UK’s Ecological Protection Construction Characteristics and Its Enlightenment on Hainan China

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Abstract. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has explicitly proposed the construction of a national ecological civilization experimental area (Hainan), and it is also one of the strategic orientations given by General Secretary Xi Jinping to Hainan's “three zones and one center”. Hainan has now accelerated the pace of ecological protection construction. The article systematically expounds the characteristics of ecological protection construction in the United Kingdom, and analyzes the deficiencies in ecological protection construction in Hainan. Drawing on the experience of ecological protection construction in the United Kingdom, and combining the actual situation in Hainan, four suggestions for improving ecological protection construction in Hainan are put forward: 1) Legislation first, strengthen the top-level design; 2) Scientific zoning, implement diversified management; 3) Promote green and harmonious national park Construction; 4) grasp the key points and do a good job in the design of eco-tourism products. With a view to providing a reference for Hainan's ecological protection and construction.

1. Introduction

With the acceleration of China's free trade port (zone) construction, the contradiction between ecological protection and economic development is becoming more and more prominent. How to reasonably coordinate the relationship between the two is an unavoidable issue in the process of modernization [1]. General Secretary Xi Jinping attended the conference for the 30th anniversary of the establishment of Hainan Province as a special Economic Zone and delivered an important speech, making important arrangements for the construction of ecological civilization, striving to make Hainan a national pilot zone for ecological civilization, and pointing out the way forward for the construction of ecological protection in Hainan[2]. Therefore, the coordinated development of ecological protection and economic construction can not only protect the environment, but also promote the positive construction and development of green society. The main purpose of ecological protection construction is to meet the dynamic balance between ecological environment and economic development. It is not only necessary to realize the main goal of ecological protection, but also to promote the sound development of social economy, so as to realize the construction of a balanced state of harmonious coexistence between society and nature[3]. How Hainan can promote the interactive development of ecology and economy, realize the win-win goal of ecological virtuous circle and economic development, and establish the mechanism of interactive development of ecology and economy is an urgent theoretical and practical problem to be solved [4]. In this paper, the basic situation and main characteristics of the ecological protection construction in The UK are systematically expounded, the deficiencies in the ecological protection construction in Hainan are
analyzed, and some Suggestions for improving the ecological protection construction in Hainan are put forward by referring to the experience of the UK and combining with the actual situation of Hainan.

2. The Basic Situation of Ecological Conservation in Britain

The forest area of Britain is 2.83 million hectares, with a forest coverage rate of 13%, but its green rate is as high as 80%. Even in London, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Cardiff and other cities, the green rate is over 40% [5]. In Britain, nature reserves are divided into national parks, natural heritage areas, natural scenic spots, heritage coasts, environmentally sensitive areas, areas of special scientific significance, national nature reserves and other types. There are 218 national nature reserves in Britain, among which 13 have joined the Convention on Wet Habitats, 13 have joined the United Nations People and Biosphere Reserves, 91 belong to national parks and scenic spots, 35 are coastal nature reserves, and 7 are forest parks. In addition, non-governmental organizations also own more than 1,000 nature reserves and more than 4,000 land parcels of scientific research value, forming a complex and complete network of nature reserves [6]. British ecological protection construction advocates the concept of "close to nature": first, the goal of ecological protection construction is to maximize the realization of close to nature; Second, the achievement of ecological protection construction is to give people access to nature to the maximum extent [7].

3. Characteristics of Ecological Conservation in the UK

3.1 Afforestation Serves Environmental Protection

Britain's industrial revolution came at the expense of temperate forests. After a long period of efforts, Britain's forest coverage rate is now 13%, far below the European average of 37%. It is timber demand is basically dependent on imports. The functions of forests are mainly to provide environmental services and recreation. First, it is clear that the primary task of forestry construction is to improve and protect the environment, and to provide and meet people's requirements for ecological products. Second, implement the strategy of "sustainable forestry". Ecological construction is based on long-term, providing wildlife habitat, and restoring and protecting biodiversity. Pay attention to climate warming and emphasize that increasing and protecting natural vegetation is the mitigation of climate warming; Third, both construction and protection, pay attention to the protection of afforestation achievements, and constantly improve the forest coverage rate. Pay attention to the harmony between afforestation landscape and surrounding environment, expand the rest of the forest tourism and entertainment functions.

3.2 Pay Attention To Near Nature and Low Cost

British natural ecological construction advocates "close to nature". The proportion of broad-leaved trees in woodland is large and there are many kinds. The urban green space is equipped with plants and plants, and there are few traces of carving. The harmony between man and nature is fully reflected. It not only has a low afforestation cost, but also creates a characteristic landscape full of vitality, which shortens the distance between man and nature. In parks and green spaces, there are few other facilities except roads, chairs and garbage cans for people to rest on. People can relax and have fun on the grass under the big trees. The road of the park is gravel pavement commonly, already natural, facilitate again ooze water. In national parks and nature reserves, the facilities such as trails, hiking trails, bird-watching platforms and observation stations should be treated as close to nature as possible in addition to taking some anti-skid measures. Basically, they are all sand and gravel pavements. The original geological materials are maintained, and the design is simple and meets the basic functions. The visitor reception center and exhibition hall are not decorated with too many luxurious decorations, and the visitor reception center sells souvenirs with environmental significance or the animals and plants of the park, the reserve, as well as drinks and light meals for visitors.

3.3 Reflect the People-oriented

The national parks, nature reserves and suburban parks in the UK are open to the public. People can hike, climb, ride bicycles, camp and hold all kinds of nature-related recreational activities in them.
However, they must follow the defined trails, hiking trails and other roads and abide by the relevant regional regulations. The 15 national forest parks in the United Kingdom carry out tourism projects such as sightseeing, yachting, cable car, leisure and health care according to their respective geological and geomorphic features and landscape characteristics. Peak District National Park in England is the UK's first and largest national park, with 22 million visitors a year, making it the second most popular national park in the world. The Lanneley Wet Ground Centre in Carmarston, Wales, provides reception, shopping and catering services, with environmental education facilities such as bird watching platforms, children's play facilities and water circulation demonstration hall, as well as walking and cycling paths for visitors to get close to nature in an environmentally friendly way [8].

3.4 Strike a Balance between Protection and Development

Britain's nature reserves are more concerned with the co-ordination of conservation and local development. Under UK law, the primary function of national parks and nature reserves is to protect the beauty and biodiversity of nature and to provide people with access to nature. It also provides for the promotion of the economic development and social interests of local communities. Located in Snowdonia National Park in Wales, it is home to the highest mountain in the UK, Snowdon Hill, and the largest natural lake in Wales, Lake Barra. However, it is also the Welsh Pumped storage Power Station, which contains 16 kilometers of tunnels underground, buried deep in the Snowdon Mountains. The environment and ecology under construction and after construction are best protected. However, for such a huge project, you can hardly see any trace of its existence in the mountains. The visitor reception center of the park is also the reception center of the power station. Visitors can go boating on the lake, climb mountains or visit the power station. In addition, abandoned mines in The UK will be built into suburban parks through afforestation and other restoration projects to provide recreation, forest health and habitat for wildlife. For example, the Penallta Country Park in Wales was originally an abandoned mining area, and the local government built ecological restoration in combination with tourist attractions and built a country park.

3.5 Harmony between Man and Nature

British national parks and natural scenic spots cherish the symbiotic relationship formed by the long-term evolution of the natural ecology in and around the villages within their areas, and incorporate villages into their protection and construction scope, and adopt a compound "patch" mode and protection strategy for the cultural landscape and nature protection of villages. According to the data, there are more than 400,000 residents in British national parks [9], who must abide by certain regulations on grazing livestock, preserving woodlands, protecting water bodies, and protecting grasslands. Such as peak area national park has nearly 40% of the land for nature reserves. Farmers in non-protected areas may apply for environmental subsidies to implement environmental protection on their own farms [10]. Farmers in the protected areas can adopt appropriate farming, afforestation and grazing methods to protect landscapes and wild animals through environmental subsidies. In addition, Sussex, England Medmerry wetland reserve, the organic combination of coastal flood control engineering and wetland protection, maintenance of the surrounding area flood regulation, water conservation, and expand the wetland, etc., provide sea bird habitat, not only effectively protect the house more than 300 residents from flood coastal erosion, and expand the seabirds habitat area, led around recreational vehicle tourism, making it Europe's largest recreational vehicle tourism base, is a successful by the struggle between man and nature to the typical cases of harmonious coexistence between man and nature.

4. Enlightenment and Reference

4.1 Inspiration for Hainan's Ecological Protection Construction

There are 30 nature reserves of terrestrial forest ecological types in Hainan, covering an area of nearly 240,000 ha. Among them, there are 7 national nature reserves covering 137,000 ha. There are 17 provincial-level nature reserves covering an area of 98,000 hectares. There are six nature reserves at the city and county level, covering an area of about 5,000 hectares [11]. Hainan has achieved remarkable results in ecological protection, but it also costs a lot of human and financial resources. In
particular, the relationship between the protected areas and the local development is not coordinated enough, the community participation is not enough, the openness is not enough, and the protection is under great pressure, which does not reflect the harmonious coexistence between man and nature. How to combine international experience with Hainan's reality and accelerate the construction of a more dynamic, open, cooperative, harmonious and win-win ecological protection system in Hainan? The UK’s experience has the following inspirations:

4.1.1 Update the concept of protection and change the closed protection into open protection
Since its establishment, Hainan Nature Reserve has implemented a policy of closed protection, which is mainly undertaken by government departments. The reserve is strictly divided into core area, buffer zone and experimental area, and is basically not open to the public. In reality, this kind of single and closed protection is not an ideal way of protection. There are many conflicts, great pressure and high management cost between the protected area and the surrounding communities. The practice of nature conservation in the UK has proved that only by following the symbiotic mechanism of natural ecology can the conservation value of natural ecology and natural landscape be highlighted, and all kinds of natural ecology and biodiversity can be continuously protected. Protection is universal and must be accompanied by the necessary openness and educational activities in order to gain sustained attention and broad support. Therefore, the recognition of the universality of protection and the correct treatment of the symbiotic relationship between the landscape of the surrounding communities and the nature reserve play an important role in nature conservation. The earlier the surrounding communities and residents get involved in the management of the nature reserve, the more beneficial it is to both the nature reserve and the surrounding communities. The wider the involvement of surrounding communities and residents in the management of nature reserves, the less likely conflict will arise between the two sides. At the same time, development-oriented protection is conducive to encouraging social public welfare organizations and professional institutions to participate in the management and maintenance of nature reserves, attracting social investment, and maximizing the effectiveness of the use of government financial funds.

4.1.2 Adjust protection zones and explore multiple protection approaches
There are relatively few types of nature reserves in Hainan, mainly nature reserves, scenic spots, forest parks, etc. The protected area is simply divided into core area, buffer area and experimental area to restrict local residents and tourists. In the case that the internal partition boundary cannot be implemented into the actual land, the boundary between different partitions is blurred, and there are very big loopholes in the specific operation, which makes it difficult to achieve the comprehensive management goal. In Britain, area is not the standard for delineating nature reserves: in Scotland, for example, the largest reserve area is about 20,000 hectares, while the smallest is only 4-5 hectares. There are no core areas, buffer zones and experimental areas. Britain's 1949 promulgated "national park and the country into the law" regulation, people can through and into the reserve, reserve on the basis of introducing the nature reserve, people's behavior rules, clear person into the behavior of the nature reserve, through planning, protection and open areas, open areas through designated tour area, limited for people close to nature, protect nature. Natural protected area according to the different types and different levels of protection, take different functional partition, the diversity of management, to better adapt to the needs of protection, is conducive to build system of public participation, dissolve the nature conservation work in the public doesn't understand the problem such as nature reserve, especially the area around the public protection for the establishment of nature reserves and the lack of enthusiasm, and even the contradiction between resistance. It also contributes to the construction and management of protected areas for relevant organizations, social groups or individuals to promote local tourism, economic development and provide employment opportunities.

4.1.3 Establish and improve the planning system to coordinate the relationship between protection and development
Planning is the core work of the management of every national park and nature reserve in the UK. Scientific and reasonable planning is the precursor work for orderly management of all kinds of nature reserves and also the institutional guarantee for standardized management. The development of protected areas is coordinated and integrated with local development, mainly through the policy statement of the plan. At present, the planning of nature reserves in our province is only protection and
management planning, not development planning, and there is a phenomenon of overlapping between nature reserves and forest parks, the play of multiple benefits of nature reserves is restricted to a certain extent. To build has clearly established ownership, well-defined power and responsibility, supervision and effective natural protected area system, you must first set up a sound system of natural protected area planning, planning to combine their respective protection types, levels and natural geological landscape, to a park (area), both the protection and control planning, planning and development, at the same time consideration and local development of harmonious and unified. The compilation plan should pay attention to the collection of basic data in the early stage, absorb the opinions of stakeholders around the protected area, as well as the opinions of the local government and relevant departments, find the interest balance point, balance the relationship between local economic development and nature protection, and ensure the implementation of the plan [12].

4.1.4 Do ecological restoration articles with the concept of "close to nature"
In comparison, the forest coverage rate of Hainan is far higher than that of Britain, but from the perspective of forest landscape and ecological balance, it has not achieved sustainable development. For example, plantation of local native tree species is rarely tested and forest coverage rate is simply pursued. Cutting down natural forests to create artificial economic forests such as eucalyptus; Afforestation large area of pure forest, less mixed forest; Ignore the invasion of alien species, blindly increase the amount of growth. Ignoring the ability of natural ecosystems to repair themselves. Ecological restoration should be done in a way close to nature, and artificial intervention should take into account the sustainable development of the surrounding environment. At present, forestry ecological restoration project is being carried out in our province, including the restoration of natural growing artificial forest after "purchase". The concept of "near nature" can be used for reference to carry out forestry ecological restoration, and local tree species can be planted through closed cultivation or dotted planting to carry out low-impact ecological improvement.

4.1.5 Correctly grasp the open scale of "near nature"
Throughout the UK, although all nature reserves are open to people, they are only "close" to nature and have a low impact on the environment. Even restricted openings in nature reserves are strictly based on environmental carrying capacity. There are no resorts, hotels and other facilities built in the reserve. Therefore, the principle of priority protection must be reflected in the development of ecotourism products based on forest tourism to minimize the impact of tourism facilities on the environment and ecological diversity.

4.2 Suggest
Based on the experience of British ecological protection construction, the following Suggestions are proposed for the ecological protection construction of Hainan forestry industry:

4.2.1 Give priority to legislation and strengthen top-level design
Give full play to the legislative power of Hainan Special Zone, promulgation of the national tropical rain forest park and Hainan nature reserve management of local laws and regulations. Formulate the national park ecological environment control, natural and cultural heritage protection, biodiversity protection, scientific research, popular science, environmental education, social participation and other relevant administrative regulations and standards, to ensure the protection of the existing tropical rain forest reserve more strictly, has clearly established ownership, well-defined power and responsibility, regulation is effective. We will establish and improve the planning system for nature reserves, formulate protection and development plans for nature reserves in a scientific way, ensure the sustainable development of the natural ecological environment and biodiversity, and ensure that various benefits of nature reserves are brought into full play [13].

4.2.2 Scientific zoning and diversified management shall be implemented
According to the management objectives of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), appropriate boundaries of protected areas should be defined for different management objectives, and management objectives and plans should be formulated for each special or comprehensive protected area. The core areas of national and provincial nature reserves included in the scope of national parks will be designated as "strict protection areas", and strict protection and management will be implemented, with no people allowed to enter the activities. Other areas (Namely,
the buffer zone and experimental area of the original protection zone) will be restricted to the public [14]. According to the principle of a park (area) policy, moderately lower ecological impact of the ecological environment of scientific research, biodiversity monitoring, environmental protection publicity and education, and people close to the hiking, exploration, the view of nature, mountain climbing, wildlife viewing, forest health activities, for people to watch the beautiful scenery, close to nature, recreation entertainment provide opportunity to make nature reserve, people learn about nature, protect nature of popular science propaganda and education base. In line with the international nature conservation management, we boldly introduce the world famous environmental protection organizations to design and manage, and promote the internationalization level of Hainan Nature Reserve. Will not included in other provincial nature reserve, national park, buffer and experimental area and city and county nature reserve, and forest park into the suburb park, open to the public, moderate in splendid sight, provide people recreational place, carry out the environmental education, the forest tourism base, meet the needs of people on the ecological products.

4.2.3 Promote the construction of green and harmonious national parks

In the tropical rain forest national park of our province, there are 19 towns, 52 village committees, more than 1,000 households and more than 30,000 people planning population distribution. These villages are traditional villages with the cultural characteristics of The Li and Miao ethnic groups in Hainan, and are integral parts of the National Park [15]. Suggestions according to the principle of harmonious coexistence between man and nature, keep delimit village and residents within the scope of national park, through protection cooperation agreement, the way of ecological compensation, limited to guide residents to carry out production activities, transformation of the mode of production and life, and through the training, participate in national park on environmental protection, publicity and education, to carry out ecological tourism projects such as employment, realize green post employment and harmonious coexistence between man and nature [16].

4.2.4 Grasp the key points and pay attention to the design of eco-tourism products

One is to protect and optimize forest ecological system, pay attention to health tourism area planning and design, as the main reference to ecological capacity, scientific measurement of forest tourist capacity, in accordance with the "close to nature" concept, through the forest reform, species distribution, ecological communities build reasonable moderate ecological interventions, such as optimizing the quality of the forest ecosystem, capacity and the level of biodiversity, make it more suitable for developing health tourism activities and more tourist attraction. Second, pay attention to the needs of parents and children. For children to create a forest themed kindergarten, summer camp, forest museum, forest courses, baby tree planting, tea art, clay, outdoor physical crawling online, piano, martial arts, taekwondo, dance, Chinese studies and other diversified theme courses, ecological protection from the baby. Third, we should pay attention to the green consumption of young and middle-aged groups. The forest summer camp for college students and middle school students is designed for young and middle-aged groups. Through studying the quintessence of Chinese culture, such as wilderness expansion, forest adventure, forest trail marathon, forest gliding, forest skateboard, taekwondo, forest yoga, Ba Duan Jin, Taijiquan, forest photography and Guqin, the health preservation and learning complement each other. The fourth is to pay attention to the health needs of the elderly population, and to make adequate, deep and refined forest health product planning and design for the elderly population [17].

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