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Natural Environmental Protection Issues in Agroecology and Tourism Development

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Abstract: At present, agricultural production in China is in a period of transition, which has given rise to many problems. Eco-agriculture and tourism development is an important part of the mutual promotion and coordination between agriculture and tourism, as well as an important initiative to solve the massive loss of rural population, protect land resources, improve farmers' income and promote agricultural modernisation. Therefore, for China's agricultural and tourism development, it is necessary to further raise awareness of the protection of the natural environment, adhere to the path of sustainable development, follow the laws of nature in development, reasonably develop and utilise natural resources and improve resource utilisation, and at the same time, respect the harmonious relationship between man and nature. The main objective of this paper is to analyse and study the natural environment protection issues in ecological agriculture and tourism development. Based on the basic theoretical content, this paper analyses the mechanism of integration of agriculture and tourism in the field and garden complex, defines the scope of protection and development by drawing a protection red line at the early stage of planning, protects the arable land resources and controls the development of the field and garden complex. The site's texture is characterised by the use of local economic crops and native plants with their own characteristics and advantages as landscape materials to create a rustic landscape appearance.

1. Introduction

With the rapid development of economic and social processes, people's requirements for their own living environment are becoming higher and higher, and their awareness of the protection of the natural environment is increasing. However, in recent years, the prices of agricultural products in China have risen rapidly, people have put forward higher requirements and more discerning

tastes in food quality, and the massive reduction in agricultural products in rural areas and the improvement in farmers' living standards have also brought about certain effects and impacts on the economic development of rural areas. Therefore, in the process of ecological agriculture and tourism development, it is necessary to strengthen awareness of the protection of the natural environment and pay sufficient attention to the protection of the environment [1, 2].

In a related study, Chairuddin constructed a framework for the Drivers, Pressures, States, Impacts and Responses to Interventions (DPSIR) model based on panel data, and measured tourism eco-efficiency values using a super-efficient relaxation measure (SBM) based model [3]. The convergence characteristics and drivers of tourism eco-efficiency were analysed by combining σ-convergence and β-convergence models. The results of this work provide scientific support and effective policy recommendations for ecological conservation and high quality development of the basin.Eusebio mentions, with regard to the Strofades, that it constitutes an important isolated ecosystem, an important habitat for different species and is the only forest in Greece with viburnums. The authors study mapped and documented the environmental and cultural characteristics of Zakynthos and Strofades (ecosystem, biodiversity, landscape, soundscape, culture) in order to propose a compilation model for alternative sustainable development [4].

This paper first analyses the mechanisms of agro-tourism integration in field complexes based on the underlying theoretical content to provide a pavement for subsequent research. Once again, field research is conducted for the research subjects, and the research and extensively collected data are summarised from the aspects of location, functional organisation, transport planning, agro-tourism integration mechanism and landscape creation to draw out the problems and causes of the landscape planning and design of the field and garden complexes. Finally, in view of the causes of the problems, it is proposed that the landscape planning and design of field and garden complexes under the orientation of agro-tourism integration should follow the design principles of wholeness, diversity, experience, ecology and locality, and on this basis, it is considered that field and garden complexes should be built based on the special agricultural base, tourism resources and transportation conditions of the sites, expand their multiple functions, co-ordinate the planning of internal relations, combine the functions to enrich the transportation carriers, and create the core competitiveness of field and garden complexes. By defining the red line of protection and development at the early stage of planning, the scope of protection and development should be defined to protect the arable land resources and control the development of the field complex; by using the method of "protecting its self-growing pattern, small-scale transformation, combined with organic renewal", conforming to the characteristics of the original site texture, and using as much local The use of local economic crops and native plants, which have their own characteristics and advantages, as landscape materials, creates a landscape with a local flavour.

2. Design Research

2.1. Relevant Basic Theories

(1) Agricultural location theory

There are differences in economic efficiency and production base according to the distance from the city. An important theory of the layout of agricultural production is the theory of the agricultural region, and the integration of agro-tourism requires a certain amount of agricultural production activities. Agricultural facilities, agricultural products, agricultural natural resources and cultural landscapes are the basis for the development of agritourism in field and garden complexes, and in the process of their construction, the theory of agricultural regions must be followed [5, 6].

Based on the theory of agricultural region, the field complex should make better use of agricultural elements, consider the relationship between the layout of agricultural production and

agricultural production activities, and build the field complex into a unique landscape with the integration of natural, humanistic and artificial landscapes [7, 8].

2)The theory of all-area tourism

One of the basic connotations of the concept of all-area tourism is to organically integrate tourism with other industries through tourism guidelines, enabling tourism management and relevant government functions to form a synergy to provide products, resources and support for the development of tourism, while promoting the development of other industries and trades and gradually improving the functions of the whole society.

The theory of all-area tourism has laid the theoretical foundation for tourism planning in the field and garden complex. Under the guidance of agro-tourism integration, the field and garden complex has integrated a series of tertiary industries based on tourism elements around modern agriculture, forming a variety of innovative industries [9, 10].

(3) Industrial integration theory

Industrial fusion is a phenomenon of interactive industrial linkage development based on a clear division of labour in society, obvious industrial boundaries and distinctive production characteristics, and with the continuous upgrading of technological innovation and market demand, some industries begin to break through the original boundary restrictions. In the field of digital industries, the initial phenomenon of the dissolution of the boundaries of the original industries has emerged. In today's society, where both industrial refinement and integration are prevalent, it is only when industries that exist independently intermingle with each other that new forms of business can emerge [11, 12].

In essence, the development of agro-tourism integration is the result of a high degree of integration between modern agriculture and the tourism industry, and has the characteristics of industrial integration. Research on the theory of industrial integration is of great significance in realizing the integrated development of the two, expanding the content of agriculture and tourism, increasing the value of the industry and expanding the boundaries of the original industry [13, 14].

2.2. Problem Analysis

1) Problems of environmental protection

At present, the main approaches to natural environmental protection in China include two methods of ecological agriculture and tourism development and resource protection. However, in recent years, most areas of China are facing natural environmental problems as the population increases and the phenomenon of resource and environmental deterioration intensifies. These problems not only have a serious impact on people's production and livelihoods, but also place a great burden on the social environment. Therefore, when developing eco-agriculture and tourism, we should first address the natural environmental problems from our own side. The first step is to develop a proper understanding of environmental protection. By monitoring the environment well and not so well, it is possible to identify and solve the many problems that exist in China. In addition, with the rapid development of society and the increasing demands on the ecological environment, it is important that we take environmental protection seriously and establish a scientific outlook on development and theories of sustainable development. At the same time, we also need to do the following: first, to formulate relevant laws and regulations and protect environmental legislation; second, to protect the natural environment; third, to protect the local natural environment; fourth, to protect the economic interests of farmers; fifth, to promote sustainable economic and social development; sixth, to live in harmony with nature; seven, to adhere to the people-oriented construction of scientific culture and other related work; fundamentally change the living environment of farmers in rural areas The backward appearance of

the rural areas [15, 16].

2) Analysis of problems related to agriculture and tourism development

The rapid development of China's economy has caused a certain degree of damage to agriculture, rural areas and the surrounding environment. China is a large agricultural country, but the unbalanced and uncoordinated development of the current situation of agricultural resources poses a threat to the future development of our economy and even the sustainable development of society as a whole. For one, tourism development and tourism resources are non-renewable. People currently have a greater level of awareness and demand for tourism development goals. In recent years, due to the rapid development of the economy and the improvement of people's material living standards, the residents' living standards have improved so that their ideology has gradually changed to a healthier, greener and more environmentally friendly direction; the second is the serious shortage of water resources in China. As we all know, China's vast territory, abundant resources, per capita possession of water resources is relatively small, China's agriculture and rural areas are difficult to achieve sustainable economic development. Therefore, in the process of agricultural development, we should focus on the drawbacks of the sustainable development model for the development of agricultural and tourism resources, and strengthen the issue of natural environmental protection. This is one of the most important goals and tasks for ecological protection. In some parts of the country, especially in the north, where development has been rapid, there has been a lack of attention to the degradation of the natural environment, so it is important that natural resources are managed appropriately. The development process should be done in such a way that it is reasonable to deal with its own capacity and conditions and environmental carrying capacity in accordance with local conditions [17, 18].

3) Main problems of ecological agriculture and tourism development

First of all, in the process of agricultural and tourism development to make reasonable use of the natural environment, we should follow the laws of nature, take nature as the teacher, respect the laws of human social development, and make more efforts in the rational use of natural resources. In the development of tourism, attention should be paid to the protection of the natural resources contained in the natural environment and to the conservation of natural resources. The environment in rural areas is currently facing serious damage. Therefore, on the one hand, ecological agriculture should be carried out with reasonable control of the amount of tourism development in order to protect the ecological environment; on the other hand, it is also necessary to make full use of local natural resources and ecological environment resources and improve ecological quality as the main objective of agricultural and tourism project development. Secondly, environmental protection issues and natural disharmony in the development of agricultural and tourism projects should adhere to the path of sustainable development, to protect the natural environment as a prerequisite. At present, many local governments do not pay enough attention to the ecological protection of the environment, which leads to serious consequences; in addition, there are problems such as the unilateral pursuit of economic interests in the development and use of ecological resources. This is also not in line with the needs of human society and its laws. Therefore, when developing eco-industries, care should be taken to avoid human or natural factors that make it difficult for humans to get along with nature.

3. Experimental Study

3.1. Agro-Tourism Resources

1) Natural environmental resources

The rural complexes are generally located in rural areas, surrounded by beautiful natural landscapes of mountains, water and landscape, native plants and idyllic scenery. Natural

environmental resources with tourism development value are either beautiful or unique, such as the beautiful scenery of mountains and rivers and water systems, or the unique and rare topography. As the basic material of the landscape, the natural environment directly affects the creation of the landscape of the field complex and the size of its attractiveness to tourists.

(2) Artificial environment resources

Artificial environment resources include the single building of the colony and the overall architectural pattern, street space and some artificial miniatures. The buildings are integrated with the natural environment and reflect the traditional local characteristics in terms of site selection, spatial layout, massing and the use of materials. The traditional dwellings, ancestral halls, pagodas, theatres, academies, temples and pagodas, as well as the ancient bridges, dams and other man-made structures in the settlements, all have a distinctive style. The unique structure of the buildings, such as doors, windows, columns and beams, and the reliefs, ridges and patterns of architectural decoration, have a high aesthetic and historical and cultural value. These buildings with strong regional characteristics reflect the thick cultural heritage and profound rational connotations of the settlement, and are attractive to visitors.

(3) Intangible cultural resources

Intangible cultural resources are also part of the tourism resources, including the ideology, customs and religious beliefs of local residents. Visitors generally cannot directly perceive intangible cultural resources, but they can be shown through the behaviour of the residents and the pattern of the settlement. For example, local activities such as ancestor worship, receiving the God of Wealth and making offerings to the Goddess of Mercy reflect clan culture, while red and white festivals and celebrations reflect the traditional customs of the village. In addition, the siting pattern of the settlement can reflect the feng shui thinking of the local residents from the side. It is only by being there that one can appreciate the humanistic design of the area. The excavation of characteristic intangible cultural resources can also form a landscape that is attractive to visitors.

3.2. Principle of Ecology

Natural resources are important landscape resources in tourism development, and are also the basis for the survival of local residents. When carrying out tourism development, it is important to have a strong sense of ecological resource protection, maintain ecological balance, follow the principle of ecology, control the intensity of development, so that the subsequent organic development. Not only should tourism resources be explored in depth, but natural resources should also be protected to avoid tourism development having a negative impact on the local natural environment, thus destroying the stability of the original environment, making the ecosystem increasingly fragile and increasing the burden on the natural environment. Tourism capacity should be reasonably designed, conservation areas and buffer zones should be established, and tourism resources should be used and developed in an appropriate manner, so that the landscape vitality, attractiveness and carrying capacity of the field complex can be given equal weight, achieving ecological and environmental harmony and friendliness, and realising the goal of sustainable tourism development.

In addition, when carrying out development control, it is necessary to first conduct in-depth research on various types of resources, so that the planning process can reasonably make trade-offs, tailor the control of the landscape to the local conditions, maintain its natural appearance as far as possible, create a beautiful and natural landscape, so as to achieve the integration of landscape, village and field intertwining, and the adaptation of people and land.

3.3. Systematic Optimisation of Ecological Patterns

Traditional villages and their surrounding natural environment are a holistic ecosystem, and the protection and renewal of traditional villages requires holistic protection, priority protection and planning of the overall ecological pattern of the village, adherence to the ecological red line, establishment of strict protection regulations for the ecological pattern of traditional villages, and continuation of the ecological pattern (Figure 1).

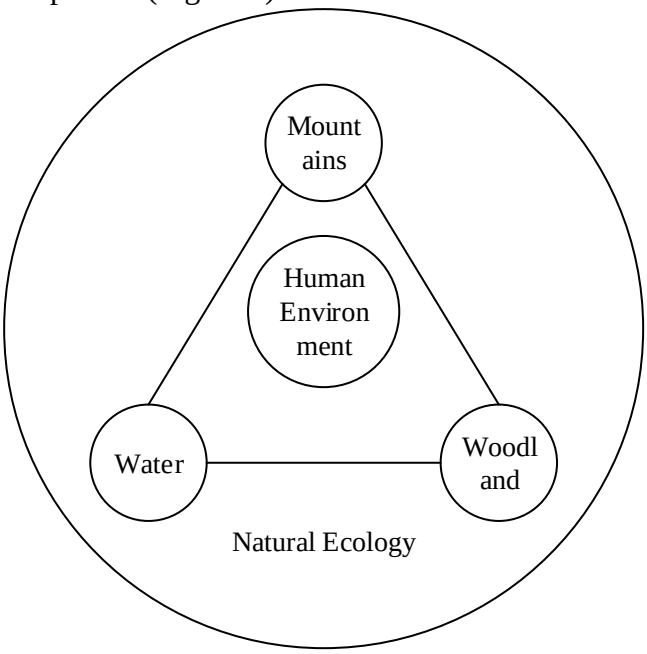

Figure 1. Village pattern

1) Planning the ecological pattern

Traditional villages in the Guanzhong region attach great importance to the surrounding natural environment when selecting sites and layouts, and in the process of construction and development they live in harmony with the natural ecological environment, forming a symbiotic and co-existing system.

Scientific planning of the ecological pattern, strict control of the scope of construction, adherence to ecological priority, good control and guidance. The scope of protection of traditional villages, the scope of the ecological environment and the scope of village construction are clearly defined, and the coordination and control between nature and construction development is well done. The internal environment of the villages should not be neglected, highlighting the characteristics and appearance of the traditional villages, focusing on the control of the village appearance during the process of protection and renewal construction, using ecological techniques and ecological materials, and focusing on the protection of the internal environment of the villages.

In the conservation and regeneration of traditional villages in the Guanzhong region, the original concept of the village site is respected, the surrounding ecological environment is maintained, and the traditional concept of "the unity of heaven and man" and the landscape pattern around the village are protected. The expansion and continuation of the pattern of traditional villages in their development, the changes in the original texture of the villages, the scale, colour and pattern of the streets and alleys are important elements in the ecological conservation planning of the villages. The protection of ecological patterns, the construction of ecological barriers, the protection of ecological resources, the protection of "green water and green hills", and the continuation of the ecological civilisation of the traditional village of the unity of man and heaven.

2) Restoring the ecosystem

The ecological pattern is scientifically planned, the scope of protection is established, ecological restoration is co-ordinated, and various effective measures are taken to restore and protect the natural ecological environment. The restoration of the ecosystem as a whole requires standardised management from the government's perspective. The government should actively guide and develop policies and guidelines to ensure that the quality of the ecological environment of traditional villages is improved, that ecological restoration measures are targeted, that villages are closely involved and that monitoring mechanisms are improved, and that everyone is aware of them. The government should play a leading role in strengthening the ecological restoration of traditional villages, seeking funds to support ecological protection and investing heavily in ecological protection. Combine this with the development of relevant management regulations by each regional government that are in line with local environmental restoration and protection.

In the specific implementation process, the government should ensure that all levels of government and village committees have a clear understanding of the policies and systems in place, and establish a high standard assessment mechanism for ecological restoration and protection as an assessment standard, and strengthen the establishment of a system of supervision mechanisms to ensure that ecological restoration work is carried out. Implemented in the villages, village officials need to actively promote the importance of ecological protection and restoration to villagers, raise their awareness of ecological protection and encourage them to actively participate in ecological restoration. Professionals will be invited to provide technical guidance and villagers will participate together. Some specific measures such as restoration of mountains, tree transplanting or turf covering of bare mountain loess to increase the greening area; dredging of river congestion, remediation of both sides of the river and prohibition of rubbish dumping; and restoration of mountain forests by planting trees to form a natural barrier to gradually restore the ecological environment.

4. Experiment Analysis

4.1. Multi-Factor Evaluation

The multi-factor evaluation method uses hierarchical analysis to first score the three main factors: terrain factor, biological factor and human activity factor, and calculate the weight value of each influencing factor. The raster function in ArcGIS is then used to spatially overlay the layers of multiple factors to obtain a map of suitable habitats for the nature reserve, which also classifies the study area into suitable and unsuitable categories. A complex problem can be decomposed into various component factors, and the main features of the method are.

1) The method is highly usable. The information it inputs is mainly the decision maker's choice and judgment, and its decision making process fully reflects the decision maker's understanding of the problem.

2) The method is concise, with simple steps and a small amount of arithmetic.

3) The method is highly usable and systematic.

The basic steps include.

1) Establish a suitable hierarchical model. After clarifying the objectives of the actual problem, the interrelationships between the various relevant factors are collated and decomposed into several levels to establish the hierarchical structure. There are usually three levels: the objective level, the criterion level and the indicator level. The target level, for example, is the highest level in the structural model and the next level, the criterion level, has a binding relationship.

In this study, the target layer is the comprehensive evaluation of suitable habitats in nature reserves, the criterion layer is the habitat factors in the three general directions of physical

environment factors, biological factors and human activity factors, and the six factors of elevation, slope, slope direction, river, vegetation cover and road are used as the evaluation factors in the indicator layer, i.e. the bottom layer.

Table 1. Comprehensive evaluation index system for natural environment protection

Target layer	Guideline layer	Indicator layer
Comprehensive evaluation indicators of suitable habitats for natural environment protection	Physical environmental factors	Elevation factor
		Slope factor
		Slope direction factor
		River Flow Factor
	Biological factors	Vegetation cover factor
	Human activity factor	Road factor

2) Constructing a two-comparison judgement matrix. In the hierarchical analysis model, the judgement matrix is built from the second level of the hierarchy, and pairwise comparisons are made for each factor belonging to the same upper level using the method of pairwise comparisons as well as the reference 1-9 comparison scales, up to the bottom level, i.e. the indicator level. The judgement matrix 1-9 scales and their meanings are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Judgement matrix 1-9 Scales and meanings

Scale	Meaning
1	Two factors are of equal importance when compared
3	One factor is slightly more important than the other
5	One factor is significantly more important than the other
7	One factor is more strongly important than the other
9	One factor is more extremely important than the other when compared to the other
2,4,6,8	Median of the above two adjacent judgements
Countdown	Inverse comparison between two factors

3) Calculate the weights and perform a consistency test. The steps for weight calculation are as follows

(1) Firstly, the product of the matrix elements is calculated by.

$$M = \prod_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} (i = 1,2,\mathrm{K}\ ,n) \tag{1}$$

(2) Then the nth root Wi of M is calculated: (1)

$$\overline{\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{i}}} = \sqrt[n]{M} \tag{2}$$

(3) After that, the vector W = [W1,W2,.... . Wn] needs to be normalized to.

$$w = \frac{\overline{\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{i}}}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \overline{\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{i}}}} \tag{3}$$

The resulting matrix is the eigenvector of the judgment matrix.
(4) Consistency test. First, by finding the maximum characteristic root of the matrix

$$\lambda_{max} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(AW)_i}{nW_i} \tag{4}$$

and then finding the value of the consistency indicator.

$$CI = (\lambda_{max} - n)/(n-1) \tag{5}$$

Finally, the ratio of random consistency is calculated

$$CR = CI / RI \tag{6}$$

The consistency of this judgment matrix is satisfactory only if CR < 0.10 indicates that the consistency passes, and the values of RI in equation (6) are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Random consistency index RI values for different digits

Matrix dimension	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RI	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.90	1.12	1.24	1.32	1.41	1.45

4.2. Statistical Analysis of Area Based on Classification Results

Using the attribute table statistics function in ArcGIS, the area occupied by each type after classification and its percentage within the study area were counted, and the land area distribution statistics of the nature reserve in 5 years are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Statistics on the distribution of land area in nature reserves

Type	1		5	
	Area (Km2)	Percentage %	Area (Km2)	Percentage %
Woodland	562.484	27.652	871.068	42.823
Grassland	592.512	29.129	203.493	10.004
Bare ground	596.202	29.310	615.676	30.267
Snow	282.925	13.909	343.886	16.836
Total	2034.123	100	2034.123	100

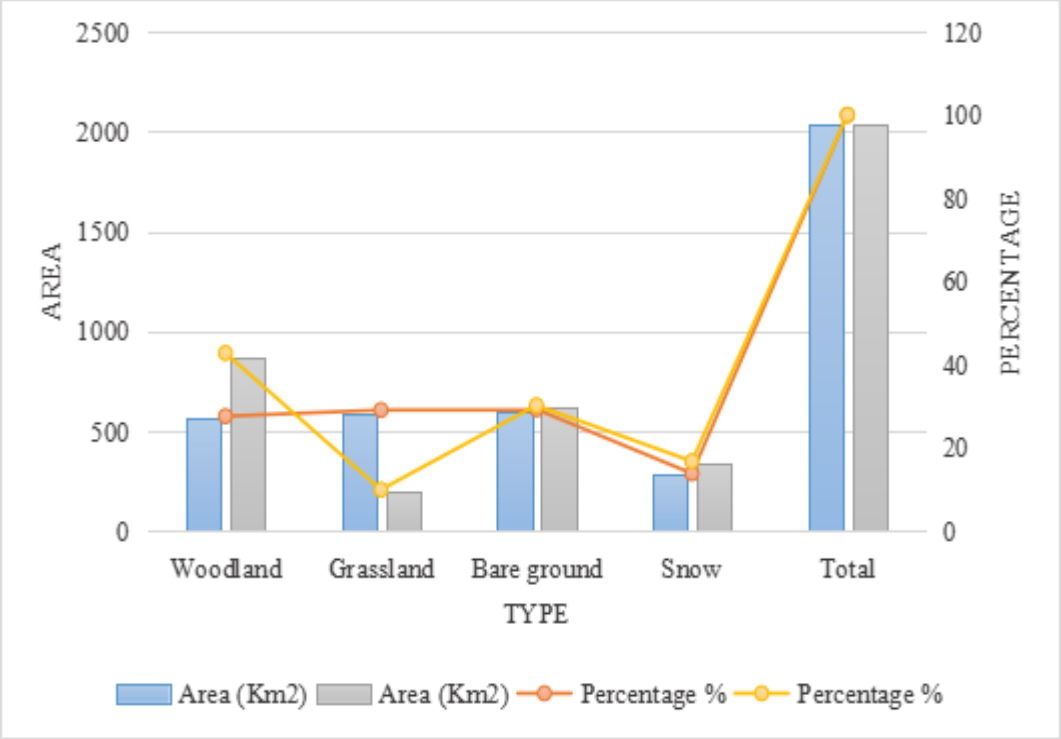

Figure 2. Statistical analysis of land area distribution in nature reserves

From Figure 2, it can be understood that the land use/cover in the nature reserve changed significantly from the first year to the fifth year: the largest change was in the area of grassland, which decreased from 29.129% of the total area in the first year to 10.004% in the fifth year, a decrease of nearly 389.019 Km2, while the other three major categories of features increased, with the area of woodland increasing from the original 562.484 Km2 to 871.068 Km2, an increase of 308.584 Km2, and the area of bare land increased from the original 596.202 Km2 to 615.676 Km2, an overall increase of 19.474 Km2, possibly due to triggered geological hazards such as landslides and debris flows.

5. Conclusion

In carrying out agricultural and tourism development, it is important to follow the laws of nature to develop development models and development programmes that are suitable for local conditions and to respect the laws of nature and human determination. At the same time, in order to protect valuable local plant and animal species and habitats, and to reduce the interference of human activities with the natural environment, eco-friendly production methods should be chosen as far as possible. Establish a good eco-environmental protection mechanism to ensure the safety of agricultural production and eco-environmental protection. Improving the efficiency of resource use and economic benefits is an important issue for our government. This paper combines the actual situation in analysing the natural environmental protection aspects of eco-agriculture and tourism development in China and makes some suggestions. First: Eco-agriculture and tourism development are two different forms of products. The main problems encountered in the process of agricultural and tourism development are the problems of natural environmental protection and the impact of people's lack of awareness of the environment. Therefore people should be fully aware of the importance of environmental protection in promoting agricultural and tourism development construction and tourism business etc.

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Data Availability

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analysed in this study.

Conflict of Interest

The author states that this article has no conflict of interest.

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