

# *Rural Tourism on Wildlife Habitat from the Perspective of Rural Revitalization*

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**Abstract:** With the development of human economy and society, the scope of production and living continues to expand, which compresses the living space of wild animals, the habitat decreases year by year, and the phenomenon of islandization is becoming more and more serious. The loss of habitat or islands and mountains lead to the isolation of breeding populations of rare animals such as giant pandas, and gene communication between different populations is blocked. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to study the impact of rural tourism on the habitat of wild animals in the process of vigorous development of rural tourism under the background of rural revitalization. Explore the balance between tourism development and the ecological environment, with a focus on how to protect wildlife habitats, update ideas and ideas, and guide the orderly leisure activities of humans with the concept of harmonious symbiosis between man and nature, while sustainably revitalizing the rural economy . This article will use specific research methods to analyze specific problems, compare data and draw conclusions. The results of the study show that from 2012 to 2018, rural tourism was favored by more and more people, reaching a maximum of 89 times. Therefore, according to the analysis of different wild animal habitats and the characteristics of different rural tourism, to explore the social and ecological impacts of rural tourism, a new tourism method that promotes the development of rural economy, for tourism and rural agricultural economic research Application provides valuable experience.

## 1. Introduction

Since the reform and opening up, with the continuous improvement of people's living standards, entertainment methods have become more diverse. Rural tourism has become the first choice for urban populations to appreciate the natural scenery and drive the development of the rural economy.

But it also produced many undesirable effects. Excessive behavior of tourists has interfered with the normal habitation of wild animals and destroyed the ecological environment inhabited. The expansion of infrastructure and abnormal activities have disturbed the calm environment. At the same time, in order to increase the number of tourists, rural tourism introduced natural game and consumed wild animal resources, causing great damage to the local area.

Wildlife can adapt or choose a certain living environment in the long-term survival competition, then the habitat must have the necessary survival conditions to complete its life history. When responding to changes in the external environment, animals can actively seek benefits and avoid harm, and choose the most suitable habitat [1-2]. However, when the artificial influence increases infinitely, the balance performance of the ecological environment itself will lose vitality. Rural areas have long had limited economic impetus. Today, with the close integration of technology and productivity, if it is still a backward development model, it will be difficult to move forward. Rural tourism is to bid farewell to the traditional economic model, use natural resources efficiently, and vigorously develop tourism, which can not only increase farmers' income and promote employment, but more importantly, it is also an important means to develop agricultural industrialization and tap new economic growth points [3-4]. At present, the level of development of rural tourism is uneven, and some areas have established ecological protection areas based on rich natural animal and plant resources, and carried out ecological tourism of wild animals, which has also attracted a large number of tourists. With the upgrading of the tourism industry and the advancement of the public entertainment life, more and more people are pursuing rural tourism. Compared with the popular urban leisure before, the rural style is undoubtedly another good way to relax. The people living in the city on weekends, I will also come to the rural areas not far away to experience life, learn about rural culture, learn the history of agricultural development, principle the hustle and bustle of the city, and get close to nature. Therefore, in recent years, more and more people choose rural tourism as the main direction [5]. However, with the influx of a large number of urban tourist crowds, the scope of rural tourism activities has become larger and larger, which has greatly affected the habitats of wild animals. The lack of suitable breeding habitats for animals has affected the development and improvement of animal diversity. In general, experts and scholars pay more attention to the importance of animal reproduction in nature reserves. Most of them focus on the analysis of overall advantages. Specific implementation measures, especially in the face of the impact of human behavior, correctly handle the harmonious symbiosis of human activities and animal activities[6-7]. Therefore, this article focuses on the characteristics of wildlife habitats and the operation mode of rural tourism as a breakthrough, in-depth discussion of the adverse effects of tourists on the ecological environment, and coordination of rural revitalization and environmental protection.

This article starts with the meaning and characteristics of rural tourism, explores the development process of ecotourism, elaborates on the current characteristics and modes of this tourism, mainly analyzes the problems of tourism on the impact of wildlife habitats, finds reasonable and standardized methods and conforms to ecology Regularly balance the basic point, organically combine the two. This article will, on the basis of combing the relevant theories of eco-tourism development and habitat selection under the new economic situation, try to explore the problems of over-tourism and the specific application of countermeasures in the nature reserve area from the application level, and innovate the management model , Clear direction. Positioning the current training methods, learning foreign experience at the same time, through comparative advantage analysis to draw the similarities and differences of habitat protection research development at home and abroad, learning advanced experience, proposing improved methods and paths, combining with new development methods, and finally proposing rural tourism development The new model provides some suggestions for promoting wildlife living in a better environment.

## 2. Rural Tourism and Animal Protection

### 2.1. Core Concepts

#### (1) Habitat

Habitat is the sum of various environmental factors required by wild animals for normal survival, reproduction and other life activities. It is composed of biological and abiotic environmental factors, and human activities are also an important factor in the survival environment of wild animals. Habitat is an external environmental factor necessary for the survival of wild animals, and the quality of the habitat seriously affects the survival state of animals [8]. The key factor in the extinction of wild animals is the loss of habitat, and the inevitable result of habitat loss or degradation is the loss of biodiversity. The early assessment of habitat quality was mainly based on the ecological habits of wild animals and field observation data. For centuries, the rate of species extinction has accelerated and the loss of biodiversity, one of the most important reasons is the loss of biological habitats. Habitat evaluation of organisms, especially rare and endangered wildlife, is an important method to analyze the reduction of these species and the causes of endangerment. At the same time, it can also provide a basis for formulating reasonable protection countermeasures [9-10]. Facing the deteriorating ecological environment, how wild animals choose and fit the environment has always been a hot spot in animal ecology research. In the process of habitat evaluation, "3S" technology, that is, the comprehensive utilization of remote sensing technology, global positioning system and geographic information system, makes it possible to study the quality of wildlife habitat. The habitat of wild animals is the best choice formed by the long-term ecological environment. It is the ideal living area for animals and plants, and the living environment given by nature. Human production and life should not ask for nature excessively. This will lead to an imbalance in the production environment, which will indirectly affect the water cycle, atmospheric environment, and vegetation, and thus threaten the habitat of wildlife and the survival and development of the population.

#### (2) Rural revitalization

On October 18, 2017, General Secretary Xi Jinping proposed the strategy of rural revitalization in the report of the 19th National Congress. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out that the problem of agriculture and rural farmers is a fundamental issue related to national economy and people's livelihood. It must always be the top priority of the work of the whole party to solve the "three rural issues" and implement the strategy of rural revitalization. Villages are regional complexes with natural, social, and economic characteristics. They have multiple functions such as production, life, ecology, and culture. They promote mutual advancement and coexistence with cities and towns, and together constitute the main space for human activities. Rural prosperity leads to national prosperity, while rural decline leads to national decline [11-12]. The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy is to place rural development in an important position. When resources are coordinated and allocated, rural areas are given priority for development, the real living standards of farmers are raised, and the gap between urban and rural areas is reduced. Realize economic development and harmonious ecological coexistence and symbiosis. The implementation of the strategy of rural revitalization is an inevitable requirement for resolving the major social contradictions in the new era and realizing the goal of "two hundred years". It has great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance. The strength of agriculture, the beauty of the countryside, and the wealth of the peasants determine the quality of the overall well-off society and the quality of socialist modernization. "China, fundamentally speaking, is native." Only one beautiful village with both cultural heritage and modern civilization will show the most authentic three-dimensional China.

From this perspective, rural prosperity leads to national prosperity, while rural decline leads to national decline. For China to stand tall in the world, the revitalization of the countryside must be done without delay. The strategy of rural revitalization is the call of the times and an inevitable choice for building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

### (3) Rural tourism

Rural tourism is a new direction of tourism that has recently emerged. It is a short time for urban people to pursue a rural life. There can be no holiday noise in big cities, no polluted air and tedious matters. You can relax by devoting yourself to the rural environment. As rural tourism is widely welcomed, theoretical research and practical advancement have been carried out around rural tourism. In areas with natural resources, the construction of rural infrastructure has been increased, the content of rural tourism has been enriched, and eco-tourism, wildlife tourism, and farm stays have been opened. In addition, the form of travel and light construction has also been introduced. The previous single sub-tourism model has been changed, effectively alleviating the growing problem of homogenization of rural tourism. At present, rural tourism also combines the contents of cultural construction and cultural innovation, develops rural cultural resources, and produces cultural peripheral products, which effectively drives the local economic development level, increases jobs, and at the same time injects into the local weak traditional economy. New vitality, coordinated urban and rural development, and narrowed regional economic differences.

## 2.2. Characteristics of Rural Tourism

### (1) Rural tourism is rural

The most prominent feature of rural tourism is the rural nature, which is different from urban landscapes and places of interest. It is an atmosphere with rich rural characteristics. It has a different meaning and way from traditional outing and long-distance travel. Rural tourism is rare. The natural beauty and agricultural facilities, and the different production and lifestyle, attract thousands of tourists who want to experience the relaxing and idyllic life, and experience the sunrise and daily life. Rural development has a long history. Not only does it maintain the traditional mode of production, but also retains a unique feature in the current industrialization process in the natural environment and cultural inheritance. The traditional agricultural production method and the simple rural culture have brought people back to their original state of life. They can temporarily forget the pressure and tension brought by the city, enjoy the natural scenery, the famous ethnic culture and folk art between the pastoral, and make people forget to return. Very comfortable. At the same time, experiencing farming culture and engaging in labor and production has made modern urban people have a different feeling and learned about the local customs and the psychological needs to return to nature.

### (2) The cultural nature of rural tourism products

The development of rural tourism is not only due to the beautiful natural environment, but also the social and economic impact. To attract tourists to continue to develop tourism, cultural addition and cultural innovation are essential. Rural culture is the origin of urban culture, it is a sustenance for people to purify their soul, and it is also one of the factors that satisfy tourists to return to nature. Tourists also want to experience the original ethnic heritage through rural tourism, feel the customs and habits, appreciate the national culture, and enjoy the rural humanities. Farming culture is the foundation of the development of rural tourism culture and the source of power for sustainable development. Tourists learn about local ethnic culture and customs by experiencing agricultural production and management activities. Rural tourism can make tourists feel the local traditional culture more deeply. The sustainability of rural tourism lies in that tourism products have a strong regional cultural connotation.

### (3) Participation and experience of rural tourism

Most of the tourism environment of rural tourism is in the natural environment, with a rich sense of autonomy and experience. Mountains, rivers, forests and grasslands allow people to hug nature and intimate contact with wild animals and plants. To the view. Tourists can also enjoy rural life, farming experience and appreciation of folk culture. Make tourism activities into an experience activity integrating sightseeing and entertainment, and truly integrate into rural life. The development of rural tourism also requires more tourists to participate in it and feel its unique charm.

## 2.3. Importance of Protecting Wildlife Habitat

The range of wild animals is very wide, and it is not a fixed place. Some illegal hunting of wild animals not only threatens the safety of animals, but also destroys the ecological structure of habitats for a long time. Deterioration of the environment, destruction of habitats and indiscriminate hunting by humans are the problems that a large number of wild animals are currently facing. Strengthening the establishment and improvement of wildlife habitat is not only of great significance for the protection of wildlife. Protecting the habitat of wild animals is to maintain ecological value, maintain energy conversion or information transmission of the entire ecosystem, not only provide a comfortable living environment for wild animals, but also play a huge role in maintaining regional ecological balance. Among them, a large number of tree resources in the habitat play a huge role in conserving water sources, protecting water and soil, and controlling desertification, etc., and have played a huge role in ecological and environmental benefits. Economically, the protection of wild animal habitats also contains a large number of substances that people depend on for survival. There are a large number of plants in the habitat that can be eaten by people. So far, of the 5000 edible plants, only 150 of them have entered the market, and only 30 are cultivated by humans. Compared with edible plants, people have One-third of the protein comes from animals, but the amount is still relatively small. As a result, a large number of plants with medicinal effects are also contained in this habitat. Most of the drugs in the world today use biology as the basis for development. For example, ginseng and codonopsis are plants that live in the habitat. The transaction value obtained from the habitat reached USD 77 billion. The last is social value. Wild animals and ecosystems provide valuable and irreplaceable objects and test materials for humans to engage in scientific research. Habitat protection not only promotes the increase in the number of wild animals, but also has good conditions for the development of ecotourism, provides a financing path for enhancing habitat protection, creates employment opportunities, is conducive to driving economic development, and strengthening operators, managers and local residents Ecological awareness and increasing habitat awareness are one of the ways to ensure biodiversity, and provide a foundation and experience for the protection of biodiversity in cooperation with countries and internationally. Biodiversity is the foundation of national and regional development and the focus of protecting ecosystem balance. It also has very important scientific research value and is of great significance to international cooperation on wildlife habitat and the protection of biodiversity.

## 3. Experimental Data and Methods

### 3.1. Data Sources

Which type of ecological environment does a wild animal like, then it appears more frequently in that ecological environment. Traces of wildlife activity (feces, corpses, footprints, lying tracks, etc.) all indicate that animals have appeared in this habitat. By analyzing the laws of wildlife activities

and analyzing the preferences of tourists to determine whether the activities of relevant tourists in the tourist areas connected to the wildlife habitat are normal, the Forage Ratio index is used to influence the ecology of the quality of the wildlife habitat. Factor utilization was analyzed. In order to improve the flexibility of the investigation, the author selected 7 eco-tourism areas in the area. As shown in Table 1, the basic situation of wildlife habitat in the local tourism area was collected, involving altitude, vegetation, hydrological characteristics, etc. Combine the life habits of wild animals, correctly guide the direction and goals of rural tourism, and at the same time combine the tourist habits of tourists to formulate the correct travel route and travel mode to ensure that the rural economy is vigorously developed and achieved without damaging the ecological health of the habitat. The great idea of rural revitalization.

*Table 1. Habitat ecological factors selection analysis results*

Features	Grade	Selection	W	SE	MAX	MIN
Altitude	1800-2200	Be fond of	0.12	0.04	0.16	0.11
	>2200	Uncomfortable	0.14	0.06	0.21	0.08
Habitat Type	Deciduous broad-leaved forest	Be fond of	0.2	0.05	0.35	0.21
	Coniferous forest	Commonly	0.21	0.09	0.41	0.36
	Shrub	Uncomfortable	0.14	0.08	0.36	0.24
Slope	Flat ground	Commonly	0.37	0.11	0.32	0.21
	Concave Valley	Be fond of	0.41	0.13	0.35	0.23
Hydrology	Water Environment	Be fond of	0.32	0.21	0.21	0.16
	Anhydrous Environment	Uncomfortable	0.28	0.16	0.34	0.23

### 3.2. Experimental Method

This article mainly adopts research methods such as literature analysis, investigation and research, and induction. First of all, through the literature method, check the journal websites such as HowNet, Wanfang database, etc., and collect a large amount of relevant news and information on the websites of the environmental department, the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, and the National Bureau of Statistics, and collect relevant information on the distribution of wild habitats, economic development, and other relevant information. Sort and analyze the collected literature. To design, research and write a solid theoretical foundation for the concept of this paper. First, the literature analysis method is used. The development of the article is based on the understanding of multiple tourist areas, and on the basis of relatively familiar with the development status of rural tourism in the location. Through consulting a large number of documents and materials, the current status of the impact of rural tourism development on the environment where the author is located is analyzed, and the factors affecting rural tourism development and environmental problems are analyzed, and corresponding countermeasures are proposed for the environmental impact of rural tourism. Second, the research method. Survey research is an important method to confirm the reliability of the research content. Through field investigation, we have grasped first-hand information. Taking the location of the author as the survey object, interviewing operators, tourists, etc., and submitting questionnaires to harvest important information in the case area. It has created favorable conditions for a comprehensive understanding of the situation in the region. Third, the inductive research method combines the collected information on the laws of wild animal activities and the preferences of tourists, sums up the contradiction of the two sides, and then formulates reasonable rules and regulations to achieve the harmonious development of man and nature.

### 3.3. Experimental Significance

Since the reform and opening up, with the increase of economic income, tourism is no longer a luxury activity for people. Mass tourism has been carried out rapidly throughout the country and the scale of tourism development has become larger and larger. However, with the continuous deepening of industrialization, the flow of people's tourism has changed to a certain extent. In the noisy environment of a large number of urban residents all the year round, they have become bored with the prosperous life of the city. The nervousness at work on weekdays allows you to get sufficient rest and relaxation. People have chosen those areas with less impact on human activities, beautiful environments and better natural protection as self-regulating places. With the development of 3S technology, RS has been widely used due to its wide coverage, all-weather uninterrupted monitoring, accurate navigation and accurate positioning of GPS, and the powerful processing capability of GIS for collected data. The scientific research and protection work is of great significance.

## 4. Discussion and Analysis of Experimental Results

### 4.1. Data Analysis

As shown in Figure 1, under the continuous development of rural tourism, the phenomenon of tourists interfering with wildlife habitats continues to occur, and the number varies according to different behavioral activities. In general, from 2004 to 2018, as the economic structure changed, the behaviors that interfered with wildlife habitats also changed slightly. From 2004 to 2011, the most disturbed human activity was agricultural planting, which was 64 times in the range of the habitat. Deforestation led to the deterioration of the habitat environment 41 times, as well as the construction of road infrastructure 34 times, and villagers picking medicinal materials in special areas 16 times, while rural tourism is still rising, only 21 times, not as the main influencing factor. From 2012 to 2018, rural tourism was favored by more and more people, reaching the highest 89 times. Due to the implementation of the policy of returning farmland to forest, the number of agricultural production impacts fell to 32 times, and grazing and infrastructure construction have all declined. The increase was 21 times and 65 times respectively. Felling and medicinal material picking have also declined due to environmental awareness education, dropping to 17 and 14 times. In all the changes, the disruptive and disruptive impact of rural tourism has become an urgent problem to be solved.

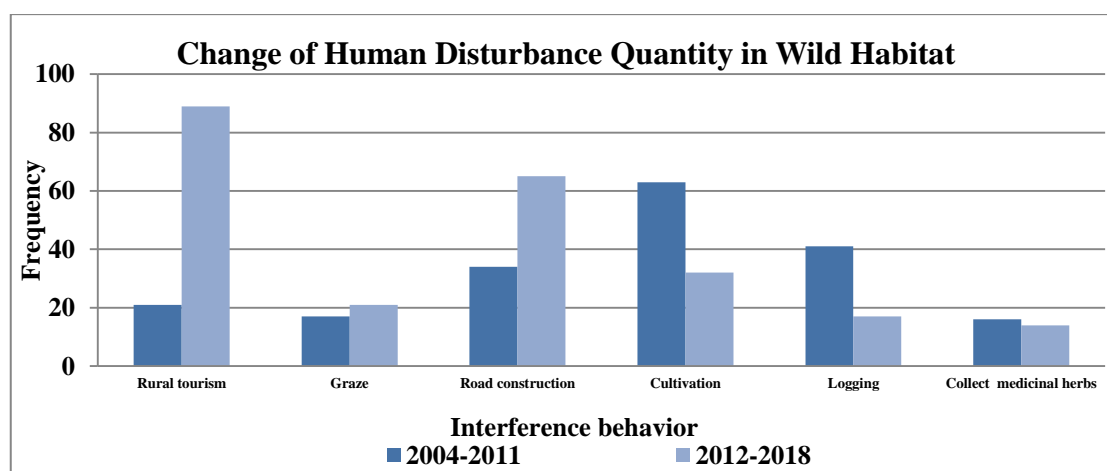


Figure 1. Changes in the number of human disturbances in wild habitats

As shown in Figure 2, in view of different levels of human impact, wild habitats are also divided into different areas to cope with increasingly severe disturbances. Among them, 85% of the comfort zones most favored by wild animals are located in the core area, 18% are located in the buffer zone, and 9% are located in the experimental area, but these comfort zones are only 6,000 square kilometers; the common living areas of wild animals are 14 square kilometers, 70% are in the core area, 12% are in the buffer zone, and 2% are in the experimental area; the sub-optimal habitat area of wild habitat is 48.24 square kilometers, of which 45% are in the core area and 9% are distributed in the buffer zone, 16% is distributed in the experimental area; the unsuitable habitat area of wild habitat is 80.63 square kilometers, of which 53% is distributed in the core area, 17% is distributed in the buffer area, and 30% is distributed in the experimental area. The current impact of rural tourism allows wild animals to be concentrated in comfortable core areas, but the scope of these areas continues to shrink. Compared with uncomfortable areas, the core area is 43% less, and the experimental areas can only be in Activities in areas where wildlife are less inhabited. The development of rural tourism undoubtedly reduces the area of the buffer zone. Therefore, it is the key step to change the current state of area reduction to ensure the normal scientific research needs and effectively grasp the scope of tourist behavior.

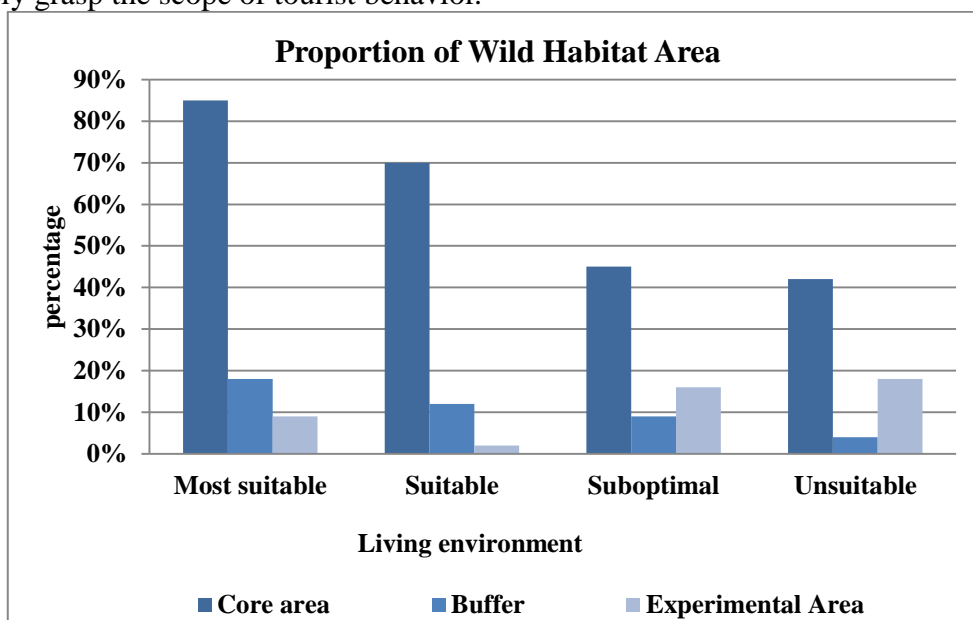


Figure 2. Proportion of wild habitat area

As shown in Figure 3, according to the questionnaire, we understand the tourist behavior of tourists. At present, tourists have different views on the destruction of habitats. According to the differences in the age, sex and education level of tourists, it leads to the need to have a norm. The characteristics are targeted. Among them, 34% of the population think that their own tourism behavior may cause impact, and only 13% of tourists think that it will cause a small impact. Most tourists do not realize that the projects arranged by the tourism company will indirectly cause the destruction of wildlife habitat, 28% of tourists believe that the establishment of a determined wildlife protection area is a government-led project, which should be organized and coordinated by relevant departments, and 5% of tourists do not express any views on this issue. 9% of tourists think that they have no impact on the habitat, they have fun according to the tourist route, and have not done anything to destroy the ecological environment. Only 11% of tourists think they will pay attention to their behavior, and reflect on the limitations of rural tourism.



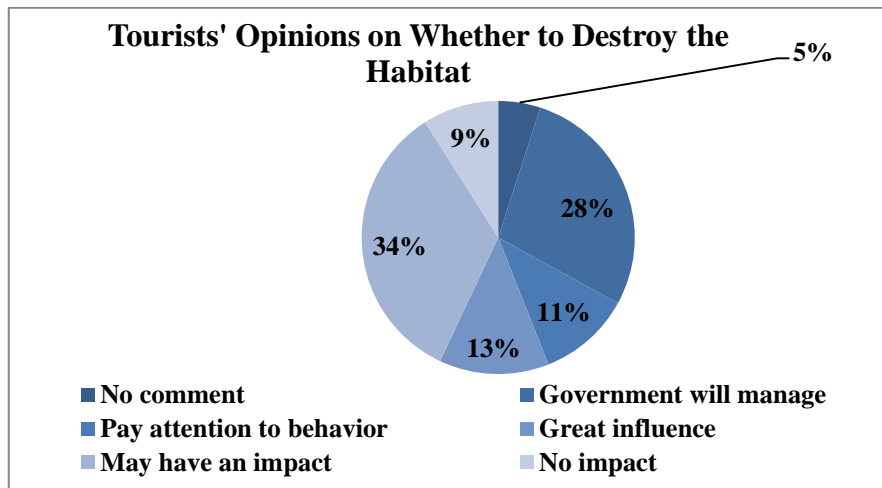


Figure 3. Tourists' views on whether to damage the habitat

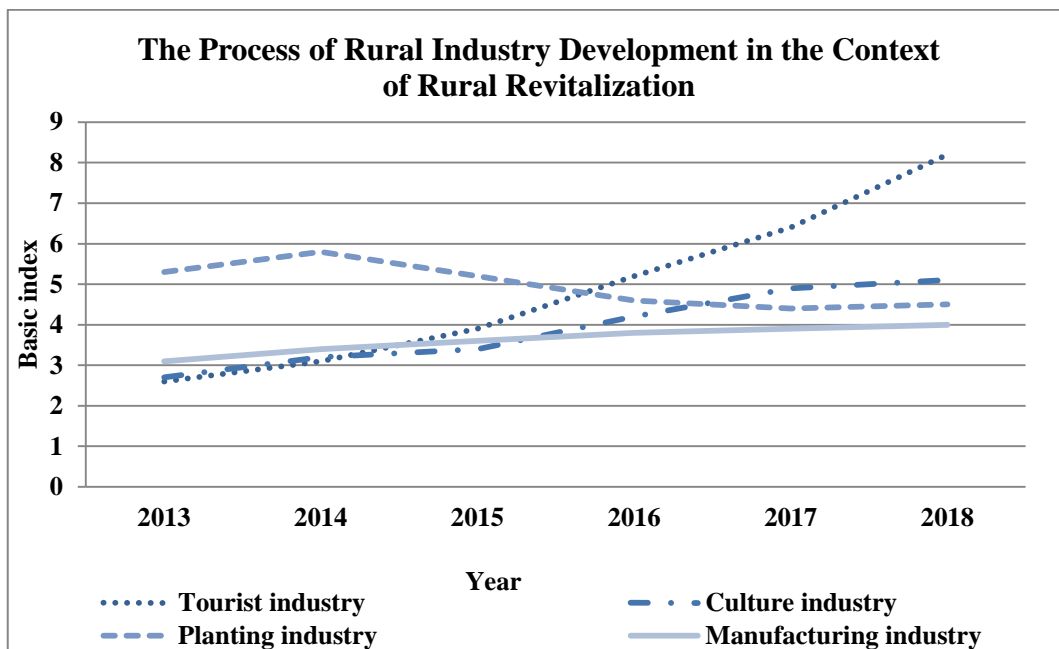


Figure 4. The process of rural industry development in the context of rural revitalization

As shown in Figure 4, in the process of rural economic development, the growth momentum of each industry is also different. Since the rural revitalization strategy was proposed, grasping the new growth momentum in rural areas has become an important development discovery in various regions. The tourism industry grew year by year from 2013 to 2018, and the average index increased from 2.6 to 8.2, with a growth rate of up to 15.6%. It shows that with the change of people's lifestyle, rural tourism has become an important part of the development of rural economy. The cultural industry is also one of the driving forces of the current economic development, from 2.7 in 2013 to 5.1 in 2018. The growth rate has slowed in recent years, and there are problems that need to be solved in cultural innovation. As the former engine, industrial manufacturing still maintains an average level and has no obvious growth rate. From 3.1 in 2013 to 4 in 2018, the only decline is in the development of the planting industry. After reaching a peak of 5.8 in 2014, it experienced a significant decline. With the advancement of technological level and intensive scale, it is bound to change from the main Industrial transformation and upgrading.

## 4.2. Results Analysis

At this stage, rural tourism has developed to an important point of transformation, from the initial appreciation of ordinary natural landscapes to a leisure experience, a full range of tourism services for food and entertainment. Not only has it increased its popularity and attracted more tourists, it has also continued to transform and build existing scenic spots, and it has continued to expand the scope of tourists' activities, further damaging the survival environment of wild animals. These are all problems that need to be solved now. Among them, the area of the wildlife habitat has been eroded, and some scenic spots have been covered with visitor centers. The range of wildlife activities has decreased, the number of tourists has increased, and uncivilized phenomena and noise during the tourist process have occurred frequently. These are serious Disturb the normal habitat migration of wild animals. It also has a certain impact on the living habits of wild animals. Rural tourism has driven economic development and increased the income of local farmers, but the occurrence of various disruptions must be stopped. Some tourists have not yet realized that they have seriously affected the environment of the wildlife habitat. Therefore, it is necessary to adjust and change both tourists and villagers.

Wildlife is the most active factor in the ecosystem and an important coordinator of the orderly development of the entire ecosystem and ecological network. The habitat on which they live is an important guarantee for normal reproduction and continuity. Only by guaranteeing a wide enough range of habitats can normal reproduction live. Therefore, we must pay attention to the monitoring and protection of wildlife habitats, understand the current human behavior interference and ecological pressure, protect habitat ecological resources in time, provide practical basis for establishing appropriate rules and regulations, and escort sustainable and healthy development. In the context of the rural revitalization strategy, it is possible to avoid excessive intervention by tourists according to the habits of life of wild animals, not to sacrifice the ecological environment at the expense of vigorous civil engineering. Laws and regulations on wildlife protection. At the same time, digging deeper into the core content of rural tourism, enhancing cultural creativity and local characteristics, we cannot rely solely on the surface development of wild animals to gain eyeballs, strengthen the education on legal concepts for visitors, and give corresponding penalties for those who violate relevant regulations. Strengthen the legal system environment and realize the sustainable development of the protected area's resources and environment and the community's social economy.

## 5. Conclusion

With the rapid development of economy and society and the continuous improvement of people's living standards, tourism has gradually become the main way of people's leisure and entertainment. With the rapid development of rural economy, people are more inclined to eco-tourism, new contradictions and problems between human activities and the ecological environment Will appear. This article points out that under the opportunity of the blowout development of tourism, changing the traditional way of getting along with people and animals, grasping the laws, exploring the new role of habitat protection areas, and correctly understanding and solving the current problem of wildlife habitat protection is to adjust tourists' eco-tourism behavior The key breakthrough.

This paper systematically analyzes the meaning and development status of habitat protection areas and their villages, explores new ways to adjust the economic structure and develop rural tourism in the context of rural revitalization, and changes in the national economic and social system environment. Rural tourism has huge development space and technology It has invested more and more, and has ushered in good development opportunities, but at the same time there are some disadvantages facing huge challenges. This requires the joint efforts of the state, government,

nature reserve staff, and tourists to promote the transformation and upgrade of China's rural tourism development and improve the level of wildlife habitat protection in China, in order to promote the further development of China's ecological protection and economic integration. This paper reviews the role of rural tourism in the development of habitat protection areas, and analyzes the traditional mode of getting along with people and animals. Combining the characteristics and essential characteristics of eco-tourism, domestic and foreign experiences and lessons, it proposes a new way out and development momentum to explore the advantages of China's economic market and promote eco-tourism to protect habitat development.

As China vigorously promotes the combination of science and technology and the new direction of modern economic development, promotes the advantages of eco-tourism, especially the nature of nature reserve policy support, research and judge the development trend of tourism projects, actively seize opportunities, actively respond to challenges, and jointly take The rural economic development and ecological protection level have struggled to a new level.

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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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