

From the Chinese Streamside Garden to the British Botanists:  
*narrating China's biodiversity to the world*

从中国畔溪花园到英国植物学家：讲述关于生物多样性的中国故事

**Dr George Dawei Guo**  
伦敦大学皇家霍洛威学院 郭大为



ROYAL  
HOLLOWAY  
UNIVERSITY  
OF LONDON

# The importance of stories about China's biodiversity in global information flows 全球信息流通中应该有关于中国生物多样性的故事

- In recent years China has increased its biodiversity conservation efforts
- 近年来，中国大力增强了对于生物多样性的保护措施
- China will host the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in October 2021
- COP15是联合国首次以生态文明为主题召开的全球性会议，中国作为COP15东道国承办今年10月的会议
- But how to *narrate China's biodiversity to the world*?
- 如果讲述关于生物多样性的中国故事？



2020年联合国生物多样性大会  
COP15 - CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4  
生态文明：共建地球生命共同体  
中国·昆明

## The Chinese Streamside Garden at the UK's RHS Garden Bridgewater 英国皇家园艺学会布里奇沃特花园内的中国畔溪花园 (2021年5月开放)

- A cross-cultural collaboration between the Royal Horticultural Society and the British Chinese community in Northwest England as well as China Flower Association in China
- 英国皇家园艺学会与英格兰西北部华人社区以及中国花卉协会之间的跨文化合作
- Covering just over seven acres, and a work in progress, the Garden has a central location. Its newly constructed stream meanders slowly from Ellesmere Lake to Moon Bridge Water. Along the length of the watercourse are a series of smaller pools and weirs, while a sinuous path weaves over five stylised wooden bridges
- 正在建造的畔溪花园占地七英亩，处于布里奇沃特花园的中心位置。一条小溪蜿蜒而下，将连接上下两个湖，穿过五座中国风格的木桥



## Integrate a Chinese Garden within a heritage context in an English woodland 将一个中式花园整合到一个有历史文化背景的英国植物园里

- The UK benefits hugely from the biodiversity of China
- 中国的生物多样性对英国园艺有长久以来的影响
- British gardens and Chinese gardens are very different in terms of the materials, the structures and the nuances
- 英国和中国的花园传统非常不同。取材，结构和风格差异很大
- The RHS team started working with some Chinese partners in Northwest England who were very keen to explore the cultural crossover, and also to create a genuinely classic Chinese Garden at Bridgewater
- 英国皇家园艺学会首先从跟英格兰西北部当地一些华人商界精英合作开始  
这些华人非常致力于两种园艺文化的融合，并筹资建造一个地道的中国花园
- After a few years of consideration and multiple visits to China, RHS ended up pursuing a Yangzhou-style streamside garden
- 经过两三年的考虑和多次实地考察，英国皇家园艺学会最终选择建造一个扬州风格的畔溪花园



# Integrate a Chinese Garden within a heritage context in an English woodland 将一个中式花园整合到一个有历史文化背景的英国植物园里

- RHS's ambitious vision is to celebrate and illustrate the huge contribution made to British horticulture by the introduction and subsequent development of Chinese native plants
- 英国皇家园艺学会希望通过这个中式花园来介绍并且纪念中国一些特有花卉品种对英国园艺文化的贡献



*Iris laevigata*  
燕子花

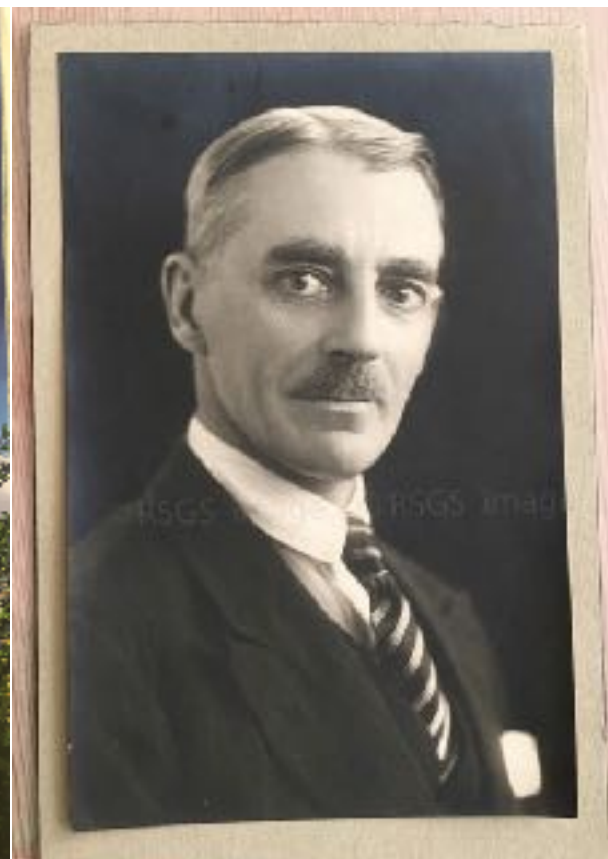


*Davidia involucrata*  
珙桐(鸽子花)



*Hemerocallis middendorffii*  
大苞萱草

RHS's latest Garden magazine features Frank Kingdon-Ward's 1909 adventure in China  
RHS最新《花园》杂志刊登了植物学家Frank Kingdon-Ward1909年中国川藏考察的纪念文章



1885-1958

- American zoologist Malcolm Anderson gave Kingdon-Ward his first planting-collecting expedition
- 美国动物学家Malcolm Anderson给了Kingdon-Ward第一次远征采集植物的机会
- The trip started and ended in Shanghai via the Yangtze River crossing the mountains and plains of central China for 2,360 miles (3,800km) and took a year
- 这次远征从上海出发，途径长江流域，经过高山平原，历时一年，总距离3800公里
- The expedition reached Kangding on 21 June 1910. Ernest Wilson, another British botanist, had collected plants here 10 years earlier
- Kingdon-Ward和同伴于1910年6月21日抵达康定。另外一位英国植物学家Ernest Wilson十年前已经在这里采集植物

- Kingdon-Ward's first new species, *Gueldenstaedtia flava* was collected here
- Kingdon-Ward在康定采集了他的第一个植物品种“黄花高山豆”（别名“黄花米口袋”）
- Other specimens included climber *Jasminum beesianum* and evergreen shrub *Gaultheria hookeri*.
- 他们在康定找到的其他植物标本还包括攀爬植物“红素馨”和长青灌木“红粉白珠”



*Jasminum beesianum*  
红素馨



*Gaultheria hookeri*  
红粉白珠



- Kingdon-Ward went astray on one occasion during the expedition. In his books, he portrays this experience as an unanticipated jaunt. In truth, he was lost and benighted in a Xizang area
- Kingdon-Ward在这次远征中曾不慎走偏了一次路。他在自传《通往西藏的路》一书中提到他经历了一个“意料之外的短途旅行”。但是，根据同伴回忆，他是因为身体状况不佳在西藏地区迷路

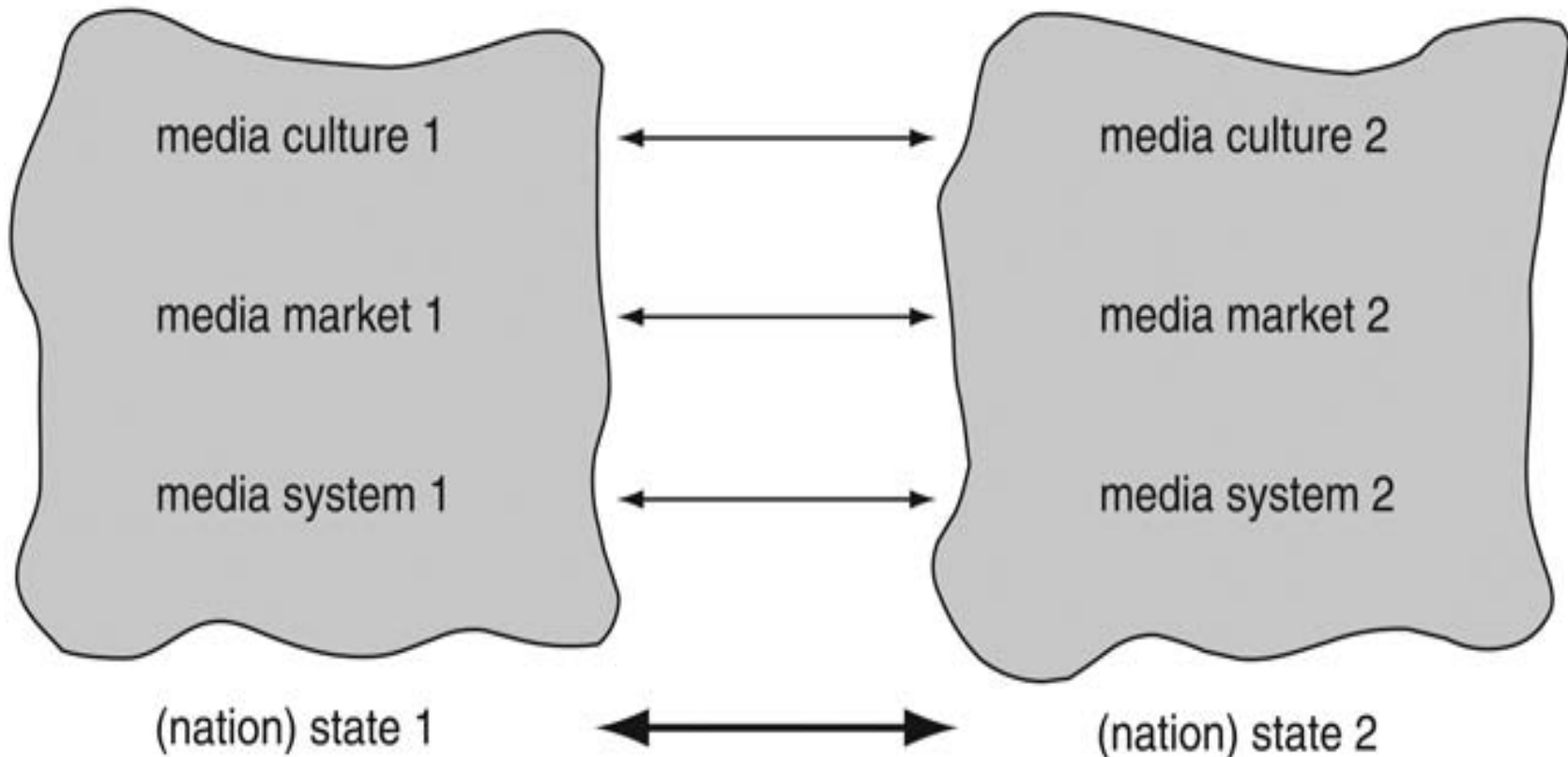


**Narrating the history and presence of China's biodiversity beyond the media culture/market/system within China**

**超越中国自身的传媒文化，市场和体系来讲述中国生物多样性的历史和现实**

**Beyond '*Territorial Essentialism*' (Hepp & Couldry, 2009)**

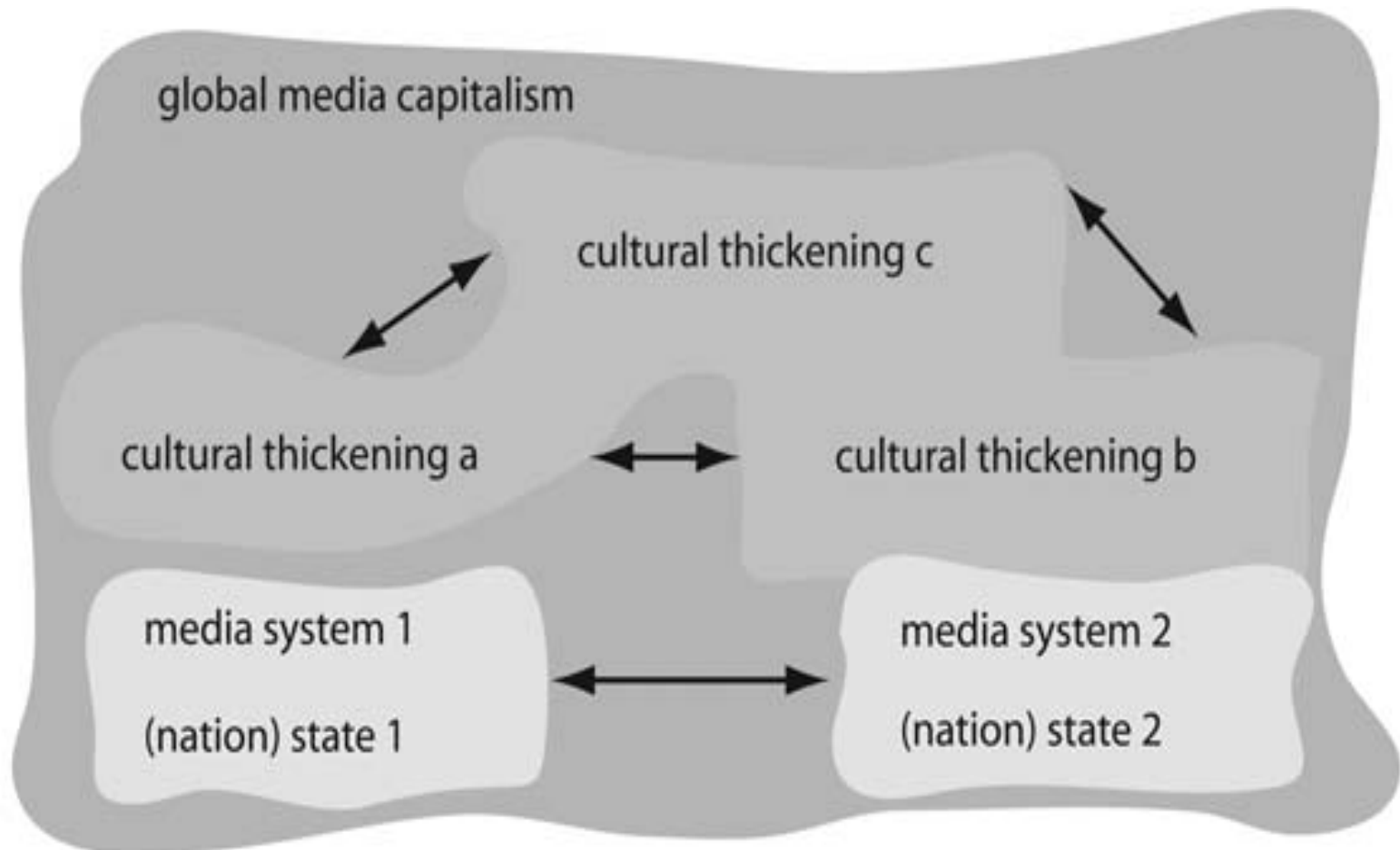
**超越“地域本质主义”**



# Focus on cultural thickenings across territorial boundaries 聚焦于超越地域界限的,与生物多样性相关的“文化增厚层”

‘*Cultural Thickening*’ (Hepp & Couldry, 2009)


‘文化增厚层’



## Different levels of cultural thickenings related to China's biodiversity 与生物多样性相关的“文化增厚层”具有不同的层面

- } **The ethnicity level:** an increasing number of communicative thickenings of overseas Chinese diasporas
- } 种族层面：海外华人影响力的进一步深广
- } **The commercial level:** a high number of de-territorial Chinese food and botanical cultural communities, like fan networks and niche media products
- } 商业层面：去疆界化的中国饮食和园艺文化社群增多，譬如，粉丝网络和分众媒体产品
- } **The human health level:** different health communities, like spiritual groups, users of Chinese medicines, which define themselves in particular as not territorially bound
- } 人类健康层面：各种健康社群，譬如特定信仰人群，中医爱好者等超越地域界限的群体



The background of the slide features a repeating orange geometric pattern on a darker orange background. The pattern consists of interlocking diamond shapes, each containing a stylized four-pointed star or floral motif. This pattern covers the top and bottom portions of the slide, while the middle section is a solid dark blue-grey color where the text is located.

承蒙您的倾听！  
Thank you for your listening!  
George.Guo@rhul.ac.uk