



胡运骅
HU YUNHUA

上海市绿化管理局局长
Former director of Bureau of Landscape of Shanghai, CHINA
市绿化委员会副主任
Vice director of Shanghai Greening Commission, CHINA
市人大环保委副主任
Vice director of Shanghai NPC environmental protection committee, CHINA
世界盆景联盟主席 Head of World Bonsai Alliance
中国风景园林学会副理事长
Vice chairman of Chinese Society of Landscape Architecture

胡运骅，生于1943年，1964年从北京林业大学毕业分配后分配到上海市园林管理处（园林局前身）从一个普通的专业技术人员从基层做起，1985年起担任了十年的上海市园林管理局局长助理，1994年正式接任上海市园林管理局局长。

Hu Yunhua, born in 1943, after graduation from Beijing Forestry University in 1964, Hu Yunhua was assigned to Shanghai Landscape Management Department (Former Bureau of Landscape) as a normal young professional. He was working as assistant for head of Shanghai Bureau of Landscape since 1985. He started working as the director of Bureau of Landscape of Shanghai formally in 1994.

1994年至2003年任上海市园林管理局（后改为上海市绿化管理局）局长时，上海的人均公共绿地面积仅1.15平方米，绿化覆盖率仅13.2%，当时这些指标处于全国主要城市的末位。经过十年的卧薪尝胆，至2003年底人均公共绿地面积已达到9.2平方米，他带领上海专业团队开创了上海园林绿化跨越式发展的新时代，同时也推动了全国绿化建设的蓬勃兴起。

From 1994 to 2003 when he started working as the director of Bureau of Landscape of Shanghai, the green space per capita was only 1.15 m², green space cover ratio was only 13.2%, which was at the bottom of ranking among China major cities. After 10 years hard work, the green space per capita was increased to 9.2 m². With leading the professional team, landscape leap-forward development of Shanghai was inaugurated and also promoted the national development of greening and landscaping.



新江湾城生态规划 New Jiangwan Town Ecological Planning

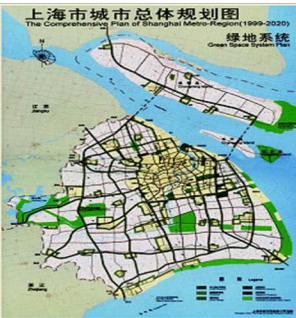
2003年起他担任市人大城建环保委副主任，并成立了“胡运骅工作室”。带领了本专业一大批高级技术人员奔走在上海绿化重大项目的工地上。在9平方公里的新江湾城建设，以生态恢复、生态重建、生态保育的理念及技术，模拟自然，构建自然植物群落以营造生态型的住区环境。运用“积极保护，科学恢复，合理利用，持续发展”的设计原则实施生态环境建设。新江湾城的环境建设完成后，经测定生态效益十分明显。由于环境先行，新江湾城土地增值实际效益为80多亿。历经4年的新江湾城园林绿化建设，研究成果已被IFLA亚太区评为土地管理类“主席奖”。

As he started being vice director of environment protection department of Shanghai Municipal People's congress in 2003, he established Hu Yunhua Studio, senior professionals were gathered to work on significant projects in Shanghai. During 9 square kilometers New Jiangwan Town planing and construction, ecological restoration, ecological reestablishment, and ecological protection theories and technologies was applied to mimic nature, natural plant community was designed to create ecological living environment. Principles of protection, restoration, utilization and sustainable development was applied during the ecological environment construction. Ecological benefits was increased significantly after evaluation. Due to environment improvement, land value was increased by 8 billion. After 4 years, construction and research on New Jiangwan Town was awarded as Chairman Award by IFLA Asia-Pacific.

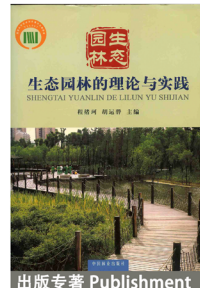
上海绿地系统规划 Shanghai Green Space System Planning

绿地建设规划先行。胡运骅在现有生态园林理论的基础上潜心研究，紧密结合上海实际，主持编制了城乡一体化的《上海绿地系统规划（1994—2010）及（1999—2020）》，对几十年的上海园林绿化建设具有指导意义。此规划在以人为本的原则下坚持将有限绿地效益最大化，提出了“环、楔、廊、园、林”这一科学合理的绿地结构，同时也明确了“市民走出家门500米内有一块3000平方米以上公共绿地”等绿化分类分级分布的形式；坚持生物多样性的树种规划原则，有计划地组织引进国内外地带性的新优植物并推广使用，使上海园林绿地中常用的园林植物从不足500种发展到800种以上。

Planning ahead of construction. With existing ecological landscape theories, embracing Shanghai reality, Hu conducted Shanghai Green Space System Planning for 1994-2010 and 1999-2020. This defined the basis for Shanghai development for the following decades. This planning sticks to the principle of maximum green space benefits, proposes the green space structure of Ring, Wedge, Corridor, Garden and Forest, defines the classification and distribution of green space. People can have access to green space greater than 3000 m² within 500m radius. The planning also sticks to biodiversity rule. New and excellent species was introduced and promoted to enrich the species from less than 500 to greater than 800.



上海市绿地系统规划
Shanghai Green Space System Planning



出版专著 Publication

2000年，胡运骅以《开创上海绿化新局面的实践与探索》代表中国风景园林学会在“香港与内地城市发展研讨会”上作报告，同年在“全国建设工作会议”以《因地制宜，合理布局，发展具有上海特色的城市绿化》为题作交流发言。编撰出版《生态园林理论与实践》、《中国盆景》、《中国园林》、《世界园林艺术博览》等专著近10本。

In 2000, Hu presented the research on Practice and Exploration of Shanghai Greening during the Hongkong and mainland China Development Seminar, representing Chinese Society of Landscape Architecture. In the same year, he spoke at the National Construction Conference with theming Local Conditions, Reasonable Layout, City greening with Shanghai Local Characteristics. Books of Ecological Landscape Theories and Practice, Chinese Bonsai, Chinese Landscape Architecture, World Garden Art Expo were published.



上海延中绿地 Shanghai Yanzhong Park (28ha)



上海古城公园 Shanghai Gucheng Park (4ha)



上海世纪公园 Shanghai Century Park (140ha)