Study on the Development of Hemerocallis Culture and Its Landscape Application

Jiaye Kong and Zhiguo Zhang

1 School of Ecological Technology & Engineering, Shanghai Institute of Technology, Shanghai, Shanghai, 200235, China
2 School of Ecological Technology & Engineering, Shanghai Institute of Technology, Shanghai, Shanghai, 200235, China
*Corresponding author's e-mail: 1245192638@qq.com

Abstract. Hemerocallis is the mother flower of our country. It has a cultivation history of more than 3000 years. Hemerocallis culture has a long history and has a profound influence throughout the country. As a tool and technical means of cultural communication, the media plays an important role in the development of Hemerocallis culture. This paper uses the literature research method to explore the cultural origin of Hemerocallis, and analyze the influence of media communication on the cultural development of Hemerocallis. The ancient literati Sao Ke promoted the development of Hemerocallis culture through poems and songs, but the more influential communication media nowadays have not played a good integration role. This article aims to use the media to regain the daylily culture, to bring new enlightenment to the promotion and popularization of Chinese mother flowers, to explore how to apply it to the landscape, and to promote the traditional Chinese culture of filial piety.

1. Introduction
Hemerocallis culture is an important part of Chinese flower culture, and it is the most intuitive embodiment of our mother's flower. Daylily culture takes Daylily as its carrier, carries the spiritual connotation of tenaciousness, perseverance and fraternity, and embodies people's yearning for beautiful things. With the dissemination of later generations of culture, Daylily has continuously formed unique cultural connotations such as forgetting worry, suitable for men, and filial piety [1]. In the origin and development of daylily culture, ancient poems, porcelain, plaques, costumes, modern paintings and other media have played an important role in the spread and exchange of daylily culture. However, modern and contemporary communication tools such as radio, television, Internet and other more influential communication media do not seem to have a good integration effect. As a tool and technical means of cultural communication, the media, exploring its influence on the development of Hemerocallis culture, can contribute to the good situation of the future of Hemerocallis culture and media communication.

2. The Cultural Origin of Hemerocallis

2.1. Origin of Hemerocallis Culture
The hemerocallis flower became the subject of poetry when the origin of hemerocallis culture. The early records of daylilies can be traced back to the pre-Qin period, and they were first seen in "The
2.2. The development of daylily culture

Since ancient times, traditional documents and historical materials have detailed records of Hemerocallis. Before the Tang and Song Dynasties, Daylily became the object of predecessors' attention due to its wide application in daily life. After the Tang and Song dynasties, with the development of literature and the prosperity of poetry, daylilies were endowed with deeper cultural connotations, and they often became important carriers for the expressions of literati and poems. In the Tang Dynasty, Bai Juyi's "Reward Dreams Are Better Than Daylilies See Gifts" poem: "Du Kang can dispel boredom, Daylilies relieve worry." In the Song Dynasty, there was a note in Zhu Xi's "Showing Four Brothers": "The daylily tree in front of the stage, and the child will forget the sorrow." It can be seen that the saying that day lily forgets worry has become a common practice in the past.

Another image of Hemerocallis is Yimen. This image comes from "Feng Tu Ji" in the Jin and Zhou Dynasties. He is also known as Yi Nan, "If you are pregnant, you will have a male." Although there was a clear record of Hemerocallis Yinan in the Wei and Jin Dynasties, if we want to trace its roots, it should be related to the thinking of the ancients. Hemerocallis has long been used as auspicious patterns to decorate beautifully, meaning many children and giving birth to boys. During the reign of Emperor Xuanzong of the Tang Dynasty, the Xingqing Palace was full of Hemerocallis. From the end of the Tang Dynasty and the Five Dynasties, day lilies began to enter paintings. There are thirteen sketches of Xuan in "Xuanhe Painting Book". According to the "Xuanhe Picture Book", the late Tang painter Diao Guangyin once painted the "Hemerocallis Lily Picture", which is about the earliest Xuan sketch recorded in historical records. Judging from the name of the painting, lily should mean a hundred years of harmony, and when combined with daylilies, it should be a wish for a happy marriage and full generations. There are also the "Hemerocallis Chicken Picture" painted by the Southern Tang court painter Mei Xingsi, the "Hemerocallis Rabbit Picture" painted by the Shu painter Teng Changyou of the Five Dynasties, and the "Hemerocallis Flower Picture" painted by Zhao Chang of the Northern Song Dynasty. Chickens, rabbits, pomegranates, etc. mostly contain a kind of multi-child meaning in traditional culture, which is a perfect match with the cultural meaning of Hemerocallis Yinan. "Compendium of Materia Medica" said that day lily "has sons as big as wuzi", "extremely easy to multiply" (5), from the daylilies have children and are easy to multiply, think day lilies are suitable for men, which is just like pomegranate has many children and was used by ancients. The same as praying for children, reflects the ancients' deep meaning to Hemerocallis, respect for nature, and yearning for a better life. The ancients can be called an old man at the age of 30. Ten years after the marriage of Emperor Xuanzong Zhu Zhanji of the Ming Dynasty, he won the emperor’s eldest son Zhu Qizhen when he was nearly 30 years old. He personally painted the "Painting of Two Dogs with Xuanhua". It seems that there is a feeling of love between husband and wife, and every corner of the picture seems to be filled with a kind of expectation of family harmony and full of descendants. In 1988, in the tomb of King Qi of the Jin Dynasty unearthed in the old capital of Jinshangjing, the tomb mistress’s brocade shoes and trousers were embroidered with exquisite daylilies.

Around the time of the Tang and Song Dynasties, the meaning of the surrogate mother of day lilies finally formed, and day lilies became the mother flower of our country. The ancients often planted Hemerocallis in the courtyard of the Beitang, and Beitang was the place where the housewives of the family often lived. Hemerocallis formed an indissoluble bond with his mother. "Xuan Tang", "Xuan Wai", "Xuan Qin", "Xuan Shi" and "Bei Tang Xuan" often appear in classical poems, all of which refer to mother by day lily flower. The poet Meng Jiao of the Tang Dynasty wrote in the Book of Songs-Weifeng-Boxi" in "The Book of Songs-Weifeng-Boxi" in "Yan De Cao Cao, the back of the tree. I wish to think about it, make my heart embarrassed. Adoration, forgetting also means that daylily has the meaning of "forgetting worry". In the poem, the woman wants to plant addicts in front of the hall and watch it to forget worry. With the dissemination of later generations of culture, images such as "Yi Nan" and "filial piety" were gradually produced. It gradually formed a huge Hemerocallis culture including literature, pharmacology, horticulture and other disciplines.
poem in "Wandering Son": "Day lily grows on the steps of the hall, and the wanderer travels to the end of the world. A kind mother leans against the door of the hall, but no day lily flowers." He connects the image of daylily with his mother for the first time. In this way, another image of Hemerocallis was born, a motherly image that parallels worries. The following is to sort out some of the ancient books containing the image of Daylily, as shown in Table 1.

| Table Head | Table Column Head |
|------------|------------------|
|            | abstract | era | Imagery |
| 1          | "Book of Songs·Weifeng·Boxi" | Pre-Qin | Worries |
| 2          | "Selected Poems in Han, Wei and Six Dynasties" | Western Han Dynasty | Worries |
| 3          | "Feng Tu Ji" | Jin Dynasty | Yoshio |
| 4          | "Remuneration is better than day lily" | Tang Dynasty | Worries |
| 5          | "Wandering" | Tang Dynasty | Filial piety |
| 6          | "Send Xu Hao" | Tang Dynasty | Filial piety |
| 7          | "Hemerocallis Lily" | Tang Dynasty | Yoshio |
| 8          | "Hemerocallis Chicken Illustration" | Tang Dynasty | Yoshio |
| 9          | "Hemerocallis Rabbit Illustration" | Five Dynasties | Yoshio |
| 10         | "Shi Four Brothers" | Song Dynasty | Worries |
| 11         | "Compendium of Materia Medica" | Ming Dynasty | Yoshio |
| 12         | "Dream of Red Mansions" | Qing Dynasty | Filial piety |

3. The Influence of Media Communication on the Development of Daylily Culture

3.1. The enlightenment of media communication
Famous books such as "The Book of Songs·Weifeng·Boxi" in the pre-Qin period and "Shen Nong's Materia Medica" in the Qin and Han dynasties not only record the initial state of daylilies, but are also important media. Later generations widely read "Book of Songs·Weifeng·Boxi", "Shen Nong's Materia Medica" and other books, which is to accept the enlightenment of daylily culture.

3.2. The promotion of media communication
Since the pre-Qin period, Hemerocallis has been appreciated and valued by people through media tools. The ancient cuisine, pharmacology, poetry and paintings have promoted the development of Hemerocallis culture. Hemerocallis is accepted by the world because of its efficacies in eliminating carbuncle and furuncle, cooling blood to stop bleeding, hydrating and reducing swelling. As a medicinal, Hemerocallis served as a medium for objects; poems and paintings with daylilies as themes act as a cultural medium.

Hemerocallis, as a material medium, is well-known by its edible, medicinal and ornamental value. Hemerocallis, as a cultural medium, has numerous poems, plaques, paintings, costumes, and porcelain. Hemerocallis culture uses different media as carriers to continuously enrich its own cultural connotation, inspire people's love for daylilies, and promote the development of daylilies culture.

3.3. The integrated role of media communication
Hemerocallis is the mother flower of our country. Hemerocallis culture has become an important part of Chinese excellent traditional culture. It plays an extremely important role in inheriting the Chinese culture of filial piety, strengthening cultural self-confidence, and enhancing cultural soft power. It also promotes the social development. General Secretary Xi Jinping said: "The daylily industry! This industry really has a promising future. We must protect and develop this industry well and make it a good way for the people to get rich."
In this regard, I would like to make a few suggestions, hoping to use the media to regain the long-standing Hemerocallis culture, make the public aware of China’s mother flowers, and promote the traditional Chinese culture of filial piety.

- First, enhance the main body of communication and improve the environment for the spread of daylily culture. Hemerocallis, as a symbol of the Chinese mother's flower, and a concrete manifestation of the image of filial piety, should keep pace with the times and promote a good situation in which daylily culture renews its appearance and media communication.

- Second, actively integrate various media resources to realize the all-round dissemination of Hemerocallis culture. With the advancement of science and technology and cultural development, various literary and artistic creations based on Hemerocallis should be more prosperous.

- Third, fully grasp the needs of the dissemination audience, optimize the effect of Hemerocallis culture, accelerate the process of Hemerocallis industrialization, let Hemerocallis enter the public life, and combine the needs of promoting traditional Chinese culture of filial piety, build a Hemerocallis theme park to make it enjoyable. Integrate with culture.

- Fourth, launch academic forums, call on major universities to pay attention to Hemerocallis, a herb with great cultural connotation, jointly organize Hemerocallis Cultural Festival and other activities, issue high-level papers, and promote the latest theoretical results and achievements in contemporary Hemerocallis research.

- Fifth, carry out a more systematic and comprehensive study of the daylily culture, creating books such as daylily paintings, photography collections, and poetry appreciation.

- Sixth, as one of the three internationally recognized perennial flowers (Daylily, Hosta, Iris), Hemerocallis has a wide variety, diverse flower types, rich colors and strong ornamental properties. It should be widely used in road greening, park green space, and garden landscaping. Water and soil conservation, roof garden and balcony beautification and other gardening and gardening creations.

4. Conclusion
Hemerocallis culture is closely related to media communication. The development of Hemerocallis culture cannot be separated from media communication. Media communication can provide a good promotion for the development of Hemerocallis culture. The two develop together and complement each other. Nowadays, the Hemerocallis culture has gradually weakened. As younger generations, we should go deep into it and use the media to deepen the recognition and internalization of the Hemerocallis culture, promote its development, and realize the maturity and prosperity of the Hemerocallis culture as soon as possible. I hope that this mother flower with a history of three thousand years can use the momentum of media communication to show a good situation in which daylily culture renews its appearance and media communication promotes the traditional culture of the Chinese nation, and strives to be "China's mother flower —— Hemerocallis" this article.

Acknowledgments
I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincerest gratitude to my tutor Zhang Zhiguo, a well-informed, patient and meticulous teacher. He gave me very good guidance and great help in the topic selection, conception and writing of this article, and he also gave me many good suggestions on the revision of my thesis. I sincerely thank Mr. Zhang for his diligent guidance and teaching.

References
[1] Shi, W.Q., Chen, M., Zhu, S.J. (2019) The application value of ancient day lily and its cultural meaning. J. Agricultural archaeology., 1: 134-140.
[2] Cheng, J.Y. (2004) Shijing Translation and Annotation. Shanghai Ancient Books Publishing House, Shanghai.
[3] Wang, Q.X. (2001) Proofreading all Tang Poems. Hubei People's Publishing House, Wuhan.
[4] Zhu, X. (1996) Zhu Xi Ji. Sichuan Education Press, Sichuan.
[5] Li, F. (2008) Taiping Royal View. Shanghai Ancient Books Publishing House, Shanghai.
[6] Liu, L. (2015) Research on the Media Use Motivation of Active Communication Subjects Based on Realizational Happiness. D. Northeast Normal University.
[7] Li, S.Z. (1982) Compendium of Materia Medica. People's Medical Publishing House, Beijing.
[8] Dai, H.X. (2007) Technical Issues of Overall Extraction of Costumes Unearthed from the Tomb of King Qi in Jin Dynasty. J. Frontier Economy and Culture., 7: 96-97.
[9] Wang, M. (1991) Wilder Series. Shanghai Ancient Books Publishing House, Shanghai.
[10] Yang, T.Y. (2004) Ritual translation. Shanghai Ancient Books Publishing House, Shanghai.
[11] Han, Y. (2009) The Complete Works of Han Changli. Yanshan Publishing House, Hebei.
[12] Han, Q.X. (2012) Meng Jiao Collection School Notes. Zhejiang Ancient Books Publishing House, Hangzhou.
[13] Chen, X. (2020) How can Datong Xiaohuanghua achieve poverty alleviation "big industry"?. J. Strait Communications., 6: 62-63.