

Landscape Greening of Agricultural Sightseeing Tourism Park

Varun Vermane*

Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women, India

**corresponding author*

Keywords: Tourist Agricultural Park, Agricultural Tourism, Agricultural Landscape, Landscape Planning, Regional Agriculture

Abstract: With the development of tourist agriculture, the tourist agricultural park has become more and more popular with people. The tourist agricultural park is a multifunctional park with multiple functions. The purpose of this article is to explore and study the landscape planning of tourism agricultural parks in Area A based on the relevant agricultural planning environment in Area A as a background, and in accordance with related landscape planning theories. It is hoped that while promoting the economic development of new rural construction, it will also create beautiful Ecological landscape, so that life and life are full of green. In this paper, field surveys, questionnaire surveys, and literature studies are used to collect relevant information and analyze the positioning and influencing factors of the landscape planning of the tourist agricultural park in Area A. In the survey of willingness to travel, the proportion of men and women is basically the same in terms of gender; from the perspective of travel preferences, 126 people choose to travel with families, 56 people choose to travel with friends, and only 12 people choose to travel alone. From the time of travel, 159 people chose to return on the same day. From the perspective of tourism consumption, 71.65% of the people prefer spending less than 100 yuan per capita. Considering people's wishes in the landscape planning, according to the relevant planning theories, this has been confirmed in the landscape planning of the A-Sightseeing Agricultural Park from three different perspectives: regional agricultural planning, agricultural tourism planning, and regional landscape planning. Studies have shown that in the landscape planning of tourist agricultural parks, the local conditions are fully combined, the common resources are reasonably used, and the economic, social and ecological benefits of tourist agricultural parks are maximized.

1. Introduction

With the development of the country's economy, people's income is constantly increasing, and

their living standards are constantly improving. The life and work concept of combining work and rest is gradually gaining popularity. During the holidays, more and more people choose to travel. In China, the vacation system of most enterprises is not yet perfect, and the limited tourist resources in the scenic area cannot support excessive tourists on public holidays, and short-distance, short-distance short-distance, and tourism around the city are more and more popular. Sightseeing agriculture has developed rapidly, but the blind development and the pursuit of interests have caused many problems to be solved in the planning and design of tourism agriculture parks. The combination of ornamental and entertaining is unsatisfactory. The planning of many parks separates the viewing area from the entertainment area, losing the original intention of people wanting to return to nature. The design of the park is similar, without characteristics, lack of ecological design, and severe environmental damage. The interpretation of regional landscape needs to be improved. Because of the lack of scientific planning, design, and management, many tourist agricultural ecological parks have blurred the positioning of the tourist image, and are not strong in tourism, ecological demonstration, and popular science education and agricultural science and technology demonstration.

Against this background, tourist agriculture has developed rapidly, and tourist agricultural parks have also taken root in various parts of the country. The rationality of the landscape design of the tourist agricultural park is not only related to the long-term development of the park, but also to the economic benefits of the park. The development of tourism agriculture is conducive to solving the problem of the way out of the rural labor force and improving the comprehensive quality of farmers. Conducive to protecting and improving the agricultural ecological environment, shaping a good rural style, and improving people's quality of life and environmental quality. How to reflect the combination of landscape and agriculture in the landscape design of the tourist agricultural garden, so that the growth of agriculture shows the landscape ornamental characteristics of living alone. Let the original ordinary agricultural production show a new production and operation mode. Faced with the great development vitality of China's current tourist agricultural parks, how to design a tourist agricultural park that can satisfy people's pursuit of nature, has a rural atmosphere, and fully reflects the characteristics of cash crops, and show urban people a rich rural rustic agricultural landscape, It is of great practical significance for us to provide a tourism and leisure environment that can relieve the pressure of urbanization to restore people's physical and mental health.

Y. Liu's team put forward the landscape planning concept of Xiping Waterfall, with a view to playing a reference role in the tourism development of Xiping Waterfall. Their approach is qualitative, through interviews with relevant stakeholders, such as field observations of local people, governments, scholars, and research areas. The data obtained will be analysed through four elements of the landscape, namely open space, pedestrian walkways, street circulation and streets. The results show that the four landscape elements of Xiping Waterfall are still unreasonable and need to be improved [1]. Mahdzar's team explores the impact of tourists' educational experience, entertainment experience, escape experience, aesthetic experience and other factors on tourist satisfaction. Data were collected at the Agricultural Heritage Park in Putrajaya and analyzed using SPSS and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) -AMOS software. The conclusion of the study is that there are two areas of empirical findings that affect tourist satisfaction, which are educational and aesthetic experiences [2]. J. Liu's team put forward a scientific and comprehensive agricultural landscape planning method to meet the needs of new rural construction. They divided agricultural landscape into four categories: agricultural production landscape, agricultural ecological landscape, agricultural service facility landscape and rural settlement landscape. These four landscape types were planned separately and unreasonable agricultural landscape units were adjusted. Based on the evaluation of the natural suitability of the agricultural production landscape, the zoning planning of the agricultural production landscape was carried out. Focus on planning road landscape and

agricultural tourism leisure landscape. According to the evaluation results of the suitability of rural settlement landscape, the rural settlement landscape was divided into different types of development, and its internal structure was planned. Agricultural ecological landscape planning is carried out from ecological protection areas, river ecological corridors and transportation ecological corridors. Taking Pinggu District's ecological protection and development zone in Qiaokou Town as an example, the agricultural landscape planning research was carried out, and the overall layout of the agricultural landscape planning in Qiaokou Town was drawn. The research shows that in the case study area, the functional area of the agricultural landscape layout planning has been clearly designed both spatially and temporally. In the process of planning implementation, new rural construction can be carried out in accordance with the comprehensive layout of agricultural landscape planning. The research results can provide theoretical support and technical means for agricultural landscape planning in the construction of beautiful countryside [3].

This paper summarizes and summarizes a large number of literatures, conducts field investigations with the help of studies in landscape science, tourism, and other related disciplines, and analyzes the current situation of the park's general situation. Then the planning, design concepts and principles of the park were determined, and the landscape planning of the park was emphasized to maximize the benefits of the sightseeing agricultural park.

2. Proposed Method

2.1. Sightseeing Agriculture

Sightseeing agriculture is a new type of cross industry based on agricultural activities and combining with modern tourism industry. Sightseeing agriculture is a tourism industry that uses agriculture and rural areas as the medium to satisfy people's various functions such as leisure, sightseeing, vacation, knowledge, and shopping. Sightseeing agriculture obtained by combining the advantages of "sightseeing" and "agriculture" is a new and special form of agriculture [4]. Under the current situation of the continuous development of the tourism industry, a new type of environmental protection and ecological tourism industry chain derived from the agricultural production base as a carrier. The development of this tourism industry has given new vitality and mission to modern agriculture. Sightseeing agriculture can not only carry out agricultural production, improve ecological and environmental benefits, but also provide a highly participatory, integrated tourism base for sightseeing, labor, science, leisure, and entertainment functions for surrounding urban residents. The characteristics of tourism also integrate the products of agriculture. Sightseeing agriculture is not only a new normal industry, but also a tourism industry with independent meaning and special concepts. Using the model of "agriculture + tourism", it not only develops agricultural activities, but also plays a recreational and recreational role. It also improves the tourism industry. Extensiveness also gives play to the popularity and return of agriculture. Similarly, tourism agriculture is also divided into tourism agriculture in the broad sense and tourism agriculture in the narrow sense. In a broad sense, it refers to the tourism activities developed by taking the vast land of the countryside as the carrier and using the abundant material conditions in the countryside and the human resources in the regional space. It has carried out the traditional agricultural activities that are silent for the people's livelihood in the form of tourism. While carrying out the agricultural activities, it also showed the local customs and characteristics to the tourists, and met the long-sufficient demand of the people for the natural life in rural areas. In the narrow sense, sightseeing agriculture refers to combining agricultural processing procedures, display of rural product technology, and appreciation of agricultural landscapes as a form of tourism content based on the comprehensive utilization of agricultural resources, and a certain reasonable layout and layout of agricultural production regional space and use [5].

Sightseeing agriculture is a new type of agro-tourism cross-industry different from traditional agriculture, and it involves a very wide field. Sightseeing agricultural parks need a series of systematic theories to guide them from planning, development, planning, design, construction, operation, and management, including urban and rural planning, tourism, ecology, agriculture, landscape architecture, art design, and landscape architecture, Economics, management and many other disciplines [6]. From the perspective of different professions, the planning of tourist agricultural parks is developing through exploration. To plan a modern, sophisticated and intensive agricultural landscape, at the same time to reflect the combination of simple natural style and simplicity and modernity, and to have different landscape forms with extremely regional characteristics, landscape planning is extremely important [7].

2.2. Sightseeing Agricultural Park

Sightseeing agricultural park is the carrier that supplies business place for sightseeing agriculture. Sightseeing agricultural park is based on the city and features agriculture. It makes full use of rural natural and human resources to organically integrate agricultural production and leisure tourism. An agricultural park integrating economic production, tourism and leisure, industrial incubation, promotion and demonstration, ecological protection, and science education. It mainly uses the urban masses as the main service object in an area suitable for carrying out agricultural activities. Through careful and reasonable layout planning, the service process can be experienced by the service object. Through this process, you can understand the process of production and operation activities, customs and humanities. Enjoy the pleasure and satisfaction of getting the fruits of labor, play the purpose of sightseeing and leisure, science education. Due to the different levels of economic development and people's needs for tourism, the forms of agricultural tourism development are various. To attract tourists and highlight their characteristics, there are many different names and names in various places, such as ecological tourism parks, agricultural sightseeing parks, and agricultural picking. Gardens, urban farms, agricultural leisure parks, convalescent agricultural parks, farmhouses, fishing houses [8]. According to the current level of agricultural tourism development in China, according to the types of tourism products developed in agricultural tourism parks, tourism parks are divided into the following categories. Of course, many large agricultural tourism parks are currently integrated development of multiple types of tourism products [9].

(1) Rural tourism agricultural tourism park: Appreciating the natural scenery in the countryside, or using modern technology to transform the large-scale park scenery or characteristic landscapes produced by traditional agriculture, can make tourists relax and open up experiments.

(2) Horticultural and ornamental agricultural tourism parks: The advantages of planting varieties, production facilities and cultivation techniques in the park are used to give horticultural design and amendment to agricultural products from the aspects of shape, size, color matching. Viewing highly valued tourism products, such projects have the advantages of beautifying the environment, setting the atmosphere, and viewing.

(3) Animal ornamental agricultural tourism park: It mainly uses exotic animal species or animal fun activities as tourist interest points.

(4) Facility-visited agricultural tourism parks: organize tourists to visit and learn about the agricultural production landscape of industrialized agricultural production process, production technology, labor scenes. To deepen the understanding of agriculture, gain knowledge, and increase knowledge.

(5) Participatory agricultural tourism park: Let tourists participate in agricultural production and labor, and enjoy the joy of labor and the joy of harvest. This type of project is one of the most popular and popular projects in the park at present. It is more participatory, experiential, and

interesting. It has more available tourism resources and rich activities.

(6) Popular science education agricultural tourism park: to introduce tourists to the achievements of modern agricultural science and technology, agricultural development history, etc., to improve the public's understanding of modern agriculture and green products, and to provide agricultural science education for young people.

(7) Recreation and leisure agricultural tourism park: Use the beautiful environment created by ecological agriculture to attract tourists, and use modern entertainment design and service facilities to provide tourists with a variety of tourism activities that are good for the body, mind, body, and health.

At present, as far as the development of agricultural tourism parks is concerned, most of the agricultural tourism parks have a certain scale, and the various forms mentioned above are compatible and belong to comprehensive development. This simple classification based on rural sightseeing, horticultural viewing, animal viewing, facility visits, agricultural participation, science education, and entertainment and leisure has been significantly behind.

2.3. Basic Requirements for Sightseeing Agricultural Park Landscape Planning

As a branch of landscape design content, the landscape of a tourist agricultural park refers to the formation of various environmental elements (fixed and mobile) in a tourist agricultural park or a rural area, which can become people's aesthetic objects. Form information sum. Because of its objective functional content and explicit form, it can be perceived and understood by people, thereby achieving the aesthetic purpose of emotional pleasure [10].

The landscape planning and design of the sightseeing agricultural park is a complex systematic project, which covers many fields such as ecology, environmental science, geography, aesthetics, design, engineering, tourism and so on. The landscape of the tourist agricultural park is a complex composed of multiple elements. It is composed of a variety of elements such as industrial facilities, buildings, roads, water systems, crops, and public space in the park. The landscape does not reflect the various constituent elements. Independent effect, but a composite effect composed of related elements [11]. The landscape materials that constitute the tourist agricultural park can be summarized in the following aspects: fresh air, beautiful scenery, earthy atmosphere, tranquil environment, honest folk customs and fresh green food in the park constitute the tourist agricultural park scenic area Natural material; The spectacular and beautiful modern greenhouses, the neat and idyllic rural landscape, the standardized and unobstructed road network, and the supporting water systems are the artificial materials that make up the scenic area; visitors are directly involved in some simple farming under the guidance of relevant personnel. Practical labor, such as fishing for shrimp, feeding cows for milking, riding on a car, grinding, growing vegetables and harvesting, pruning and grafting, transplanting rice and cutting rice, is a lively event material that constitutes the unique landscape of tourist agricultural parks [12]. The landscape planning of the tourist agricultural park shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) Pay attention to the construction of cultural landscape

People in our country pay more attention to the beauty of artistic conception in landscape design, and they are no exception in the landscape planning of tourist agricultural parks. If the landscape has no mood, it is like a human without a soul. Therefore, when carrying out the landscape design of the tourist agricultural park, we should pay attention to the local folk customs, cultural history and religious beliefs of the tourist agricultural park, integrate it with tourist agriculture, and show the artistic beauty of the tourist agricultural park landscape.

(2) People-oriented principle

The theme of the Sightseeing Agricultural Park landscape is people, so the Sightseeing

Agricultural Park should be people-oriented and meet people's actual needs. The composition of people is the elderly, children, and adults; Man, woman; The design concept emphasized by landscape design focuses on people. The design must satisfy the human's commonality and individuality's environmental psychological requirements, and must emphasize the time law of people's recreation and leisure, and truly achieve the people-oriented purpose. In the tourist agricultural park, people can directly participate in practice. You can pick, process agricultural products, feed them, make local food, and experience the fun of yourself. For example, in the fruit growing area (such as strawberry, blueberry, dragon fruit and other easy-to-pick plants), leave enough passages for tourists to pick, taste, and experience the fun of labor and harvest. This design not only adds dimension to the tourist experience, but also adds extra economic benefits to the tourist agricultural park. Therefore, in landscape design, people's behavior activities should be fully considered, and it should be integrated into the landscape to create a scene of blending people and scenery.

(3) Site selection according to local conditions

The site selection of the tourist agricultural park is based on the original production base and then planned for further development and utilization. This requires that the location of the tourist agricultural park must be adapted to local conditions and based on local actual conditions, combining local characteristics, topographic features, local tree species, water resources, and local characteristics to fully tap the local resources and cultural atmosphere. Build tourist agricultural parks with investment characteristics.

(4) Taking both production and tourism into consideration

The tourism function of tourism agriculture should be developed reasonably. It should have not only the function of agricultural production, but also the tourism function of meeting people's needs. The dialectical relationship between the two is complementary. Sightseeing agricultural landscape must be built on the basis of production. Sightseeing without production is tantamount to passive water, and there is no way to talk about it. This requires that the production of tourist agricultural parks should have the function of tourism to meet people's tourism needs. For example, giant vegetables can be planted in tourist agricultural gardens, or special fruits and vegetables can be planted to ensure ecological benefits and meet people's tourism needs.

(5) Landscape style should be integrated into the surrounding environment

In the planning of tourist agricultural landscapes, in order to pursue a high landscape style, some landscape designers have invested a lot of money in landscape architecture, destroying natural landscapes, and even destroying old trees and ancient trees. The surrounding landscape is severely uncoordinated. This requires that in the construction of tourism agriculture, its landscape construction should have a strong rural flavor, so that the style of tourism agriculture landscape is in harmony with the surrounding environment.

3. Experiments

3.1. Site Selection Overview

Area A is the place where the rivers and bays gather, and it is the famous hometown of fish and rice. The climate is warm and humid, with obvious seasonal changes, sufficient light, and a unique natural climate. Therefore, the variety of crops involved in agricultural production is rich. Seasonal changes make the agricultural and forestry crops rich in spring flowers, the summer trees are shaded, the autumn forests are dyed, and the holly is often rich in landscapes, which has created conditions for the formation of the changing and colorful overall landscape of agricultural parks. Sightseeing Agricultural Park in Area A is within a short distance from the surrounding suburban sightseeing belt. At the same time, the area has developed traffic. Railroads, highways, multiple provincial

roads and expressways run through, and it has a fast and convenient three-dimensional transportation network. With its unique water village style and convenient traffic conditions, the A-zone tourist agricultural park has obvious advantages.

3.2. Research Methods

(1) Field investigation method

Through field surveys of domestic tourist agricultural parks, collecting relevant data, analyzing the local geographical environment and climatic characteristics, comparing the main cash crops in the park with similar cash crops grown in ordinary areas, and analyzing the reasons for their advantages and disadvantages. Study and study the overall landscape construction methods of the park, and make scientific theoretical planning and design preparations for the landscape design of tourist agricultural parks.

(2) Questionnaire survey method

A questionnaire survey was conducted on the tourism preferences, tourism behaviors, and tourism consumption preferences of people in the cities and suburbs of A, and the local people's preferences were analyzed. People's wishes were considered in the landscape planning, so as to be truly people-oriented.

(3) Literature research method

Organize and study, analyze, research, summarize and refine books, literature, and theory related to the landscape design of tourist agricultural parks. It mainly uses network resources and libraries.

(4) Case demonstration method

This article takes the A-site tourist agricultural garden as an example to conduct empirical research on the project, and applies the theory to practice, and then verifies the effect of the landscape planning described in the text in specific practice.

4. Discussion

4.1. Survey and Analysis of Travel Willingness

A total of 200 questionnaires were distributed in the questionnaire survey on the travel preferences, tourism behaviors and tourism consumption preferences of urban and suburban people's agricultural tourism, and 194 valid questionnaires were returned. It can be seen from the survey statistics, as shown in Table 1. From the perspective of gender, the proportion of men and women is basically the same; Judging from travel preferences, 126 people choose to travel with families, 56 people choose to travel with friends, and only 12 people choose to travel alone; From the travel time, 159 people chose to return on the same day; From the perspective of tourism consumption, 71.65% of the people prefer spending below 100 yuan per capita, as shown in Figure 1.

Table 1. Survey of travel intentions

	Travel preferences			Travel time (Day)			Per capita tourist spending (Yuan)		
	Family	Friend	Travel alone	N<1	1≤N<3	N>3	N≤100	100<N≤150	N>150
People	126	56	12	159	31	4	139	52	3
Percentage (%)	64.95	28.87	6.19	81.96	15.98	2.06	71.65	26.80	1.55

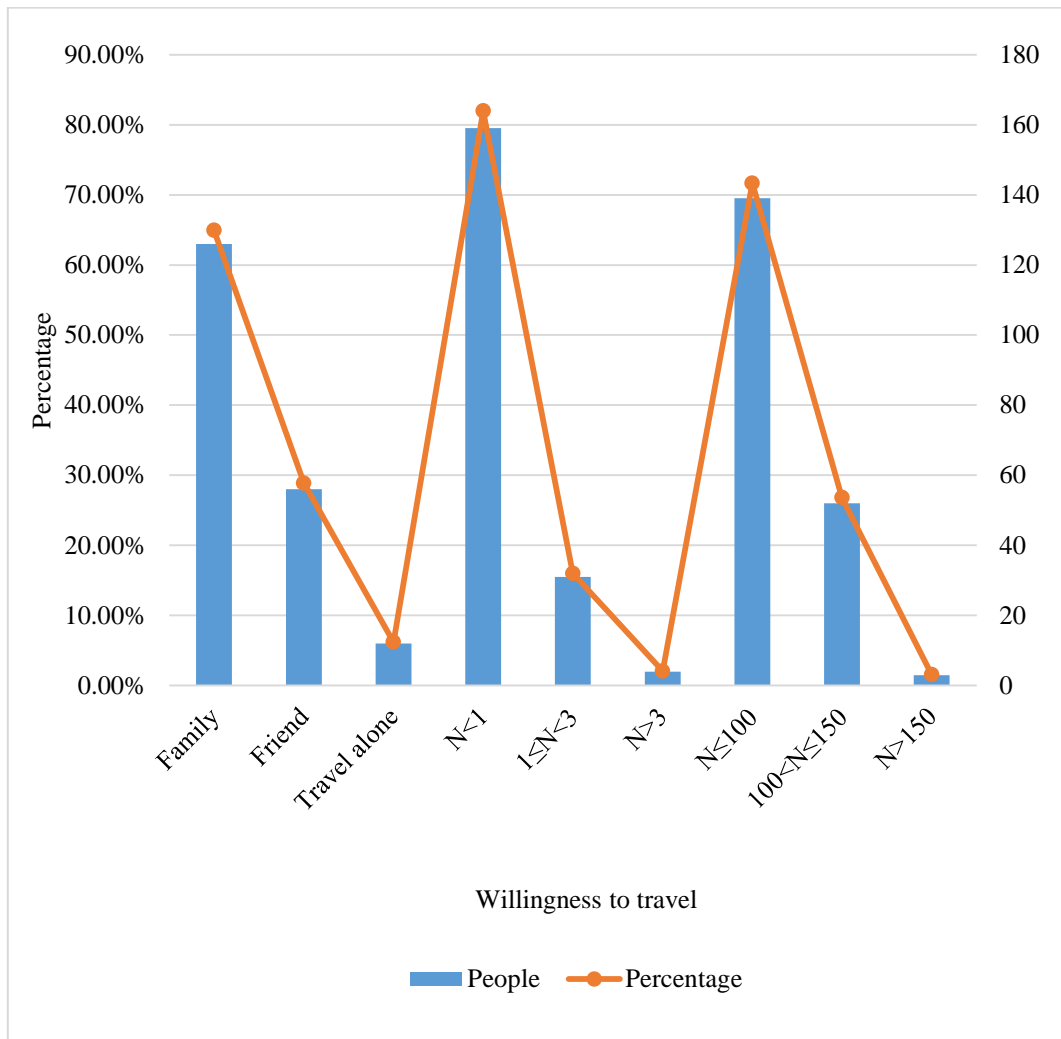


Figure 1. Survey analysis of travel intention

It can be seen that urban and suburban residents are more inclined to travel with family or friends when choosing agricultural tourism, rather than traveling alone. While travelling, more fancy and less time consuming, per capita less travel.

4.2. Regional Agricultural Planning of Sightseeing Agricultural Park in Area A

(1) Regional landscape planning

Regional landscape planning is related to the landscape features, quality, and taste of tourist agricultural parks, and is the main part of the overall landscape planning of tourist agricultural parks. In landscape planning, we must make full use of these regional resources, develop various tourism projects according to tourism needs, and create a distinctive regional tourism environment. As shown in Figure 2, it is the regional landscape planning of the tourist agricultural park in Area A.

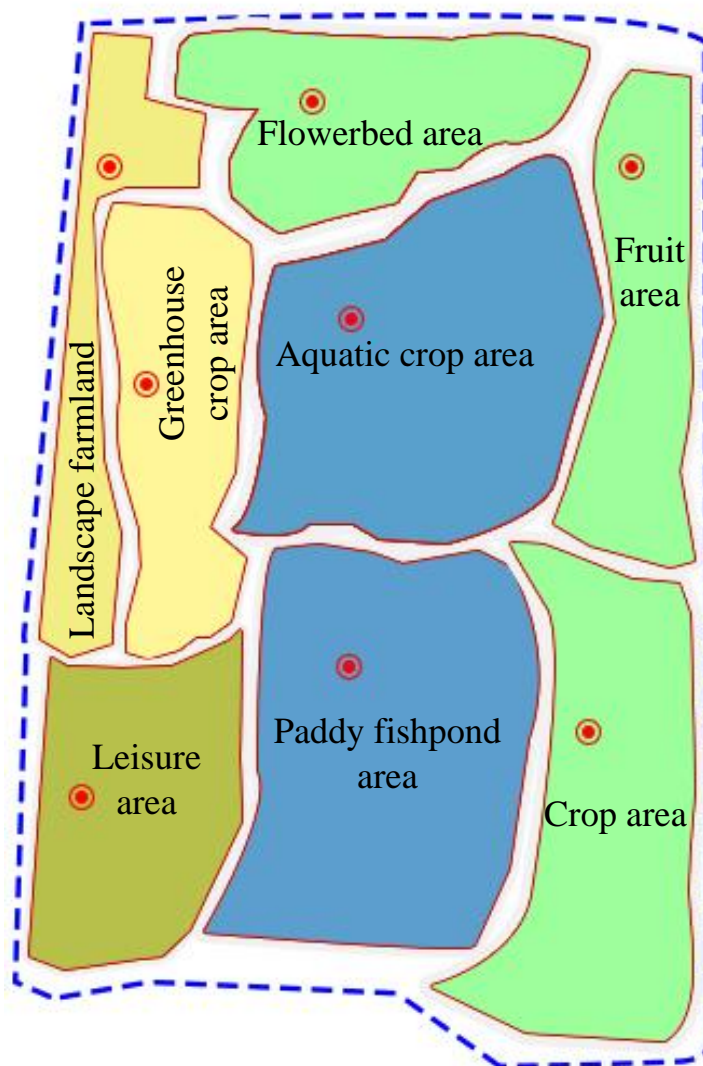


Figure 2. Regional agricultural landscape planning

According to the analysis of the natural regional characteristics of the Tourist Agricultural Park in Area A, in this plan, the characteristics of natural regional resources are integrated into agricultural production to form various types of agricultural production with distinctive regional characteristics, including types of water body agriculture and fruit trees. Aquatic crop areas, lotus ponds, fish ponds in paddy fields, etc. belong to the type of water agriculture.

(2) Water body agricultural planning

By investigating agricultural tourism favored by tourists in tourist destinations, agricultural tourism resources can be developed according to the market. The large local population and widespread water resources have caused a shortage of land resources. In some areas, large-scale agricultural production areas cannot be developed. Sightseeing agriculture can be developed on a large scale or high-tech agriculture or water agriculture can be concentrated. According to the regional environmental resource conditions and the characteristics of crops, the large-scale lake ponds focus on production functions, with fish ponds and lotus ponds. At the same time, artificial fishing areas can be opened. Streams are mostly for viewing, leisure and entertainment; Aquatic cash crops such as lotus root and cress are mainly planted in small ponds; The paddy field water body mainly grows rice, and rice fish can be cultivated in some paddy fields, as shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3. Rice farm fish farming

Guide and plan tourism activities related to the water body or use the water environment in a timely manner, such as the distribution of local characteristics along the sides of the stream, guide the tourists to stroll along the stream to enjoy the water scenery, or fish and fish to experience various recreational activities, enriching the participation strong sightseeing content. In addition to the planning of crops that focus on water growth, reasonable planning of crops such as waterfront background forests should also be carried out. Boardwalks, bridges, islands, beaches. Should be set up to increase the integration of landscape levels and space, enrich the waterfront landscape, and meet the needs of viewing, experience and science and other needs.

4.3. Agricultural Tourism Planning

(1) Agricultural ornamental planning

The content of agricultural tourism planning is divided into three functional types: agricultural viewing, agricultural experience and agricultural science popularization. The objects of agricultural viewing need to be quiet, beautiful, exotic or wild. Tourists can meet the needs of agricultural viewing in a “tour or walk” manner. According to the agricultural theory of modern agriculture, and on the basis of ensuring industrial benefits, use agricultural aesthetics as much as possible to artistically treat farmland landscapes and make landscape plans in accordance with the seasonal changes of agricultural and forestry crops; Grasp the tourists' ornamental preferences for agricultural landscapes, and plan agricultural ornamental landscapes to meet the needs of different levels; With the combination of science and art planning skills, make full use of the natural form, color, texture, texture and other aspects of agricultural crops to create strong visual effects, strengthen the artificial artistry of agricultural facilities, and create characteristic ornamental landscapes of tourist agricultural parks, as shown in Figure 4.



Figure 4. Taoyuan ornamental landscape

For agricultural ornamental landscape planning, in addition to paying attention to the productivity and aesthetics of the plants in the region, in addition to animal landscapes, the combination of various types of crops in the overall pattern of agricultural landscapes, and overall landscape planning, give play to overall ornamentality. For the landscape of basic agricultural facilities such as greenhouses, farmland roads, and edge fences, the plan should also create rich agricultural facilities to appreciate the landscape in accordance with the characteristics of artificial architecture in the area.

(2) Agricultural experience planning

The content of the agricultural experience is activities that can be participatory, entertaining, and sporty. Tourists can participate in production activities or entertainment activities through sightseeing methods such as “food, housing, shopping, entertainment, and sports”, and experience the skills and fun. Meet the needs of experiential agriculture. In the Sightseeing Agricultural Park, agricultural experience projects can be set up with agricultural production as the carrier by means of the unique agricultural activities of the region or the contents and methods of water village life. Use traditional agricultural facilities and appropriately arrange experience projects based on the agricultural nostalgia of tourists, such as participating in stone mills, making tofu, weaving and spinning in agricultural workshops; Recreational activities focused on experiencing a sense of accomplishment, such as touching fish, catching shrimp, fishing, and catching loach. Let visitors experience the joy of catching fish and relive the traditional farming memories, as shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5. Fishing park

According to the natural environment conditions, corresponding activities are set up and combined with food, shopping, entertainment, etc., to meet a variety of tourism needs. In the agricultural experience landscape planning of the sightseeing agricultural park, provide timely food supplies such as vegetables, fruits, aquatic non-staple food. And set up some landscape projects, such as barbecue, fishing, bamboo shoots, wild vegetables mining and picking, picnic, farm Restaurants, etc. to meet the different needs of tourists. The park also plans some farm animals, rationally arranges animals according to their living habits, and divides different types of animals at different ages to increase the opportunities for visitors to contact non-harmful or smaller animals and enrich the content of agricultural experience.

(3) Agricultural science popularization plan

Sightseeing agricultural park in area A focuses on modern agricultural science and technology landscapes, and uses advanced agricultural technology to create new, excellent, strange and strange high-tech landscapes, which fully meets the needs of tourists to learn and explore knowledge, including various types of demonstrations in greenhouse , training, and observing the landscape, such as the demonstration of soilless cultivation process, the training of artistic skills in the production of flower bonsai, the field observation of water body agriculture and the popularization of knowledge, all reflect the function of modern agricultural science education.

5. Conclusion

This paper summarizes and summarizes a large amount of literature, and studies the related situation of the park with the help of landscape, tourism and other related disciplines, and analyzes the current situation of the park. Then the planning, design concepts and principles of the park are determined, and on this basis, functional positioning and industrial planning are carried out. The landscape planning of the park is emphasized. The landscape ecological planning is the basis for realizing the sustainable development of the landscape in the leisure agricultural park. It strives to achieve the goals of agricultural production in the park and equal emphasis on ecological protection and leisure tourism.

In the planning and design of the agricultural tourism park, detailed investigation and analysis of some of the original natural and human resources resources in the park should be made. According to the specific environmental conditions of the park and the forecast of tourism needs, a special

landscape park suitable for human habitation should be created according to local conditions. At the same time, we must also abide by the principle of ecological sustainable development, make reasonable use of shared resources, and flexibly plan and design, so that the tourism industry and the human settlement environment are mutually complementary and mutually beneficial.

Sightseeing agricultural park is a complex ecological system integrating ecology, society and economy. Each tourist agricultural park should take into account local conditions, give play to its own advantages, and highlight local characteristics. It can focus on one of the aspects, build a characteristic tourist agricultural park, or take into consideration the planning as an ecological agricultural village or a tourist farm. In the landscape planning of tourist agricultural parks, it is necessary to fully integrate the local conditions, comprehensively carry out scientific and reasonable regional planning, build characteristic agricultural park landscapes, and maximize the economic, social and ecological benefits of tourist agricultural parks.

Funding

This article is not supported by any foundation.

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.

References

- [1] Y. Liu, H. Xiao, X. Sun, D. Zhu, & K. Ma. (2018). "Spectral Feature Selection and Discriminant Model Building for Citrus Leaf Huanglongbing", *Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering*, 34(3), pp.180-187.
- [2] Mahdzar, Mazlina, Izhar, Farah S, Wee, Hassnah, Ghani, Arni A, Hamid, Zuliah A, & Anuar, Nor Asmalina M. (2017). "Measuring Experience Economy and Satisfaction: an Examination of Visitors in Agricultural Park", *Advanced Science Letters*, 23(8), pp.7574-7577.<https://doi.org/10.1166/asl.2017.9525>
- [3] J. Liu, W. Li, Y. Wang, Q.-Y. Li, & J.-S. Wu. (2016). "Effects of Landscape Pattern on Hydrological Processes in the Central Subtropical Hilly Agricultural Catchments", *Journal of Ecology & Rural Environment*, 32(3), pp.424-431.
- [4] Lawrence M. Lipin. (2016). "Hawai'i's Scenic Roads: Paving the Way for Tourism in the Islands by Dawn e. Duensing (Review)", *Hawaiian Journal of History*, 50(50), pp.172-174.<https://doi.org/10.1353/hjh.2016.0018>
- [5] Joshua Samuels. (2017). "After Wheat: Revitalizing Sicilian Agriculture Through Heritage Tourism", *Culture Agriculture Food & Environment*, 39(2), pp.90-99.<https://doi.org/10.1111/cuag.12097>
- [6] Ulrich Walz, & Christian Stein. (2017). "Indicator for a Monitoring of Germany's Landscape Attractiveness", *Ecological Indicators*, 94(2), pp.64-73.<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2017.06.052>
- [7] Jennifer Kim Lian Chan, & Kai Xin Tay. (2016). "Tour Operator Perspectives on Responsible Tourism Practices: a Case of Kinabalu National Park, Sabah", *International Journal of*

- Culture Tourism & Hospitality Research*, 10(2), pp.121-137.<https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCTHR-07-2014-0057>
- [8] Martina Slámová, Jana Krčmářová, Pavel Hronček, & Mariana Kaštierová. (2017). “Environmental Factors Influencing the Distribution of Agricultural Terraces: Case Study of Horný Tisovník, Slovakia”, *Moravian Geographical Reports*, 25(1), pp.34-45.<https://doi.org/10.1515/mgr-2017-0004>
- [9] Mcloughlin, E. , & Hanrahan, J. . (2016). “Local Authority Tourism Planning in Ireland: an Environmental Perspective”, *Journal of Policy Research in Tourism Leisure & Events*, 8(1), pp.33-52.<https://doi.org/10.1080/19407963.2015.1043918>
- [10] Park, J. H. , Lee, C. , Yoo, C. , & Nam, Y. . (2016). “An Analysis of the Utilization of Facebook by Local Korean Governments for Tourism Development and the Network of Smart Tourism Ecosystem”, *International Journal of Information Management*, 36(6), pp.1320-1327.<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2016.05.027>
- [11] William H. Doelle, Pat Barker, David Cushman, Michael Heilen, & Christina Rieth. (2016). “Incorporating Archaeological Resources in Landscape-Level Planning and Management”, *Advances in Archaeological Practice*, 4(2), pp.118-131.<https://doi.org/10.7183/2326-3768.4.2.118>
- [12] Jørgen Primdahl, & Lone S. Kristensen. (2016). “Landscape Strategy Making and Landscape Characterisation—Experiences from Danish Experimental Planning Processes”, *Landscape Research*, 41(2), pp.1-12.<https://doi.org/10.1080/01426397.2015.1135322>