Research Article
Open Access

# A Juvenile excursion: designing children's parks amidst nature deprivation

**Abstract**

Children represent the future of our nation and the hope of the Chinese nation. In recent years, rapid urbanization has led to increasingly limited spaces for children's activities, which are essential components of urban public life. However, children's recreational facilities in China remain underdeveloped, predominantly reliant on traditional play equipment, characterized by scarcity, limited functionality, and inadequate engagement with nature. This growing between children and the natural environment not only diminishes their understanding and appreciation of biodiversity but also adversely affects their psychological well-being.

This study adopts a qualitative case study approach centered on Xi'an Children's Park, a historic urban park in Shaanxi Province established in 1928. This case was selected due to its emblematic representation of tensions between heritage conservation, urban development, and the urgent need to reconnect children with nature—a challenge common to many aging urban parks in rapidly developing regions. Through an in-depth analysis of this site, the study explores how landscape renovation can mitigate "nature deficit" among urban children by integrating ecological, educational, and intergenerational spaces into park design. The findings demonstrate that localized, nature-based interventions can serve as a transferable model for urban parks in similarly dense built environments, highlighting the role of designed nature in fostering child development, family bonding, and ecological awareness.

**Keywords:** children's park, nature, landscape design, activity area, case study, nature deficit

Volume 10 Issue 1 - 2026

Shuyuan Zhang
College of Horticulture and Gardening, Yangtze University, China

**Correspondence:** Shuyuan Zhang, College of Horticulture and Gardening, Yangtze University, JingZhou 434025, Hubei, China

**Received:** December 16, 2025 | **Published:** January 14, 2026

## Overview

### Background

With societal progress, increasing emphasis is being placed on holistic child development. Parents and educators are now more attentive not only to physical growth but also to psychological and emotional well-being.

This paper is structured around the case of Xi'an Children's Park, located at Gongyuanmen on West Street in Xi'an. Established in 1928, it is the only children's park in Shaanxi Province and one of the three oldest parks in Xi'an. Its historical elements—such as the artificial hill, stone horse, long-trunk elephant statue, and early distorting mirrors—carry collective memory for generations. However, the park's outdated facilities and spatial organization no longer meet contemporary needs for nature engagement and interactive learning. This case was selected precisely because it embodies the tensions between historical preservation, urban development, and the urgent need to reconnect children with nature—a challenge common to many aging urban parks in rapidly developing regions.

### Current status of the park

The park's main entrance (South Gate) features a gate designed in the form of letters, spelling out the abbreviation "XACP" for "Xi'an Children's Park". It is constructed using materials such as stone and brick. Upon entering from the South Gate, visitors are greeted by a large image of Mickey Mouse on the ground, welcoming the children. The park also has one secondary entrance (West Gate), where newly added green spaces are adorned with two towering "giraffe" sculptures serving as playful greeters, full of childlike charm.

The park is divided into three functional zones: a Science Education Zone, a Leisure & Recreation Zone, and a Horticulture Display Zone. It contains four thematic squares: Mickey Square, Entertainment Square, Dream Square, and the Fountain & Water Interaction Square. There are two children's gardening practice areas: the Wave House and the Growth Paradise. Playgrounds for children include features like an artificial hill, a fun plant maze, and sandpits. Amusement facilities such as Shark Island, bumper boats, and a carousel are also available. The park is home to over 90 species of trees and flowers, including osmanthus and lilac, among which are century-old Chinese redbuds and pagoda trees.

Today, Xi'an Children's Park serves as an ideal activity space for children to play, entertain, develop their minds, and engage in hands-on practice.

### Locational Conditions

**Geographical Location:** The park is situated in the Lianhu District of Xi'an, characterized by flat terrain, diverse plant species, and favorable climatic conditions. It is surrounded by numerous elementary schools and kindergartens, facilitating children's visits after school. Additionally, the park is in close proximity to the Children's Hospital and surrounded by various snack shops, providing great convenience for young visitors. Should children feel hungry during play, they can easily access nearby restaurants for meals.


**Transportation Accessibility:** The park is encircled by four roads, including three minor lanes and one main arterial road. The three lanes are designated for non-motorized vehicles, while the main road accommodates motorized traffic. This traffic arrangement helps ensure children's safety. At the same time, it provides convenient access for nearby residents to bring their children to the park for recreation.

## Materials and methods

### Research approach

This study employs a qualitative case study methodology, grounded in site-specific inquiry and multi-method data collection. The research process was structured as follows:

- **Field surveys and spatial analysis:** Repeated site visits were conducted to document existing conditions, spatial usage patterns, vegetation status, and user behaviors. Geographic information and photographic evidence were systematically collected.
- **Stakeholder engagement and semi-structured interviews:** Informal interviews were carried out with park visitors, parents, and local residents to gather qualitative insights into their needs, perceptions, and usage experiences. This data provided a crucial social dimension to the spatial analysis.
- **Policy and scholarly literature review:** A thorough review of relevant urban planning documents, design guidelines, and academic literature on nature-based play and children's landscape design was performed. This contextualized the case within broader theoretical and policy debates.
- **Comparative case analysis:** Precedents from both domestic and international contexts of children's park design were examined. This comparative lens helped identify effective design strategies and evaluate the potential transferability of findings derived from the Xi'an case.

This multi-method research strategy facilitated a holistic understanding of the site's opportunities and constraints. It ensured that the subsequent analysis and derived implications were grounded in both empirical observation and theoretical discourse, forming a robust basis for generating design-informed research insights.

### Planning objectives

The site was originally a children's park. In consideration of the surrounding environment, the project focuses on its renewal rather than a complete redesign. Therefore, the planning orientation remains a children's park. The difference lies in the fact that the previous park had a simplistic design, with underutilized spaces and outdated play facilities. The renewed children's park is conceived in response to the phenomenon of "nature deficit," aiming to effectively compensate for children's lack of engagement with the natural world.

With societal advancement, increasingly sophisticated electronic products and the growing number of parents occupied with work have led to more children spending excessive time on video games and a rise in psychological issues among the young. Moreover, many urban children have very limited knowledge of plants; even the most common crops, such as wheat, are unfamiliar to them. Based on these observations and the current conditions of the site, the design incorporates multiple intergenerational activity spaces and extensive green areas to provide urban children with more opportunities for outdoor engagement. The planning objectives are as follows:

1. To develop an ecological children's park integrated with natural cycles. The park design will emphasize not only landscaping but also ecological considerations.
2. To create comfortable leisure zones.

In today's fast-paced world, the role of a park extends beyond recreation to providing comfortable spaces for rest and relaxation.

3. To establish urban adventure zones for children.

In the era of rapid digitalization, many children lack a spirit of adventure. This design aims to foster that spirit by providing dedicated spaces for physical exploration and movement.

### Planning principles

Different sites often call for distinct design principles. The design principles for this children's park encompass vegetation design, pathway design, and landscape facility design.

(1)Principle of Locality

Every location possesses its unique characteristics. In designing the park, it is essential to integrate these local features into the plan.

(2)Principle of Holistic Integration

The landscape design of the park should be conceived from the perspective of the city as a whole. It must align with the city's spatial characteristics and its development trajectory.

(3)Principle of People-Oriented Design

The people-oriented principle is a fundamental tenet of park design. The planning process must address the needs of the local community.

(4)Principle of Diversity

Urban biodiversity encompasses landscape diversity, biological diversity, cultural diversity, and more. It is essential for the survival and development of urban residents and forms the foundation for maintaining the balance of the urban ecosystem.

**Citation:** Zhang S.A Juvenile excursion: designing children's parks amidst nature deprivation. *Horticult Int J.* 2026;10(1):1‒7.
DOI: 10.15406/hij.2026.10.00350

## Planning strategies

**Spatial strategy:** The original park did not make efficient use of its available space. The renewed park will fully utilize previously underused areas, thereby increasing overall spatial efficiency. Greater emphasis will be placed on creating spaces conducive to child development.

**Vegetation strategy:** Existing vegetation within the park will be fully utilized, significantly reducing investment in new plant materials during the construction phase. Furthermore, as part of the renewal process, children's planting activities will be organized. Children can bring their own plants for cultivation, with the planted tree becoming their responsibility. This allows children to document the growth of their plants. This approach not only reduces investment in greenery but also enhances children's hands-on skills and knowledge of plants.

**Facilities strategy:** Regarding facilities, the park can pursue investment and business partnerships. Agreements can be made with companies producing products beneficial to child development for promotional opportunities, in exchange for which these companies would provide corresponding children's facilities for the park. This model will reduce the investment required for this aspect.

# Result

## Site design analysis

**Functional zoning:** Based on the specific conditions of the site, the park is divided into the following zones:

I. **Sports activity zone:** Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget posited that in play, assimilation exceeds accommodation. Accommodation modifies a child's cognitive structure, while assimilation consolidates this altered structure, providing a solid foundation for acquiring new knowledge. This underscores the critical importance of free play and ample space for recreation in child development. Typically, the activity and exploration area within a nature-based park serves as its core component. It features a relatively large area with diverse and varied topography. The primary landscape elements consist of vegetation and other natural features, minimizing artificial influences. This allows children the greatest possible freedom for movement and self-expression.

II. **Nature exploration zone:** This zone allows children to conduct explorations within a natural setting, bridging the gap between them and the natural world. Here, children can play hide-and--seek among the trees and collect various plants to take home for creating specimens.

III. **Gardening experience zone:** A dedicated area within the park is reserved for children to cultivate their own flowers, vegetables, and fruits. This not only develops their practical skills but also deepens their understanding of plant growth processes.

IV. **Parent-child interaction zone:** In today's fast-paced era, many parents are occupied with demanding careers, resulting in increasingly limited time spent with their children. Often, parents only see their children in the evenings, while the children may go entire days without seeing their parents. The purpose of designing this zone is to strengthen the emotional bond between children and parents, ensuring the healthy development of the child.

V. **Leisure and social zone:** A nature-based children's park aims to combine recreational play with specialized educational programs, which is a relatively long-term process. Therefore, it must also cater to the needs of children and families as a recreational space, allowing children to fully immerse themselves in the natural environment and experience the joy of dwelling among hills and forests.

## Overall design

Based on the site's contour, the design adopts a layout of "two horizontals and three verticals," which visually forms a "Z" shape in the plan.

The Two Horizontals: Two east-west oriented pathways are designed within the site. Various spaces conducive to children's learning and play are arranged along these pathways. This layout also aids children in orienting themselves and facilitates direct access to their desired destinations.

The Three Verticals: The north-south pathways are not strictly perpendicular but are oriented at a 45-degree angle to the horizontal axis. Together with the horizontal pathways, they divide the site into distinct zones, which are interconnected by this network of paths (Figurte 1).


**Figure 1** Overall design.

## Detailed introduction to scenic spots

**Children's park entrance area:** The entrance plaza of the Children's Park features a large, multicolored shade canopy, whose bright colors help attract more children to visit. The pavement at the entrance is laid with light-yellow square marble tiles. A large goldenrain tree serves as the background, with mid-layer plantings including purple-leaf plum and red maple as shrubs, complemented by ornamental grasses such as maiden grass. Additionally, some street lamps and benches will be placed at the entrance to provide a resting area for children tired from outdoor play. To the left of the entrance plaza, a small flower border is designed to harmonize with the backdrop of the park's interior entrance area (Figure 2).

**Figure 2** Children's park entrance area.

**Citation:** Zhang S. A Juvenile excursion: designing children's parks amidst nature deprivation. *Horticult Int J.* 2026;10(1):1‒7.
DOI: 10.15406/hij.2026.10.00350

**Learning and recreation zone:** This activity area is located on the right side of the site. It is designed to allow children to learn about local cultural history, as well as knowledge related to nature and technology. To encourage children's imagination, a blank section is intentionally left on the cultural feature wall here, providing a space for children to express their own thoughts and understandings through writing or drawing. Within the cultural landscape area, a rest pavilion is also incorporated. This pavilion features a technologically inspired design, further stimulating children's imagination.

Regarding plant selection, the periphery of this activity area is planted with local native tree species such as ginkgo and dawn redwood. Inside the area, a combination of shrubs and small trees is used. The shrubs employed include roses, wintersweet, and winter jasmine; small trees include red maple, purple-leaf plum, and pomegranate. For the ground surface within this zone, materials such as concrete, rubber mats, or rubber tiles are avoided in favor of artificial turf. The reason for choosing artificial turf is to create a more authentic natural atmosphere, giving children the feeling of learning within nature, free from the sense of confinement often associated with a traditional classroom setting. Here, they can experience greater freedom. Furthermore, children can sit directly on the ground, allowing them to exchange ideas with their peers, which benefits their learning and development. Additionally, the area allows for sunbathing. The planting layout is not completely dense; an open space is left in the center of the zone to allow sunlight to penetrate. Many parents bring their children and even family pets to enjoy this space. The design also includes the placement of benches for parents to rest. These benches should be situated under trees to provide shade during summer, offering a comfortable resting spot for both parents and children. In winter, parents can accompany their children to bask in the sun in the same area, demonstrating the zone's versatile, multi-season functionality (Figure 3).

**Figure 3** Learning and recreation zone.

**Parent-child interaction zone:** In today's rapidly developing society, a growing number of parents are dedicating more time to their careers, which can lead to a weakening of the emotional bond between parents and children. To strengthen the relationship between children and their parents, many children's parks incorporate a dedicated Parent-Child Interaction Zone. Within this zone, parents and children can collaborate to complete various tasks, thereby fostering their connection.

One area within this zone is the Sand Play Area. Here, the primary surface material is sand, catering to children's innate desire to play with it. A large slide is also installed in this area. The rationale for placing it here is to enhance safety by minimizing potential injuries during use. When children slide down, they land not on a hard concrete surface but on a bed of soft, fine sand.

At the southernmost part of the park, a Family Planting Area is designed. Here, parents and children can jointly plant "love trees," flowers, and other plants. Each plant carries the personal information of those who planted it. The responsibility of the families extends beyond merely planting; they are also tasked with nurturing the plant to maturity. Throughout this process, parents and children document the plant's growth, capturing every significant moment. They can then display these collected moments of growth on the cultural feature wall, serving as an educational tool to teach children about plant development.

Appropriate trees, such as ginkgo, golden rain tree, and black locust, are planted throughout these activity areas. They serve not only an ornamental purpose but also provide essential shade for children.

In addition to the areas mentioned above, the zone also includes a Sunny Lawn, a Rest Plaza, a Climbing Wall, and a series of other activity spaces. However, the overall design maintains a predominance of green space, ensuring close alignment with the park's central theme (Figure 4).


**Figure 4** Parent-child interaction zone.

## Landscape design elements and play facilities

**Landscape design elements:** The four fundamental elements of landscape design are landform, water, vegetation, and structures. In this park, the use of landform is not overtly prominent, manifesting primarily as slight topographic variations in children's play areas. Adhering to the principle of earthwork balance, the sunken sunny lawn I have designed within the site can effectively create gentle undulations. The application of water is also subtle. Near the parent-child rest area, I have incorporated a small pond, which possesses both aesthetic appeal and interactive play value while maintaining safety considerations. Beyond this, a fountain plaza is also designed to complement the water features. Vegetation is the most crucial element in this park. Extensive planting is employed to mitigate children's "nature deficit" and enhance their natural awareness. The selection of plant species follows several principles: non-toxicity and harmlessness, suitability to the local site and climate, a combination of evergreen and deciduous trees, a mix of fast-growing and slow-growing species, among others. To ensure children's safety, tree species less likely to cause allergies are prioritized. Regarding structures, there are no tall buildings within the park; only playful, structure-like play equipment designed for children's recreation.

**Play facilities:** Play facilities are designed according to the different age groups of children served by the park. For example, the climbing

**Citation:** Zhang S.A Juvenile excursion: designing children's parks amidst nature deprivation. *Horticult Int J.* 2026;10(1):1–7.
DOI: 10.15406/hij.2026.10.00350

wall area features equipment suitable for children aged three and above, helping to develop their motor skills and courage. The children's play facility zone utilizes various colors, which not only attract children to play but also help train their sense of balance and physical coordination. The adventure sandpit area allows children to unleash their imagination to create various shapes. Older children can enjoy the slide within the adventure sandpit. The combination of the yellow slide and the taupe sand creates a unique sensory experience. In the leisure area, I have also installed swings. While parents are resting, children can enjoy the swings, which also helps foster their adventurous spirit.

## Specialized designs

### Planting design

**Planting planning principles**

(1) Prioritize native tree species while incorporating some introduced species.

(2) Combine evergreen and deciduous trees.

(3) Integrate fast-growing and slow-growing trees.

(4) Balance ecological benefits with aesthetic benefits.

As a primary recreational space, planting design is crucial within the park. It involves standard design requirements, such as spatial layout and thematic design, ensuring a unified and harmonious overall plant style while allowing distinct characteristics in different zones. Park planting must consider not only the ornamental value of plants but also their ecological functions. To stimulate children's interest and support educational objectives, plant species should be equipped with informational signs displaying their Chinese name, scientific name, family, distribution, growth habits, and uses. Additionally, plant-based features like mazes and topiary should be incorporated.

Considering the park's need for biodiversity and children's play patterns, plants with high ornamental value should be selected. This includes plants prized for their form, leaf shape, flower color, or fruit. Fragrant plants such as white champaca, gardenia, and osmanthus should be planted in appropriate quantities.

Planting in children's activity areas must prioritize child safety. Plants that are toxic, thorny, or otherwise potentially harmful should be avoided. However, for educational purposes on safety, such plants may be displayed in specially enclosed and clearly marked areas accompanied by explanatory signage. Planting should maintain open sightlines to facilitate child supervision.

**Pathway and paving design**

I. **Pathway Design:** Pathway design principles

(1) Enable children to directly reach their desired destinations.

(2) Facilitate straightforward wayfinding for children.

(3) Provide smooth, slip-resistant surfaces on paths leading to and within activity areas.

(4) Ensure paths to toddler activity areas are accessible for strollers.

The park features a three-tier pathway system. Primary paths are 5 meters wide, secondary paths are 2.5 meters wide, and tertiary paths are 2 meters wide. As the primary users are children, the pathway hierarchy should be simple, clear, and easily distinguishable to match their cognitive level. Primary paths, in particular, should aid in orientation and locating activity areas. Maps and signs will be installed at intersections. As the backbone of the circulation system, primary paths bear the main function of guiding visitors and managing flow. Therefore, they must have a distinct identity, and the planting along them should differ from secondary paths. Their design must also ensure good accessibility, with requirements such as level and even surfaces.

II. **Paving Design:** The area allocated for paving is determined based on the park's actual size. Most areas within the park utilize a consistent color palette for paving, with only a few specific activity zones employing different colors. From a safety perspective, ground surfaces should use slip-resistant materials or finishes. For example, in this children's park, the Learning Plaza uses artificial turf, the Family Sandpit uses sand, and the Children's Climbing Area uses rubber safety surfacing.

**Service facilities**

(1) **General requirements:** This section primarily addresses the special needs of the main user group of the children's park. The general requirements for service facilities are that they should be "visually dynamic and lively with rich colors, content-wise intuitive, accurate, concise, and easy to understand, and in terms of scale and usage habits, conform to children's characteristics." Service facilities are categorized into three main types: recreation facilities, signage facilities, and other facilities.

(2) **Recreation facilities:** Recreation facilities primarily refer to amenities for play and rest, with a focus on their function within the site. These include interactive water features and lawn activity areas. Requirements are specified from the perspectives of materials, activities, environmental sustainability, and safety to ensure suitability for children's use.

(3) **Interactive water features:** Referencing standards such as CJ/T 244-2016 "Water Quality Standard for Swimming Pools" and GB 51192-2012016 "Code for the Design of Parks," requirements are established concerning materials, construction, slip resistance, water depth, and water quality from a safety standpoint. From a recreational perspective, it is recommended to incorporate suitable elements like water slides, water umbrellas, water mushrooms, and interactive fountains. In this park, a small-scale water feature is employed, serving both ornamental and interactive play purposes.

(4) **Lawn activity area:** Nature is an unparalleled landscape. Direct contact with grass aligns with children's innate tendencies. Selecting areas with suitable space, slope, and sunlight for lawn activity zones, and designing them with appropriate landscape features, can create a paradise for children's play. Furthermore, for the comfort of children, the grass species selected should be soft, pleasant, and evergreen throughout the seasons. In this activity area, ornamental trees are incorporated, and rest platforms are designed within the sunny lawn, providing spaces for both play and relaxation.

(5) **Signage system:** Signage facilities serve the crucial functions of guiding, informing, and warning users. The signage system primarily includes guide maps, directional signs, information panels, warning signs, and logos. The use of graphics, colors, and symbols should refer to standards such as SZDB/Z 77-2013 "Specification for Park Signage System Construction" and GB/T 10001 "Public Information Graphical Symbols for Use on Signs."

**Citation:** Zhang S. A Juvenile excursion: designing children's parks amidst nature deprivation. *Horticult Int J.* 2026;10(1):1‒7.
DOI: 10.15406/hij.2026.10.00350

To facilitate use and recognition by children, the distribution, form, and visual effect of the signage system must be carefully designed with children's characteristics in mind. Guide maps and directional signs should be installed at entrances, exits, and along pathways as specified. Warning signs are mandatory for particularly hazardous areas or sections. To accommodate the needs of individuals with disabilities, braille or voice-guided devices can be incorporated into directional signs where feasible. In this park, appropriate signs will be installed at all path intersections. The color scheme for the signage will utilize bright, vibrant colors to enhance visibility for children.

(6) **Other facilities:** Amenities such as trash bins, benches, and drinking fountains must all be designed from a child's perspective. This includes using playful, cartoon-like designs for trash bins; setting an appropriate height for bin openings; selecting suitable materials for benches; providing designated spaces for strollers; and adjusting the height and water temperature of drinking fountains. These considerations embody care and protection for children.

## Conclusion

This study, through the focused lens of Xi'an Children's Park, contributes to the contemporary discourse in landscape architecture by demonstrating how a single, historically layered case can illuminate pathways to address the pervasive issue of "nature deficit" among urban children. The analysis reveals that strategic landscape renovation, which integrates ecological processes, intergenerational interaction, and nature-based learning, offers a viable model for transforming outdated urban parks into vital socio-ecological assets.

The primary contribution of this research lies in formulating a transferable conceptual framework. The strategies identified—such as participatory planting, the creation of multi-sensory and hybrid play-learning zones, and the emphasis on family-centric spaces—provide adaptable templates for other cities worldwide grappling with similar challenges of densification, digital distraction, and the erosion of child-nature contact. This moves the discussion beyond site-specific design solutions towards generalizable principles for resilient children's urban landscapes.

Furthermore, the case invites a critical, alternative perspective on the efficacy of "designed nature." While proving effective in mitigating nature deficit and enhancing localized ecological awareness, this research acknowledges that such interventions are not surrogates for wild ecosystems. Instead, they function as critical *stepping stones* within the urban fabric, prompting a necessary debate on environmental justice, equitable access to green space, and the role of cultivated urban nature in fostering biocultural diversity.

Ultimately, this project posits that landscape architecture must evolve into a strategic interdisciplinary medium. By synthesizing ecological integrity, social equity, and cultural meaning, it can create spaces that are not merely playful and safe but also pedagogically potent and resilient to socio-environmental change. Future longitudinal research is essential to empirically validate the long-term impacts of such spaces on children's development and ecological citizenship. In an era defined by climate uncertainty and social fragmentation, investing in thoughtfully designed children's parks is an investment in nurturing a more empathetic, ecologically literate, and connected generation.

## Acknowledgments

None

## Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest exists.

## References

1. Yu M, Lin Y. Research on landscape design based on nature education. *Design*. 2021;34(3):78-80.
2. Wang X, Li X. Community garden landscape design based on children's nature education: a case study of the Lakeside Community Garden in Nanjing. *Landscape Architecture*. 2020;(8):42-48.
3. Li X, Yu Y. Research on nature education practices at home and abroad. *For Econ*. 2017;39(11):12-18.
4. Zhang J, Li D. The current state of nature education in Japan and its implications for China. *Comp Study Cult Innov*. 2019;3(30):155-158.
5. Kaplan S, Talbot JF. *Behavior and the natural environment*. Boston, MA: Springer-Verlag; 1983.
6. Chen Y, Wang H. Research on landscape design of children's nature education theme parks: a case study of Zhouzhuang Green Paradise. *J Beijing Inst Graphic Commun.* 2020;28(2):38-41.
7. Li Y, Wu J, Dong X, et al. Research on construction strategies for kindergarten outdoor spaces guided by the concept of nature education. *J Southwest Univ Nat Sci Ed*. 2021;43(3):167-176.
8. Wang R, Li H. The significance of Piaget's cognitive development play theory for children's play. *Theory Res*. 2013;(32):279-280.
9. Yu Z. Discussion on the construction of soft and hard landscapes in landscape engineering. *Mod Hortic*. 2020;43(11):212-213.
10. Li J. Analysis of plant positioning control in landscape construction drawing design. *Mod Hortic*. 2020;43(11):220-221.
11. Qi C, Fan X. Discussion on the application of garden plant configuration in landscaping. *Green Environ Prot Build Mater*. 2020;(6):246-248.
12. Qu Z. Application of ecological planning concepts in landscape design. *Green Environ Prot Build Mater*. 2020;(6):247-248.
13. Liu Z. Difficulties and solutions in garden greening management in the new era. *Green Environ Prot Build Mater*. 2020;(6):255-256.
14. Zhang S. Discussion on the construction of soft and hard landscapes in landscape engineering. *Theor Res Urban Constr Electron Ed*. 2020;(12):53.
15. Liu Y. Preliminary exploration of urban garden plant landscape configuration. *Mod Hortic*. 2020;(8):87-88.
16. Cui L. Discussion on the experience of enhancing urban green space landscape in Shouguang. *Mod Hortic*. 2020;(8):98-99.
17. Li X. Application of plant landscaping in garden landscape design. *Mod Hortic*. 2020;(8):104-105.
18. Shao J. Methods for construction management of landscape projects. *Mod Hortic*. 2020;(8).
19. Environmental protection law of the people's republic of China. January 1, 2015.
20. Urban greening regulations of the people's republic of China. August 1, 1992.
21. Code for vertical planning on urban and rural construction land (CJJ 83-2016).
22. Standard for classification of urban green space (CJJ/T85-2017).
23. Code for the design of parks (GB51192-2016).
24. Project code for landscape architecture engineering (GB 55014-2021).
25. Code for vertical planning on urban land (CJJ 83-99).

26. Standard for Basic Terminology of Landscape Architecture (CJJ/T 91-2002).
27. Water quality standard for scenic and recreational use (GB 12941-1991).
28. Code for Accessibility Design (GB 50763-2012).
29. Overall design standard for forest parks (LY/T 5132-95).


**Citation:** Zhang S. A Juvenile excursion: designing children's parks amidst nature deprivation. *Horticult Int J.* 2026;10(1):1‒7.
DOI: 10.15406/hij.2026.10.00350