

Countermeasures Research on the Development of Jiangxi Rural Complex Based on the Background of Rural Revitalization

Peng Runhua, Chang Jing*

School of Economics and Management, Guangxi Normal University, Guilin, Guangxi, China

**Corresponding author: 15556253135@163.com*

Keywords: Rural Revitalization, Field Synthesis, Development Countermeasures

Abstract: The idyllic complex is a modern industrial model that integrates natural ecological conditions and agricultural industry, farming, and agricultural experience, and realizes the integrated development of primary, secondary, and tertiary industries with spatial innovation leading to industrial optimization and chain industry extension, which is an important hand of rural revitalization strategy. Based on the characteristics of Jiangxi's natural ecological diversity, colorful ethnic farming culture, and rich tourism resources, the article discusses the development ideas of Jiangxi's characteristic idyllic complex, providing a reference for the construction of the idyllic complex.

1. Introduction

The strategy of rural revitalization is an important decision made in response to the phenomenon of unbalanced development between urban and rural areas and level villages in China, which provides basic guideline and action guidelines for the construction of China's rural areas, and plays an important role in promoting the development of the countryside. 2021 At the most important moment of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC) to dedicate the ceremony, China won the battle of poverty eradication and has achieved a comprehensive victory. Therefore, how to realize comprehensive rural revitalization and how to promote the modernization and development of agriculture and rural areas are important topics that our party is always concerned about. As a specific development model for practicing the rural revitalization strategy, the field complex was written into the No. 1 document of the Central Government in 2017. As a new engine and important platform for rural revitalization, it is bound to give a huge boost to rural production, life, and ecology. As a large agricultural country, China has implemented a series of rural reform policies over the past few decades and made remarkable achievements. However, with the acceleration of urbanization and the emergence of the problem of population aging, rural economic development is facing new challenges. Therefore, rural revitalization has become one of the important strategies for China's development at present. The rural revitalization strategy takes the idyllic garden complex as the development carrier, accelerates the mutual integration of agricultural industries, extends the agriculture-related industrial chain, encourages talents to return to their hometowns to promote the development of their hometowns

with practical measures, expands the ways of generating income in the countryside, increases the benefits for farmers, improves the rural ecological environment, and realizes the integration of multi-industry development. The development of the agricultural industry has been a major factor in the development of the agricultural industry in China.

An idyllic complex is one of the important carriers of rural revitalization, which refers to the creation of an agricultural complex integrating sightseeing, leisure, agricultural science, and green food production through the development of agriculture, tourism, culture, and other resources. The idyllic complex can not only improve the added value of agriculture and increase farmers' income but also promote the prosperity of rural tourism and drive the diversified development of the rural economy. Therefore, the exploration of idyllic complexes in the context of rural revitalization is of great theoretical and practical significance to narrowing the urban-rural gap, integrating urban and rural development, and boosting rural revitalization. With the rapid development of the urban economy, the countryside faces many challenges such as difficulties in industrial transformation and upgrading, and imperfect infrastructure. In this new development context, effectively promoting the implementation of a rural revitalization strategy has a more prominent significance over time. Since the "field complex" was put forward as a highlight measure to promote agricultural and rural development, 18 provinces, such as Jiangxi and Fujian, have carried out pilot construction of field complexes^[1]. Research has shown that, compared with the previous simplistic approach, the construction of "field and garden complexes" is more complicated. Research shows that compared with the previous physiological needs of shopping, landscape, and dining, young and middle-aged tourists, who make up the majority of the tourism market, generally have higher expectations for the design concept, participatory experience, and cultural connotations of tourist destinations, which also puts forward higher requirements for the development of the tourism industry^[2]. The rise of idyllic gardening in recent years has been a major factor in the development of tourism. In recent years, as a new form of rural tourism, the rise of idyllic complex projects pays more attention to the immersive experience of tourists, which can not only achieve the fundamental requirements of agriculture as the source but also allow tourists to immerse themselves in it and experience the agricultural experience, idyllic sightseeing, ecological recreation, leisure and vacation, parent-child education, folk culture experience and other tourism projects derived from the idyllic complex.

2. Overview of the Study

2.1. Definition of the Concept of Idyllic Complex

An idyllic complex, based on the agricultural industry, fully exploits the natural ecology, the agricultural industry, the local customs and nationalities, and folklore, and uses agricultural idyllic sightseeing and experience as a means of giving people a beautiful experience of nature, and ecology, production, and life, thus realizing the integrated development of primary, secondary and tertiary industries, and pursuing the coordinated development of social benefits, ecological benefits, and economic benefits. The CPC Central Committee has always attached great importance to the issues of agriculture, rural, areas, and farmers, and has taken a series of policy initiatives aimed at promoting the reform and development of rural areas. In the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee in 2017, it was first explicitly stated that the construction of villages with conditions should be supported and that farmers' cooperatives should be used as the main vehicle for development, to allow farmers to fully participate in and benefit from the process. In addition, the document also proposed to combine recycled agriculture, creative agriculture, and farming experience to create idyllic complexes to promote the development of the rural economy. Subsequently, based on summarizing the experience of the pilot construction of national-level idyllic garden complexes, the Office of the Ministry of Finance issued the Circular on Further

Improving the Pilot Construction of National-level Idyllic Garden Complexes in 2022. The Circular emphasized the overall requirements of adhering to farmer-oriented, market operation, promoting agricultural income, and exploring innovation, aiming to promote agriculture to achieve high quality and high efficiency, the countryside to become a pleasant place to live and work, and farmers to achieve affluence and a happy life. Government documents show that the idyllic complex is a new model of rural development, combining modern agriculture, cultural tourism, and ecological development organically, to achieve the goal of integrated and coordinated development of urban and rural areas, to promote the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, to promote the construction of new urbanization, and to achieve sustainable development, and to strengthen the construction of idyllic complexes, which helps to explore a unique practice road for the development of China's rural areas. This road can be easily promoted and learned from^[3].

The concept of "Rural Complex" can be traced back to "Tomorrow's Rural Cities" by British sociologist Howard Ebnizer, which analyzes the concept from three perspectives: health, life, and industry, and argues that the design premise of "Rural Cities" is to provide residents with high-quality and comfortable living environments. The first idyllic complex to appear in China was the "Tianyuan Dongfang" idyllic complex in Yangshan, Wuxi, in 2012. Bai Chunming and others believe that the idyllic complex should be agriculture-based, take agriculture as the leading industry, promote the integration of secondary, and tertiary industries, and carry out the development of a new model of "agriculture + tourism + new countryside" to adjust the structure of the agricultural industry, promote the structural reform of the supply side of the agricultural industry, and create a system of modern agriculture as a pillar industry, thereby promoting the organic structure of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries in the countryside^[4]. In short, the idyllic complex is a new model of rural revitalization and development explored based on the practice of promoting the integration and development of rural and tertiary industries, focusing on cohesive innovation, a comprehensive enhancement of industry, science, and technology, the development of service industries and the ability to drive the comprehensive development of regional socio-economic development, and an overall consideration of the enhancement of urban-rural integration.

2.2. Current Status of Domestic and International Research

Currently, there is no clear concept of "Rural Complex" in foreign countries, but there are relevant studies on similar concepts of leisure agriculture tourism, rural tourism farm tourism, etc. When Weaver conducted a field survey in Australia, he found that the rural residents' understanding of leisure agriculture was completely inconsistent, and nearly half of the villagers thought that leisure agriculture hurt the future development of the countryside, despite increasing the economic benefits of the countryside. Although it has increased the economic benefits of the countryside, it also has some negative effects on the future development of the countryside^[5]. Through in-depth research, Bagi agreed that compared with traditional agriculture, investors, and operators of leisure agriculture have higher cultural and technological qualities and are better at adopting the latest information technology in their business operations^[6]. Taking rural tourism as the research object, Amsden found that the spatial role of farms and agriculture has changed drastically, from the previous production and workspace to the joint medium for realizing urban-rural integration^[7]. The role of farms and agriculture has changed dramatically. Subsequently, rural tourism policies and regulations have become more standardized and mature, resulting in the formation of a wide range of diversified and sustainable rural tourism aggregation points, i.e., idyllic complexes.

The concept of "field and garden complex" emerged in China, after the completion of China's first field and garden complex project "peach township" - Yangshan Township, Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province, since then, field and garden complexes have sprung up. After the construction of China's

first "peach township" - Yangshan Township, Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province, the idyllic garden complexes have sprung up, which have greatly changed the development mode of traditional agriculture, accelerated the high degree of integration of one, two and three industries, and provided a new development path for the sustainable development of the countryside. Domestic scholars have begun to carry out multi-faceted and multi-level research on idyllic complexes. Fan Haiqiang takes Shuiwei Village in Jianning County, Sanming City, Fujian Province as an example, and under the guidance of the symbiosis theory, he constructs a symbiosis model of idyllic complex to study the intrinsic nature of idyllic complexes, proposes symbiosis strategies of vernacular and modern culture, and explores the design techniques of integrating traditional architecture with new architectural landscapes^[8]. The design techniques of integrating traditional architecture and new architectural landscape are discussed. Huang Bingjie believes that there are seven major tourism modes in China's idyllic complex, which are idyllic agricultural tourism mode, folklore tourism mode, agro-entertainment tourism mode, leisure and vacation tourism mode, back-to-nature tourism mode, science education tourism mode, and village and township tourism mode, and at the same time analyzes and discusses the problems that have arisen^[9]. At the same time, it analyzes and discusses its problems.

In summary, the idyllic complex is a new concept put forward in the process of exploring rural development in China, with distinctive Chinese characteristics. From the point of view of foreign research, as there is no concept of "idyllic complex" in foreign countries, most of the research is carried out in combination with rural tourism. Domestic scholars mainly explore the background, significance, connotation, characteristics, and path of rural complexes, but their main focus is on theoretical exploration. The summary of operational practice is not deep enough, the analysis of theoretical models is not precise enough, and the integration of results with the planning system is not close enough. Overall, there is still a lack of forward-looking, strategic, timely, and directional scientific research results. This paper takes Jiangxi as an example, based on the concept of an idyllic complex, through combing the countryside profile and the construction of an idyllic complex, and according to the characteristics of Jiangxi's diverse natural ecology, colorful ethnic farming culture and rich tourism resources, it discusses the development ideas of Jiangxi's characteristic idyllic complex to provide a reference for the construction of the idyllic complex.

3. The Unique Advantages of the Development of Idyllic Synthesis in Jiangxi

3.1. Excellent Natural Ecological Conditions

Jiangxi is located in the southern subtropical climate region, with rich natural resources and beautiful natural landscapes. First of all, Jiangxi has numerous lakes, rivers, and reservoirs, such as Poyang Lake and Ganjiang River, etc. These waters not only provide sufficient water sources but also nurture rich fishery resources. This provides favorable conditions for local aquaculture and farmland irrigation and promotes the development of the rural economy.

Secondly, Jiangxi has a vast area of forest coverage and diverse vegetation resources. Famous mountain and forest scenic spots such as Mount Lushan, Mount Longhu, and Mount Sanqingshan provide natural oxygen bars and pleasant ecological environments for idyllic complexes. These mountainous areas are not only important tourist destinations but also high-quality water conservation areas, which play an important role in protecting the ecological balance and promoting sustainable development. In addition, the rich variety of vegetation in the forests also provides valuable resources for agriculture, such as herbs and timber, which enrich the variety of agricultural products in the field complexes. In addition to this, Jiangxi is also rich in biodiversity, with a unique composition of plant and animal species. These plants and animals not only have important ecological functions, but also provide ornamental value and tourism attraction for the idyllic

complex, for example, in the forests of Mount Lushan, you can enjoy a large number of rare plants and wild animals, which gives tourists a unique natural experience, and in recent years, Jiangxi has also been actively promoting the strategy for the revitalization of the countryside, and has increased its investment in the fields of agriculture, tourism and culture, which has provided a good opportunity for the development of idyllic complexes.

3.2. Colorful Farming Culture

Jiangxi is one of the birthplaces of China's traditional farming culture, with a long history of farming and a rich and colorful farming culture. Jiangxi's farming culture is an important part of ancient Chinese civilization. Jiangxi's traditional farming techniques and farming festivals are rich and varied, such as harvest rituals, farming music and dance, etc. These activities demonstrate the wisdom and hardworking spirit of farmers and also reflect the concept of harmony between man and nature. This rich farming culture provides a unique cultural heritage and experience for Jiangxi's Rural Complex. In local rural tourism, tourists can gain a deeper understanding of Jiangxi's traditional farming culture and rural lifestyle by taking part in farming experiences, tasting farm food, and watching ethnic dances. In addition, Jiangxi's agricultural products also have strong cultural characteristics, such as Gannan navel oranges, Wuyuan tea, etc. These agricultural products not only have excellent quality and taste but also carry historical and cultural imprints, which bring important cultural value to the local agricultural industry and rural tourism. By tapping into the traditional farming culture of Jiangxi, the idyllic complex can attract more tourists and promote the integration and development of local cultural and creative industries and agricultural industries. At the same time, this can promote the brand-building and cultural value of local agricultural products, and promote the high-quality development of Jiangxi's agricultural industry.

3.3. Rich Tourism Resources

Jiangxi has rich and diverse tourism resources, including famous scenic spots such as Mount Lushan, Mount Longhu, and Mount Jinggang, as well as natural landscapes such as the Gan River and Poyang Lake. All these scenic spots are famous for their magnificent natural scenery and unique historical and cultural relics. Mount Lushan attracts many tourists with its strange peaks and rocks, clear lakes, and waterfalls, where you can experience the original natural scenery. Longhu Mountain, a sacred place of Taoism, has many ancient buildings and scenic spots where tourists can experience the traditional farming culture. Jinggang Mountain, on the other hand, is one of the birthplaces of the Chinese Revolution and has rich red tourism resources. By combining red tourism and field tourism, it is possible to create a field complex with historical and cultural connotations. In addition, Jiangxi also has water landscapes such as the Gan River and Poyang Lake. The scenery along the Gan River is beautiful, with many ancient towns and historical and cultural relics, while Poyang Lake is the largest freshwater lake in China, with rich ecological resources and wetland scenery. Tourists can relax in these natural landscapes and enjoy leisure vacations and health resort services. Utilizing Jiangxi's rich tourism resources, idyllic complexes can provide diversified tourism experiences, allowing tourists to enjoy the natural scenery as well as Jiangxi's rich history, culture, and farming traditions. This not only helps to promote the development of tourism but also provides an opportunity for the prosperity of the local economy and the increase of residents' income. At the same time, combined with red tourism resources, it can show tourists the rich revolutionary history and cultural heritage of Jiangxi and create an idyllic complex with deep connotations.

4. Analysis of Problems in the Development of Field Complexes

4.1. Lagging Infrastructure Development

The improvement of rural infrastructure is the foundation of the development of rural complexes, as well as the foundation of rural revitalization. However, the reality is that due to the influence of the urban-rural dual structure, the infrastructure in rural areas is seriously insufficient, which has always affected and limited the sustainable development of rural complexes, becoming a difficult point for rural complexes. The locations of idyllic farm complexes are usually far from the city center and located in remote and quiet villages with long and narrow roads, which seriously affects the transportation and sale of products. At the same time, there is a lag in the transportation system within the Idyllic Garden, for the Idyllic Garden complex relies on transportation to connect the attractions, people's accessibility and excursion are hindered, which restricts the long-term development of the Idyllic Garden complex and the countryside. On the other hand, the construction of information network facilities in idyllic park complexes is weak, and information technology infrastructure plays a key role in the transformation of China's rural areas and idyllic park complexes into digitalization, intelligence, and networking. Today, with the rapid development of information technology, the application and promotion of the Internet in idyllic garden complexes are relatively insufficient, limiting the functioning of idyllic garden complexes in production and research and development, operation and management, consulting and communication, fundraising, publicity, and marketing, resulting in insufficient dissemination, influence, and development power. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the construction of information network facilities in idyllic garden complexes, fully tap the potential and backbone of Internet information technology in idyllic garden complexes and rural development, promote and enhance the quality and efficiency of the three rural industries, create an efficient and flexible rural governance system, promote the construction of digitized rural villages, and realize a new pattern of rural construction with full coverage of Internet information.

4.2. Serious Homogenization of Development Models

The development of idyllic complexes should show local characteristics to enhance their attractiveness and competitiveness. However, at present, the idyllic complexes that have been in operation have failed to carry out in-depth excavation and scientific planning of the regional, vernacular, and differentiation of rural resources, and have become seriously homogenized, with a fixed and single mode of development, and a thousand and one contents with insufficient characteristics. In addition, the agricultural cultural connotation of rural complexes is not prominent. On the one hand, some rural complexes may damage the local traditional culture during the development process, and even ignore cultural factors. On the other hand, some projects want to express too many cultural themes that are too chaotic, without finding their clear positioning and local characteristics of local culture. They forcibly copy and copy without considering the actual local situation. Blind construction will only make rural complexes lose meaning and value, losing their own soul. On the contrary, personalization is the most powerful competition among idyllic garden complexes, and development without personalization will lead to unclear development mode, inaccurate positioning, insufficient competitiveness, and inconspicuous advantages of idyllic garden complexes. To change the above status quo, the construction and development of idyllic complexes must follow the local characteristics, and cannot be copied imitated, and randomly plagiarized, resulting in the phenomenon of "one side of a thousand villages".

4.3. Lack of Specialized Personnel

The key factor of talent determines the survival and profitability of the field complex project. However, there are many problems in the construction of the current field complex. First of all, the lack of a professional project construction team, at present China has not yet formed a complete idyllic garden complex construction-related professionals and teams, most of the builders are halfway through, lack experience in the construction of an idyllic garden complex, and can not meet the needs of the government and the market. Secondly, there is a lack of professional skill-oriented talents. After the project is operated, including agricultural organic planting, flower and seedling cultivation, catering, accommodation and pension, etc., agricultural skill talents, management service talents, and marketing personnel are needed. Finally, the loss of the general labor force is also an important issue, due to the large number of rural labor force transferred to the city, most of the people left in the countryside are generally less educated, aging seriously, and the loss of traditional craft talents. Therefore, in addition to professional talents, more basic laborers need to be recruited to carry out basic agricultural labor and tourism services. If idyllic complexes are to be fully constructed, farmers need to be made aware of the importance of developing idyllic complexes, as they do not have advantages in economic development and technology have low capital reserves, and lack a fixed business model. Restricted by their conditions, they operate on a smaller scale and require a lower level of professionalism. Many operators of idyllic complexes only make decisions based on their ideas, and they lack a professional team to utilize the strengths of all parties to conduct a unified development and research and to propose reasonable scientific, and credible guidance after big data analysis can lead to several problems, such as low product quality, insufficient attractiveness, and unreasonable prices. Operators often focus only on short-term interests, while ignoring long-term stable development, resulting in exorbitant prices, making this new agricultural model a poor reputation, poor reputation will seriously affect the development of the field complex, and it is difficult to improve the reputation in a short period, resulting in serious impacts.

5. Ideas for the Development of the Construction of Field Complexes

5.1. Integration with Specialized Agricultural Industries

Located at the northern foot of the Nanling Mountains, Jiangxi Province is endowed with unique natural conditions and rich agricultural resources, which are suitable for the cultivation of a variety of agricultural products, such as rice, tea, bamboo shoots, mulberry silkworms, and so on. In addition, Jiangxi is also famous for its specialty agricultural products such as melons, citrus, and Chinese herbs. In the construction of idyllic complexes, local characteristic agricultural industries should be given full play to realize industrial upgrading and brand building. Technological planting and high-quality breeding can be used to improve the quality and yield of agricultural products. By introducing advanced agricultural technologies, such as intelligent greenhouses, drone inspections, and precise fertilization, the productivity of crops can be improved and the added value of products increased. At the same time, high-quality varieties and green organic cultivation methods are promoted to ensure the food safety and environmental friendliness of agricultural products; combined with the Internet and modern logistics, new marketing modes such as e-commerce platforms and live sales can be developed to broaden the sales channels of agricultural products. With the help of Internet technology, agricultural products can enter the market more conveniently, and consumers can directly buy fresh agricultural products. Through live sales and e-commerce platforms, the exposure of products can be increased and the brand image of agricultural products can be built to further increase sales; the idyllic complex can also introduce agricultural sightseeing

and tourism programs to allow tourists to personally participate in crop planting, picking and other activities to increase the consumer experience and the popularity of agricultural products. Visitors can learn about the production process of agriculture and experience rural life, and at the same time, they can also buy local specialty agricultural products as souvenirs or gifts to take home. This not only promotes the sale of agricultural products but also promotes the development of the local tourism industry, realizing the virtuous cycle of agricultural tourism integration. By closely combining local characteristics of the agricultural industry, promoting the development of scientific and technological planting, high-quality breeding, new marketing models, and agricultural tourism, the construction of Jiangxi's idyllic complex will be more attractive and competitive and will make a positive contribution to farmers' income and rural revitalization.

5.2. Integration with Outstanding Natural Ecological Resources

Jiangxi Province is endowed with unique natural ecological resources, including magnificent mountain and river landscapes, rich plant resources, and unique animal and plant species. In the construction of idyllic complexes, these resources can be fully utilized to create eco-agricultural demonstration zones and ecological landscapes and to realize the protection and sustainable use of the ecological environment. Eco-agriculture and organic farming methods of cultivation can be promoted to reduce pollution and damage to land and water resources. The use of chemical substances in the agricultural production process can be reduced through the rational application of organic fertilizers and the use of biological control, to protect soil fertility and biodiversity. In addition, eco-agriculture and agricultural tourism can be combined to allow tourists to personally participate in activities such as fieldwork and picking, to increase awareness and support for eco-agriculture; leisure agriculture projects such as agro-parlors, lodgings, and picking gardens can be developed to attract tourists to come and experience the idyllic life, and to promote the development of the rural tourism industry. By providing farm specialties, farming experience, and rural beauty, tourists can feel the wonderful natural environment and the charm of farming culture. At the same time, B&Bs with unique styles can be created to provide tourists with a comfortable accommodation experience and further extend their stay in the countryside. In the process of construction of idyllic complexes, it is necessary to pay attention to ecological protection and avoid overdevelopment and destruction of the natural ecological environment. Through scientific planning and management, rationally utilize land resources and protect the integrity and stability of the ecosystem of mountains, water, forests, fields, lakes, and grasses. Environmental monitoring and protection measures should be strengthened to ensure the sustainable development of ecological agricultural demonstration areas, leaving behind beautiful rural landscapes and rich ecological resources for future generations.

5.3. Integration with National Culture

Jiangxi Province has a long history and rich ethnic culture, such as Gannan Hakka culture, Wuyuan Huangling culture, and so on. The construction of an idyllic complex should fully excavate and display the local ethnic and cultural characteristics, to create a rural tourism destination with a strong ethnic flavor. For example, you can build a Hakka Tulou lodging with Hakka cultural characteristics, or use the elements of Huangling culture to design the landscape and architecture of the idyllic complex. In the scenic area, you can organize traditional folk performances, handicraft exhibitions and sales, cultural experience activities, etc., so that tourists can understand and experience the local traditional culture. Teaching activities of traditional handicraft production can be carried out so that tourists can personally participate in the handicraft process and feel the charm of traditional Chinese culture. At the same time, farming culture education activities can also be

carried out to pass on the agricultural cultural heritage and inspire people to love and identify with the idyllic life; during the construction process, it is necessary to respect and protect the culture of ethnic minorities and to promote the harmonious coexistence between different ethnic groups. It is necessary to strengthen the research and protection of minority cultures and to raise the public's awareness of and respect for minority cultures. At the same time, it is necessary to fully listen to the opinions and suggestions of ethnic minority representatives and let them participate in the decision-making and management process of the construction of idyllic complexes, to ensure that ethnic minority cultures are fully embodied and passed on. By creating an idyllic complex with a strong ethnic flavor, more tourists can be attracted to come and experience the local traditional culture and way of life, promoting the prosperity of rural tourism. At the same time, it can also provide a broader stage for the inheritance and development of local ethnic cultures, so that more people can understand and know the rich and colorful culture of China.

6. Conclusion

As an innovative pilot project for rural revitalization, field complexes play an important role in promoting the modernization of agriculture and rural areas. Although the construction of idyllic complexes is still at the pilot stage, the successive successful implementation of diversified idyllic complex projects in Jiangxi and other places has provided valuable lessons for other regions that are in a position to do so. The positive results of Jiangxi's idyllic complexes have opened up viable new ways to achieve common prosperity and modernize agriculture and rural areas. By summarizing and promoting the experience of successful cases, it will have a demonstration effect and further promote breakthroughs in the development of agriculture, rural areas, and farmers' issues in more old districts. This will help break the shackles of the traditional development model and provide more feasible paths and practical experiences for rural revitalization throughout the country.

References

- [1] Liu C Q, He J, Li Y M. High-standard construction of field and garden complexes according to local conditions[J]. *Agricultural Knowledge*, 2021(05): 4-7.
- [2] Chen L P. Discussion on the development mode of the idyllic garden complex in China[J]. *Rural Economy and Science and Technology*, 2017, 28(21): 219-220.
- [3] Zheng, J Z. Rural garden complex: basic connotation, main types, and construction content[J]. *China Agricultural Resources and Zoning*, 2020, 41(08): 205-212.
- [4] Bai C M, Yin Y Y, Chai D M, et al. Overview of the development of field garden complex in China[J]. *Vegetable*, 2018(02): 1-6.
- [5] Weaver D B, Lawton L J. Resident perceptions in the urban-rural fringe[J]. *Annals of tourism research*, 2001, 28(2): 439-458.
- [6] Bagi F. Agritourism farms are more diverse than other US farms[J]. *Amber Waves*, 2014: 1C.
- [7] Amsden B, McEntee J. Agrileisure: Re-imagining the relationship between agriculture, leisure, and social change [J]. *Leisure/Loisir*, 2011, 35(1): 37-48.
- [8] Fan H Q, Chen Y F, ZHAN Y, et al. Analysis and creation of idyllic complex under symbiosis theory [J]. *Small Town Construction*, 2018, 36(12): 26-31.
- [9] Huang B J, Zuo Z. Rural garden complex: a new idea of rural industrial integration and development[J]. *Industry and Technology Forum*, 2020, 19(13): 11-13.