

# Study on Landscape Planning Based on Minshuku Tourism of Yi Nationality in Liangshan Prefecture

Yu Bin

College of Agricultural Sciences, Xichang University, Xichang 615000, Sichuan, China

email: xcc19870127@163.com

**Keywords:** Yi Nationality, Tourism Minshuku, Landscape Planning

**Abstract:** The design of Minshuku landscape has cultural characteristics, which is a difficult point in the construction of gardens. As the foundation of Minshuku landscape planning, regional history and culture have an important influence on the design of Minshuku, and regional cultural characteristics are the fundamental starting point of Minshuku landscape planning. Among the ethnic minorities in China, Yi culture contains many elements, such as color worship, totem worship, folk customs and legends. Applying these Yi cultural elements to landscape planning can fully highlight the characteristics of landscape planning. In this paper, taking Minshuku, a Yi tourism in Liangshan Prefecture, as an example, the characteristics of Yi folk culture are analyzed and studied, the problems needing attention in Minshuku landscape creation of Yi tourism are put forward, and the principles and methods of Minshuku environmental landscape creation of Yi tourism are explored.

## 1. Introduction

"Minshuku" originated from Japan and is similar to Bedand Breakfast in Britain. With the development of tourism, tourism industry based on regional natural and humanistic characteristics has become a new tourism industry. In the design of contemporary Minshuku landscape, it is necessary to create its cultural characteristics, which is a key part of landscape architecture. Minshuku includes not only the external regional landscape of buildings, but also the internal landscape of residential buildings [1]. The design of tourism Minshuku landscape focuses on plant landscaping, pavement design, waterscape design and landscape sketch design, and summarizes the functions of Minshuku landscape, such as living function, beautifying ecological environment and economic benefit [2].

Yi nationality, the sixth largest ethnic minority in China, has a history of more than 3,000 years. Due to its deep mountains and closed traffic, the original living conditions of Yi nationality have been preserved to the greatest extent, and their beliefs, culture and life are full of mysterious colors. The branches of Yi nationality are complex and the population is large, and the main body is concentrated in Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province and Yi Autonomous Prefecture of Yunnan Province. The most striking feature of Yi culture is its morphological diversity and rich content, mainly including traditional folk culture, language, art and costumes. During the development of Yi culture, the decline of traditional culture appeared. People pay attention to the material form of Yi people, but they don't pay attention to the cultural heritage of ideology. In this paper, the landscape planning of Minshuku, a Yi tourism in Liangshan Prefecture, is taken as an example to explore the landscape planning strategies that embody the "Yi spirit" from the perspective of Yi culture.

## 2. Minshuku Landscape

According to Minshuku's concept, Minshuku landscape contains a wide range of contents, including the theme architectural design of Minshuku, the landscaping of Minshuku building courtyard and the creation of landscape environment around Minshuku, which is the combination of

local natural landscape and humanistic landscape. In foreign countries, Minshuku has a set of mature development mode, established professional organizations, and provided diversified, family-oriented, localized and folk-custom services [3]. In the spatial design of tourism Minshuku landscape planning, the vertical space can be divided into different levels by designing different trees, shrubs and ground cover plants. Minshuku landscape not only creates a comfortable and livable natural ecological environment for tourists, but also constructs a real scene with local life atmosphere and a local cultural feast for tourists to deeply experience. Tourism Minshuku meets people's needs for rural life, natural scenery, folk customs and so on, so tourism Minshuku is extremely important in rural tourism.

### **3. Analysis of Multicultural Content of Yi Nationality in Liangshan Prefecture**

#### **3.1. Yi Nationality Color Culture**

In the ancient Yi nationality, people have always advocated three different colors, namely black, red and yellow. All kinds of props, costumes and handicrafts used in Yi people's real life are mainly based on these three colors. Minshuku brings a change in lifestyle, which is an experience different from urban life, a dynamic and sustainable ecology, and has long been pinned on the development of society in a stable state [4]. Yi people believe in animism and have no idea of gardening and landscaping. Surrounded by mountains and rocks in the village, it is a "garden", while the dense tree stream is a "landscape" [5]. It resists globalization, but absorbs its reasonable technology and ideas, based on its own tradition, but takes "defamiliarization" treatment. The origin of Yi people in Liangshan Prefecture and red comes from their strong feelings for fire. Because they live in alpine mountainous areas with large temperature difference between day and night, the importance of fire in their lives is very high. They regard fire as the fire of life, while red is a symbol of burning eternal fire, so they regard red as the color of life, representing prosperity and enthusiasm. The Yi people's black worship is also related to their cultural traditions and beliefs. In the large-scale collective religious activities such as Bimo sacrifice and Tusi battle, all the people attending the ceremony need black costumes, and even the sacrificial vessels used by the Yi people in Liangshan Prefecture are generally black.

#### **3.2. Clothing Culture of Yi Nationality in Liangshan Prefecture**

The basic characteristics of Liangshan Yi people's clothing are that both men's and women's jackets are right cardigans, and they are almost covered with wool felt and "Chaerwa" all the year round (Note: Moerwa is the general name of wool felt handmade by Liangshan Yi people). Yi people worship tigers, dragons, eagles and bamboos, and they like to take the animals and plants they worship as their surnames. Women's upper underwear has long sleeves and embroidered cuffs. The front and back of the skirt are symmetrical and knee-length, with little embroidery. Women's upper coats are short sleeves, embroidered all over the body, and the collar is connected with the silver tie collar card. At the bottom placket, it should also be decorated, rolling with a large fern pattern, which is gorgeous and delicate. Moreover, women's general tops in Saint-Chak area are also equipped with waistcoats, and a circle of white rabbit hair which is full of luxury is inlaid at the hem and the hem of the waistcoat. In the application of patterns, Yi people in Liangshan Prefecture have complex research: what kind of patterns are used at what age, the master-slave layout of patterns on a piece of clothing, and the treatment of pattern design positions have specific laws. In the native language of Yi nationality, black means tall and deep. Therefore, nowadays, the Yi people in Liangshan Prefecture dress mostly in black or cyan. In the real life of the Yi people, the local people often use the totem of worship as a decorative pattern, and there are various animal-shaped living utensils and props.

#### **3.3. Folk Culture of Yi Nationality**

The residential culture of Yi people is closely related to their production mode, lifestyle, religious belief and ecological environment. Most of the local soil is sticky, so after tamping each

layer of soil wall, it can be planed on the soil wall, which gives people a sense of smoothness and beauty visually. The earthen palm house is warm in winter and cool in summer. It has good fire resistance and is very practical. It is a unique residential building of Yi nationality. It is very similar to the Tibetan stone building, with the same flat roof and thickness. As we all know, the most famous activity of Yi nationality is Torch Festival. Yi nationality itself is a nation that worships fire. Local people think that fire is the source of human life, and it can bring warmth and light to people. Yi people have always regarded fire as a sacred thing to exorcise evil spirits and bring good fortune [6]. Yi Torch Festival integrates traditional music, dance, poetry, diet, costume, astronomy and advocating, and enjoys the reputation of "the first festival of Chinese ethnic customs" and "Eastern Carnival Night". Yi people also have many unique festivals and customs of their own, among which flower arrangement festival and costume festival are two festivals with distinctive features.

#### **4. Tourism Minshuku Environmental Landscape Planning Guided by Yi's Traditional Culture**

##### **4.1. With Yi Folk Culture as the Theme**

Folklore has always been a continuum of time and space culture, and its layers are extremely rich, with both material and spiritual factors. Material factors are superficial, while spiritual factors are deep. Totem is the carrier of recording God's soul. It is the ancient primitive tribe's superstition of some natural or related relatives, ancestors, protectors, etc., which is used as the emblem or symbol of the clan. Moderately carry out artistic ecological planning and design, and create the extreme rural atmosphere. Rural scenery, colorful colors in the vast rural fields, beautiful farmland, rolling hills, winding streams, lush trees and looming villages. Although the landscape of Minshuku was created by human beings, it should be carried out on the basis of respecting nature, and reconstructed and trimmed on the basis of local natural forms. Minshuku is generally placed in the countryside, and the countryside is nature. The planning will blend and overlap the natural ecological genes and humanistic construction genes of settlements, and condense and sublimate them to create a smart, harmonious and local Yi town space.

##### **4.2. Multi-level Application of National Color**

The Yi people in Liangshan Prefecture are still black, red and yellow, and black represents dignity and elegance; Red represents passion and life; Yellow stands for harvest and light. The application of these three primary colors of Yi people in Liangshan Prefecture is not only the use of lacquerware, clothing and architecture, but also an essential part in landscape planning. Control and extend the future development direction of the town with the natural growth of spatial texture; Introducing water environment space makes settlements built by water, streets formed by water, and cities formed by water, making "water" the spatial lifeline of organic growth in small towns. Through landscape construction, residents' living areas and tourist visiting activity areas around Minshuku are reconstructed, such as giving full play to the inherent farm elements in the courtyard, giving them dual functions of agriculture and viewing, and realizing the maximum benefits. In modern landscape planning, designers should fully consider the usage habits of Yi people when applying red to landscape planning, and red can effectively play the role of highlighting the decorative theme, which is usually used in sculptures, landscape walls and seats [7]. Local characteristic elements can be extracted and designed into folk landscape to harmonize the whole landscape, and local folk culture should be integrated to highlight the theme of tourism Minshuku.

##### **4.3. The Expression of Cultural Symbols**

Minshuku design should highlight the cultural symbols with regional characteristics, and should plan and design the natural and humanistic environment with a respectful attitude, so that the artificial construction can bring extra points to the natural environment. Clothing pattern of Yi people in Liangshan Prefecture is the collective contract of Yi people in Liangshan Prefecture, the result of interaction between Yi people's subjective emotion and objective environment and society,

the emblem of Yi people's identity recognition, and the expression of Yi people's character, aesthetic taste and religious thought in clothing in Liangshan Prefecture. In the traditional decorative pattern culture of Yi nationality, there are still various abstract modeling patterns, including net, string, lattice, square continuity and square continuity, etc. Yi people's cultural consciousness is the embodiment of Yi people's spirit and the basis of Yi people's characteristic landscape creation. Although the Yi branches in different regions have different nature worship, most Yi people worship fire, mountains and plants. Yi people especially worship fire, a natural element, and the festival has a "Torch Festival" dedicated to fire. Really build Minshuku tourism boutique, which not only integrates with the surrounding environment organically, but also allows guests to experience deeply by refining, amplifying and embellishing cultural symbols. Therefore, landscape planners should express levels in a clever way when constructing landscapes, and transform abstract ideas into concrete elements, so that tourists can perceive them more directly.

#### **4.4. Emphasize the Combination of Experiential Landscape and Minshuku Management**

There are a lot of practices of experiential landscape in foreign countries. Modern tourism emphasizes deep integration into local life and in-depth experience rather than sightseeing. The natural landscape characteristics of the water body in the planning area are obviously better than those of mountains. Most of the local dwellings are built by water and are built by the lake. "Water" has become the spirit of the local natural landscape. People's understanding and application of color in space is a sublimation process from sensibility to rationality, and a process that enables people to get abstract thinking abilities such as judgment, reasoning and deduction from color. Today, when the paving styles are similar, we should select the materials which are suitable for paving and have strong individuality to reflect the folk customs and features of Yi people. From external appearance to Minshuku design connotation, from residential appearance to interior space design, from functional area planning to project facility layout, a complete set of design ideas need to be formed. No matter how they are combined, the patterns of Yi nationality can give consideration to thickness, density, proper primary and secondary position, simplicity, symmetry and harmony.

### **5. Conclusion**

The landscape planning in Minshuku needs to meet the needs of market and social development, and it needs to make appropriate changes and adjustments after studying and analyzing the humanities, environment and ecology in different areas. Tourism Minshuku landscape planning and design not only meet the living function, but also meet the coexistence between people and the natural environment. For the Yi people, the Yi folk culture has experienced the historical accumulation and the baptism of the times. If our design loses the local cultural foundation, no matter how the design follows the aesthetic principles, it can only be indifferent and non affinity. Therefore, designers should combine the theme of landscape planning, and make targeted use of Yi color culture, pattern culture and folk culture, so as to make Yi culture glow with new style and give modern landscape planning more cultural meanings.

### **References**

- [1] Yu, Bin. Research on landscape design based on Yi culture. Art Science and Technology, vol. 031, no. 004, pp. 14-15, 2018.
- [2] Li, Jiangshan. The application of the elements of the Yi nationality in landscape sketches: Taking the ancient town of Yi people in Chuxiong as an example. Art Education Research, no. 016, pp. 164-164, 2016.
- [3] Ma, Guiling. Study on the Landscape Design Strategy of Tourist Hostel. Journal of Xuchang University, vol. 037, no. 002, pp. 12-15, 2018.
- [4] Chen, Bo., Zhu, Gil. Analysis of the use and development of Minshuku landscape in rural areas. Art Education, no. 007, pp. 264-265, 2019.

- [5] Qian Yu. "Jian Zhu": Minshuku's interior design style exploration. *Decoration*, no. 006, pp. 138-139, 2019.
- [6] Luo, Qiye., Cheng, Bin. Evaluation System and Evaluation Strategy of Rural Settlement Landscape in Liangshan Yi Nationality Region. *Anhui Agricultural Sciences*, vol. 45, no. 009, pp. 173-175, 2017.
- [7] Wang, Hao., Liu, Liu. Rural tourism activates the "fast forward key" for rural development. *Today's Nationalities*, vol. 436, no. 02, pp. 23-28, 2017.