

8 特别策划 | Special Focus

Putting the Greater Food Approach into Practice and Enriching the Tianfu Forest Food Reserve: Strategies for Developing Sichuan Province' s Woody Oil Crop Industry

As a leading Chinese province in woody oil crop resources, Sichuan has leveraged the Tianfu Forest Food Reserve initiative to build on its three key tree species resources, by implementing three major programs: improving the quality of walnuts, doubling production of oil-tea camellia (*Camellia oleifera*), and prioritizing the development of olive oil. To address weaknesses in variety development, management, and processing, five major systems have been built, covering industry, production, management, technology, and policy, thereby pushing industrial transformation towards quality-driven and efficiency-focused development and opening a new win-win path of ecological progress and industrial prosperity.

Small Olive Fruits Linking Green Mountains and People' s Livelihoods: Pathways for Building an Olive Industry Highland on the Western Sichuan Plateau

By tapping the natural endowments of sunshine, heat, water, and soil in the dry-hot valley of the Jinsha River, Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan Province has developed over 50,000 mu (33.33 square kilometers) of olive cultivation bases, setting a national high-yield record of 1,700 kg per mu (667 square meters). To tackle challenges such as scattered spatial distribution, weak technological support, a short industrial chain, and low brand visibility, Liangshan has proposed the following five strategies: optimizing spatial layout, strengthening technological empowerment, extending the industrial chain, coordinating brand building, and enhancing policy support. Its goal is to build a nationally top-tier dual-high (high-quality, high-yield) olive industry base.

28 理论视点 | Theoretical Point

A Legal Framework for the Full-life Cycle of Ecological Restoration in Mining Areas

Ecological restoration in mining areas is a linchpin of national mineral resource security, green transformation of the mining industry, and the building of a solid foundation for ecological progress. The enforcement of the revised Mineral Resources Law and its regulations, and the Ecological and Environmental Code, has propelled China' s mining ecological restoration governance toward an overhaul under the rule of law, but significant structural challenges remain. Establishing a tiered, coordinated regulatory architecture, anchored by fundamental laws, governed by specialized legislation, and refined through administrative rules, would end the traditional governance model characterized by policy-driven management, fragmented regulation, and single-track control. This holds major practical significance for improving the rule-of-law-based operating mechanisms and modernizing governance capacity in restoring ecology in mining areas.

Pathways to Creating a County-Level Demonstration Zone for Ecological Conservation Under the PEST-SWOT Framework: A Case Study of Hepu County, Guangxi

National demonstration zones for ecological conservation are a critical vehicle for advancing the synergy between high-standard environmental protection and high-quality development at the county level. This study constructs a combined PEST-SWOT analytical model, using Hepu County as a case. Following the logical chain of "macro-environment scanning (PEST) → identification of internal and external factors (SWOT) → strategic matrix derivation → priority ranking → pathway generation," the study identifies four key contradictions confronting Hepu County in its development of a demonstration zone. It is the first to propose a three-pronged implementation priority and pathway: taking the turnaround strategy (WO) as the core, the growth strategy (SO) as the guiding force, and the competitive and defensive strategies as supporting elements. The study demonstrates the applied value of the PEST-SWOT model in addressing the dilemma of overgeneralized macro strategies and vague pathways in county-level ecological conservation and provides a feasible analytical framework and decision-making reference for similar coastal counties.

Climate Suitability Analysis and Zoning Study for Southern Chinese Medicinal Herb Cultivation in Deqing County

Drawing on the 2023-2024 output value data for Chinese cinnamon (*Cinnamomum cassia*) and bajitian (*Morinda officinalis*), the two core varieties of the industry of southern (tropical and subtropical) Chinese medicinal herbs, published by the Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau of Deqing County, Zhaoqing City, this paper analyzes the distribution characteristics of southern medicinal herbs in Deqing County. Based on daily meteorological data from national and automated weather stations in the county spanning nearly 30 years from 1994 to 2023, it analyzes the characteristics of local climatic resources and climatic risks for southern medicinal herb cultivation. Using fuzzy mathematics, the paper selects six key climatic indicators for Chinese cinnamon and five for bajitian and employs GIS data to run an assessment of the county' s overall environment. It delineates three major cultivation zones, providing a scientific basis for the planning of the southern Chinese medicinal herbs industry in Deqing County.

56 美丽乡村 | Beautiful Countryside

Unlocking Resources and Multi-stakeholder Co-building: Fenghuangzhai Village Starts a New Chapter of Ecological Progress and People' s Well-being

This paper studies Fenghuangzhai Village, located near the Jingning section of the Qianjiangyuan-Baishanzu National Park Candidate Zone. It analyzes the village' s four-tier operating mechanism: diversified funding sources, unified management and revitalization of terraced field resources, a four-party synergy to lead farmers toward prosperity, and partnership with institutions of higher learning. It offers an in-depth interpretation of the practical rationale, value, existing gaps, and improvement pathways of multi-stakeholder community co-governance in villages adjacent to national parks. The paper provides a replicable model for communities neighboring national parks across China, a model that improves co-governance mechanisms, revitalizes mountain farmland resources, and advances the realization of the value of ecological products.

Blue Skies and Green Mountains Witnessing an Unwavering Mission: Qingyuan' s Practice in Ecological Stewardship of the Baishanzu National Park Candidate Zone

The Qingyuan Section of the Qianjiangyuan-Baishanzu National Park Candidate Zone is rich in biodiversity. It is home to rare species such as the Baishanzu fir (*Abies beshanzuensis*), a Quaternary glacial relict, and preserves ecological and cultural heritage including ancient covered bridges and the traditional forest-mushroom co-cultivation system. To address management challenges such as steep terrain, deep valleys, and the limited efficiency of traditional patrols, local authorities formed the "Baishan Divine Eagle" drone team. Supported by a digital intelligence platform, the team carries out patrols, fire prevention, emergency rescue, and crackdowns on illegal activities, marking a digital upgrade in local conservation management. Such practices provide a practical model that can be replicated and adapted for the ecological management of national parks in densely populated areas of eastern China.

74 古树史话 | Story of Trees

Annual Rings Carving the Qilu Landscape: In Search of Shandong' s Most Beautiful Ancient Trees

Shandong is home to more than 247,000 ancient and famous trees, found across its sacred mountains, historic temples, Confucian shrines, and traditional villages. They are precious "living fossils" of the natural world, as well as living cultural heritage that carries the spirit of the Qilu culture. This study visits some of the province' s most representative ancient trees, documenting their appearance, history, and cultural context. It also explores the Shandong cultural meanings embodied in these trees, with the aim of better protecting and revitalizing this unique heritage.

Shandong' s Coordinated Conservation of Cultural Heritage and Ancient Trees in the Hometowns of Confucius and Mencius

In Shandong, the homeland of Confucius and Mencius, ancient trees at Qufu' s Three Confucius Sites—the Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion—and Zoucheng' s Three Mencius Sites—the Temple and Cemetery of Mencius and the Meng Family Mansion—have coexisted for more than 2,500 years with ritual architecture, ancestral tombs, stone steles, and stone carvings. Together, they form a unique cluster of ancient trees in a place of profound Confucian traditions. These trees are more than living plants. They are physical carriers of Confucian ritual values, respect for teachers and learning, and the ideals of harmony and moderation. In response to the special challenge of protecting both cultural heritage and ancient trees, Shandong has developed a coordinated "dual heritage" conservation model. It offers a Shandong model for the protection of culturally significant ancient trees within nationally protected cultural heritage sites.

Guardians of Millennia-old Germplasm: Shandong Province' s Innovative Practices in Ancient and Famous Tree Conservation

As the dedicated technical support institution for the conservation of ancient and famous trees, the Shandong Provincial Forestry and Grassland Germplasm Resources Center has delivered a series of major outcomes in resource surveys and documentation, germplasm conservation, standards development, scientific research on rescue and rejuvenation, compilation of publications, and public science outreach. It has built a nationally leading three-pronged germplasm conservation system for ancient trees, integrating in-situ conservation, ex-situ conservation, and facility-based preservation. It has also established a digital archive platform, providing a full set of technical support for the scientific conservation of ancient and famous trees across Shandong. These efforts have shaped a replicable and scalable Shandong model.