

Construction of Ecological Resource System of Forest Health Tourism Base

Ma Jin
Foshan Polytechnic, Guangdong, China

Abstract: This paper discusses the construction of ecological resource system of forest health tourism base. Tourism industry ecosystem is the research base of tourism industry ecology, and scientific understanding of tourism industry ecosystem is the starting point of tourism industry ecology research. The specific research content includes the structure, function and evolution, operation and management of the tourism industry ecosystem. The definition of sustainable development recognized by Chinese academia is to meet the living needs of current people and future generations. The sustainable development theory involved in this is also more and more extensive. For example, the sustainable tourism development strategy, whose core content is to balance the protection of the general tourism environment. Hence, this paper gives the novel way of understanding the efficient solutions.

Keywords: *Forest Health Tourism, Ecological Resource, smart system, general construction*

I. BACKGROUND ANALYSIS

Parks in a broad sense include urban parks and natural parks. Urban parks generally refer to children's parks, suburban parks, comprehensive parks, sports parks, landscape parks, botanical gardens, zoos, historical parks, art parks, theme parks, amusement parks, science fiction parks, etc. These parks are generally located in the center of the city or in the surrounding areas. The small ones are only a few hundred square meters and the large ones are dozens of hectares. They are mainly characterized by man-made landscapes. It can be used as a supplement to urban tourism resources; most public welfare parks are managed by the gardening department, some are managed by the civil affairs or cultural and sports departments, and those belonging to business are managed by the tourism department or the organizer. As a result, modern people have formed unique cultural theories, such as sustainable development theory, environmental culture theory, ecological moral theory, etc., while coordinating the harmony between man and nature, and constantly explore the new relationship between man and nature. These human efforts and also pursuits, whether material or spiritual, have profoundly affected the cultural development and construction of modern human society.

At present, the way of understanding sustainable development in the world is very extensive. The definition of sustainable development recognized by Chinese academia is to meet the living needs of current people and future generations. The sustainable development theory involved in this is also more and more extensive. For example, the sustainable tourism development strategy, whose core content is to balance the protection of the general tourism environment and better coordinate the relationship between tourism resources and

economic growth. The sustainable tourism mode is not only a tourism mode, but also a necessary development concept.

It is an important goal of tourism development, and also an important work criterion for the recent tourism activities. Considering the green factors, this has the listed key aspects.

(1) In the development of forest tourism, an ecological parking lot is built, and low-carbon tourism vehicles such as battery cars and new energy vehicles are used. The relevant state departments have formulated technical standards for low-carbon tourism hotels to regulate tourists' choice of tourism methods in forest tourism. Secondly, the low carbon awareness of the tourists will also be significantly improved in the process of forest tourism activities.

(2) Almost all tourism, especially eco-tourism, will encounter this problem. Development and protection are always opposed to each other. In fact, it is not the case. As long as you master the degree of development and protection, and follow the path of sustainable development, we will be able to develop resources while allowing Resources are well protected.

Forest tourism is the tourist's enjoyment of the beautiful forest ecological environment, the return to the nature that nurtured human civilization, and the search for the wild interest of mountains and forests for people living in modern society. Hence, in the next section, the key ideas and suggestions will be discussed.

II. THE PROPOSED IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. *The Key Features of the Forest Health Tourism*

According to the literature study, the input variables for the forest park to develop forest tourism mainly include natural resources, human resources and financial resources. Natural resources include the forest land resources and forest landscape resources. Forest land resources include land and the forests on it. Forests depend on land and cannot exist independently; Forest landscape resources and other tourism resources in forest parks are important elements for forest parks to develop tourism. However, because there is no unified statistical data at present, this paper only then uses the area of forest parks as the representative of natural resources.

Forest tourism refers to a variety of forms of wild travel activities that take tourism as the main purpose relying on forest landscape resources in the forest area. Obviously, forest tourism takes forest landscape resources as the main browsing object and forest areas as the main scope of general activities, which reflects the relationship between people and forests. Therefore, forest tourism shows the relationship between people's understanding and aesthetics of the forests, people's use and transformation of forests, and people's protection of

forests. In other words, to a large extent, the forest tourism culture takes the modern forest culture as the cultural base point and the concept of forest culture as its basic connotation. The general function of the forest health tourism can be considered from the listed aspects.

(1) Forest tourism is an ecological project. The fundamental purpose of developing forest tourism is to protect the natural ecosystems, protect biodiversity, and protect precious or endangered wildlife from being destroyed.

(2) As a unique form of modern forest management, forest tourism is not only an economic phenomenon, but also a cultural phenomenon. The core concept of its culture is consistent with the core concept of forest culture. development concept as its core.

(3) In the research on health tourism resources, it is very rare to mention related researches on forest health resources. Most of the scholars in my country have studied the health factors and health care functions of forest resources, and put forward the idea of relying on forest environment to carry out health tourism.

Forest tourism benefit research is one of the key points of forest tourism theoretical research at home and abroad. The development and protection of forest tourism resources, the management and management of forest tourism activities, and the promotion of the sustainable development of forest ecotourism are all important to carry out forest tourism benefit research with the significant theoretical and practical significance. The figure 1 gives the sample.



Figure 1. The Scenario of the Forest Health Tourism

B. The Discussion of Tourism Base Ecology

Based on ecotourism ecology (landscape ecology) and sustainable development, it aims to protect nature, protect tourism resources, achieve sustainable development, and realize regional economic development, emphasizing the integration of tourists, residents of tourist areas and ecosystems. As a whole, the harmonious and unified development of the tourism, ecology and environment will be finally achieved. All these aspects can show that the development prospect of ecotourism is very promising, because with the progress of society and the improvement of general people's living standards, people realize that the concept of only aiming at economic development is outdated, and people should pay more attention to ecological aspects. For the efficient construction, we consider listed aspects.

(1) Physical resources are the soul of eco-tourism destinations. The influence of tourism disturbance is mainly

reflected by the following core indicators: vegetation coverage, height, distribution frequency, richness, number of organisms, number of species and individuals, important value, landscape Fragmentation and other traditional indicators.

(2) A large number of comparative monitoring studies have shown that there is an inevitable relationship between tourism disturbance and soil environment deterioration. Therefore, a reasonable tourism environment capacity should be established, the number of the tourists should be controlled in the peak season, and the distribution management should be carried out in the areas with high intensity of tourist activities when necessary, so as to prevent the soil environment from suffering more serious damage.

To sum up, the author believes that the development model of sustainable tourism should not only be an ecotourism model, but should be a variety of models.

SUMMARY

This paper discusses the construction of ecological resource system of forest health tourism base. After the concept of "eco-tourism" was put forward, many organizations and researchers in the world have interpreted and defined it from different perspectives, but a unified definition has not yet been formed, and there are different opinions on the connotation of eco-tourism. With this regard, this paper gives the novel understanding of the model from the application scenario. In the future, we will apply to the real scenarios.

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