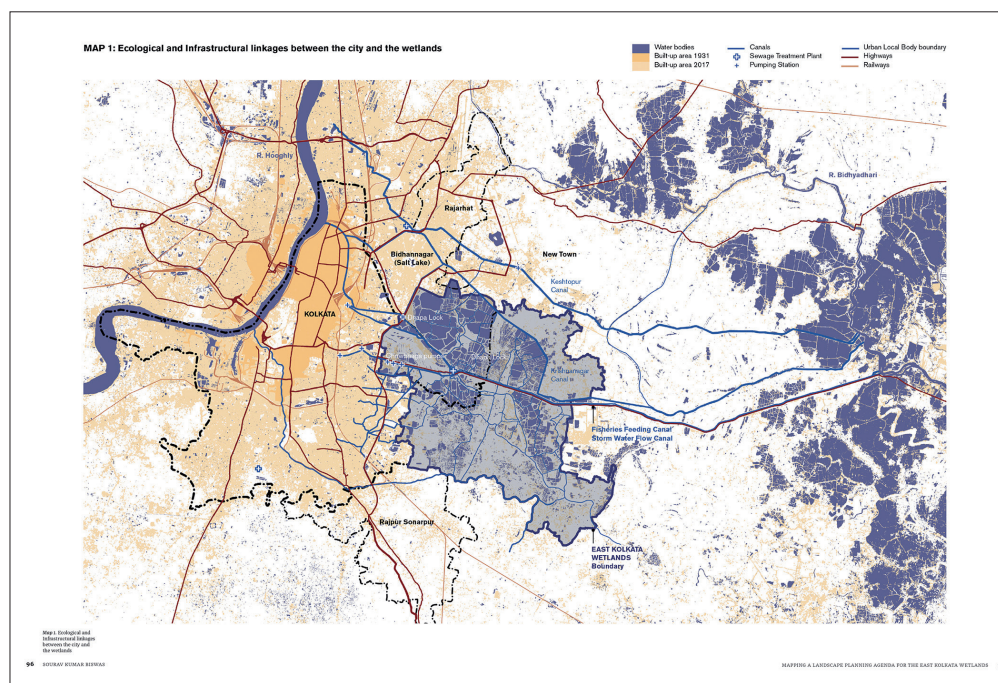
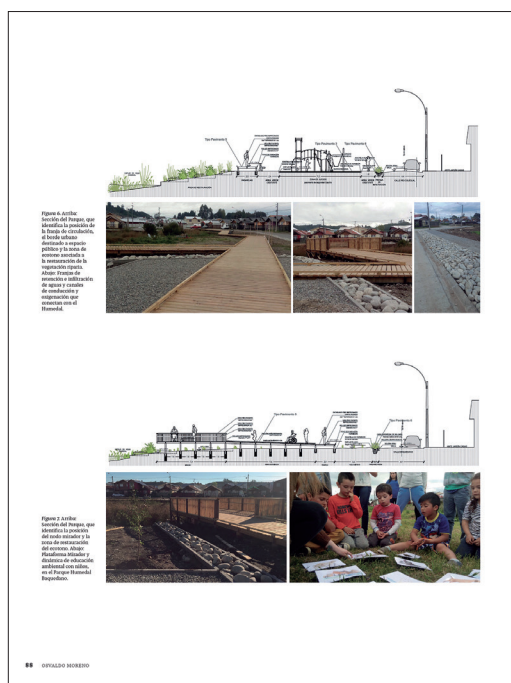
第二章“生态基础设施建设”讨论了来自印度（孟买、加尔各答）和智利（兰奇胡亚）的三个案例，展示了景观系统作为高绩效城市基础设施的潜力。其中，孟买的案例聚焦于沿城市海岸线分布的红树林湿地，它们因城市扩张和基础设施建设而遭大面积破坏，但这些湿地可以消减风暴潮和保护城市免受洪水侵袭，是一种成本效益合理、生态价值较高的基础设施。在另一个令人瞩目的景观基础设施案例中，东加尔各答湿地已经逐渐发展为一个社会生态系统，能够净化城市用水、维持社区生计并提供重要的生态系统服务。兰奇胡亚的案例讲述了这座智利南部城市的绿色基础设施系统规划，以及区域公园和开放空间在城市中发挥的重要功能，包括雨洪管理、生物多样性和连通性提升、城市美学品质优化和休闲空间营造。

第三章“解读社会政治景观”包括4篇文章，论述了政策、社会政治关系和等级制度作为城市化的驱动因子，如何影响地域景观的塑造。文章指出，为了与利益相关方合作并对争议性的环境采取干预措施，了解不同行动者的土地利益和政治力量是至关重要的。在中国台湾，当今大型景观基础设施的制度化管理方式被视为权力下放和民主化进程的结果。中国大陆地区快速而多维度的城市转型则被解读为一种在政府高度层级化的背景下，在土地所有权斗争中处于高度动态变化且本质上去中心化的过程。黎巴嫩的利塔尼河流域既是一处遭到严重污染的后军事化景观，也是重要的生态和社会经济资源，文章为重

“Building Ecological Infrastructure” discusses three cases in India (Mumbai and Kolkata) and Chile (Llanquihue) to demonstrate the potential of landscape systems which serve as performative urban infrastructures. The case of Mumbai discusses how the city’s mangrove wetland habitats along the coastline, which have been largely destroyed by urban expansion and infrastructural development, but bear the potential to mitigate storm surges and protect the city from flooding as a cost-effective, ecologically valuable infrastructure. The East Kolkata Wetlands provide a compelling example of a landscape infrastructure that has grown over time as a socio-ecological system that cleans water for the city, sustains communities’ livelihoods, and provides important ecosystem services. The case of Llanquihue in Southern Chile describes the city’s systematic green infrastructure plan and how regional parks and open spaces provide critical functions for the city such as managing rain water or fostering the biological biodiversity and connectivity in addition to aesthetic qualities and the supply of recreational spaces.

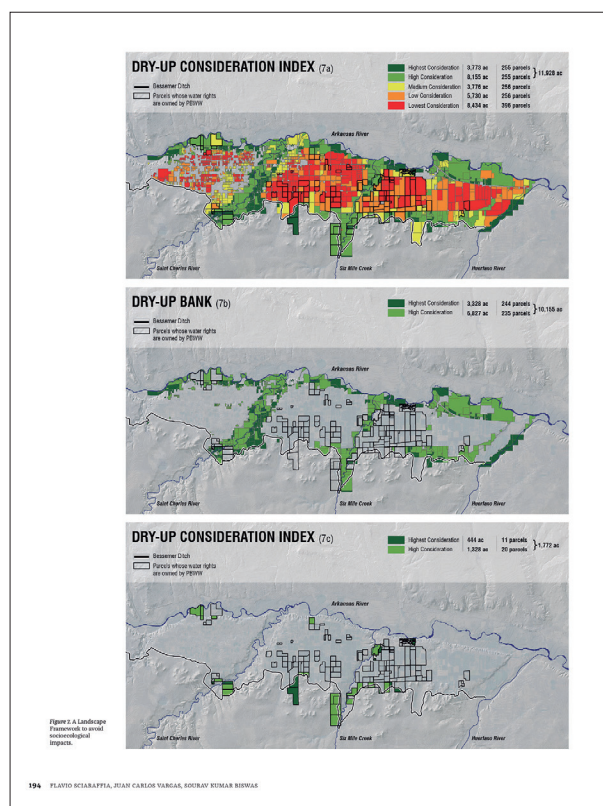
“Reading the Sociopolitical Landscape” contains four essays that describe how policies, socio-political relationships, and hierarchies act as drivers of urbanization which shape the territorial landscape. It is crucial to understand different actors, their territorial interests and political forces in order

- 智利南部兰奇胡亚市的城市绿色基础设施规划细节。图片来源于奥斯瓦尔多·莫雷诺的《城市绿色基础设施：以智利兰奇胡亚市为例探讨提升区域性城市韧性和社会生态适应性的景观规划和设计策略》一文。
- 东加尔各答湿地与城市土地利用相关的高产景观基础设施分析。图片来源于索爱弗·库玛·比斯瓦斯的《为东加尔各答湿地制定景观规划》一文。
- Details from the Green Urban Infrastructure Plan for the city of Llanquihue in southern Chile. From “Green Urban Infrastructure, Landscape Planning and Design Strategies for the Resilience and Socioecological Adaptability of Regional Cities in Chile — The Case of Llanquihue” by Osvaldo Moreno.
- Mapping the highly productive landscape infrastructure of the East Kolkata Wetlands in relation to urban land uses. From “Mapping a Landscape Planning Agenda for the East Kolkata Wetlands” by Sourav Kumar Biswas.



7. 阿肯色河流域干旱农业用地的可持续水系统空间概念。图片来源于弗拉维奥·萨瑞弗、胡安·卡洛斯·瓦格斯和索爱弗·库玛·比斯瓦斯的《解决农业和城市之间的水冲突：为避免科罗拉多州水权转让造成的社会生态影响而设计景观框架》一文。

7. Spatial concept toward a sustainable water regime in the dry agricultural lands of the Arkansas River Basin. From "Addressing Water Conflicts between Agriculture and Cities: Designing a Landscape Framework to Avoid the Socioecological Impacts of Water Rights Transfers in Colorado" by Flavio Sciaraffia, Juan Carlos Vargas, and Sourav Kumar Biswas.



新利用这片备受争议的土地提出了生态规划措施。在葡萄牙塞图巴尔科伊纳河上进行的跨学科性环境教育项目则积极鼓励当地社区的直接参与，并讨论生态系统能够为人类和环境提供哪些服务。

第四章“地域系统规划”聚焦于极端气候条件下的全球水资源与粮食供给问题以及气候变化的长期影响。第一篇文章关注全球背景下的干旱地区，这些在景观语境中往往较少涉及的地区却居住着超过三分之一的全球人口和一些发展最为迅猛的城市。第二篇文章讲述了不同地区的政府如何启动大型水利工程项目来应对水资源短缺问题，以跨流域远距离调运淡水资源的方式来维持城市的生长与繁荣。就此，文章作者建议采取分散式建设模式并加强局地水循环模式转换。另外两篇文章则讨论了与水供给密切相关的可持续粮食生产方式：一篇探讨了智利首都圣地亚哥所进行的城市及城郊农业地区规划，另一篇关注于美国科罗拉多州的阿肯色河流域。在阿肯色河流域案例中，作者建议建立一个更具可持续性的水资源分配景观框架，并防止因短视的水权转让而造成的不利影响。

最后一章“新型实践模式”探讨了景观和地域环境对城市空间的规划与管理，以及相关学科课程体系的影响。在加拿大蒙特利尔的案例中，作者介绍了将景观管理的实践经验纳入跨学科发展计划的初期阶段，可为城市环境带来多层面的长远效益。作者还介绍了恰当地选择和维持单株树木以在更大的城市环境尺度上发挥巨大影响的具体

to cooperate with allied stakeholders and intervene in contested environments. In Taiwan, China today's institutional management of large-scale landscape infrastructures is described as the result of decentralization and democratization processes. Mainland China's rapid and multi-dimensional urban transformation is explained as a highly dynamic and essentially decentralized process of battles for the possession of land within a strong governmental hierarchy. The Litany River Watershed in Lebanon is a post-militarized and heavily contaminated landscape, yet it serves as a vital ecological as well as socioeconomic resource. An ecological planning methodology is proposed to repurpose these highly contested grounds. A trans-disciplinary environmental education project on the Coima River in Setubal, Portugal, serves as a catalyst to engage directly with local communities and discuss the services which ecosystems are able to provide for both people and the environment.

The fourth chapter, "Planning for Territorial Systems," addresses global issues of water and food supply under extreme climatic conditions and the long-term effects of climate change. The first essay discusses arid regions in a global context. These regions are often neglected in the landscape discourse, yet they host more than one third of the global population and some of the fastest growing cities. The second essay describes how water scarcity led governments of different geographies to initiate massive hydro-engineering projects to transport fresh water over vast distances and across watersheds in order to sustain urban growth and prosperity. Alternatively, it suggests a shift to decentralized models and the local circulation of water. Sustainable modes of food production, which are closely linked to the availability of water, are addressed in two essays: First, in the context of metropolitan Santiago through plans of urban and peri-urban agriculture; and second, in a territorial scale in the Arkansas River Basin in Colorado, USA. In the latter case, a landscape framework is suggested for more sustainable practices of water allocation and to prevent deleterious impacts of short-sighted sales of water rights.

The last chapter "New Models of Practice" discusses how landscape and territory influence the planning and management of urban spaces as well as academic curricula. In the case of Montreal, Canada, experiences from practice are shared of how the inclusion of landscape management in an early stage of interdisciplinary development plans benefits the urban environment on different levels in the long run. It describes how specific methods for the proper selection and maintenance of individual trees can have tremendous impacts on the larger urban context. In Pretoria, South Africa, an urban design project is presented which is driven by the revitalization

方法。南非比勒陀利亚的案例介绍了通过前瞻性地确定潜在景观改造场地来复兴一个被忽视的景观基础设施，从而改善城市环境的项目。第三篇文章展示了随着时间推移及在不同的学术语境下，在智利圣地亚哥发展大学的建筑课程中，景观议题和地域环境如何影响相关学科的课程体系。

《南半球的观察》中探讨的所有话题既具有普遍性，又具有地域性。为了向更多的拉丁美洲读者推广，该书以英语和西班牙语出版。作者们通过审视景观——这一人类与特定地区的自然环境长期系统互动的结果——从政治、社会、经济和环境各个方面对不同地区进行了多维度探讨。因此，该书通过详实的、多层次的叙述向不同学科背景的读者和潜在合作伙伴进行了介绍。

为了表现某一地区中的各类空间关系，地图成为了重要的研究和交流工具，用于展现作者的研究成果和理念。由于地图绘制所需的数据建立在特定的地理和空间环境之上，所以将错综复杂的关系，以及历史数据或量化数据进行图形空间化的本质也是一种设计思维。借助地图和空间示意图，作者得以重新绘制分析图并研究场地。为避免因循守旧，在书中的许多其他项目中，作者以未来视角来展现他们的想法与研究成果，并基于不同远景提出了具体建议或设计策略。这些面向未来的项目并不仅仅是一个个分散的个例，更是从地域尺度出发——这一点至关重要，因为这一尺度最终会影响未来的空间建设。书中收录了135幅原创地图、平面图、示意图、表格和照片，旨在生动地呈现景观途径案例，并为新的合作模式提供思路。

4 结论

景观途径是解决当今世界上一些最为紧迫问题的有力方法。为了全面恢复和改善生态系统，有必要将一个个单独的场地置于其所处地域乃至整个地球背景中来解读并因地制宜地进行设计。通过构建跨越地理、文化和学科边界的国际网络来共享和共同探讨此类研究和设计

of a neglected landscape infrastructure. It illustrates how the potential to improve urban environments can be unlocked by a practice of proactively identifying possible sites for landscape transformation. The third essay of this chapter presents how, over time and through different academic courses, the themes of landscape and territory have restructured the curriculum and started to play an important role in the architecture program at the Universidad del Desarrollo in Santiago.

All the topics addressed in the book are universal in nature but they are grounded in specific geographic locations. To make the content accessible to a Latin American audience, the volume is published in bilingual form with Spanish translations. By putting the landscape — the result of systematic human interaction with the natural environment in a specific region over time — as a focal point, the authors discuss the different geographies through multiple dimensions, including political, social, economic, and environmental aspects. The diverse geographies are therefore presented with a thick, multi-layered narrative that addresses readers and potential collaborators from different disciplinary backgrounds.

Mapping, the spatial representation of various interrelations across a territory, is an important tool of research and communication and helped the authors to convey their findings and concepts. The graphic spatialization of different relationships as well as of historic data or quantitative figures is essentially an act of design thinking as the data needs to be grounded in a specific geography and its physical conditions. Through maps and spatial diagrams, authors are redrawing and thus rethinking the sites that are discussed. Many project their ideas and findings into the future and propose specific recommendations or design solutions for alternative scenarios instead of, as in many other cases, deep-rooted and deadlocked paradigms. Imagining and visualizing the future, not only through individual, site-specific projects but also in a territorial scale, is critical, as it allows to eventually have a hand in shaping it. With 135 original maps, plans, diagrams, tables, and photographs, this book aims to make a compelling case for the landscape approach and provide avenues for new forms of collaboration.

4 Conclusion

The landscape approach is a powerful method to tackle some of the most pressing challenges the world is facing today. Connecting individual sites to their territorial and, in some cases, planetary context — intellectually as well as physically through design interventions — is necessary in order to holistically

8. 系统分析洛杉矶地区干旱区域的水循环过程和基础设施。图片来源于托马斯·尼德瑞斯特的《当我们仅有的只剩灰水：将景观视为应对水资源短缺的框架和媒介》一文。
8. Systematic analysis of water cycles and infrastructures in the context of the arid Los Angeles region. From "When the Only Water Left Is Gray: The Understanding of Landscape as a Framework and Medium to Approach Water Scarcity" by Thomas Nideroest.

理念，是ILC的一项宏大且颇具建设性的使命。未来，ILC计划定期在世界各地举办学术研讨会，与来自当地及世界其他地区的专家进行交流，并将知识成果以出版物的形式加以记录、凝结。除了全球视野及跨学科合作，ILC还前瞻性地将这些理念付诸实践，以减轻对环境和社会经济的负面影响，并同时开拓韧性、公平且更具针对性的发展与保护模式。**LAF**

注释

本文是对《南半球的观察》一书的介绍与延伸。该书由4位作者合作撰写，分别是费拉维奥·赛瑞夫、苏拉夫·库马尔·比斯瓦斯、托马斯·尼德瑞特和哈尼兹·詹德，他们均已获得景观设计学硕士学位。作为一本非营利性学术出版物，该书由智利国家文化艺术委员会、智利发展大学出版社和智利非盈利基金会Cosmos于2018年提供资金支持。全书可在ILC官网上免费下载。

restore and improve ecosystems. Sharing and discussing such inquiries and design concepts through an international network across geographic, cultural, and disciplinary boundaries is an ambitious, yet constructive mission. In future, the ILC intends to periodically organize conferences in different parts of the world to engage with local experts and diverse geographic contexts and in order to allow knowledge to be distilled and recorded in future publications. In pursuing this global and interdisciplinary model, the ILC looks ahead to implement these concepts to mitigate negative environmental and socio-economic impacts while fostering resilient, equitable, and place-specific models of development and conservation. **LAF**

NOTE

This text is an extended version of the introductory essay in the book *From the South*, written by four co-editors, Flavio Sciaraffia, Sourav Kumar Biswas, Thomas Nideroest, and Hannes Zander, who all hold Master in Landscape Architecture degrees. The publication was supported by Fondart Nacional, Convocatoria 2018 (Chilean National Council of Culture and Arts), the publisher Universidad del Desarrollo, and the Chilean non-profit Fundación Cosmos. As a non-commercial publication, it is intended for institutional distribution. However, the full content of the book is available in digital format on the ILC website for free download.

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