

Exploration on the Rural Landscape Renewal of Leisure Agriculture*

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Abstract—Based on the dual background of leisure agriculture and rural landscape renewal, based on the current settlements and landscape recession faced by rural development, combined with the relevant theories of leisure agriculture planning, this paper considered the means and mode of rural landscape renewal. Through the analysis and summary of domestic and international practice cases, the suitability and operability of leisure agriculture in rural landscape renewal are explored, in order to provide reference and reference for rural landscape renewal in China.

Keywords—leisure agriculture; village; landscape renewal; settlement

I. INTRODUCTION

The rural landscape is combined with the local geographical terrain and natural environment. It has a high degree of recognition, represents the local natural and cultural characteristics, and is a cultural gene on the surface of the earth. The rural landscape is also a dynamic landscape with vitality. It has evolved from ancient times to the present, and is constantly changing. Since the reform and opening up in 1978, China's economy has developed rapidly. Since then, urbanization has become an irreversible process. In Shanghai,

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Beijing, Tianjin and other municipalities, the urbanization rate is as high as 80% to 90%. So many ancient villages are facing various problems brought about by urbanization. Due to the scarcity of people, lack of management, some of the housing structure is loose, the slope is obvious, some fine door panels and window carvings in the ancient settlements fall, the farmland is ridiculous, and the culture faces the loss, showing a situation of degeneration and decline. How to repair the local landscape and improve the economic situation of the local villagers while protecting the ancient villages has become an urgent problem to be solved. Therefore, the rural landscape renewal of leisure agriculture has been proposed. This is a topic raised for specific villages. Unlike the development of simple leisure agriculture, rural renewal pays more attention to the protection and utilization of local resources.

II. OVERVIEW OF LEISURE AGRICULTURE

A. Definition of Leisure Agriculture

“Leisure agriculture” is derived from “leisure industry”, which refers to industries that provide leisure services and meet leisure needs [1]. Domestic scholars generally believe that leisure agriculture is equivalent to tourism agriculture. For example, Meiqi Dai believes that leisure agriculture is

tourism model with the goal of studying, fish and experience, which based on rural natural resources and considers tourism resources, such as folk culture, ecological environment, agricultural culture, etc., in order not to damage the natural environment, to promote the development of agricultural production and improve the tourism conditions [2].

Leisure agriculture can be defined as: With the theme of agriculture, we use agricultural natural resources such as rural pastoral landscape, architecture, folk culture and natural ecological environment, combined with agricultural production sites, agricultural products, and agricultural management activities, through scientific planning and design to meet tourists' sightseeing, leisure, and vacation. It is a new industry combining agriculture and tourism.

B. Principles of Leisure Agriculture Planning

1) *Repairability*: Leisure agriculture is based on the original rural landscape and characteristic culture to transform and integrate, rather than overthrow all, so when doing leisure agriculture, we should promote "minimally invasive surgery", based on the inability to destroy the local characteristics of the local villages, and to integrate the original architectural functions, spatial patterns, and forms in space [3].

2) *Ecological*: Leisure agriculture should make full use of local landscapes and ecological resources, but it should not conflict with environmental ecological conservation, nor should it destroy natural resources. It uses a variety of plant landscapes to enrich biodiversity and control the impact of human activities on the environment. It will make the balanced development of natural resources and ecological systems, and create an ecologically stable and harmonious environment.

3) *Economic*: When planning and designing leisure agriculture, economic production should be integrated into the construction of the park. People should use the market to regulate and develop marketable tourism products and projects, create good economic benefits, improve agricultural production, and maintain the vitality of leisure agriculture development.

4) *Integrity*: The planning and construction of leisure agriculture should be based on the overall urban planning, rational positioning, careful site selection, and play a role of coordination between urban and rural areas. We should formulate development strategies based on local resources and environmental conditions and economic conditions, and establish a virtuous cycle system of ecological, economic and social structure with stable structure and coordinated functions.

5) *Locality*: The planning and design of leisure agriculture should respect regional characteristics and local culture, and dig deep into the natural resources and human history with local characteristics, summarize and refine it, and apply it to actual design. It should also analyze agricultural history and culture, agricultural technology culture and the display of regional agricultural culture to

enhance the connotation of leisure agriculture, so that leisure agriculture construction will remain youthful [4].

6) *Participation*: Modern leisure agriculture should pay attention to interactivity, and should focus on the principle of participation in planning and construction. Tourists are the mainstay of "seeing" and "being seen" in the leisure agricultural park. As the main body of labor activities, tourists can experience and feel the hardship and happiness of labor. This is a vivid scene in the park and also the characteristics of the park [5].

7) *Diversity*: Leisure agriculture planning and design must adhere to the principle of diversity. On the one hand, it reflects the integration of various functions with existing landscape resources in planning, and the rational division makes the entire leisure agricultural park present diverse spatial variable. On the other hand, leisure agricultural management should be oriented to consumer demand. Not only in tourism product development, tourism routes, tour methods, time selection, consumption level determination, there are many options for selection, but also highlight the characteristics of richness and diversity in variety selection and landscape resource allocation.

III. OVERVIEW OF RURAL LANDSCAPE

A. Definition of Rural Landscape

The rural landscape is the product of the interaction between man and nature, which is produced in the process of people using natural resources. At present, domestic and foreign research scholars have different understandings of rural landscapes. Liu Binyi believes that the rural landscape is a type of landscape with specific landscape behavioral connotations and processes, and is a region represented by a scattered farmhouse to a market town that provides production and living services. It is a landscape area characterized by extensive land use, small population density, and obvious pastoral characteristics [6]. Xu Liang [7] believes that rural landscape can be understood from two perspectives: geography and landscape. The author's understanding of rural landscape is that the rural landscape is based on natural landscape and agricultural production, with rural landscape and production landscape, local architectural landscape and rural cultural life landscape as the characteristics of the pastoral landscape.

B. Value of Rural Landscape

At present, there are natural landscapes, rural landscapes and urban landscapes in the earth. The rural landscape has a unique value as a transitional area between natural and urban landscapes. Agricultural production is one of the main industries of people in the countryside, which also supports the growth of the population and economic development. People in the countryside have created unique residential and cultural landscapes for the use of land resources for production. Today, about 60 cultural landscapes related to rural landscapes have been included in the World Heritage List [8].

C. Crisis of Rural Landscape

1) *Urbanization*: During the eighteen years from 1999 to 2017, China's urbanization rate increased from 30.89% to 58.52%, an increase of 27.63%. The rapid development of the city requires a large amount of land. The countryside around the city was invaded and a large number of rural landscapes disappeared. Even in areas that have not yet been urbanized, rural landscapes are seriously threatened. In the process of urban development, the ever-spreading cities are connected in a large pie-like manner, many traditional settlements and farmland disappear, natural rivers and natural soils are hardened, and water storage capacity is reduced.

2) *Hollowing*: The culturally young and middle-aged labor force in the countryside flows to the city, resulting in a very unreasonable distribution of the rural population in the age structure, leaving the elderly, children and women in the village. The integrity of the family has been destroyed, traditional values are being disintegrated, and traditional handicrafts are lacking. At the same time, due to the irrational planning of urban and rural village construction, the village's epitaxy has expanded and the village has become extremely declined.

3) *Assimilation*: Under the guidance of the concept of beautiful villages, many villages have been re-planned. On the one hand, the rural style converges to the city, using concrete, ceramic tiles, glass walls and other modern city-like building materials, ignoring the local building materials, which results in a variety of buildings lack of cultural characteristics. On the other hand, planners pursuit for traditional features excessively, using the Ming and Qing architectural styles, green bricks and green tiles, lack of space for building.

4) *Environmental pollution*: In the 2018 survey of 480 villages in 13 provinces, 69% of the villages had no sewage treatment facilities, only 31% had sewage treatment facilities, and only 37.1% of which with sewage treatment facilities were able to operate normally. The village was dirty, the garbage bins became furnishings, the garbage in the drainage ditch was scattered, so the pollution was serious. A large number of industries have been introduced in the surrounding countryside, these factories not only caused damage to the natural rural landscape, but also caused pollution to the environment, including air pollution, water pollution, and land pollution, which also led to high incidence of disease among the villagers.

D. Rural Landscape Renewal

1) *Land consolidation*: Land consolidation refers to the adjustment of factors such as plants, farmland, water conservancy facilities, roads, etc., to achieve the purpose of changing agricultural land use. It is the basic way to update the agricultural landscape. The content of modern land consolidation has gradually evolved from "integrated consolidation of fields, water, roads, forests and villages"

and "increased number of cultivated land" to "improvement of cultivated land quality and improvement of ecological environment". The scope also extends from agricultural land to residential land and ecological green space [9]. The division of fields is affected by geographical environment and climatic conditions, but the accessibility of irrigation channels and rural roads should be improved. In addition, more land should be converted into ecological green space, such as fallow areas, ecological buffer zones, ecological corridors, etc.

2) *Village update*: The purpose of village renewal is to meet the needs of rural development and people's lives, improve the environmental sanitation of the countryside and the quality of aesthetics and improve functions. Village updates are mainly concentrated in several areas: public space renewal, building renewal, and infrastructure renewal. Public space is a development space in the countryside, such as landscape nodes, squares, etc. These parts need to organize new transportation networks, add new infrastructure, add new street green space, etc., and set up cultural leisure facilities. The renovation of the building needs the protection and restoration of historical sites, the internal renewal of other buildings, and the construction of new buildings. These measures should consider from the aspects such as planning and design of the building, the combination of building materials, color and surrounding environment, and it ultimately achieve the purpose of improving the quality of life of residents and improving the quality of the landscape. Rural infrastructure is backward and often not friendly to the ecological environment. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out unified planning and updating of basic design such as transportation, electricity, water supply and sewage in rural areas.

3) *Landscape update*: The rural landscape has been different from the urban landscape since ancient times and has its unique cultural, historical and ecological characteristics. At present, with the acceleration of urbanization, the rural landscape faces a crisis of recession and disappearance. Based on this, the landscape space, shape and layout, and traditional landscape features should be strengthened. Through the ecological theory and the new design method, the characteristics of the modern landscape are constructed, and the content and distribution of the functions of life, production and ecology of the residents will be revived. In addition, the local cultural history or pastoral style derived from the countryside is presented in the form of sculpture, earth art, etc. through abstraction, decomposition, reconstruction and other artistic methods.

E. Definition of the Object of Discussion

The main object discussed in this paper is the renewal of the rural landscape of leisure agriculture. In the context of the rejuvenation of beautiful villages and villages, in order to retain a touch of homesickness, it is imperative to update the countryside, especially the settlement landscape.

Sightseeing and leisure agriculture-type villages refer to new villages with sightseeing characteristics, which protect and develop folk art, ancient villages, ecological environment, ethnic villages in the rural towns with ancient buildings, houses, houses, and characteristic ethnic villages. It will showcase the new rural landscape, eco-friendly technology, folk art, ancient architectures and provide visitors with sightseeing and leisure activities such as visiting ancient village buildings and new rural construction achievements, understanding the ecological model production and planting process, and experiencing the village folk art production process. The main types are:

- New Countryside: Relying on the achievements of the “new style, new atmosphere and new image” of the construction of a new socialist countryside, we will use the new rural pattern, architecture, greening, and courtyard to carry out sightseeing and leisure activities.
- Eco-village: Relying on the ecological model of comprehensive utilization of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, strengthening the production process of “circulation, regeneration, environmental protection” concept, carrying out new rural tourism activities of learning, education and entertainment, It is an educational venue for tourists to receive ecological civilization education and understand the application of ecological technology.
- Ethnic villages: Taking the characteristic villages and ethnic customs of ethnic minorities as the main content, it will carry out sightseeing and leisure activities.
- Ancient villages: Using the preserved historical and traditional buildings and villages, the residents' lifestyles and folk culture resources, attracting tourists to understand the regional culture, historical evolution and other sightseeing and leisure activities.
- Folk Art Village: Relying on local characteristics of folklore, culture, craftsmanship and other resources, it attracts tourists to experience folk activities, visit crafts production processes and other sightseeing, experience and entertainment activities.
- Red Education Village: Relying on the beautiful pastoral scenery, it features historical sites and cultures to attract tourists to the historical and cultural villages that receive red education.
- Idyllic scenery: It takes the village as the basic unit and relies on the most primitive rural scenery, such as rural wildness, pastoral farming, and rural labor, attracting tourists to enjoy nature and enjoy the leisure and sightseeing activities.

IV. FOREIGN PRACTICE CASE ANALYSIS

Japan's Hezhang Village is a beautiful village in the ancient village (see “Fig. 1”). Hezhang Village is located in the foothills of Baishan Mountain in the northwest of Pixian

County. It has been inaccessible and isolated from the world, so its ecological environment protection is very good. After the German architect Bruno Tate discovered it in 1935 and wrote the book "Re-exploring the Beautiful Japan", this little-known small country in the world is known as "the beautiful village of Japanese traditional flavor". The essence of the architectural culture of the Edo period was preserved here. As an ancient village, the great splendor of Hezhang Village is inseparable from the local villagers' self-protection of the local culture and the ecological environment of the settlement [10].

A. Building Protection and Renewal

For the protection of local buildings, Hezhang Village mainly protects and updates its actions around three aspects. The first is to protect the exterior of the building, and secondly, to update the interior of the building; finally, to solve vacant housing problems for the outflow of people, and to renovate the house.

The Hezhang House is a completely natural ecological building, mainly composed of thatched roof and wooden structure, so the protection is very difficult. In 1965, a fire destroyed more than half of the buildings, and the villagers spontaneously began to protect their homes. In order to prevent fires, a large number of high-pressure water guns were installed in the village. At the same time, every household in the village will hoard thatch, and the neighbors in the village will help each other to update and protect the thatched roof from time to time. (see “Fig. 2”)

In addition, while retaining the same shape, the apartment is converted into a modern home decoration, including household appliances such as TVs, refrigerators, washing machines, as well as bathroom equipment and kitchen gas stoves. There are still some historical folk items and rural toys that can be seen here, from which you can feel the simplicity and warmth of the rural living environment (see “Fig. 3”).



Fig. 1. Panorama of the village.

^a. Cite from: http://www.sohu.com/a/238811891_100055665.



Fig. 2. The villagers repaired the roof.

^a. Cite from: http://www.sohu.com/a/238811891_100055665



Fig. 3. Interior Decoration.

^a. Cite from: http://bbs.zol.com.cn/dcbs/d232_808527_uid_gx0009.html

At present, Hezhang Village is also facing the hollowing out problem brought by the villagers moving to the city. The local associations carried out the landscape planning and design of the “People’s Home” for the empty houses. The layout of the courtyard, the setting of the landscape of the garden, and the combination of the interior spaces are all trying to follow the historical status. Inside the museum, a model of the structure, materials, and construction methods of the thatched cottage building in Hezhang Village was displayed, making it a folk museum showing local ancient agricultural production and living utensils [11]. The “Heping Home” museum is a beautiful small village combined with the surrounding natural environment, which constitutes a rural landscape with high aesthetic value (see “Fig. 4”).



Fig. 4. Hezhang Village Tourism.

^a. Cite from : http://www.sohu.com/a/238811891_100055665

B. Rural Landscape Protection and Renewal

For the protection of local buildings, Hezhang Village mainly protects and updates its actions around three aspects. The first is to protect the exterior of the building, and secondly, to update the interior of the building; finally, to bring about vacant housing problems for the outflow of people, and to renovate the house.

In order to protect the local natural landscape and the environment from being destroyed, the villagers spontaneously established the “White River Township Hezhang Village Collection Nature Conservation Association” and formulated the “Resident Constitution”, which stipulates the three principles of “no selling, no renting, no destruction” in the construction, land, farmland, forests and trees of Hezhang Village. The Association has established the “Landscape Protection Benchmark” to ensure that the overall landscape is not destroyed during the opening of the tourist landscape. Based on this, in the process of updating the local landscape, there is no large-scale land consolidation, 1950 mu of agricultural land, 1650 mu of paddy fields, old roads, waterways and other patterns are protected according to the original natural form. New buildings and infrastructure, including restaurants, canteens, souvenir shops, souvenir shops, billboards, roads, which layout is reasonable and all are paved with mud, gravel and natural stone and hard brick pavement is disabled, which all reflects the local characteristics and a warm and simple beauty. In addition, local agricultural and sideline products include rice, raising wheat, vegetables, fruits, flowers, sericulture, raising cattle, raising pigs, and raising chickens. They have also become an ornamental point in the tourist area, which has improved local economic benefits. These are attributed to the fact that Baichuan Township has proactively formulated a five-year plan for agricultural development direction and policies.

C. Traditional Culture Update

Based on the development of local leisure tourism, and in order to protect the local cultural and folk customs, Hezhang Village has carried out in-depth development and excavation of the “turbid wine festival”. The “Turbid wine festival” is a traditional festival that prays for God to protect the village and road safety. During the festival, a grand ceremony will be held, and the villagers will wear special costume props to sing a message, perform musical instruments, masked songs and dances, and make-up parades. In front of the building, the lights will be colored, and the villagers will come to participate in and celebrate the festival. The fun of the festival has also become an important part of attracting tourists (see “Fig. 5”).



Fig. 5. Turbid wine festival.

^a. Cite from: http://www.sohu.com/a/238811891_100055665

V. OVERVIEW OF RURAL LANDSCAPE

Located in central Taiwan, Taomi Village is only a 15-minute drive from Sun Moon Lake. It was originally a traditional agricultural village. The current Taomi Village has become a typical ecological village with ecological priority and community-based.

A. The Historical Accumulation and Development Dilemma of Taomi Village

Taomi Village is located in Taomi Li, Paili Town, Nantou County, Taiwan. It is the only county in Taiwan that does not depend on the sea. Taomi Village has a long history. During the Qing Dynasty, the residents of Weinan, Hakka and Hongya settled here and settled in the Xianfeng period. Due to the lack of food in the neighboring villages, residents must climb over the mountains and buy rice in the form of artificial shoulders. This is the rest station, so it is called "picking the pit". During the Japanese occupation, there was a selection of rice pits, and after Taiwan's recovery, it was changed to peach rice. Later, the whole rural industry in Taiwan was in a downturn, the land of Taomi was barren, and many of the land in the settlement was abandoned, economic activities declined, and the youth population was out. In 1982, the picking rice was positioned as a landfill site, causing environmental pollution such as water quality and air. The Taiwan earthquake on September 21, 1999 caused enormous damage to Taiwan's local architecture and ecology, and Taomi Village was one of the worst-hit areas in the earthquake. The earthquake has exposed the long-standing problems of traditional rural industries, population outflows, landfills and other issues in Taomi Village.

B. Protection and renewal of Taomi Village

1) *Ecological priority*: Located in a high-altitude area, Taomi Village is rich in landforms, with mountains, hills, wetlands and streams, and a variety of flora and fauna. The entire area is covered with wood and green. In Taomi Li, there are 6 main streams, such as Zhonglukengxi and Zhuguakengxi. Due to good maintenance, the natural and original environment is maintained. In addition, the wetland of Taomi is also regarded as one of the most ecologically valuable wetlands in the world. It is the most representative wetland landscape in Taichung, where it maintains a good

terrain and a good environment. In the village of Taomi, the mountains and rivers are stacked, and the precious forest resources maintain the original features of this village. Because of the diversity of natural landscapes, there are diverse flora and fauna in the village of Taomi. According to the survey, there are 23 species of frogs, 49 species of cockroaches, 72 species of birds and 110 species of butterflies. They also include a variety of aquatic plants and ferns. Peach rice is also known as the "frog kingdom" [12]. The unique natural environment determines that peach rice has ecological conservation as the main planning principle, which has become the development model of Taomi Village based on eco-tourism (see "Fig. 6", and "Fig. 7").



Fig. 6. Natural scenery in Taomi Villag.

^a. cite from: http://m.sohu.com/a/223137984_277668



Fig. 7. Reservoir in Taomi Villag.

^a. cite from: http://www.sohu.com/a/117815656_492932

In order to solve the problem of ecological pollution in the early stage, after the earthquake, Taomi Village formed a bottom-up NGO, formed a new hometown cultural and educational foundation, and began reconstruction work. The New Hometown Cultural and Educational Foundation started from the cleanup of the crater in the last few hundred years, making full use of the good natural resources of Taomi Village, and combining the various species of frog species in the local area to cultivate the frog [13].

2) *Community update*: Taomi Village chose the community as a way to build an ecological community development model. The fundamental attribute of an ecological community is an ecological attribute, in which you can experience the natural breathing, hear the insects and birds, and make the body and mind completely relaxed. Secondly, the ecological community also has social

attributes. People participate in agricultural activities in exchanges and experience the joy of farming. In this case, everyone has a sense of social belonging, a sense of security and equal rights. Thirdly, the ecological community has cultural attributes. the popularity of natural culture, the culture of its own village, and the addition of cultural sculptures have a strong appeal to people. In the restoration and reconstruction of Taomi Village, the people in the village played the role of “collaborators and instructors”. They introduced talents and resources, coordinated the relationship between the existing resources of peach rice and the introduction of resources, and publicized Taomi Village.

3) *Creation of cultural industry*: Taomi Village is an ecological community. Based on the theme of local ecology, Taomi Village has created a unique frog culture based on various species of frogs, including some frog sculptures, frog knowledge galleries, and frog activities. (see “Fig. 8”, and “Fig. 9”) In addition, with the water culture, we have created a variety of pond cultures, brooks, and clear springs. Due to the construction of the community, a “paper church” was also built here. The Paper Dome is designed by Yan Mao, which is a rectangular shape with an outer wall made of fiberglass and consists of 58 paper tubes. It has a space of 80 seats. Here is the life center for community activities, which also implies the fragility of life and the tenacity of faith.



Fig. 8. Frog house.



Fig. 9. Frog sculpture.

a. cite from: http://www.sohu.com/a/250428741_712438

VI. VISION OF THE FUTURE

This paper mainly analyzes and studies two typical cases of Hezhang Village and Taomi Village, and discusses the planning and design of rural landscape renewal of township-type villages in the face of problems such as settlement decline, environmental deterioration, cultural decline and landscape. Here, we summarize the following points that need more attention:

A. Protection Priority, Updating Moderately

When the village is renewed and opened up, we often refer to the case of the city or other villages, which often leads to over-update problems or styles. How to preserve the original features, cultures and customs of the locals in the decaying countryside to make them self-heal, grow and live in self-renewal and development. This is the most difficult problem in planning and design. It is also the hardest to do.

B. Discovering Features and Forming an Industry

In the course of development, most villages have gradually formed unique landscape features, agricultural forms, living habits, customs and historical characteristics under the influence of local climate, hydrological environment and geographical environment. These are all valuable local heritage and history. In the process of updating the landscape, we should conduct a comprehensive survey on the environment and culture of the village, explore local characteristics and develop it moderately, form a distinctive leisure industry, and promote the development of the local economy. In addition, communication should be conducted with local residents. Residents are the main inhabitants of the village, they are the owners of the village, and they know more about themselves. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the feelings of local residents and build a good living environment.

C. Focusing on the Whole, Optimizing the Details

Leisure agriculture mainly focuses on the industry and plans to upgrade the rural industries. The renewal of the rural landscape is mainly to reconstruct the landscape of the village from the perspective of landscape protection. The two sides have different emphasis, but at the same time complement each other, and the overall planning of the village has the role of general command. On the other hand, on issues specific to rural areas, such as the management of living environment, the classification management of garbage, etc., it is needed to make more efforts to take advantage of the rural environment's self-renewal characteristics and make corresponding measures.

D. System Priority, Self-management

The updating of leisure agriculture rural landscape is not only a matter of government departments and planning teams, but also a matter for local residents. This is also the process of maintaining a rural ecosystem and promoting its self-renewal and growth. Therefore, the community awareness of the village is particularly important. At the beginning of the consolidation and re-renewal of the village, residents'

hearings were held and opinions were widely sought. At the completion of the project, residents are encouraged to build community culture and self-manage the community, motivate them to build communities and develop rules for community management. Residents should establish their own development and the development of rural areas closely related thinking, so that residents in the community can participate in the protection and maintenance of the village and promote the harmonious coexistence of people, agriculture and natural life communities.

VII. CONCLUSION

With the continuous improvement of the level of economic development, the reconstruction of the countryside is in full swing. In the process, the problems of rural loss and over-exploitation coexist. The leisure agriculture-type rural landscape renewal is here to be useful. Based on an ecological perspective, it repairs fading settlements and landscapes, protects of local biodiversity and locality comprehensively, establish a local economic industry and increase the participation of residents and visitors throughout the rural landscape. With the context of the rural revitalization and beautiful countryside, leisure agriculture and rural landscapes will be more closely integrated and complement each other to promote each other's development.

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