

基于评价型数字足迹的国家森林乡村景观多维感知研究

——以安徽西递村为例*

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摘要:【目的】中国国家森林乡村是具有重要自然生态资源与文化景观的乡村类型,在生态保护、旅游开发、国土规划等方面发挥关键作用。目前对于国家森林乡村的研究多集中于分布格局、空间结构和类型特征等宏观层面,缺乏微观视角切入下对国家森林乡村景观资源的分析整理与规划提升。景观感知理论探讨了人们在社会及个体分异性背景下,通过感官对各类景观环境进行主观解析、感知和评价的过程与结果,并最终起到对景观规划设计相关工作的指导作用。随着 Web3.0 时代的来临,数字足迹凭借其类型多元性、样本多样性、时空延展性和数据客观性的优势成为进行景观感知研究的新型方式。将基于数字足迹的景观感知研究引入国家森林乡村中不仅能扩展相关领域的研究视角,还有助于发现并解决国家森林乡村景观资源存在的问题,促进其景观系统规划的可持续发展。【方法】西递村位于安徽省黄山市,是第二批国家森林乡村和重要的区域绿地。通过 Python 收集游憩者对西递村景观系统的评价型数字足迹。进行三轮预处理后得到共计 1730 条、总字幅 82870 字的评价型数字足迹数据库。将数据库导入 ROST CM6 软件中,运用语义网络分析法梳理游憩者对西递村景观感知的总体特征,以此为基础构建景观多维感知模型,从自然生态景观、历史人文景观、景观环境氛围和情绪表达状况四个层面分析游憩者对西递村景观感知的细节特征。【结果】结果表明:游憩者对西递村历史人文性景观的感知度最强,占比 45.6%。景观环境氛围的感知度居中,占比 29.9%。自然生态景观的感知度较弱,占比 23.5%。大部分游憩者对西递村景观系统持有积极情绪,占比 86.94%。6.24%与 6.82%的游憩者对西递村景观系统持有中性与消极情绪,过度的商业化和同质化建设是引发消极情绪的主要因素。【结论】根据研究结果,对西递村景观系统规划设计的优化与管理提出了维持并强化西递村景观系统的现有优势、完善对西递村自然生态资源的保护利用、避免对西递村景观系统的过度商业开发和建立游憩者的多维反馈渠道四点建议。

关键词: 景观感知; 数字足迹; 景观规划设计; 生态资源活化; 国家森林乡村; 西递村

Study on Multidimensional Perception of National Forest Rural Landscape Based on Evaluative Digital Footprints--Taking Xidi Village in Anhui as an Example

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Abstract: 【Objective】 China's national forest countryside is a type of countryside with important natural ecological resources and cultural landscapes, which plays a key role in ecological protection, tourism development and territorial planning. Currently, research on national forest villages focuses on the distribution pattern, spatial structure, and type characteristics at the macro level, but lacks the micro perspective to analyze and organize the landscape resources of the national forest villages and enhance the planning. Landscape perception theory explores the process and results of people's subjective analysis, perception and evaluation of various landscape environments through their senses under the background of social and individual heterogeneity, and ultimately plays a guiding role in landscape planning and design. With the advent of the Web 3.0 era, digital footprints have become a new

type of landscape perception research by virtue of their advantages of type diversity, sample diversity, spatial and temporal extensibility, and data objectivity. Introducing landscape perception research based on digital footprints into national forest villages not only expands the research perspectives in related fields, but also helps to identify and solve the problems of national forest villages' landscape resources and promote the sustainable development of their landscape system planning. **【Method】** Xidi Village, located in Huangshan City, Anhui Province, is the second batch of national forest villages and an important regional green space. Evaluative digital footprints of recreationists on the landscape system of Xidi Village were collected through Python. Three rounds of preprocessing were performed to obtain a database of 1730 evaluative digital footprints with a total length of 82,870 words. The database was imported into ROST CM6 software, and semantic network analysis was used to sort out the general characteristics of recreationists' landscape perception of Xidi Village, and then a multidimensional landscape perception model was constructed based on it to analyze the details of recreationists' landscape perception of Xidi Village from four levels: natural ecological landscapes, historical and humanistic landscapes, landscape environmental atmosphere and emotional expression conditions. **【Result】** The results show that the recreationists' perception of the historical and humanistic landscape of Xidi Village is the strongest, accounting for 45.6%. The perception of landscape environmental atmosphere is in the middle, accounting for 29.9%. The perception of natural ecological landscape is weak, accounting for 23.5%. The majority of recreationists have positive feelings towards the landscape system of Xidi Village, accounting for 86.94%, while 6.24% and 6.82% of recreationists have neutral and negative feelings towards the landscape system of Xidi Village, and excessive commercialization and homogenization are the main factors triggering negative feelings. **【Conclusion】** According to the results of the study, four suggestions were made to optimize and manage the landscape system planning of Xidi Village: maintain and strengthen the existing advantages of the landscape system of Xidi Village, improve the protection and use of the natural ecological resources of Xidi Village, avoid excessive commercial development of the landscape system of Xidi Village, and establish a multi-dimensional feedback channel for recreationists.

Key words: Landscape Perception; Digital Footprint; Landscape Planning and Design; Ecological Resource Revitalization; National Forest Village; Xidi Village.