



Green Space Planning and Plant Allocation of Cultural Tourist Attractions

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Abstract

With the rapid development of China's economy, the tourism industry has also been developing. There are many ways to create plant landscaping in cultural and tourist attractions. In the process of garden landscape design, plant landscaping can not only effectively improve the integrity and correlation between the plant environment and the landscape, but also make the overall landscape more coordinated and full of ecological atmosphere. In addition, in order to comply with the concept of sustainable development of green ecology in China, it is also necessary to be able to question the local situation, combine plant landscaping to play the role of garden landscape design, and improve the construction quality of garden projects.

Keywords

Cultural tourism scenic spot; green space planning; plant configuration

Introduction

With the continuous development of China's tourism industry, a new tourism model has emerged before people's eyes - cultural tourism complex. At present, although people pay more attention to green space planning and plant configuration, many cultural tourism projects The focus of the work is still on landscape design, and there is a lack of discussion on green space planning and plant configuration. By exploring the matching mode and characteristics of plant landscapes in historical cultural tourism projects, the plant landscape styles in different cultural tourism projects were studied.

1. Cultural and tourism integration development of plant landscape in tourist areas

Ecotourism is an emerging concept for the tourism industry. Ecotourism, as one of the important forms of combining culture and tourism, not only allows tourists to experience the magical charm of nature, but also allows them to feel the cultural connotation during the tour. In recent years, China has vigorously promoted the integration of culture and tourism. During leisure tourism, people can develop a sense of national pride and feel the vast territory and profound connotation of the country through a deep understanding of local culture. Ecotourism is different from other forms of tourism. Tourists can integrate their living conditions, living habits, natural scenery, humanistic concepts and cultural connotations during the tour. The scenic area maintains the most primitive and natural state, allowing tourists to be in an environment different from urban life, thereby deepening their feelings about cultural connotations. The World Conservation Union proposes that ecotourism should increase the protection of the natural ecological environment. Ecotourism, as a more harmonious form of development, not only integrates man and nature, but also integrates society and economy. Man, society, nature and economy are coordinated and promoted in this cycle, and gradually present an optimal state. As an important factor in ecotourism, plant landscape can reflect the ornamental value and cultural value of beautifying the environment and the plants themselves. Wild plants make people feel beautiful in

terms of color, shape, smell, flowers and fruits, which can relax the body and mind and promote health. The changes in growth and color with the seasons also make people feel the beauty of the seasons. In addition to their ornamental value, wild plants also have special health and therapeutic effects. Among wild plants, medicinal plants have a high economic value, and the unique cultural value they contain can also enrich

2. The role and significance of green space in cities

The report of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China discussed the construction of ecological civilization for the first time. The construction of urban ecological civilization cannot be separated from the support of urban green spaces. The construction of distinctive urban green spaces has a very important role and significance.

2.1 Environmental effects of urban green spaces

Cities are densely populated and economically developed areas, with high humanities and economic indices. The urban ecosystem is a very fragile system, and gardens and green spaces play a very important role in this system. Cities in the 21st century should be ecological cities, and ecological cities should first be garden cities, with lush greenery all year round and green grass everywhere, which is the basis of the human living environment. Urban green spaces play an important role in protecting the environment and preventing pollution, mainly in the following aspects: First, purifying the air, water and soil. Relevant studies have shown that more than 60% of the oxygen on the earth comes from green plants. Oxygen is an indispensable material for human survival, and people emit a large amount of carbon dioxide in the process of absorption and combustion. The green plants in urban green spaces absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen through photosynthesis, and absorb oxygen and emit carbon dioxide through respiration. Many plants also have the ability to absorb and purify sulfur dioxide, chlorine, ammonia and lead vapor in the air. According to research, the roots of trees can absorb dissolved substances in water, reduce the bacterial content in water, and purify water and soil. Second, improve the urban microclimate and reduce noise. Large areas of green plants in the suburbs, roadside trees and various public green spaces in the city have a good regulating effect on the temperature, humidity and ventilation of the corresponding parts of the city. Various tall trees in the city can significantly reduce noise, and the sound consumes sound energy through the micro-vibration of leaves. It has a significant effect on improving the microclimate of the city.

2.2 Other characteristics of urban green space

Urban green space is an important infrastructure of the city and an important guarantee for the city to implement sustainable development and build an ecological civilization. First, it is an important symbol of the living standards of residents. The quality of urban green space directly reflects the economic development level of the city and the quality of life of the citizens. As an important living resource for urban residents, urban green space has a special and important significance in the context of severe air pollution today, and is an important symbol of the living standards of residents. Second, urban greening is a healthy resource. Improving people's life expectancy is an important indicator for measuring the level of urban development and modernization. The outbreak of SARS in some parts of my country in 2003 was a warning to public health and public health. A perfect urban green space system can effectively improve the environmental quality of the entire city, thereby improving the quality of people's lives. Therefore, urban greening is a healthy resource for residents' survival. Third, urban greening is a landscape resource. The seasonal changes of plants in urban green space add different color effects to the city. While bringing aesthetic enjoyment and spiritual satisfaction to citizens, it also reflects the level of civilization of the city, lays a good foundation for urban economic development and tourist scenery, and is one of the important landscape resources of the city.

3. Application strategies of plant landscaping

3.1 Artistic strategies for plant landscaping

Under the traditional art concept in my country, the aesthetic principles of natural landscape and plant landscaping need to give priority to naturalness. The core concept lies in the relationship between plants and the natural environment. The reasonable arrangement of plant landscaping is based on the layout of different garden landscape designs. It is necessary to understand the characteristics of different plants and match their beauty to avoid adding too many artificial elements. Although plant landscaping is designed, planted and maintained by humans, in the principle of

presenting beauty, it is necessary to restore the natural environment as much as possible, so that the audience feels that they are in a more harmonious natural environment, and to minimize the appearance of artificial factors.

3.2 Color strategies for plant landscaping

In the process of plant landscaping design, it is also necessary to pay attention to the color matching between different plants, fully consider the actual terrain and architectural characteristics of the garden, follow the aesthetic principle of appropriate colors, make the plants and the garden environment more coordinated, and fully display the color and shape characteristics of the plants themselves, and jointly create a color beauty of the garden landscape.

3.3 Seasonal strategies for plant landscaping

The plant landscaping that matches the landscape design of tourist attractions also has its unique seasonality. Due to the corresponding physiological characteristics of plants in different seasons, the landscape can present different charms and emotions throughout the year. This seasonal beauty is more obvious in northern China. Under the climate conditions of four distinct seasons, it can create refreshing spring, summer, autumn and winter scenes. Designers need to fully consider the geographical environment and climate factors, and through artificial intervention in the planting time, let the plants meet people's viewing needs in different seasons and months.

3.4 Spatial strategies for plant landscaping

The spatial strategies of plant landscaping can be summarized into open, vertical, under-crown and other types of structures. Especially in the design of garden landscapes with a small overall area, how to use the corresponding spatial elements is an important way to improve the utilization rate of land resources and make full use of the geographical environment of the garden terrain. For example, enclosing patios and roads with closed plants can not only create a cool shade in the hot summer, but also effectively reduce the interference of noise on the surrounding environment.

3.5 Perspective strategies for plant landscaping

The principle of specificity of plant landscaping is the most important element and link in the application of aesthetic elements in garden landscape design. People's viewing habits and the corresponding dynamic lines of the entire garden landscape design are very dependent on people's visual habits. Therefore, the use of geometric knowledge and art knowledge to form corresponding perspective relationships can strengthen the guidance of the viewer's visual effects and allow people to fully experience the design concept and intention of each plant landscaping. Among them, single-point perspective, two-point perspective, and multi-point perspective can be fully utilized in different spatial structures and different perspectives. For example, combining trees, shrubs, flowers and plants can create a perspective relationship for viewers that is large near and small far away, real near and virtual far away. Through this perspective relationship, the design vision of the entire tourist scenic spot garden landscape can be lengthened. The application of this visual concept can effectively expand the actual area of the landscape and allow people to feel the rhythmic beauty created by plant landscaping.

3.6 Coordination strategies for plant landscaping

Plant landscaping also needs to pay attention to the coordination strategy of its use in the landscape design of tourist attractions. This coordination strategy requires designers to fully consider the effective combination of plants and landscapes, and also pay attention to the primary and secondary relationships and density relationships of various types of plants. Many garden landscape designs use small bridges and flowing water as landscape embellishments, and the design of this structure is often the visual focus and key points in the local environment of the garden landscape. The toughness of the rockery and the softness of the flowing water match the vitality and tenacity of the plants. It can not only highlight the charm and momentum of the mountains and rivers, but also show the vigorous vitality of the plants, making the entire garden landscape full of vitality and creating a more beautiful environment. In the process of using plants for landscaping, it is also necessary to determine the primary and secondary relationships. In particular, it is necessary to consider the relevant elements such as the distant view and the near view in the overall layout, and through the use of different types of plants, create a harmonious and interesting plant landscape and improve its artistic integrity.

3.7 Principles of plant protection in tourist areas

The main problem facing plant landscapes in tourist attractions is pests and diseases. In terms of pest and disease control, Chinese experts and scholars have conducted a lot of research and found that human factors are the most important influencing factors in the process of plant pest and disease control. In the specific prevention and control process, we should always adhere to the principle of scientific control, thoroughly eliminate plant pests and diseases, and ensure the healthy growth of trees. In-depth research and exploration of pest and disease control technologies for various types of garden plants. Based on biological and physical control, scientific and reasonable chemical control methods are used to effectively reduce the probability of erosion by forest pests and diseases. The purpose of prevention and control is not only to effectively control pests and diseases, but also to improve the stability of the ecological environment, effectively balance the ecological environment and plant growth, so as to comprehensively improve the prevention and control effect. Personal safety should also be paid attention to during the prevention and control process to avoid incidents of poisoning of staff or tourists. Prevention and control personnel should conduct in-depth research on various factors to prevent large-scale outbreaks of pests and diseases. Forest landscape plants are highly susceptible to pests and diseases, and are easily affected by the surrounding ecological environment and climate. Whether the prevention and control technology is reasonable directly affects the occurrence and severity of pests and diseases. Therefore, prevention and control personnel should take appropriate measures and adopt scientific methods to improve the prevention and control effect and effectively control the outbreak and spread of pests and diseases.

4. Conclusion

Some people describe green like this: lonely scenery is beautiful withering, green is a kind of backbone, which can make desolate stand up in the cold winter. Without green, there will be no backbone, and everything will become desolate. Yes, green gives us hope and allows us to rely on for survival. Protecting green and creating green is the sacred mission of every planning worker. In order to better protect wild plants, China has successively issued relevant laws and regulations. Tourist attractions should strengthen the publicity of relevant laws and regulations to make tourists aware of the importance of wild plant protection. Tourism management departments can use new media to publicize knowledge related to plant protection, or publicize through documentaries, online essays and WeChat public accounts. At the same time, the destruction of vegetation and the theft of wild plants should be severely punished. Management personnel should criticize and educate or punish the phenomenon of vegetation destruction according to the severity of the circumstances. In short, we must strengthen the protection of plant landscapes through various means to provide resource guarantees for the sustainable development of the tourism industry.

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