

Urban Garden Greening and Ecological Environment Construction

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Abstract: Under the guidance of sustainable development and other concepts, urban construction pays more attention to the creation of a green and livable environment. The construction of urban landscaping and ecological environment is closely related to the happiness and health of urban residents, and it is also related to the overall ecology of our country. Based on the concept of green and environmental protection, this article first analyzes the significance of the city's landscaping and ecological environment construction, and then explores the construction strategy based on the construction status of this aspect.

Keywords: Urban Construction; Landscaping; Ecological Environment

With the gradual development of our society, the requirements for the various functions of the city continue to increase, not only focusing on the economic, living, and residential functions provided by the city, but also pursuing the integrated development of urban civilization and the ecological environment. Landscaping is an important planning content in urban construction. It has multiple functions such as improving the urban environment, enhancing living comfort, enhancing the city's investment competitiveness and overall strength. Improving urban greening is also the basis for ensuring the healthy development of the urban ecological environment. Today, many cities in China the rapid development and the acceleration of urbanization, and the rapid increase in the population of cities, the ensuing environmental problems have become increasingly obvious, and people are paying more and more attention to urban greening and ecological environment. Therefore, optimizing urban greening and environmental construction is the current urban development urgently needs to be resolved in coordination, and it is also a work that must be paid attention to in urban construction under the current environment. In addition, many developed countries measure the level of urban modernization and civilization based on indicators such as urban green coverage. There are also many views of nature in traditional Chinese culture. Many traditional gardens also follow the concept of harmonious development between man and nature. In recent decades, the rapid development of cities has caused adverse effects on the urban ecological environment. The government and people have paid more attention to the construction of gardens and ecological environment in urban construction. The implementation of relevant environmental protection policies and measures has also prompted urban construction to pay more attention to greening and the environment. To improve the living, working and living environment of residents, improve people's health and work efficiency, promote the development of urban construction in the direction of ecological gardens, and create a healthy and sustainable urban ecology.

1. Improving the significance of urban landscaping and ecological environment construction

To create high-quality urban landscaping and ecological environment, and to build a living and ecological city, firstly helps to purify the air in the city. A large number of green plants can absorb the huge amount of CO₂ generated by the process of vehicle driving and release O₂ to make the air other components are in a dynamic balance to maintain good gas ecology.

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Studies have calculated that 25 m² of lawns or 10 m² of trees can absorb the amount of CO₂ released by a person in a day. Plants can also absorb some harmful gases and absorb dust. Purify the city air.

Secondly, landscaping can well regulate the urban temperature. Due to the large population, large number of vehicles, and frequent production and living activities, hardened pavements and modern buildings are not conducive to absorbing heat. In addition, the greenhouse effect caused by the imbalance of atmospheric composition has caused many cities to appear. In the case of unusually hot summer, increasing the greening rate of the city can greatly absorb sunlight and its radiation, consume heat through its own transpiration and photosynthesis, and block the reflected heat generated by the ground and walls to adjust the urban temperature.

Thirdly, garden plants can block strong winds, reduce wind speed, reduce noise caused by vehicles, etc., thereby reducing the impact of strong winds and other weather on residents' lives, and reducing building damage that may be caused by strong winds. Noise reduction is mainly achieved by sound absorption by branches and leaves. Relevant data show that 40 m wide forest belt can reduce noise by 10-15 dB. A large number of urban gardens can better play their roles in improving air, regulating climate, and reducing noise, creating an ecological microclimate, and effectively improving the ecological climate of small urban areas.

Finally, green plant-related secretions can kill some bacteria and play a role in sterilization. In addition, landscaping has a good beautification function, it can also affect Qianming's mood and play a psychological healing effect. Relevant studies have shown that when people are in the forest, the skin temperature is reduced by 1°C, the pulse is also significantly reduced, and the breathing will change. The blood flow rate slows down, which makes people feel comfortable and emotionally stable.

2. Analysis of the status quo of urban landscaping and ecological environment construction

2.1 Few plant species

Plant selection has always been a difficult problem in urban landscaping construction. The types and overall structure of selected plants will affect the overall greening effect and functions. Due to the different climate and other characteristics in different regions, tree species suitable for low-cost planting are generally selected. Common landscaping tree species include pine, rose, torch tree, cypress, etc., but urban greening often ignores native tree species such as pomegranate and crabapple trees and leaf picking the selection of tree species results in a small proportion of such tree species, and the overall plant species structure of the garden is unreasonable, which will not only cause monotonous greening of the landscape, but also adversely affect the formation of a better microclimate ecology. In addition, judging from the current proportion of greening tree species in many cities, deciduous woody and evergreen woody plants are the largest, followed by low evergreen bushes, while the proportion of flowers in parks, squares, and communities is relatively small. Unable to play the role of landscaping and beautifying the city.

2.2 Insufficient total green space

Although many cities have recently increased their greening and ecological construction, the total amount of green space and per capita green space in most cities are very small. Some areas have clear requirements for urban greening rate and per capita green area, but the relevant data of most cities show that these two indicators are far from the requirements, often manifested as insufficient green space in the old city or old community, and gardens in activity areas such as gardens.

2.3 Lack of long-term planning

In terms of ecological environment construction, many cities lack long-term and effective planning in garden construction. Some cities have not formulated a long-term ecological environment plan with strong operability. There are situations such as unreasonable functional zoning and unreasonable layout. Urban land resources are invisibly wasted, and greening and reconstruction are often seen, or they cannot be better. Controlling the balance between construction projects and the ecological environment has resulted in very little greening in some areas, which cannot meet people's requirements for urban greening and ecological environment construction. In addition, the landscaping construction in some cities pays too much attention to aesthetics and neglects its ecological functions. For example, there are few tall trees. In the later garden management and maintenance, there are also poor management and unsustainable maintenance work, which leads to plants. The frequent occurrence of pests and diseases reduces the landscape and ecological benefits of urban gardens.

3. Research on strategies to strengthen urban gardening and ecological environment construction

3.1 Scientific overall planning, strict control of environmental pollution

First of all, the ecological theory and the concept of sustainable development should be followed in all kinds of urban planning, the greening plan should be scientifically designed according to the overall urban development plan, and the ecological protection plan should be formulated reasonably according to the urban division. Based on the existing nature, advanced technology can build a scientific garden ecosystem. Secondly, we should strictly control urban environmental pollution in accordance with relevant laws, severely punish companies and individuals that have problems such as excessive emissions and destroy natural resources, strictly control urban pollution sources, maintain a proud and good atmosphere, water, and forest ecology, and protect ecological balance and species diversity.

3.2 Scientifically configure garden plants

First of all, we should enrich plant species, reduce the application ratio of hard sketches, and combine concepts such as sponge cities and organic buildings to enrich the landscape greening in urban spaces; secondly, we should pay attention to the configuration of native tree species and use them as the main planting tree species. Reasonably introduce other tree species according to the regional climate and environment, and at the same time, rationally configure the proportions of herbs, trees and shrubs to form a better plant structure, increase the planting proportion of leaf-picking plants and flowers, and increase the landscape effect through three-dimensional greening, etc.

3.3 Increase the green area

Carrying out three-dimensional greening construction in areas such as roofs and balconies can effectively use the three-dimensional space of the building. It is a good way to increase the area of urban landscaping. In addition, greening dead corners should be developed by strengthening green space management and protection, combined with demolition. Building land acquisition and other projects demolish street pavement, construct green space, green plaza, etc. For municipal construction such as highways and bridges, effective use of slope protection, railings, ditches, overpass and other spaces should be used to plant suitable plants to increase the overall green area of the city.

3.4 Combining urban and rural areas, focusing on wetland restoration

There is a lot of undeveloped land at the junction of urban and rural areas in the construction of urban and rural areas. A more reasonable ecological development can be formulated for this combined area to protect the diverse species in the area and combine agricultural tourism to protect the local ecological environment., Bring some economic income. At the same time, the wetland park has a very obvious impact on the urban ecology. The city should integrate its own wetland resources to restore the destroyed wetland ecology and reshape the regional ecological balance.

4. Conclusion

In summary, the construction of urban landscaping and ecological environment is an important part of the development and construction of modern cities. Based on the current unoptimistic ecological status and unreasonable landscaping construction in many cities, more attention should be paid to this work in the future. Based on the current situation of urban landscaping and ecological environment construction, this paper proposes some construction countermeasures, hoping to provide a theoretical basis for related urban construction and promote sustainable urban development.

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