Huanggang is the Park with the Most Chinese Cultural Color— Yiai Lake Park

Minhwa, Zhou^{1,*} Meihwa, Zhou²
* Minhwa, Zhou. Email: 2066348699@qq.com
Meihwa, Zhou. Email: 1632036252@qq.com

¹ College of Literature, Huanggang Normal University, Huanggang, Hubei, China ² College of Literature, Huanggang Normal University, Huanggang, Hubei, China

ABSTRACT. Yiai Lake Park in Huanggang is the park with the most Chinese cultural color in Huangzhou. There are twelve scenic spots in the park, all of which are designed and named after Dongpo Culture. This is a public leisure park built in Huangzhou to commemorate Su Dongpo, carry forward Dongpo Culture and treat sewage. Because the Yiai Lake is developed from three lakes, the whole lake scenic spot cannot be in a regular shape, but the main scenic spot "The Wind on Yiai Lake" is standing on the central axis, which is very in line with the planning structure of the most important buildings in ancient China. In addition, although Yiai Lake has different scenic spots and entrances, it can be connected with each other to form a closely integrated transportation network.

Keywords: Yiai Lake Park, Huanggang, Su Dongpo, Huangzhou, Citizen ecological culture theme park

1 Introduction

In the early 1990s, in order to accelerate the construction and development of Huangzhou City, Huanggang decided to establish Huangzhou science and Technology Economic Development Zone, and develop a large area of East Lake, West Lake and Lingjiao Lake in the eastern suburb of the old city to become a city leisure area. In February 1992, Huanggang Municipal Bureau of Culture named the leisure area "the remains love Lake Park", because Xu Junyou, the crown prince of Song Dynasty, was a good official in Huangzhou and loved by the people. The monks of Anguo temple built a "Pavilion of Yiai" to commemorate Xu Junyou. Su Dongpo wrote the book of the pavilion. "Xu Junyou has been transferred from Huangzhou, and everyone still miss him, because his love stayed in Huangzhou" said Su Dongpo. In May 1992, the landscape management office of Weiai Lake was officially established, and Mr. Heyingqi was the director of the management department. Officially named "Yiai Lake Park" on August 16th, 2016, and officially opened on December 19, 2018[1].

2 Construction instructions of Yiai Lake Park

The construction of Yiai Lake Park began in 2006 and was not fully completed until 2018. It has taken a total of 12 years. According to the statistics of Huanggang Environmental Protection Bureau in 1999, 533 cubic meters of sewage is discharged into Yiai Lake every day, making the water quality deteriorating. There are 1398 large and small enterprises along the

lake, which discharge a large amount of industrial wastewater every day, resulting in serious pollution of about 500 mu of lake water. Therefore, the entire project plan will be listed as follows in Table 1 Construction Plan of Yiai Lake:

Table 1. Construction Plan of Yiai Lake

Total investment	RMB 2.5 Billion
Total investment	KWID 2.3 Billion
Block the sewage outlet	48 Places
Dredge the silt at the bottom of the Lake	More than 500000 Square Miles
Footpath	56 Km
Bridge	21
Stone archway	3
Wooden archway	2
Brick archway	1
Pavilions, Platforms, Buildings, Pavilions,	More than 100
Halls, Houses, Gardens and Pavilions	
Total area	6.04 M2
Stones	More than 130,000 Tons
Plants	More than 360 Kinds
Trees and Sub-Arbor	More than 400,000
Species of Inhabited Birds	Attracting more than 100

Yiai Lake Park is an ecological and cultural theme park with ecological environmental protection, cultural inheritance, leisure and entertainment. The park mainly displays the "Dongpo Culture" of the University of Song Dynasty. Su Dongpo was demoted to Huangzhou in the third year of Yuanfeng of the Northern Song Dynasty (1080). During his five years in Huangzhou, he wrote more than 700 poems and articles and a large number of calligraphy works, leaving a valuable cultural heritage to Huangzhou. Writer Yu Qiuyu once said, "Su Dongpo made his achievement in Huangzhou and Huangzhou had Su Dongpo completed." Therefore, the whole relic Lake Park is built to commemorate Su Dongpo.

This park is different from other parks in style. It must be fully integrated with Su Dongpo's culture and have strong traditional Chinese cultural architecture. Anyone who goes to Yiai Lake Park will be deeply attracted by the Chinese traditional culture in the park. Especially at night, the lights and buildings are integrated with each other, which is more beautiful. People in Huangzhou not only like to take a walk in the park, but also attract people from all over the world. Every new year, more than 5000 tourists come to the park every day[2].

Yiai Lake Park has been rated as a 4A tourist attraction and one of the top ten most beautiful lakes in Hubei Province. Especially at night, you can feel the beauty of art and the romance and elegance injected by Chinese traditional culture. All scenic spots are around the "Dongpo culture, Yiai theme", and a total of 12 scenic spots are planned. These 12 scenic spots are named after Su Dongpo's poems. those spots were named as "The wind on Yiai Lake", "Spring dawn of Lingao", "Dongpo asked about the crops", "Alone in the rain", "Watching the moon on Qing island", "Red plum in snow", "River willow", "Orchid

path", "Lotus incense", "The shadow of bamboo", "Antumn maple leaves and the pines", "The return of the wild goose".

3 Introduction to Twelve Scenic Spots of Yiai Lake Park

3.1 The Wind on Yiai Lake

The name comes from Su Dongpo's 《Chibi Fu》: "The cool wind blows slowly, and there are no waves on the water", "Only the cool wind on the river and the bright moon in the mountains become a sound when you hear it and a scenery when you see it." Mr. Yu Qiuyu named this most important scenic spot "The wind on Yiai Lake".

3.2 Spring Sawn of Lingao

"Lingao" is a highland near the water. When Su Dongpo lived in Huangzhou, he lived in the "Lingao Pavilion" near the Yangtze River for three years. One of them is the moon on the West River. Dongpo rode by a stream at night and saw that spring came, the stream was full and the moonlight reflected in the water. He decided to sleep by the stream and woke up the next morning when he heard the cuckoo singing". This is describes the beautiful scenery written in this poem. (Fig. 1)

3.3 Dongpo Asked About The Crops

Su Dongpo's poem "Dongpo" describes his farming on a slope in the east of Huangzhou City. He named this cultivated land "Dongpo", so he also said he was a "Dongpo resident". Dongpo had always been in politics and didn't need farming at all, but he was demoted to Huangzhou because of the "Wutai poetry case". The imperial court didn't give him a salary. He had to farm by himself to feed the whole family, so he asked an old farmer to teach him farming. This is the biggest change in Dongpo's life.

3.4 Alone in The Rain

Su Dongpo said in "Calm the Storm": "Don't listen to the sound of rain beating in the bamboo forest. It seems that it doesn't rain at all. You can sing poetry and walk briskly at the same time. Although walking in the rain, walking is lighter than riding because of holding a bamboo stick in his hand. Who will be afraid of the constant wind and rain of life? As long as you wear a raincoat that can protect you from the wind and rain, you can be afraid of anything in your life. [3]" This is Dongpo's spiritual realm in Huangzhou period.

3.5 Watching The Moon on Qing Island

From the air, Qing Island looks like a violin, so it is called "Qing Island". "Watching The Moon" is because "Chibi Fu": "There is a moon on the East Mountain, and there are many stars next to the moon." Standing on Dongshan mountain, you can see the moon, so it is called "Watching The Moon".

3.6 Red Plum in Snow

Thousands of plum blossoms have been planted in this scenic spot, because Su Dongpo likes plum blossoms very much and likes to write plum blossom poems. Dongpo often uses the spirit of plum blossom as a metaphor for his perseverance and noble character of plum blossom. Every winter, the plum blossoms in the park are particularly brilliant. They cooperate with traditional Chinese buildings and show an antique atmosphere. (Fig. 2)

3.7 Orchid Path

You can smell the fragrance of orchids in Youlan Pavilion. Dongpo often cruise around here. Visitors here can use their imagination to experience the elegance and leisure of Dongpo.

3.8 River Willow

Many willows are planted in this scenic spot. Dongpo once wrote a poem: "Because of the cold wind in spring, I haven't been out for ten days. I didn't know that the willows by the river have grown so beautiful and swayed with the wind at the edge of the village."

3.9 Lotus Incense

This scenic spot is themed with lotus. Lotus is the pure realm of Buddhist expression. During Dongpo's stay in Huangzhou, he often went to Anguo temple and Jilian old monk to study, and was deeply influenced by Buddhism. A large number of lotus flowers are planted in the scenic spot to express the transcendence of Dongpo in Huangzhou period[4].

3.10 The Shadow of Bamboo

Su Dongpo wrote in his night tour of Chengtian Temple: "The water in the courtyard is so clear that the water and grass in the pool can be seen clearly and reflect the shadow of bamboo." Bamboo is planted on the island of Bamboo. It is the noble spirit of bamboo that shows that Bamboo will never change his enthusiasm and perseverance for the country and the people because of political danger[5].

3.11 Antumn Maple Leaves and The Pines

The scenic area covers an area of 1300 mu, accounting for about two fifths of the green area of Yiai Lake Park. The scenic area retains large areas of wetlands and dense forests. Su Dongpo's poem: "I know I love to revel in the wind blown pine forest, often pick up the leaves beaten by frost and snow, and go back to build my hut". Dongpo loves nature very much and expresses his perseverance and nobility through pine forest.

3.12 The Return of The Wild Goose

The most common beauty of the lake is a group of wild geese. Dongpo's poems often describe the magnificent scenery of wild geese returning on the vast lake.



Fig. 1. Yunxiang Pavilion



Fig. 2. Jiangliuyao Village

4 CONCLUSION

With Dongpo as the theme, Chinese traditional culture is fully integrated into the design of the scenic spot, so that this Yiai Lake Park is full of Chinese poetic and romantic flavor. In addition, the scenic area is full of all kinds of ecology and vast lake water, so that people can completely relax and be attracted by the beautiful Chinese culture. This is the most successful

design of Yiai Lake Park. It is also an important construction in Huanggang area that can boast to the world.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This paper is one of the phased achievements of the Doctoral Fund Project "Research on the original appearance and connotation of pre Qin etiquette and law" (2042020003) of Huanggang Normal University. And this paper is the phased achievements of the Doctoral Fund Project "An important weapon in the early days of the implementation of the law -- the role of military merit and nobility system (from Liu Bang to empress Lu as an example)" (2042020002) of Huanggang Normal University.

REFERENCES

- [1] Huanggang News Network , Memorabilia of the construction of Yiai Lake, 2021.2.18.
- [2] Huanggang daily, Listen to the Yiai Lake, 4th edition on 9. 7, 2019.
- [3] Su Shi (1037-1101), Collected Works of Su Sh, Beijing.
- [4] Minhwa Zhou (1971-), If "there is no grass at the end of the world" is regarded as the "chicken soup" of love, Su Dongpo will be "angry", Watch the news,2020.11.1.
- [5] Shi Zhipeng (1965-), Chibi culture on the Dongpo Red Cliff of Huangzhou, Wuhan.