

Principles, Strategies, and Practices of Rural Landscape Space Design Based on the Concept of Symbiosis

Zhenhuan Li

Art School, Shandong Management University, Jinan, Shandong, 250300, China
lizhenhuan@nbufe.edu.cn

Abstract: The concept of symbiosis in rural landscape space design emphasizes interactive and coordinated relationships between various landscape elements, as well as the integration and symbiosis of rural and urban areas, nature and culture. Therefore, in the design of rural landscape spaces, it is necessary to consider the ecological, regional, economic, and unique characteristics. The practice of rural landscape design based on symbiosis concepts can be divided into three implementable development ideas: regional, dynamic, and multiple symbiosis. Taking Shichengzi Village as an example, this study conducts landscape design from the three perspectives of regional symbiosis, dynamic symbiosis, and multiple symbiosis, aiming to provide a good reference for landscape design in other rural areas.

Keywords: Symbiosis Concept; Rural Landscape Space Design; Principles; Strategies; Practice

1. INTRODUCTION

Symbiosis was first proposed by German biologist Debery in the late 19th century, who originally described the phenomenon of different species of organisms coexisting harmoniously in the same ecological system. There are three types of symbiotic relationship: mutualism, commensalism, and parasitism. In rural landscape space design, the concept of symbiosis emphasizes the interaction and coordination between various landscape elements, as well as the integration and symbiosis between rural and urban areas, nature and culture (N. Zhang & Jin, 2019). The importance of the symbiosis concept in rural landscape space design is reflected in the following aspects. First, it enhances landscape diversity and ecological stability. The symbiosis concept emphasizes the interaction and coordination between different landscape elements, which helps enrich landscape diversity, improve the stability and resistance of the ecosystem. Second, it promotes the development of agricultural and leisure agriculture. Based on the concept of symbiosis, rural landscape design can better integrate natural and human elements to provide tourists with a better tourism experience and promote the development of agricultural tourism and leisure agriculture. Third, it achieves sustainable development of rural landscapes. Through the symbiosis concept, we can better protect and

inherit rural culture, enhance the spirit of place and identity of landscape space, and achieve the sustainable development of rural landscapes. Fourth, it improves the competitiveness of rural industries and economy. Based on the symbiosis concept, rural landscape space design can better integrate modern technology and management knowledge to improve the efficiency of rural industries and economic competitiveness, while also creating more employment opportunities in rural areas. The symbiosis concept plays an important role in rural revitalization and ecological protection in rural landscapes, helping to achieve the goal of harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, enhancing the overall quality of the rural environment and quality of life, and promoting sustainable development of rural areas. This study explored the principles and design strategies of rural landscape design based on the symbiosis concept, taking Shichengzi Village as an example, and applying the symbiosis concept to practical applications.

2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES FOR RURAL LANDSCAPE SPACE BASED ON THE CONCEPT OF SYMBIOSIS

Under the concept of symbiosis, rural areas should establish a rural symbiotic system that integrates production, life, and ecology, coordinate the relationship between villagers and tourists, harmonize the continuation of human culture and new technologies, and link diverse industries. It explores a new development model of "ecology, culture, tourism, industry, urban and rural areas, and society" (Tong & Wu, 2018). Therefore, the following principles should be considered in the design of rural landscape spaces: Ecological principles. Some villages must be transformed from their original appearance as tourist attractions; however, in the planning and design process, it is necessary to follow ecological principles and fully protect the natural ecology of the villages. There are too many modern sceneries in rural buildings, which makes people unable to fully appreciate the unique charm of rural scenery, while tourists appreciate its unique characteristics (Naveh & Naveh, 2007). Regional principles. Each region has its own unique local scenery, that embodies the unique regional characteristics of rural areas. When designing a landscape, nature and humanity must be considered. The design of natural scenery aims to create a peaceful, suitable, and natural ecological space for production and living; The design of cultural landscapes utilizes local customs, folk culture, celebrity stories, and other elements to enhance the cultural quality of rural

areas, thereby achieving sustainable development of ecotourism. Economic principles. The revitalization of rural areas should aim to fully utilize all types of local resources to achieve greater economic benefits. As an important economic unit, the development of rural industries is constrained by agricultural technology, natural resources, farming methods, and other factors. Building an effective economic environment is an important goal of rural revitalization. The happiness index of villagers and the success of talent introduction are also closely related to economic development (N. Zhang & Jin, 2019). Unique principle. As the quality of life of villagers improves, their living environment should also improve. Only a unique and distinctive rural scenery can make rural tourism a competitive advantage. Therefore, in landscape design, it is necessary to follow the local layout, taking into account both local characteristics and existing streams, hillsides, and vegetation, and to preserve as much of the original pastoral scenery as possible.

3. RURAL LANDSCAPE SPACE DESIGN STRATEGY BASED ON THE CONCEPT OF SYMBIOSIS

Based on the above concepts and characteristics, the positive symbiotic relationship model can be divided into three feasible development ideas for landscape design practice: regional symbiosis, dynamic symbiosis, and pluralistic symbiosis.

3.1 Regional Symbiotic Model

Rural development depends not only on local natural resources and the natural environment, but also on the surrounding regional environment, such as transportation conditions, nearby urban demand, and market trends. (1) Regional Environment: The countryside is the foundation of the city and its backyard. Rural areas are difficult to develop without the support of the nearby cities. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a general direction for the coordinated development of the entire regional ecosystem (J. Zheng, 2020). We should maintain existing natural resources and cultural characteristics, improve human conditions, study transportation methods and customer sources in neighboring urban and rural areas, and determine the future development trend of the local area based on mutual growth with surrounding areas. Simultaneously, we should strive to explore unique local cultures, give full play to the characteristics of each village, and achieve a unique appearance for each village with different characteristics.

(2) Regional Resources: Based on the local natural geographical environment, we should deepen our understanding of the current situation and characteristics of the region, seek out regional natural and cultural features in rural areas, including the original plant culture, mountain culture, and regional special culture (Yang, van Timmeren, & Tillie, 2023). We should distill the unique elements in rural areas, integrate locally unique regional resources with new trends and ideas, reasonably utilize regional resources, and integrate new techniques and concepts with characteristics (Wei & Xu, 2019).

3.2 Dynamic Symbiotic Model

From the perspective of the symbiosis theory, rural landscape design also requires us to approach the problem from a dynamic perspective. With the progress of society and the development of rural tourism, tourists' understanding of rural tourism is no longer limited to the traditional scenery of rural areas, but also has increasingly higher requirements for surrounding facilities, road conditions, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to integrate a developing perspective into the landscape design. (1) Time Dynamics: The landscape changes constantly over time and with social development. In landscape design, it is necessary to first design in stages based on policy conditions and market situations. Second, attention should be paid to the seasonal changes in plant flowering and fruiting, and plants should be matched to create different scenery in spring, summer, autumn, and winter in villages. The visual experience of plants changes dynamically over time.

(2) Experience Dynamics: Rural tourism is greatly influenced by the growth stage of local plants. In the early stage, rural tourism was limited to spring flower appreciation and autumn fruit picking. To break this situation, it is necessary to appropriately select plants with seasonal changes based on local soil and precipitation conditions, and also to reasonably set up visitor activities according to season and natural environment. Landscape design should guide tourists to enter more, and the subsequent experience of tourists requires overall planning and setting of rural facilities and guidance from villagers. Tourist activities include checking in and taking photos of seasonal flower fields in rural areas; children or citizens participating in agricultural activities; DIY crafts, rural baking, crop picking; deep participation in local cultural customs, such as paper-cutting, weaving baskets, folk art performances during festivals, flower baths, flower essential oil production, natural flower dyeing clothes, and autumn and winter flower spas (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Rural Dynamic Experience

(3) Humanistic Diversity: The rural areas in the new era not only provide people with production and residential functions, but also have cultural and spiritual connotations (D. Zhang, 2023). It is important to highlight and explore the unique cultural characteristics of the local area, such as plant culture, ethnic culture, folk culture, cultural heritage, etc., emphasize the local humanistic characteristics, identify local tourism promotion points through research and investigation, and incorporate local characteristics into the design of the landscape. Integrate traditional and modern technologies, establish folk experience centers in the village based on local needs, cultivate villagers to give cultural explanations, and subsequently utilize more new media methods such as tourism programs and song singing to develop the rural area as a complete industry and build a diversified rural area.

4. DESIGN PRACTICE OF RURAL LANDSCAPE SPACE BASED ON THE CONCEPT OF SYMBIOSIS

4.1 Project Background

Shichengzi Village is located in Qinhuangdao City, Hebei Province, China (Figure 2). The majority of villagers in the area are Manchu ethnic group and the landscape is primarily mountainous and forested. The drive from Qinhuangdao City is about 1.5 hours, and from Beijing is about 4 hours, providing convenient transportation for tourism and industrial development.

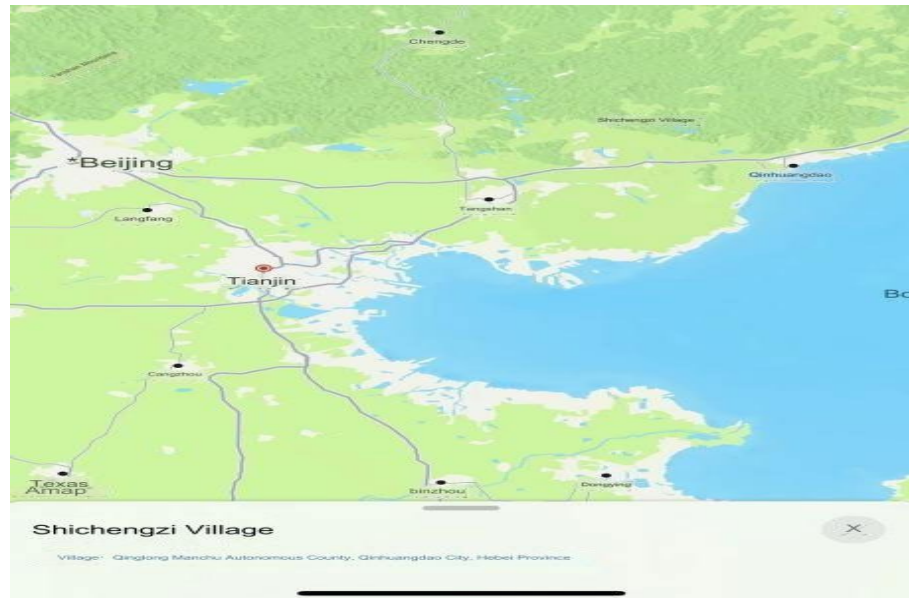


Figure 2: Location of Shichengzi Village

Through fieldwork and investigation of local villagers and village officials, the survey results are as follows (Table 1):

Table 1(a): Basic Survey Findings

Basic information	
1 Historical Culture	There are caves on the mountain where the Eight Route Army once lived, which can be developed as tourist attractions.
2 Industrial Status	Walnut tree, apricot tree and chestnut tree.
3 Population Status	There are a total of 43 households, with approximately 200 people in the village and 180 permanent residents.
4 Water Section	The deepest part of the flood discharge ditch is 3 meters deep with significant height differences. The width is relatively narrow, and there are waterfall and cascading phenomena.
5 Traffic Status	The entire village has three bridges and one small parking lot. Half of the roads in the village are only 2 meters wide, making it impossible for vehicles to pass. There is an urgent need to renovate these roads.
6 Residential Areas And Buildings	There is an ancient house dating back to 80 years ago, but it is poorly preserved and lacks convenient transportation.
7 Public Service Facilities	Photography homestay, small convenience store in villagers' homes and villas.
8 Infrastructure	Both of the sanitation points have been converted into cement flowerbeds. There are no public toilets or trashcans, and garbage is collected once every three days.
9 Historical Environmental Factors	A pine tree over 300 years old, a chestnut tree over 100 years old and a walnut tree over 100 years old.

Table 1(b): Basic Survey Findings

Basic information	
10 Intangible Cultural Heritage	There is a lady who is skilled at paper-cutting, and villagers often dance the Yangko. Road repair is the top priority, as the road is narrow and damaged in many places; Daokoudong Village is the furthest from the foot of the mountain, and the villagers are generally older. They hope that there will be a small square on the mountain where they can perform Yangge Dance or place some fitness equipment;
11 Villagers' Wishes	There are more than 20 children under the age of 10 in the village, but there are currently no children's facilities; Daokoudong Village is the most upstream, and the flood discharge ditch needs to be renovated, with garbage in many places; There are many apricot trees in the villagers' homes, but no one picks the apricots when they are ripe.

4.2 Planning Position

(1) Theme Position: Under the guidance of symbiotic theory, local resource advantages should be enlarged, local characteristics and historical culture should be maximally tapped and reflected, and based on landscape planning, residents should be guided to carry out reasonable, scientific, and sustainable industrial transformation to drive the rural economy and activate local development. We will strive to build Shichengzi into a beautiful rural area with simple and honest rural feelings, delicious rural flavors, and clustered villages. (2) Overall Planning: From the perspective of rural revitalization, it is necessary to start from five levels: industry, ecology, culture, policies, and talents. To truly achieve rural development, it must be carried out simultaneously from all levels and the five levels should be organically combined to form a whole development plan composed of multiple layers (Y. Zheng, 2021). First, it is important to attach importance to the planning and development of the economic industry in Shichengzi Village. The economic foundation determines the superstructure, and whether rural areas can achieve sustainable development depends on whether they have their own clear economic development routes and can bring sustainable economic resources to the countryside. Ecological landscape improvement can be formulated according to production routes. If tourism is the main industry, it is necessary to improve the environment through planned climate-responsive and seasonal ecological greening and enhance the versatility of landscape plants (Wu, 2022). As for small-scale landscape planning and beautification,

it is more important to create a high-quality outdoor activity space and travel facility environment for residents and tourists. In terms of humanistic culture, the cultural characteristics of rural areas in other villages cannot simply be copied or duplicated, nor can external cultures truly become part of the rural development. It is necessary to deeply explore and tap into the local cultural characteristics of the region, enhance their inheritance and development, and establish cultural features as a unique attraction for rural tourists. As for the introduction of human resources and policy support, rural areas need to start from a broader perspective and plan comprehensively, paying attention to specific implementation. The feasibility and execution of government rural construction projects are crucial, and it is important to prevent difficulties in project implementation due to policy planning. Priority should be given to talent cultivation, and efforts should be made to attract highly educated local college students to return home and start businesses.

4.3 Landscape Space Design of Shichengzi Village under the Concept of Symbiosis

4.3.1 Improving the Selection of Symbiotic Territories

1) Harmony between the Regional Environment and its Surroundings: The national policy has clearly proposed to continuously promote rural economic development. It encourages various local rural industries to develop diversely, including agricultural product processing, e-commerce sales, rural short-term tourism, etc. It supports and guides enterprises to directly develop agricultural product processing industries in the original production areas. It also strongly encourages rural residents to directly or indirectly engage in rural tourism reception, such as homestays and rural entertainment, to promote the construction of rural leisure tourism projects (Shen, 2022). Shichengzi Village should consider the demand for agricultural products in nearby cities, reasonably improve the industrial structure of the village, and broaden economic channels (Loures, Santos, & Panagopoulos, 2007; Milovanović, Milovanović Rodić, & Maruna, 2020). Under the general direction of tourism integration in Beijing, Tianjin, and other surrounding cities, the demand for rural tourism in nearby cities is booming, and the development of rural tourism is rapidly expanding. The surrounding "micro-vacation" has become a new trend in tourism. Generally, it mainly relies on short-distance self-driving to find nearby tourist destinations with convenient transportation. "Short-distance, easy access, high frequency" are the main characteristics of micro-vacation. In response to the needs of this group, Shichengzi Village should

make corresponding policy adjustments. At present, it takes 3 hours to get to Beijing and 2 hours to get to Tianjin from Shichengzi Village, and it takes about 1 hour to get to Qinhuangdao City. Shichengzi Village can connect to nearby highways and repair roads around the village to shorten the travel time as much as possible. (2) Combining Regional Internal Protection with Regeneration: Human intervention in rural landscape renewal will inevitably change or damage the local ecology, which goes against the theory of symbiosis between nature and humans. Therefore, when planning and designing rural landscapes, it is necessary to pay attention to the unique natural environment of the region, tap into the characteristics of the village, and take advantage of local resources. In Shichengzi Village, it can be seen from the name that local stone resources are abundant. The mountains, forests, and rivers are covered with a large number of sedimentary rocks, broken stones, and stones of different colors, sizes, shapes, and materials. Traditional local residences also use local stones as building materials, obtaining materials locally. The walls are mostly yellow and white with stones, rich and vivid in color, and the buildings are made of a combination of stones and clay, which gives the buildings a simple and natural appearance, solid and dignified walls that provide warmth and insulation from the cold, with unique rural characteristics and local flavors (Wang et al., 2016; Zhao, 2021). In the subsequent design updates, the local stone resources will be combined with new technologies and concepts, making the traditional stone houses not only heat-insulating and cold-proof, but also generous and comfortable, maximizing the integration of regional resources and technology (Stremke, 2010). In addition to housing, the choice of stone for ground paving, materials for square roadside landscaping, and so on can also be adapted to local conditions and flexibly utilize local stones. The maximum use of local materials allows the artificial landscape to blend into nature to the greatest extent, creating a natural beauty. On the basis of improving local housing and road conditions, we should also increase public service facilities. According to the existing needs of the villagers, public service areas such as village activity squares and villager tourist centers will be built to further improve the service facilities in rural areas and make villagers' lives more convenient. In addition, the village should also attach importance to the renewal of modern facilities, not only repairing the roads in the village, but also opening up the resources and industrial roads. In addition to ensuring the smooth flow of water and electricity in the village, it is also necessary to upgrade the broadband and network, so that the power of science and technology can enter every household. Promote the joint construction of

urban and rural facilities to achieve the modernization of villages (Conticelli & Tondelli, 2014; Odum & Odum, 2003).

4.3.2 Dynamic Pattern of Symbiosis

1) Appreciating the Dynamic Scenery of Four Seasons: The main scenery of Shichengzi Village is the sea of apricot flowers in spring and the fruits hanging from the branches in autumn. In addition to the apricot trees currently in bloom, consideration should also be given to the sequence of flowering and fruiting of trees when planting subsequent ornamental plants, hoping to present a scene of flowers blooming successively and covering the whole field with flowers, ensuring that there are flowers to be viewed every day in the village in spring. To ensure the different landscape effects of the four seasons, various types of flowering plants can be selected for planting around the village, such as beside rivers, in front of and behind houses. The selected plants include: Forsythia suspensa in early spring, Spring Jasmine, Chinese flowering crabapple, and Chinese violet, etc., which serve to set off the local apricot flowers and create a sea of flowers for people to appreciate; while in the other three seasons, more plants that can be both flowering and leaf-viewing can be planted. For example, low-growth morning glory and cherry trees can be planted on the fence walls in front of and behind houses, willows can be used beside rivers, and waterweed, reed, and lotus can be planted in water areas. Good choices for plants that flower in summer include Magnolia and Zelkova serrata; and in autumn, colorful deciduous trees such as Chinese cedar, maple, and ginkgo can be planted together with original fruits such as apricots, walnuts, and chestnuts to create a scene of picking fruits and appreciate leaves; in winter, it is recommended to match the plum blossoms and snowfall scenery, so that there are sceneries for visitors to enjoy in all seasons (Figure 4).

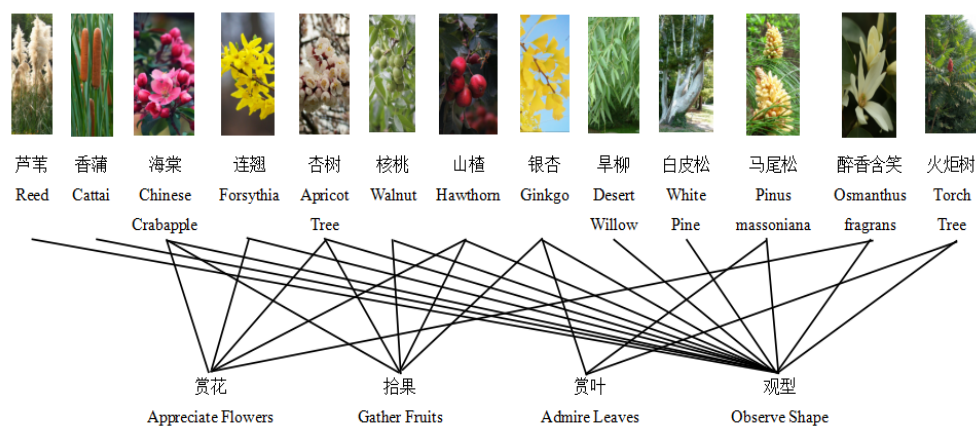


Figure 4: Plant Arrangement

In terms of planting, the method of plant configuration can be followed by "points", "lines", and "planes": "Points": Plant productive fruit trees in front of and behind houses, highlighting the characteristics of all four seasons. Villagers can also consume or sell the fruits. In front of the door, cultivated vegetable landscapes such as vine fruits and vegetables like cucumbers and grapes can be planted. In the courtyards outside and squares in the village, traditional discarded tools can be collected and arranged as small facilities such as stone mills and water wells. "Lines": Arrange plants along roads and streams, changing the height, tree form, and color of the plants to create a perfect landscape vision. Plant fruit trees on both sides of streets and rivers, with spring flowers and autumn fruits, so that tourists can enjoy the scenery all the way, and the rural area is more unique with farming scenery. "Planes": Coordinate the color matching of different plants such as existing woodland, grain cultivation, fruit trees, and terraced fields. Villagers and tourists can appreciate the unique rural landscape atmosphere, while city tourists can enjoy the tidy terraced fields, colorful flowers, fruit-laden branches in summer, and lush forests in summer, making people reluctant to leave. 2) Full Activity Dynamic Experience: With the development of cultural experience, tourism visits, humanities learning, agricultural product experience and other activities in Shichengzi Village (Table 2), utilizing local unique resources, we aim to create different dynamic activities throughout the year, utilizing rich tourism projects such as stones, chestnuts, walnuts, etc., and seeking new tourism products for image promotion.

Table 2: Village Activity Experience

Time	Theme festival	Activities
January, February	Spring festival	Double-day spring festival experience tour, Rural New Year's eve dinner, yangge dance, rural theater festival.
March, April	Mountain flower festival	Chestnut blossom admiring, apricot blossom viewing, homestay experience.
Lunar May	Mountaineering festival	Mountain climbing and overlooking, chestnut zongzi, dragon boat festival feast.
May	Labor festival	Parent-child labor experience, bonfire party.
June, July, August	Summer festival	Parent-child labor experience, bonfire party.
September	Harvest festival	Pick-your-own fruits, farmhouse dinner DIY, chestnut and walnut food festival.
October, November	Autumn leaf festival	Mountain climbing, photography, homestay.
December, January	Winter hunting festival	Ancient archery, catapult competition, ice skating and skiing.

In Shichengzi Village, tourists can experience the New Year's farmhouse meal and participate in the New Year's Lantern Festival in February; In March, come to pick chestnut flowers, in April, admire apricot blossoms, in May, take your children to work in the countryside and personally experience farming activities such as plowing and sowing seeds, participate in bonfire evenings at night, in June, climb high and look far, eat chestnut dumplings, in July and August during the summer vacation, children play in the rivers during the day and enjoy the lively sound of frogs singing at night, adults can enjoy the summer, watch the fog and listen to the rain, enjoy tea and moon viewing at night; September is the busy season for farming, picking chestnuts and walnuts, DIY, and fun (Figure 5).



Figure 5: Activity Experience

4.3.3 Diversified Expression of Symbiotic Environment

1) Landscape and Industry Symbiosis: Fully leverage the resource advantages of walnuts, chestnuts, and apricots to form a landscape that can be visited, observed, and profitably operated throughout the year (Figure 6). The walnut, chestnut, and apricot industries serve as the foundation for the development of agricultural products economy. First, the production of walnuts and chestnuts can serve as the primary industry, exporting high-quality seedlings. The fruits of walnuts and chestnuts can be sold directly, and the trees can also be used as furniture materials. These agricultural crops, including grains, fruits, and flower seedlings, serve as the agricultural industry in the local primary industry. These pure, natural, and uncontaminated agricultural crops can also provide conditions for the production of the local secondary industry. Apricot blossoms can be used to make wine; walnuts can be processed into walnut milk; chestnuts can be processed into chestnut cakes, etc. The landscape of agricultural production not only sells indirectly to other regions but also directly to local tourists, which can drive the development of the tertiary industry. When apricot blossoms bloom in large quantities in March and April, they attract

out-of-town tourists to visit and take photos. The tourists can also make their own small products from the crops, which further drives the development of rural tourism economy such as rural homestays and catering. Combining the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries and influencing each other forms a distinctive sightseeing rural area for local tourism development. When realizing rural revitalization, it is necessary to achieve industrial symbiosis development and linkage (Tan & Gou, 2023).



Figure 6: Industry Resources

2) Preserving Historical Culture and Embodying Its Cultural Connotations: Shichengzi Village is located in Qinglong Manchu Autonomous County, where the majority of residents are ethnic minorities, with strong characteristics of Manchu culture reflected in their diet, housing, daily activities, festivals, etiquette, etc. For example, in terms of Manchu cuisine, there are many unique snacks and desserts in Manchu folk culture. Residents prefer eating yellow rice and millet and consume more pork during holidays. Combining local characteristics, we can create rural cuisine with strong ethnic and rural flavors. Manchus have also made considerable achievements in the field of arts. In ancient times, Manchu ancestors were nomadic and excelled in horseback riding and hunting, so Manchu people nowadays also love singing, dancing, and sports. Ancient sports can be transformed into modern activities such as ice skating, wrestling, horse vaulting, etc. As the influence of Han Chinese culture is quite strong in Shichengzi Village, it is necessary to emphasize the local cultural characteristics by integrating them into the design of landscape walls and seats; a unique Manchu cultural museum can be established in the village's visitor center to carry out cultural science popularization activities. This not only allows tourists to learn about Manchu culture but also helps local villagers to rediscover their traditional culture by providing a cultural interpreter program to guide tourists.



Figure 7: Traditional Manchu Culture

4.3.4 Diversified Coexistence

Rural Accommodation: As the local area is not suitable, it is not recommended to build large hotels in the village. Shichengzi Village will adopt a tourism reception mode with characteristic guesthouses as the mainstay. In the initial stage of future planning, we can try to have two or three farmers clean up their own houses as guesthouses to accommodate tourists. After receiving market recognition, we will gradually expand the scale of guesthouse reception and develop several camping sites and other reception projects. At the same time, we can gather the village's aunts who love cooking and are proficient in cuisine to develop a series of healthy rural cuisine with characteristics to provide tourists with unique rural food. **Media Promotion Method:** Shichengzi Village should also actively seek diversified development paths. In the future, new breakthroughs can be explored in film, television, music, media and other creative industries. New media technology helps rural areas and increases the ways for rural areas to communicate with the outside world. Whether it is through e-commerce sales, network live broadcasts, or even by demonstrating daily life on the internet to showcase new rural life, villagers can play their living advantages. **Building a Rural Metaverse:** With the development of new concepts such as 3D technology, human-computer interaction, digital content production, the Internet of Things, 5G, and 6G, the concept of the metaverse has also entered the field of vision. In the future, by fully utilizing sensors, simulation tools, and other technologies to complete mapping in virtual space, farmers can use interface devices and wear VR glasses to enter their own orchards and fields without leaving their houses (Huangfu, 2023) they can observe crop growth by simply pressing a button, and intelligent watering devices and light equipment can promote plant growth. Tourists can enjoy rural

scenery privately while using 3D audio technology to listen to the sounds of nature; combined with scenery such as light and seasonal changes, they can enjoy a virtual space that brings the four seasons together.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the concept of symbiosis, rural landscape spatial design is an important way to achieve sustainable development of the rural environment, society, and economy. Through harmonious symbiosis between humans and nature, culture and history, tradition and modernity, and production and life, we can enhance the overall quality of the rural environment and the quality of life of villagers, providing strong support for building a beautiful and livable rural environment. In the future, practical applications of rural landscape spatial design based on the concept of symbiosis will jointly promote the development of China's rural revitalization cause.

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