

Analysis of the Development of Rural Complex with the Theme of Research, Study and Tourism-a Case Study of Guangzhou Dongzhuang Village

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Keywords: Research and tourism, Pastoral complex, Guangzhou

Abstract: The research and tourism pastoral complex is a relatively new research direction. This article refers to domestic and foreign research and excellent cases, summarizes its functional types, and takes the planning of Dongzhuang Village reconstruction plan in Guangzhou as an example, and proposes the planning of the research and tourism pastoral complex. The idea is to provide reference for the research of related pastoral complex.

1. Introduction

The pastoral complex is a comprehensive rural development model that integrates modern agriculture, leisure tourism, and pastoral communities. The purpose is to promote agricultural development through tourism and promote a sustainable model of the integration of the three industries. The pastoral complex is mainly implemented in the countryside, based on the main characteristics of agricultural economy. At present, the pastoral complex with the theme of research and tourism has gradually begun to rise, which is also a manifestation of the “multi-function” of the pastoral complex is becoming more perfect. my country's current research and tourism theoretical system, construction methods, landscape design, etc. are still in the early stages, and the resource development, planning methods and research content of the research tourism theme pastoral complex are in a relatively superficial state. This paper sorts out the current situation of rural tourism construction with the theme of research tourism at home and abroad, and at the same time summarizes the functional types of rural complexes with the theme of research tourism. Taking the plan of the rural complex with the theme of research tourism in Dongzhuang Village of Guangzhou as an example, from the overall township situation Set out, sort out the design ideas according to the site conditions, with a view to making efforts to promote the development of the rural complex with the theme of research and tourism in Guangdong in the future.

Research tourism has been developed for a long time in the United States, Japan, Denmark, and other developed countries. At the beginning, it was mainly “educational tourism”. According to the few documents, it can be understood that there are two types of “educational tourism” understood by chivalry. One is the course tourism project organized by the school or the education department to participate in different places during the school study; the other is the participation in skills learning or extended learning outside the school. The broad understanding is that any travel that tourists need to learn about culture, skills, art, etc. belongs to this category. There are relatively few studies related to research travel in my country. It was not until the Beijing Daily mentioned in 2013 that elementary and middle schools in Hefei, Anhui included the implementation of research travel into the credit statistics, and the term “research” gradually began to appear. Search for keywords related to “research” on CNKI: “primary and middle schools”, “red study travel”, “geography practice”, “comprehensive practical activity courses”, and “core qualities”. If you look for “rural research tourism”, the research focuses on “rural red research”, “intangible cultural heritage”, “green research” and so on. In recent years, Guangdong has gradually increased research tourism products, most of which are concentrated in research projects organized by educational institutions. In December 2016, the “Research Travel Service Specification” was proposed to further promote registered travel agencies to carry out research travel activities. According to the data of the Guangdong Provincial Department of Culture and Tourism, as of September 5, 2018, there were 2,917 registered travel agencies in Guangdong, and the research tourism projects also covered

projects within and outside the province and overseas. In December 2019, in the “Guangdong Province Top Ten Research and Study Travel Destinations” selection activity hosted by the Guangdong Provincial Research and Study Travel Association and the Guangdong Scenic Area Industry Association, the types of research and study tourism are diverse, mainly including viewing agricultural landscapes, understanding historical and cultural context, and experiencing millennium culture Ancient capital, appreciation of geological landscape, understanding of national intangible heritage culture, urban macro planning, culture and history, and student education and practice activities. Most of the research tourism products in Guangdong Province are 1-2 days, and the destinations are Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shaoguan, Yangjiang, Zhaoqing, Foshan, Qingyuan, Zhongshan, etc. In 2019, 17 outstanding research tourism destinations in Guangdong were selected. There is no research tourism destination that integrates rural tourism, pastoral landscape and agriculture in the project investigated. This article mainly studies how to plan and construct a pastoral complex project with the theme of research and tourism, combined with the diverse functions of the complex, and research as the main theme part needs to make a comprehensive interpretation, and explore and explore the planning mode of the research theme pastoral complex. In summary, it is a practical case application.

2. Functional Integration of Research, Tourism and Pastoral Complex

The research and tourism pastoral complex is a type of pastoral complex, which not only has the function of rural tourism, but also has the function of scientific knowledge education and cognitive function of agricultural demonstration base and the function of experiencing and learning agricultural life.

2.1 Rural Ecological Landscape

The research and tourism pastoral complex is mainly based on rural landscapes. Rural areas are rich in ecological resources. By observing geology, landforms, biological activities, etc., learn to discover new things and explore biological laws and mysteries. Human beings possess the spirit of exploring and conquering the natural world, and improve their resilience in the constant climbing of strange dangers. Through trekking training, identifying plants and so on, all promote the development of the research and tourism type pastoral complex.

2.2 Protect and Use Rural History and Culture

Rural culture should be the mainstay of the research and tourism-oriented pastoral complex. The most important thing for rural culture is to retain the characteristics of the rural area and construct functional spaces through the intangible cultural attributes of the countryside. The rural area of Guangdong is very rich in local culture, such as opera culture and architecture. Culture, garden culture, dialect culture, calligraphy and painting art culture, song culture, costume culture, etc., shall be protected while building. Research tourism can have a deeper understanding of the profound historical and cultural heritage of the countryside, and strengthen the spirit of researching culture and exploring history. It also promotes local economic development, the export of local traditional culture, and ensures that the original rural living environment is not destroyed and developed in an orderly manner.

2.3 Expand Research and Practice Functions

In addition to research tourism, there are also experiential tourism. Farming experience activities are very attractive to people who live in cities for a long time. They can learn about agricultural knowledge through experience and watching agricultural production activities, and participate in them to increase agricultural practical experience. Feel the pastoral happiness in experience and learning, and understand the hard work of farmers.

3. Research on the Planning of the Reconstruction Plan of Dongzhuang Village in Guangzhou

3.1 Project Overview

According to the Guangzhou's beautiful countryside strategy in recent years, it is necessary to step up the construction of full coverage and fully upgraded beautiful countryside, and a pastoral complex has emerged. Based on the development trend of the south of the Yangtze River, combined with the regional characteristics of the province to carry out rural construction and expand agricultural economic output value Enhance the development of tourism industry and increase the output of cultural industry. The Guangdong Pastoral Complex Project is the latest "experimental field" that has completely removed the labels of "dirty, chaotic, poor", "poverty," and "remote". The Guangzhou government also attaches great importance to the construction of new rural areas, and continuously promotes the comprehensive management of rural agriculture and improves the rural landscape. Maintain the rural historical style, continue the nostalgia, and build a harmonious rural ecological environment. In this context, the reasonable construction of Guangzhou Dongzhuang Village Pastoral Complex is in line with the development direction. The Guangzhou Dongzhuang Village Pastoral Complex Project is located in the east of Xinzao Town, Panyu District, Guangzhou City, which is a combination of two natural villages, Dongzhuang and Xizhuang, bordering the university to the northwest. The city is close to the river on the east side and Xinhua Expressway on the east side, where the traffic is well developed. It covers an area of 1.5 square kilometers and has a permanent population of 789 people. Dongxizhuang Village mainly focuses on flower planting agriculture, orchard agriculture, and aquaculture agriculture. Therefore, convenient conditions have been provided for the development of the rural complex. The village has built infrastructure, with basic facilities such as a cultural activity center, a central park, and fitness equipment. The security conditions in the village are relatively good, the environment in the area is pollution-free, there is a rich Lingnan culture, combined with convenient traffic conditions, and the radiation influence of the surrounding Lingnan Impression Park, Lianhua Mountain Tourist Area, Haigull Island and other mature scenic spots, which is conducive to rural tourism in Dongxi Village development of. This time, Dongzhuang Village will be transformed into a pastoral complex project with the theme of research and tourism.

3.2 There is a Problem

First, the infrastructure needs to be improved. The courtyard garden lights and railings, the village landscape improvement, the greening landscape reconstruction, and the roadway repair in the project area are overall repaired. The village roads in the planned area are not in a system, the priority of roads is unclear, the arrangement of parking spaces is chaotic, and the sports and fitness venues affect each other. It is necessary to re-plan the parking lot and arrange the driving route of vehicles. In the center of Dongzhuang Village, there is only a large hardened space, no activity venues and facilities for tourists, insufficient landscape, and low vegetation coverage. Pedestrian streets in the village have no characteristics, piled in disorder, and there is less greenery on the streets. A research center has been built on the north side of the village, but there is no parking place or space for tourists around the site. There is sufficient water in the village. There is a water intake well in the northwest corner of the site. It is still used as the water source for the whole village, but it is poorly managed. There are weeds and garbage everywhere. There is a wetland not far away, which is also overgrown with weeds and lacks ornamental appeal. There are no signs in the village or at the entrance. Most of the buildings in the village are 1-2 storeys, with a large architectural style span, chaotic facades without uniformity, and some vacant buildings were destroyed. Farmland planning is disorderly and there is no effective use. The second is that the original ecological environment in the village has been destroyed, Dongzhuang Village and Xizhuang Village are not closely connected, the construction land of the two villages is not unified, and the arrangement of water system and road system is chaotic. The vegetation coverage rate is low, and the later management cannot keep up, and the ancient and famous trees are not protected.

3.3 Research and Tourism Theme Pastoral Complex Project

According to the original site conditions of Dongzhuang Village, construction will be carried out according to local conditions to ensure the original rural landscape of Dongzhuang Village and combine the characteristics of rural culture, such as traditional Lingnan culture and literati and historical affairs of Dongzhuang Village. Highlighting the characteristics of ecological agriculture, we strive to create a characteristic pastoral complex through the main flower plants, orchards and aquaculture in the village. Tourists promote people to explore and learn knowledge of nature by learning plant cultivation, understanding biodiversity, and experiencing farming, etc., to achieve the purpose of research and tourism as the theme. The overall planning and design of the site should respect the history of the village and preserve the original architectural style of the village. The housing buildings in the village need to be renovated to restore the facades and restore the original architectural features. Due to the complex style of the village houses, I searched for the historical documents in the village and found that the blue brick wall is an important element that deepens the connection between modernity and history. Applying this element enhances the sense of culture and history. The improvement of the detail space is transformed according to the following parts:

The level of roads in the village was clarified, the entrances were rearranged, and the roads were retreated to both sides to allow sufficient pedestrian passages and landscape greening space. The street trees were selected from native tree species and easily managed. The entrance signs were set up at the entrance for tourists to identify. There were some old dilapidated village houses at the entrance of the village. They were restored and landscape upgraded, and transformed into the village entrance station, book bar and visitor center. The architectural style is unified with the houses in the village. The interior design of the building is minimalist, and the interior furnishings use local waste materials. Redesign. A station square is set up at the entrance of the station, using waste materials or biodegradable materials from the village to add industrial-style leisure facilities, surrounded by rubble walls and flowering plants as a point of view. Low flowering shrubs and flowers are planted around buildings such as the post and visitor center to enhance the eye-catching and warm feeling at the entrance. The greening of the village road at the entrance is mainly based on the local trees, and the forest is replanted in the mountains. The shrubs are mid-range. Keep the original shrubs and replant a few flowering shrubs. Large areas of flowers and flowering shrubs serve as the foreground, and vines can be replanted locally according to the structure, and the flowering ground is formed into a perspective line. The trees are mainly metasequoia, hanging wood, and camphor trees, and the flowering shrubs are plumeria, hibiscus, myrtle, crape myrtle, Brazilian wild peony, yellow cicada and other rich imported plant colors. Flowers are dragon boat flowers, canna, wisteria, firecrackers, etc. It can be made into a large sea of flowers and planted on the structure of the structure. Increase the rubble drainage ditch on one side of the road, and raise the side stones of the sidewalk with rubble to close the edges; the village central square transformation zone: leisure area, dining area, parking area, fitness area. Place the original basketball court and fitness equipment on one side, and set up a seating pavilion next to it. The dining area is arranged with dining seats and trash cans and other facilities. The quiet rest area uses rough stone walls to enclose the space, forming indoor and semi-outdoor spaces for villagers to rest and chat. The ancient locust tree on the east side is repaired and listed for protection, and the excess debris under the ancient locust tree is cleaned up and surrounded by rough stones. It is guaranteed to be consistent with the surrounding landscape. Re-clean the ground and repaint the parking space. Permeable bricks are laid underneath. The side stones are lowered to the height of the ground. The parking spaces are divided by shear shrubs, supplemented by bauhinia as shade plants to prevent vehicle exposure. The parking spaces are connected to the main trunk the road is paved with asphalt; a research base building has been built in the north of the village. The crowded parking space at the entrance is renovated to leave enough leisure space for tourists. The leisure space is arranged with rest seats and shaded by tree arrays. Plant low shrubs. The parking lot is uniformly arranged on the right side of the building entrance to facilitate vehicles to enter the parking; the original water intake space is re-cleaned, the water source is raised, and the structure is dust-proof, the ground is covered with colorful permeable bricks, and there is activity space around the water intake, It is convenient

for villagers to wait in line for water. There is a pond outside the water intake, where the wetland is transformed and the landscape is improved. The riverbed is sorted out and the surrounding garbage is cleaned, and local aquatic plants are planted, especially the plants that purify water sources such as calamus, lotus, floating grass, water onions, water hyacinth, etc. The revetment in some areas is transformed into a stone-built revetment, while others retain the original natural revetment to supplement the turf, add a hydrophilic platform close to the water intake, use local waste materials to coat an anticorrosive layer, improve the waterfront landscape of the hydrophilic platform, and increase emergent plants, Floating plants beautify the water landscape. A rubble brick wall is added to the periphery of the pond, and corresponding marking devices are installed to increase the recognition of the entrance. Metasequoia and flowering woods are kept around, making the canopy line of the village more abundant; the large parking lot is uniformly planned on the open space under the viaduct on the east side of the village entrance. The original fitness equipment was removed, permeable bricks were laid, flowering shrubs were planted for separation, and shade trees were planted to prevent exposure to the sun.

Tiles and lawns can be used as transitions on both sides of the road in the village. Gravel, granite and slate are used for the details of the village streets, and the materials are taken from the local area to transform the materials into paving, scenery walls, ditches, fences, landscape building materials and village furnishings. , To ensure the “primary color” of the countryside. Renovate the original public toilets. Try to use waste or biodegradable materials in the village as far as possible. The design style is simple, and it is modularized to facilitate later construction. The roof is covered with blue bricks, the walls are covered with local stone, and the window frames are painted. Paint the original wood lacquer, let the whole building melt into the surrounding environment.

The study tour of Dongzhuang Village is divided into two parts:

Country experience. The main tourism resources are rural idyllic scenery, rural cultural and artistic characteristics and agricultural affairs. Within the planning scope of Dongzhuang Village, there are very rich natural scenery and rich vegetation types. The project site is a low-hill terrace and the waterway runs through to Guangzhou and Humen. Provided abundant ecological resources for the project site. The combination of ornamental flowers and aromatic plants with rural construction has gradually emerged in China in recent years. This project can plan a peach blossom, violet and other flower sea planting area on the south side as an important viewing and experience activity area for the entire park. In the woodland area on the west side, a forest recreational road is set up to become a natural oxygen bar, and some plants are listed, allowing visitors to learn about plants while playing in the forest. In the village area, abandoned houses will be transformed into characteristic homestays. The floor below is enclosed by a fence consistent with the building, decorated with grass, flowers and bamboo to create a pleasant space. Communicate all lanes leading to important nodes, increase vertical greening and soften building walls. Dongzhuang Village is rich in cultural and artistic resources. A cultural center is set up in the village to let visitors understand the history and culture of Dongzhuang Village. The development of Dongxizhuang Village is mainly based on the “three highs” agriculture, including high output value of flowers, high output value of orchards, high output value of aquatic products, organic combination of traditional agricultural production and agricultural experience activities, promote agricultural economic development, and also attract tourists from inside and outside the province.

Research and study tour. Parent-child projects of different ages are set up in the research project. Preschoolers aged 0-3 only have simple cognitive abilities. They can participate in the viewing area of one-two-year-old herbs and flowers with their parents, and recognize shapes and colors through different forms of plants. Know etc. Set up a small animal feeding area in the scenic spot, and preschool children participate in feeding under the care of their parents, increasing the intimacy with small animals and increasing their interest in natural knowledge. Children aged 4-6 years old can carry out some simple activities and participate in some farming experience projects with their parents to increase their agricultural knowledge and practical ability. Children after the age of 7 have a certain degree of autonomy and can participate in forest exploration and go to the research base to learn more knowledge. In addition to parent-child trips, according to the requirements of

schools, units and other groups, you can participate in 1-2 days of collective study tours in Dongzhuang Village to learn about Dongzhuang Village's cultural history, ecological landscape, and rural scenery, learn new knowledge, expand horizons, and expand practical capabilities.

The pastoral complex mainly embodies the pastoral characteristics as a rural tourism resource. The project needs to re-plan the tourism route and sort out the existing conditions to ensure the original pastoral style. Xinzhao Town vigorously develops special agricultural products brands such as sweet potatoes, and combines special agricultural resources to carry out agricultural activities, such as opening up agricultural product processing procedures, participating in agricultural product processing and production, understanding the cultivation process, and mastering some agricultural product knowledge, etc., encourage schools or families to participate in the quarterly agricultural picking Activities, expanding practical ability in activities also increase the feelings between relatives and friends. The rice field in the project site can hold a harvesting festival, allowing participants to experience the joy of harvesting and the infinite charm of nature. The rice field can also be used as a land landscape for gardening art, adding to the fun of the countryside.

There is a water intake well in the northwest of the planned site, next to an abandoned pond. The project can be used to enhance the landscape of the pond, communicate with the surrounding garden roads, arrange the surrounding plants and water plants, and choose to plant good varieties with landscape and water purification. Clean up the debris at the bottom of the pond and ensure the drainage channel of the water pipe. The pond can be used as a leisure activity space for villagers and tourists, but also as a rainwater purification pond. The rainfall in the south is heavy, and the rainwater is discharged through the village to the pond and into the pond. First enter the sewage purification sedimentation tank, flow through the revetment vegetation for primary purification, pass through the wetland layer and finally flow into the pond. The water treatment of ponds can be used as a demonstration site for ecological education in research, allowing tourists to learn ecological knowledge firsthand. Try to preserve the original vegetation on the water bank, instead of replanting trees, use shrubs and flower ground covers. Try to ensure that there is a line of sight to the side of the pond, combining the sea of flowers in the distance and the flowering shrubs by the water to form a beautiful landscape.

3.4 Market Benefits

This project is a pastoral complex project with the theme of research, study and tourism. Reasonable transformation is carried out according to the site conditions, based on ecological concepts and knowledge of landscape design, through the planting of native plants, the use of native waste materials and degradable materials for landscape reconstruction, and enhance the brand connotation of the project , To achieve sustainable development of ecological and economic effects; secondly, there are Lingnan Impression Park, Lotus Scenic Area, Seagull Island and other mature scenic spots to attract tourists, and cooperate with surrounding enterprises and schools to promote the development of tourism economy. Farmers participate in business operations, increase farmers' income, farmers' employment channels and income channels, improve villagers' living environment and infrastructure, and enhance rural economic development.

4. Condition

The research and tourism pastoral complex is a relatively new topic. The main purpose of this project is to provide people with a base for leisure and entertainment, experience the rural scenery, and provide knowledge and social practice activities. This paper systematically studies and summarizes the related content of the pastoral complex and research tourism. Based on the planning and research of the Dongzhuang Village reconstruction plan, there are still shortcomings. There are not many cases that can be used for reference in the research field, and it needs to be studied and discussed in the future.

Acknowledgment

Guangdong Provincial Colleges and Universities Youth Innovative Talent Project (Humanities and Social Sciences) (2019WQNCX127);

Guangdong Peizheng College School-level Scientific Research Project (20pzxmyb45);

Guangdong Peizheng College Higher Education Teaching Reform Research Project (PZ07201913);

Guangdong Institute of Education General project of the private education research base of Guangdong Peizheng University (20pzxymb18).

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