Research on the Protection and Development of Nursery in Parent-Child Tourism Landscape Design

Lian Li

College of Fine Arts, Sichuan University of Science & Engineering, Zigong 643000, China

Abstract

With the completion of urbanization construction in China, nursery bases of all sizes are in an unprecedented predicament. In the context of Rural Revitalization in China, how to integrate tourism and rural nursery industry into the development of primary and tertiary industries and go out of the road of innovation is a subject that keeps pace with the times and a specific practice related to the stability and prosperity of rural areas. The continuous rise of parent-child tourism provides a development direction for the transformation and upgrading of nursery base. In the parent-child tourism landscape design, the original nursery resources can be protected and developed in combination with various advantages of nursery resources. In the landscape design, the nursery site should be combined to avoid the occurrence of repeated construction and large-scale destruction. It is necessary to do a good job of protection and development research in the landscape design in advance, so as to achieve the landscape design effect of developing strengths and avoiding weaknesses, rational utilization, efficient ecology, economic benefits, beautiful and generous, create a beautiful ecological environment for rural tourism, attract more parent-child tourists to reach the destination of parent-child tourism, complete the smooth transition of primary and tertiary industries and industrial integration, and to achieve the fundamental goal of building a beautiful and prosperous countryside.

Keywords

parent child tourism; landscape design; nursery; protection and development; research.

1. Introduction

Parent-child tourism, originated from the folk, is a form of tourism participated jointly by parents and underaged children, integrating cognition, experience, family affection and leisure. With the rise of parent-child tourism hot spots, parent-child tourism development, planning and design, project organization emerge as the times require. Parent-child tourism landscape design is very burning to the touch. There are many researches based on the theories of landscape ecology, environmental behavior, cultural landscape, plant community and tourism. A lot of investigations and researches have been carried out on the sightseeing nursery, but there are few researches on how to protect and develop the nursery in parent-child tourism landscape design. The innovation of this study is to confirm the design method of nursery protection and development in parent-child tourism landscape design through the design practice and the later use effect evaluation of Tianxiang childhood parent-child farm. The purpose of this study is to find out the effective means and theoretical methods to protect and develop the nursery in the parent-child tourism landscape design, so as to provide the necessary theoretical support for the parent-child tourism landscape design.

2. Current Problems in Nursery Development

2.1. The Development of Garden City Promotes the Development of Nursery Industry

After the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CPC, Chinese garden construction was discussed in the concept of "garden city", "city with beautiful gardens" and "scenery botanical garden city". With the advancement of urbanization, the garden industry flourished. In the early 1990s, the Ministry of Construction of the People's Republic of China carried out the establishment of "Nationally Garden City". In 2010 and 2012, the Ministry of Construction issued the "evaluation standards for urban landscape", printed and issued the "notice on the application and ranking assessment methods and grading assessment standards for ecological garden cities". More than 80% of the counties and cities in China are applying for the establishment of "garden city", and the planning of urban garden green space is also aimed at the construction of "scenery botanical garden city" pattern. Especially in 2000, the unconventional development of environmental construction, ecological garden city and forest city construction in various cities has led to the rise of the price of green seedling, stimulated and accelerated the rapid expansion of nurseries.

2.2. Analysis of Existing Nursery Problems

2.2.1. The Number of Nurseries is Increasing Rapidly, and the Pressure of Competition is Increasing

In the process of building a garden city, because a large number of funds continue to follow the trend of expansion, no matter from the scale of land occupation or the number, the number of nurseries has increased dramatically. Since 2015, the construction of garden city has achieved initial results. The demand for seedling in the real estate landscape has also declined sharply due to the saturation of real estate, and the price of seedling has suffered a disastrous decline, resulting in many nursery enterprises unable to maintain normal operation.

2.2.2. Serious Homogenization of Nursery, Greedy for Profit

Many nursery business owners connect with the landscape engineering construction at the same time. The variety, specification and quantity of plants are always different in the construction process. In order to reduce the transportation cost, the purchaser always hopes to be able to purchase as many plant materials as possible in one place. In order to meet their own or Party A's needs and reduce the transportation turnover, the nursery owners try their best to achieve the goal of "I have varieties that others have, I have varieties that others don't have, and I am proficient varieties that others have ". New plant varieties will always be added, the planting area will be expanded, and the state of basically no outsourcing will be achieved. As a result, many nursery bases have a wide variety of plants and lack of main products Species. Unordered competition leads to a vicious circle of no bottom line bargaining among peers due to the small difference in the types of nursery planting, the serious homogenization, and the increasing pressure on funds.

2.3. The Transformation and Upgrading of Nursery Need no Delay

With the adjustment of the national strategic focus, nursery needs to keep pace with the times, actively adjust the thinking, change the business model and profit means in order to be in an invincible position in the market economy. Chengdu Wenjiang, Pidu District and other places have taken the lead in adjusting the industrial model, guiding the tertiary industries such as sightseeing industry, leisure industry, pension industry and tourism industry to be grafted into the nursery, finding a clear development direction for the transformation and upgrading of nursery industry, and promoting the transformation and upgrading of nursery industry.

3. Parent Child Tourism Landscape Design

3.1. Parent Child Tourism has become the Most Important Part of People's Tourism Life

With the continuous improvement of people's living standards, the parent-child relationship in family relations has risen to a major issue related to the national economy and people's livelihood. It has become a fashion to have parent-child tourism on weekends and holidays. With the opening of the two child policy and the return of Chinese traditional culture, parent-child tourism has more significance. For example, natural education, traditional customs and habits of the Chinese nation, traditional filial piety spirit, etiquette and so on all need a platform to spread or carry forward in education through entertainment.

3.2. Principles of Parent-Child Tourism Landscape Design

3.2.1. Ecological Principle

Green mountain and green water are mountains of wealth. You can see the mountains and water you want to see in all your journeys. Parent child tourism is no exception. Ecological priority, respect for the local ecological environment, focusing on local tree species, create a beautiful and comfortable activity space, let people feel the pleasant mood brought by green life.

3.2.2. Safety Principle

Safety is the most worrying factor of all parent-child travel projects. Although no site can guarantee absolute safety, it is necessary to avoid accidents to the maximum extent and minimize the accidental injuries in the design and implementation.

3.2.3. Ecological Principles

In a narrow sense, parent-child tourism is a kind of peripheral or short-term tourism, which is jointly participated by parents and underaged children and integrates cognition, experience, family affection and leisure. The environment provided by parent-child tourism sites should meet the aesthetic needs of the public and be economical. Tourists' intention of revisiting the destination will be stronger.

3.2.4. Experiential Principle

In the process of parent-child tourism, experience is very important. Through various experiences, the subjects in the parent-child relationship can have interactive, loving and warm parent-child process, so as to achieve the goal of harmony, trust and tolerance in the parent-child relationship.

3.2.5. Educational Principle

Under the background of the growing awareness of parent-child education, it is independent from family tourism and children's tourism, paying more attention to the activity-based tourism of the relationship between parents and children. The cycle tours organized by training institutions and travel agencies for the purpose of education, experience or expansion are generally from one week to half a month, mainly in winter and summer holidays. These parent-child tourism endows tourism destinations with more educational color, and undertakes educational purposes including cognition and practice.

4. Protection and Development of Nursery in Parent-Child Tourism Landscape Design-Take Tianxiang Tongnian Parent-Child Farm Design as an Example

Tianxiang Tongnian parent-child farm was formerly a nursery base of Zigong Tianxiang Garden Co., Ltd. It is mainly used in citrus seedling production, garden seedling production, seedling storage and seedling cultivation in the process of engineering seedling. After transformation, it became the first parent-child farm in southern Sichuan with the theme of parent-child tourism.

4.1. According to the Objective Requirements of Parent-Child Tourism Landscape Design, the Objects that Should be Protected in the Nursery Should be Defined, Protected and Developed.

4.1.1. Trees, Shrubs and Ground Covers with Good Growth Way, Tree Type, Posture and Beautiful Flowers and Leaves Shall be Effectively Protected and Utilized.

Plants need a physiological growth cycle to grow well. Nursery plants generally show strong ornamental characteristics in tree type, flowers and leaves or other aspects. The protection of these trees with good growth way reduces the period of landscape formation, which can be said to directly achieve a better landscape effect. According to the actual visit investigation, the original trees of Tianxiang Tongnian that do not affect the overall planning and layout are retained: such as Bauhinia, Prunus cerasifera, flowering peach, Elaeocarpus decipiens, longan tree, part of osmanthus, Ficus virens, Erythrina, Ailanthus altissima, cockscomb erythrina corallodendron, crape myrtle, Citrus tree, plum tree, Bischofia javanica, love bamboo, fernleaf hedge bamboo, cedar and various ball plants. After delimiting the scope of protection, other miscellaneous trees other than the subject matter that affect the function of the parent-child farm have been cleaned up in a unified way.

4.1.2. Protection and Development of Water Area.

All the original ponds for water storage shall be preserved, part of their functions for water storage shall be retained, and necessary landscape treatment shall be carried out for the revetment. Lotus is planted in shallow water area, fry is put in deep water area, fishing platform is set, and small cruise ship is placed to enhance the experience and leisure of parent-child tourism. On the premise of not affecting the function, landscape design shall be carried out for the ditches and flood drainage ditches passing through the park. In the spacious area of the upstream ditch passing through the park, the pool making design is carried out. The original monotonous straight-line ditch will be changed into a stream and pool connected by falling water. The water expansion project is set on the pool, with the constant water level in spring, summer and autumn, which can provide tourists with water expansion, fishing activities with the hands and water activities, without water storage in winter. Seemingly simple expansion projects can let people of different ages participate in sports and increase the affinity and entertainment of water areas. In the downstream flood discharge area, the ditches are widened to ensure the smooth passage of the flood, tires are used to build building blocks on the ditches, so that the children can achieve the goal of sports coordination through climbing and climbing, and ensure that the function of flood drainage is not affected, and the upper part of the ditch is beautified, which enhances the experience of parent-child tourism activities.

4.1.3. Protection and Development of Wetlands

The original wetland will be reasonably utilized and the low-lying areas will be deeply excavated and sorted, a pool will be built, and reed and lotus root will be planted in the water for tourists to pick and experience fun; the excavated soil will be made into a small island, forming a sketch landscape surrounded by streams, equipped with Pontederia cordata, Cyperus flabelliformis, etc.; the bank will be equipped with mulberry, Arundo donax, reed, rose, banana,

Hydrocotyle vulgaris and other ornamental plants to enhance he landscape effect of the farm, and create a disorder high and low spatial level and reflection effect. In the process of preliminary investigation and understanding, it is known that this area was the drinking water source of the whole village before, and ancient wells were recovered without taking extra trouble. After the water quality test, the water quality reached the secondary drinking water standard. The water tower is built at the commanding height of the farm by the way of lifting irrigation, which becomes the main drinking water source of the farm. Through such protection and development design, the original useless wetland area with overgrown grass and weeds has developed into an effective landscape space that can be participated and viewed.

4.1.4. Protection and Development of Landscape Spatial Structure

The area on the right side of the original highway is in a low-lying state, which often accumulates water and is not conducive to plant growth. Through the form of landfilling, the rainwater pipe is embedded in this area, which is transformed into a grand lawn and ecological parking lot. The ecological parking lot can park 120 more cars than before, and the grand lawn can accommodate 2000 people for large-scale outdoor activities at the same time, greatly improving the use area of the farm. On the left side, the original tall banyan trees will be preserved to remove the low miscellaneous trees. The original banyan tree is designed as an air corridor. Through the effective integration of corridor, platform, climbing ladder, slide and spider web, the unique game and entertainment facilities are designed. The bottom layer is designed with fine sand, which is conducive to protection and safety. In the later stage of actual use, through visits, it is understood that this facility is a popular project for men, women, old and young people in all amusement projects. For the area where the big trees are concentrated, the wooden house and platform are designed on the trees, so that everyone can meet the wishes of the trees, strengthen the affinity and shorten the space distance.

4.1.5. Protection and Development of Original Buildings

The original warehouse will be protected and utilized by changing roof materials, interior decoration and wall painting, and become private room for some people who like independent space. The original abandoned 300 square meter shed, after transformation and design, replaced the top surface membrane with rainproof cloth, and became a manual area. Children pick up stones, leaves, wooden cards, etc. from the park to create paintings or do other crafts. In the process of accompanying children, parents also enjoy it. This area effectively shortens the close distance between parents and children through the form of everyone participating in the manual production.

4.1.6. Protection and Development of Original Forest Landscape in Nursery

On the left slope, a certain height of Metasequoia glyptostroboides is added through the design, forming forest landscape with the original cedar, privet, Prunus cerasifera, cockscomb erythrina corallodendron, etc., effectively using large Ficus virens, designing the "Walking Through Clouds" rope expansion project, greatly improving the interactive and challenging quality of participation. Many parents and children participate in the cloud walking experience, enjoy the fear and passion brought by the high altitude challenge, enjoy the visual experience effect brought by the high altitude, and interact with people under the tree, greatly improving the participation and interaction of parent-child projects. A lot of tourists came here by its reputation as a scenic spot and became a design highlight of the farm.

4.2. Development Research based on Protection

4.2.1. Protection Aims at Development

Protection refers to the subject matters with reserved value, such as those with ornamental value, landscape effect, economic benefit or advertising effect, and is based on the premise of not affecting the overall planning and development. Not to protect all valuable plants, buildings

or anything else. The subject matter affecting the whole planning, design or development is not within the scope of protection. In this design, the original gate is not directly connected to the main road, which is not in line with the requirements of opening and magnificent momentum in the gate and courtyard design of parent-child tourism. In the design, the gate is decisively set in the direction of the main road to form a certain sight line space and display space, and the original gate visual space of only 10 meters is widened to 180 meters, which greatly improves the advertising effect of the farm entrance.

4.2.2. Development is based on Protection

Development is not a destruction, but a development that can be used on the original basis. Protection measures should be taken for the subject matter within the scope of protection, so as to avoid large-scale destruction and repeated construction, resulting in unnecessary waste. In this design, the necessary infrastructure, such as main roads and main water sources, which need to be set up in the future planning and use process, shall be subject to compulsory protection to provide basic guarantee for the effective development of the farm.

4.2.3. Protection and Development Benefit by Associating Together

Protection and development complement each other. Protection aims at development and development is renewal based on protection. In this design, a large number of orchards and vegetable gardens, crape myrtle and mountain ebony forests are preserved. Picking garden, the vegetable garden were developed into happy farm, which endows the farm with more educational practice significance and experience fun. Many crape myrtle trees are made into crape myrtle array, and the upper space is arched to achieve shade and beautiful landscape effect; the space of the wide lower layer is planted with lawn, which is made into a barbecue place, giving tourists more vitality to be close to nature; the area of narrow lower layer is planted with Zephyranthes, which retains the nursery function of this part. In the mountain ebony forest, wooden houses are set up, some of which are developed as rural animal cultivation areas. Tourists can enhance education and experience by feeding rabbits, chicken, ducks and gooses, goats, etc.; some areas with height difference are designed as CS bases, which reduces the need for repeated construction and achieves the goal of effective use of the site. The combination of protection and development design not only makes the original landscape effect more obvious, but also greatly improves the added value of landscape design, which can be said to be a very successful example of protection and development benefitting by associating together.

5. Conclusion and Prospect

This study complements the protection and development methods of nursery for parent-child tourism design, and confirms the theoretical basis of protection and development through practice. This paper studies the relationship between the protection and development of nursery in parent-child tourism design, and points out the direction of how to make the protection and development benefit by associating together. This design provides a practical case for parent-child tourism landscape design and proves that the protection and development of nursery in parent-child tourism design is necessary and feasible through the later construction and the effect observation after putting into use.

First of all, this research is mainly carried out in a specific parent-child farm. Although the main components of the variety, scope, area and landscape function of the protection and development may be applicable, the popularization of this research in other nurseries or parent-child tourism landscape design may be limited, so it is suggested to check it in the future research. Secondly, this study is mainly completed by the designer and Party A. considering the importance of customers in parent-child tourism, it is suggested to conduct research in multiple dimensions, including observation, record and interview of customers. Third, this study only

studies the related subject matter in landscape design, and does not evaluate the economic and ecological indicators, which may play an important role in parent-child tourism landscape design, it is suggested to strengthen the related research in the future. Fourth, due to some special reasons, the original basic data collection is incomplete, and the comparative photos are not displayed. In the future research work, the collection and sorting of the data should be paid attention to.

Acknowledgements

Project support: Sichuan wisdom tourism research base project, Project No.: ZHY17-05.

References

- [1] Youngjoon Choi1. Jihee Kim1†. Choong-Ki Lee2* and Benjamin Hickerson1. The Role of Functional and Wellness Values in Visitors' Evaluation of Spa Experiences. Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research. (2014). http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2013.877044.
- [2] Liu Yan, Zhao Chuan, Chen Jiarui. A study on the domestic parent-child tourism decision-making based on "push pull resistance" model [J]. Regional research and development, 2016,35 (05): 115-119.
- [3] Deng Wei, Zhang Yifei. Development and protection of rural landscape in the process of rural tourism development [J]. Value engineering, 2017 (30).
- [4] Liu Min, Dou Qun, Liu Aili, Zhao Ruike. (2016) A study on the characteristics and trends of parent-child tourism consumption of urban residents -- Based on the background of changes in family structure. Resource development and market, 2016,32 (11): 1404-1408.
- [5] Wei Chunmei. Exploring the relationship between garden nursery design and urban tourism project development [J]. Flowers and plants, 2017 (14).
- [6] Liu Weiwei, Wu En. A study on the differences of parent-child outdoor leisure and tourism behaviors based on children's age [J]. Journal of Sichuan Institute of tourism, 2016 (01): 37-39.
- [7] Jin Zhouyi. Landscape planning based on the concept of rural landscape protection [J]. Urban architecture, 2015 (11): 277-277.
- [8] Li Yuanyuan. Research on development strategy of rural wisdom tourism [J]. Modern marketing (Journal of the latter part of a month), 2019 (05): 108.
- [9] Liu zhixia. Research on the integrated development of rural tourism from the perspective of global tourism [J]. Journal of Shandong Agriculture And Engineering University, 2017 (4): 134-135.
- [10] Zhang Yueqiu, Zhou Xuan, Liu Ziyang. The unique value of "parent-child education tourism" and its improvement strategy. North economic and trade, 2017 (5): 141-142.
- [11] Ningji. Exploration of the design idea and realization way of the ecological landscape in the tourist attraction [J]. Shanxi architecture, 2017 (20): 204-205.
- [12] Yang Yan. Ideas and countermeasures to promote rural revitalization by rural differential development [J]. Economic and trade era, 2018, No. 434 (09): 25-26.
- [13] Zheng Lijuan. Discussion on the current situation of nursery production and the prospect of nursery development []]. China Science and Technology Expo, 2015:189.
- [14] Huang Chenglin, Building a national ecological garden city and re writing the magnificent chapter of Chinese garden [J], Agricultural science and technology and information (Modern Garden), 2014:8.
- [15] Tao Changjiang, Fu Kaiju, Wang Yingmei. Study on the impact of rural tourism on rural family relations --A case study of Shijing village, Longquanyi District, Chengdu [J]. Resources and environment in arid areas, 2014.28 (10): 203-208.
- [16] "Mokumokuno farm in Japan: teaching you to build a complete agricultural tourism industry chain", Understanding and learning recreational agriculture (WeChat official account) 2017-5-18.