

Construction, Protection, and Utilization Strategies of Red Cultural Heritage Corridor in the Jiangxi Section of the Red Army's Long March

Feiping CHEN^{1,2}, Junhai LIU^{1,2}, Jinyang YUAN^{1,2}, Hua LI³, Hao LIU^{1,2}, Jianping ZHANG^{1,2}, Yikui LIANG^{4*}

1. College of Landscape Architecture and Art, Jiangxi Agricultural University, Nanchang 330045, China; 2. Nanchang Key Laboratory of Urban and Rural Landscape Research, Nanchang 330045, China; 3. Vocational Normal College of Jiangxi Agricultural University, Nanchang 330045, China; 4. School of Tourism and Economic Management, Nanchang Normal University, Nanchang 330045, China

Abstract In this paper, the Jiangxi section of the red army's long march is taken as the research object to construct a red cultural heritage corridor. Introducing the theory of heritage corridor, on the basis of its hierarchical decomposition and comparative judgment, a hierarchy model of the red cultural heritage corridor resource is established. The comprehensive scores of each factor are obtained through expert scoring, and the overall pattern of red army corridor is constructed as "ring – shape – point". New ideas for protection and utilization as well as protection implementation measures are proposed, and the spiritual and cultural connotations of long march in Jiangxi are fully explored. This could help the social and economic development of the areas along the long march of red army in Jiangxi, and promote the integrated utilization and coordinated development of resources in the red cultural heritage corridor region.

Key words Red cultural heritage; Jiangxi section of the red army's long march; Construction and protection strategies for heritage corridors; Analytic hierarchy process

DOI 10.19547/j.issn2152-3940.2026.01.007

The long march is a great miracle in human history, not only a strategic shift in military affairs, but also an important milestone in the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and the starting point of this great miracle is located in Jiangxi. Jiangxi holds an extremely important historical position in the long march of Chinese workers' and peasants' red army. It is the main starting point of long march and strategic transfer. A large number of long march sites have been preserved within the region, and rich red cultural resources are scattered throughout the area. These red cultural heritages mainly consist of important historical events or institutional sites, commemorative sites for important historical figures, and former residences of important leaders^[1]. As early as the 30th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on August 18, 2021, the *Report of the State Council on the Work of Cultural Relics and the Implementation of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics*, as well as the *Implementation Plan for the Protection and Utilization Project of Revolutionary Cultural Relics in Jiangxi Province (2018 – 2022)*, the *Opinions on Promoting the Protection and Development of Red Cultural Resources*^[2] and other related documents were issued. They clearly emphasized the need to strengthen the protection and utilization of revolutionary cultural

relics, promote revolutionary culture, and inherit the red gene. Both national and local governments attach great importance to the protection of red cultural heritage resources, and promote the protection and development of inheriting red cultural heritage in the form of authoritative policy documents. The uniqueness of the long march route lies in the large number and diverse types of long march cultural relics and resources preserved along the route^[3]. The strategic transfer route of the red army's long march formed a special linear heritage of red cultural heritage. As a historical relic that can reflect the memory of the times, its value function is even more precious due to its particularity and scarcity^[4]. The construction of long march linear cultural heritage corridor is not only reflected in natural, cultural, social, and economic aspects, but also in the good coordinated development, protection, and utilization with the region. Currently, research on red cultural heritage mainly focuses on the contemporary value and evaluation research system of red cultural heritage^[5-7], as well as research on the protection and development of heritage. It provides heritage protection measures and ideas by conducting sustainable tourism development^[8-10], leveraging information digital technology^[11-12], and improving regulations to implement cultural heritage protection^[13-14]. However, research on the linear integration protection of long march region by using the construction of a red cultural heritage corridor as a starting point based on the theory of heritage corridors is still in a blank stage.

Received: December 13, 2025 Accepted: January 30, 2026

Supported by the Humanities and Social Science Research Project of Jiangxi Provincial Universities (YS23104).

* Corresponding author.

Jiangxi holds an extremely important historical position in the long march of Chinese workers' and peasants' red army, serving as the main starting point of long march and strategic shift. The region preserves a large number of long march sites and has rich red cultural heritage. Some red cultural heritage sites have been effectively protected, but there are still many red cultural heritage sites that have not been included in the protection scope or have insufficient protection efforts^[15-16]. The main purpose of this paper is to construct and protect the red cultural heritage corridor of long march of red army in Jiangxi Province. Based on in-depth exploration of cultural heritage resources of red army's long march in Jiangxi Province, the theory of heritage corridor is introduced, and a heritage resource evaluation system is constructed using the analytic hierarchy process to establish the red cultural heritage corridor of long march of red army in Jiangxi Province. This provides new ideas and basis for the overall layout and construction of long march route in Jiangxi Province, aiming to promote the integrated utilization and coordinated development of regional resources of red cultural heritage corridor, and to continue the spiritual home of red bloodline.

1 Research methods

1.1 Overview of the study area Jiangxi is located in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, with mainly mountainous and hilly terrain, significant monsoon climate, and abundant rainfall. The favorable natural conditions and steep mountain terrain that is easy to defend but difficult to attack made Jiangxi the largest red base area in China during the land revolution period. In the process of strategic shift, three historical routes were formed: main historical line of Central Red Army's long march, historical sub line of the Red Seventh Army Group advancing northward to resist Japan, and historical sub line of the Red Sixth Army Group gathering and marching westward. This paper focuses on the red cultural heritage related to the historical events of long march of red army in Jiangxi Province. The red cultural heritage here is limited to important sites, relics, and commemorative buildings that reflect revolutionary culture during the long march period, as well as the revolutionary spirit places they carry. The time was from October 1934 to October 1936, and the spatial range is the location of important events related to the Central Red Army's long march, the western expedition of the Red Sixth Army, and the red army's northward anti Japanese advance team.

1.2 Data source Red cultural heritage mainly includes the old sites of revolutionary important institutions, important conference sites, important revolutionary activity sites, important revolutionary event sites, and other red heritage spaces related to red culture^[17]. The list of red cultural heritage projects in Jiangxi section of long march is from public data of Jiangxi revolutionary site relic map collection. According to the existing 2 960 immovable revolu-

tionary cultural relics, 43 650 movable revolutionary cultural relics (sets), and 10 748 red slogans announced by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of China, a total of 122 cultural heritage resources are registered in the red cultural heritage corridor of Jiangxi section of red army's long march. Among them, 15 are classified as national key cultural heritage protection units and 42 are classified as provincial-level. Based on the survey results, 128 cultural heritage resources are ultimately determined as the research objects of this paper. Based on the national geographic information system, architectural information is extracted from the red heritage sites of long march in Jiangxi, and important node information is entered. Through on-site research and other methods, information such as heritage addresses and layouts is obtained. The spatial distribution of red cultural heritage is obtained in GIS 10.8 (Fig. 1).

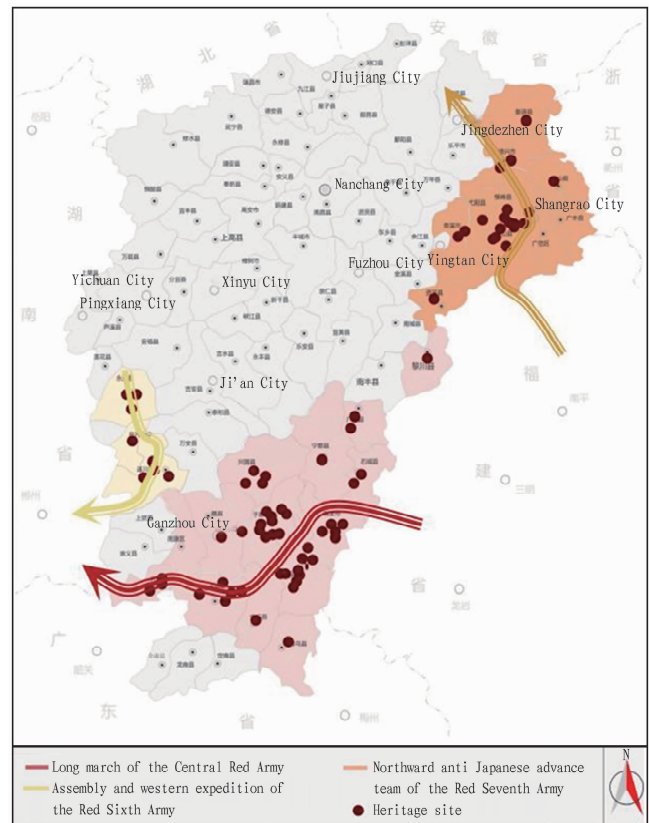


Fig. 1 Spatial distribution of red cultural heritage during the long march of red army in Jiangxi Province

1.3 Research methods The analytic hierarchy process (AHP) decomposes a problem into its smaller components to organize basic rationality, and expresses the relative or influence strength of each element in the hierarchy through a series of paired comparative judgments. In this paper, it attempts to use AHP to establish a hierarchical structure model, compare the importance of relevant elements, construct an importance comparison judgment matrix table, and calculate the weights of each indicator after consistency testing.

2 Constructing an evaluation system for heritage corridor resources based on analytic hierarchy process

2.1 Selection of evaluation indicators for heritage corridor resources According to the cultural characteristics of red cultural heritage corridor of red army's long march in Jiangxi, it is a linear heritage within a predetermined time and spatial range. Therefore, the establishment of a corridor evaluation system is mainly considered from the following aspects; firstly, it should fully consider the inherent value of heritage resources, which includes historical and cultural value, spiritual inheritance value, educational and scientific research value, artistic aesthetic value, landscape recreation value, and value orientation. The second is to comprehensively consider the current status of the heritage resources involved, such as whether the heritage has been fully preserved, the size of current scale and distribution range, the classification of

heritage protection level, and the crucial part being the authenticity of heritage itself. Finally, it is necessary to comprehensively consider the development foundation of the region where the heritage resources are located, including convenient location and transportation conditions, a good natural ecological environment maintained by the urban society, and good infrastructure that can meet the needs of future tourist carrying capacity. Based on the current research of predecessors, with reference to cultural heritage^[4,18] and evaluation index factors for revolutionary sites^[19-20], combined with the actual situation of long march cultural relics in Jiangxi, following the principles of representativeness and scientificity, a resource hierarchy model is constructed for the red cultural heritage corridor from three levels: the value of heritage resources, the combination with development foundation of heritage resources themselves, and the existing situation of heritage (Fig. 2).

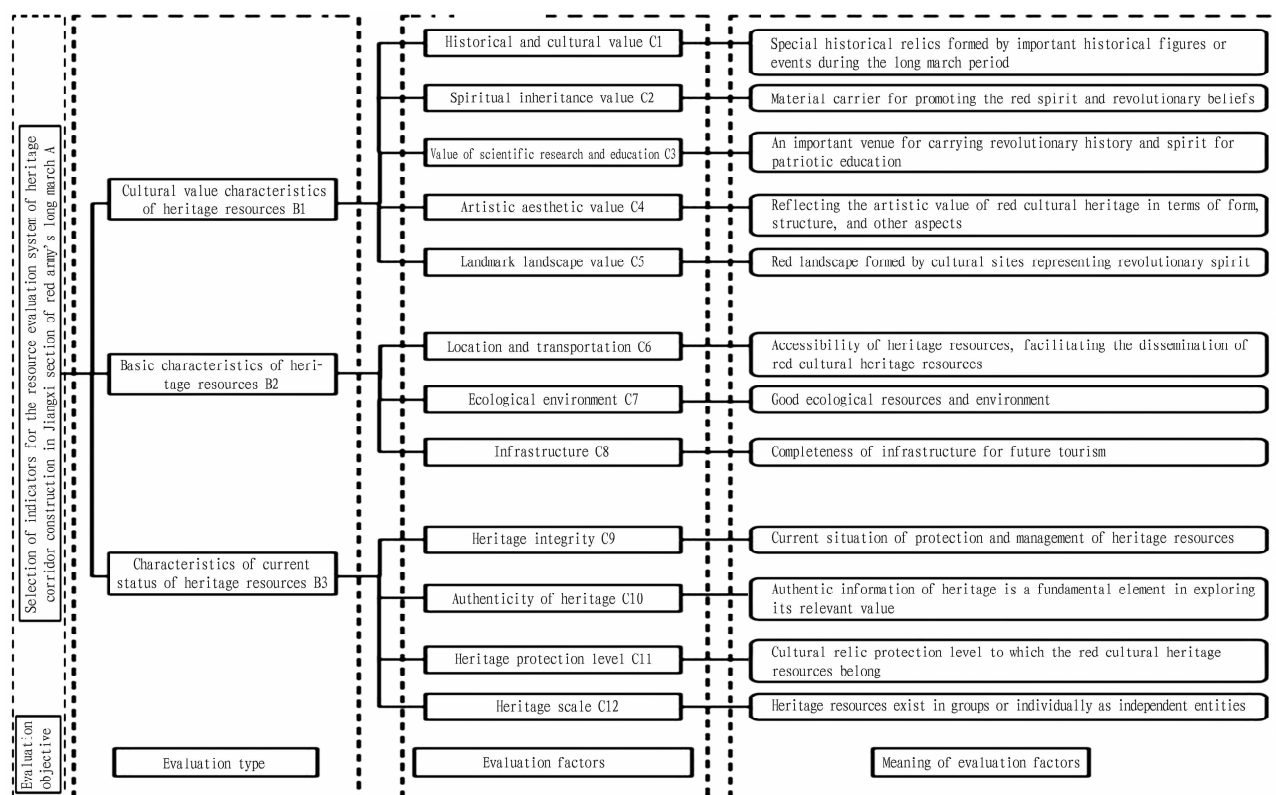


Fig. 2 Resource hierarchy model for the construction of red cultural heritage corridor

2.2 Construction of evaluation system for corridor cultural heritage

Based on the hierarchical structure model of red cultural heritage corridor of red army's long march in Jiangxi, a judgment matrix for the relative importance among each factor is constructed. After consistency testing, the weights of each factor are calculated. Finally, evaluation index system of heritage resources for the red cultural heritage corridor of red army's long march in Jiangxi section is obtained (Table 1).

2.3 Evaluation of cultural heritage resource factors Based on the evaluation index system for the heritage resources of red

cultural heritage corridor of red army's long march in Jiangxi section constructed in the previous text, expert scoring is conducted by referring to the fuzzy evaluation scoring standard table for the heritage resources of red cultural heritage corridor of red army's long march in Jiangxi section (Table 2).

2.4 Comprehensive evaluation results of cultural heritage resources

Based on the weight and factor evaluation results of cultural heritage evaluation system, the comprehensive scores of 128 red cultural heritage corridor resources are calculated, and the dispersed distribution map of comprehensive points is obtained (Fig. 3).

Table 1 Evaluation index system of heritage resources for the red cultural heritage corridor of red army's long march in Jiangxi Province

Target layer	Evaluation project layer	Weight	Factor layer	Weight
Evaluation of heritage resources in the red cultural heritage corridor of red army's long march in Jiangxi Province (A)	Value of heritage resource	0.251 8	Historical and cultural value	0.410 5
			Spiritual inheritance value	0.286 2
			Scientific research and education value	0.164 7
			Artistic aesthetic value	0.043 5
			Landscape recreational value	0.094 9
	Fundamentals of heritage development	0.079 9	Location and transportation conditions	0.633 4
			Ecological environment conditions	0.106 2
			Service facility conditions	0.260 5
	Current status of heritage protection	0.668 3	Integrity of preservation	0.102 6
			Authenticity of heritage	0.597 0
			Heritage protection level	0.253 2
			Current status of heritage scale	0.047 3

Table 2 Fuzzy evaluation scoring standard table for the heritage resources of red cultural heritage corridor of red army's long march in Jiangxi section

Index	Scoring level// points				
	10 - 8	8 - 6	6 - 4	4 - 2	2 - 0
Historical and cultural value	Very high	Higher	Moderate	Lower	Very low
Spiritual inheritance value	Very high	Higher	Moderate	Lower	Very low
Scientific research and education value	Very high	Higher	Moderate	Lower	Very low
Artistic aesthetic value	Very high	Higher	Moderate	Lower	Very low
Landscape recreational value	Very high	Higher	Moderate	Lower	Very low
Location and transportation conditions	Very high	Higher	Moderate	Lower	Very low
Ecological environment conditions	Very high	Higher	Moderate	Lower	Very low
Service facility conditions	Very high	Higher	Moderate	Lower	Very low
Integrity of preservation	Very high	Higher	Moderate	Lower	Very low
Authenticity of heritage	More than 80%	70% - 80%	60% - 70%	50% - 60%	Below 50%
Heritage protection level	World-class (9)	National-level (8) Province-level (7)	Municipal-level (6)	County-level (4)	No level (2)
Current status of heritage scale	Very high	Higher	Moderate	Lower	Very low

3 Construction of red cultural heritage corridor for the Jiangxi section of red army's long march

3.1 Construction of overall pattern of red cultural heritage corridor in the Jiangxi section of red army's long march

3.1.1 Construction of a "ring"-shaped corridor for red cultural heritage. According to the basic analysis of historical development characteristics of long march in Jiangxi, as well as the historical records of red army's long march, based on the red army's transfer route within Jiangxi, the events closely related to the Central Red Army's fifth anti encirclement campaign, the Central Red Army's long march assembly and departure, and the Central Red Army's long march ("long march departure"), and important historical events of red army such as Yudu CPC Central Committee Branch relying on Ruijin Yunshi Mountain revolutionary site group are layout. The "long march exploration" involves events closely related to the assembly and western expedition of the Red Sixth Army. The "long march response" involves major events such as the advance of the Red Seventh (Tenth) Army's northward resistance against Japan. They together constitute three major event zones, and three development axes of one main and two auxiliary are con-

structed (Fig. 4), highlighting the narrative of long march story and the coordinated protection and utilization of cultural resources.

3.1.2 Construction of a "line"-shaped trail system; long march trail system. The construction of recreational corridors can not only protect and scientifically manage natural and cultural heritage, achieve the connection between heritage nodes, but also meet the public's outdoor recreational needs, and strengthen the interaction between people and nature, cultural heritage^[21]. By selecting the areas with concentrated cultural heritage resources, a corridor system consisting of one main, two auxiliary, and multiple branches is constructed. The corridor uses hiking as the basic experience mode, and the trail design and landscape along the route highlight the spirit of long march spirit. Based on the existing red culture along the route, the red gene is fully utilized, the long march culture and other tourism resources are connected, and a historical trail that integrates historical insights, spiritual learning, and cultural dissemination of long march is built (Fig. 5).

3.1.3 Construction of a "dot"-shaped corridor pattern-core and characteristic display nodes. The construction of red cultural heritage corridor in the Jiangxi section of red army's long march at mi-

cro level mainly includes the display and explanation of core and characteristic nodes within the corridor. The core display nodes mainly rely on the construction of national or a few provincial-level cultural relics and cultural resources that have outstanding significance and major themes, are well preserved, and have convenient transportation conditions. The construction of characteristic display nodes mainly relies on related resources outside the core display node, which are scattered but have strong political color and special historical and cultural significance (Fig. 6).

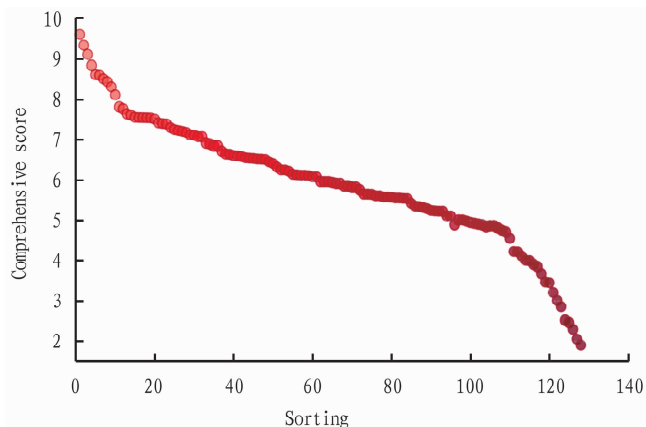


Fig.3 Scatter plot of comprehensive score distribution

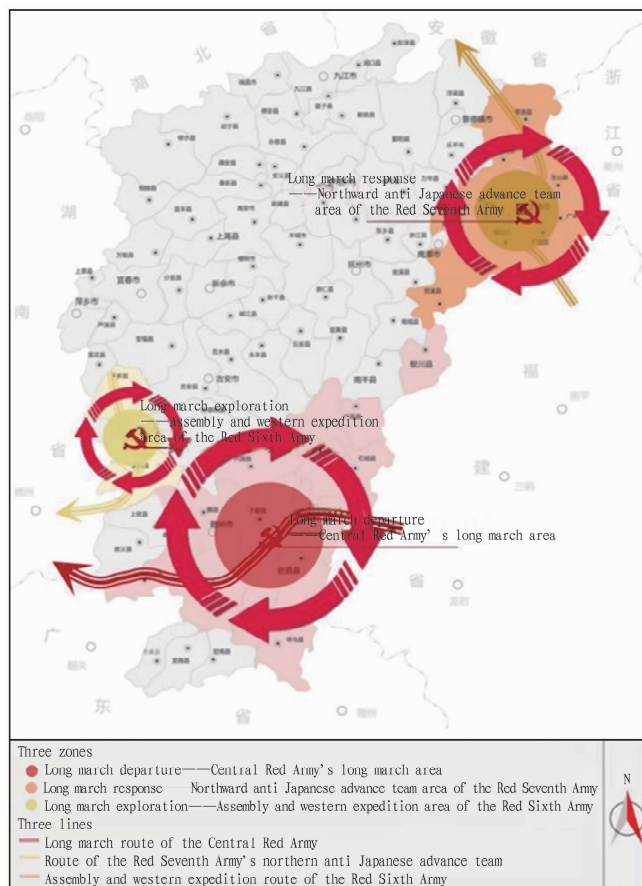


Fig.4 Western zoning of red cultural heritage corridor in the Jiangxi section of red army's long march

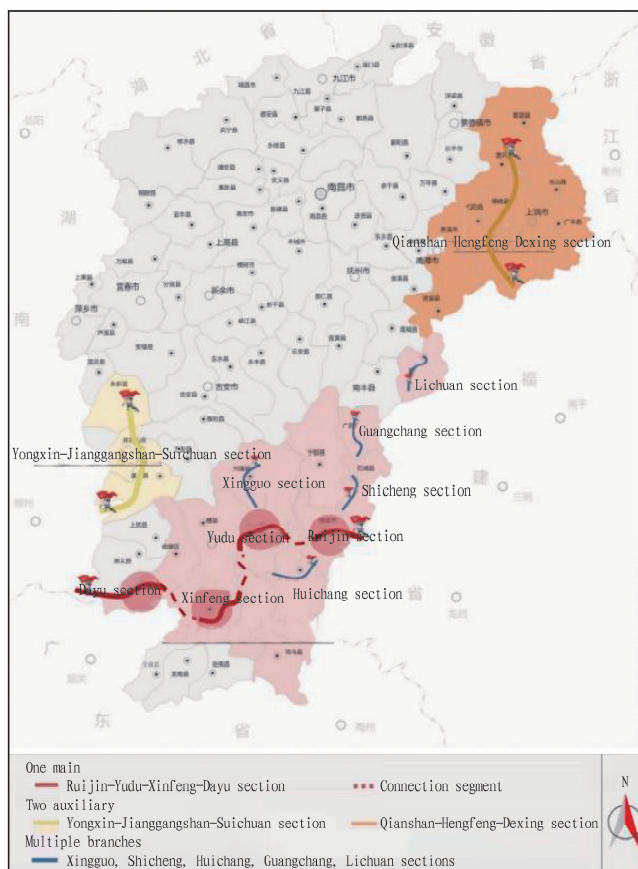


Fig.5 Trail system of red cultural heritage corridor in the Jiangxi section of red army's long march

3.2 Strategies for the protection and utilization of red cultural heritage corridor during the red army's long march in Jiangxi Province

3.2.1 Protection principles and objectives. The Jiangxi section of red army's long march is a network cultural heritage ethnic system with linear characteristics. It is an inherent requirement for cultural heritage protection by protecting the overall resources within the system. If the focus is limited to the core single heritage nodes or a certain area, and the internal protection connection between the local and the whole is severed, it will affect the overall value protection connotation of heritage corridor. Simultaneously, it should emphasize the combination of salvage and preventive protection of cultural heritage, organically integrating the interdependence between cultural heritage and surrounding environment, and enhancing the level of cultural heritage protection. From the *Venice Charter* to the *Nara Authenticity Document*, and then to the *Beijing Document*, the meaning of "authenticity" is constantly expanding^[22]. "Authenticity" is the basic principle of heritage protection and the fundamental factor for defining, evaluating, and monitoring world heritage. Cultural heritage must objectively and truthfully reflect the historical information it preserves^[23]. The historical information and cultural significance contained in the physical remains of red cultural heritage corridor in the Jiangxi section of red army's long march are extremely important. A con-

sensus must be reached on the characteristics of heritage value and the authenticity of data sources. The principle of authenticity should be followed, and it should refuse to modify, imitate, or destroy true information that reflects historical continuity and change. It is necessary to present accurate and scientific multi-dimensional historical information to future generations as much as possible.

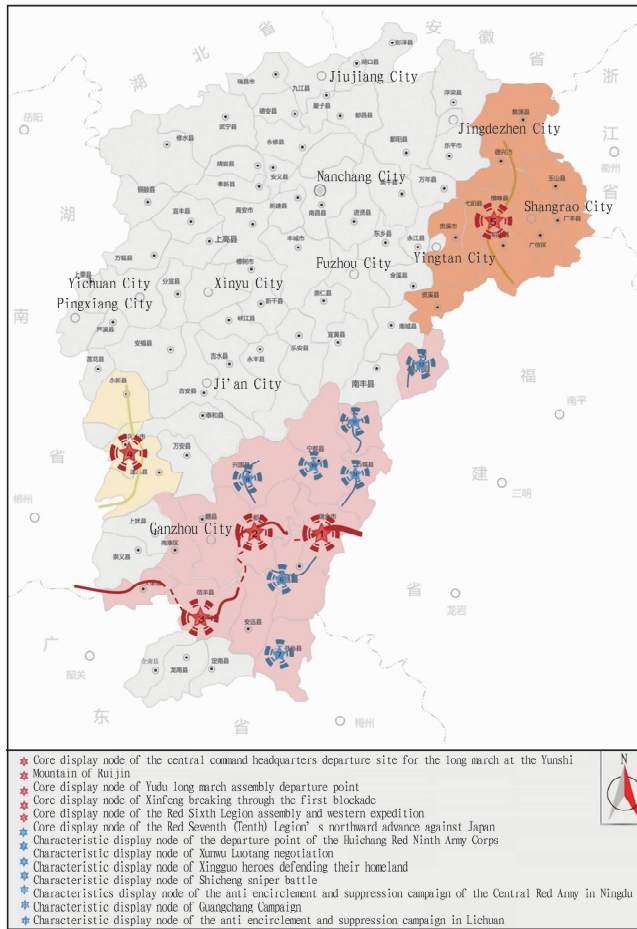


Fig. 6 Core and characteristic display nodes of red cultural heritage corridor in the Jiangxi section of red army's long march

3.2.2 Protection and utilization strategy.

(1) Developing a protection planning system. The scientific establishment of a complete protection planning system is a necessary prerequisite for the construction of red cultural heritage corridor in the Jiangxi section of red army's long march. By actively exploring the development model of planning system, improving the corresponding planning and formulation, and raising the norms and standards, the establishment of a basic framework for integrated cooperation and protection in the areas along the route is promoted. On the basis of fully understanding the relevant theories of heritage corridors, starting from the overall regional level of heritage corridors, this paper conducts a detailed investigation and systematic analysis of heritage corridors to prepare for the corresponding planning work and ensure the "internal strength accumulation"

of the overall planning strategic objectives for the protection and utilization of red cultural heritage corridors in the Jiangxi section of red army's long march.

(2) Strengthening the mechanism for public participation. "The preservation of the best cultural heritage often relies on the joint efforts of local residents to carry out meticulous maintenance work"^[24]. In fact, the people are the most direct experience and users of cultural heritage, and the protection of cultural heritage cannot be separated from the hard work of the people. The *Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening Cultural Relics Work*^[25] issued by the General Office of the State Council in 2016 also pointed out that it is necessary to guide and encourage the general public to participate in the protection and utilization of cultural heritage. However, due to insufficient public enthusiasm, weak awareness of protection, and insufficient funding, the grassroots public participation mechanism is not deep enough. Therefore, it is necessary to promote the active participation of the public in cultural heritage protection actions, and enhance their enthusiasm and consciousness in participating in protection. When public participation in heritage planning and management, local governments and public welfare organizations should take the lead in improving the system of heritage protection management and supervision, actively encouraging and guiding widespread public participation. Additionally, as the investment subject for protection and utilization, the public participates in the development and utilization of heritage tourism, such as providing tourists with various service facilities and entertainment projects such as catering, homestays, cultural and creative products, and making profits, which effectively safeguards the material interests and needs of the public. The public not only receives economic support and motivation, but also contributes to the construction of infrastructure, cultural and educational facilities to improve their quality of life. Through good distribution of benefits, it is conducive to the harmonious and sustainable development of economy and society.

(3) Diversified integration and development of cultural tourism resources. The natural ecology, historical and cultural resources along the long march route are very rich. With the display of long march heritage as the core, combined with high-quality red cultural sites in the surrounding areas, and utilizing the spillover, trickle down, and radiation effects of the enriched long march cultural relics and cultural resource areas, a cultural tourism integrated development model is formed. Firstly, it should integrate the development of high-quality tourism resources such as red, green, and ancient sites, promote the integrated development of long march cultural relics and natural resources, explore integrated development models such as "red + green", "red + ancient", "red + special", "red + modern", and "red + industrial", and promote the integrated development of red culture and various industries. Secondly, it should integrate various cultural enterprises,

tourism enterprises, cultural practitioners, and tourism practitioners within the corridor, and jointly build the red cultural brand of red cultural heritage corridor in the Jiangxi section of red army's long march.

4 Conclusions and prospects

4.1 Conclusions

(1) The red cultural heritage of the Jiangxi section of red army's long march is mainly concentrated in the southern and eastern regions of Jiangxi, and the entire heritage space presents a distributed linear spatial distribution characteristic. By constructing a resource hierarchy model for the red cultural heritage corridor, it can be found that the current status of red cultural heritage resource protection in the Jiangxi section of red army's long march has a great impact on the construction of corridor. As the birthplace of the early Communist Party of China's Soviet Republic and the starting point of red army's long march, Jiangxi is home to various collections of red culture, and the historical heritage sites are relatively complete. The construction of a "ring - line - point" revolutionary heritage corridor can form a linear series, which is conducive to strip development, and helps to achieve diversified development of red cultural tourism resources, establish a unique red tourism area in the Jiangxi section of long march route in China, and realize the construction of a red cultural heritage corridor in the Jiangxi section.

(2) Judging from the ranking results of hierarchical analysis of cultural heritage, although the weight of heritage development foundation is very low, the convenient location and transportation of red sites also greatly affect the construction of corridors. The convenience of transportation affects the interaction and communication between various heritage sites. Good location planning is organically unified at the spatial and cultural levels, linking various systems to play a role, strengthening the overall construction of the heritage corridor, further promoting the coordinated development of corridor area, and ultimately achieving the goal of regional revitalization.

4.2 Prospect The long march began in Jiangxi, and the Party Central Committee and the Central Red Army set off from Jiangxi. The historical trajectory left by the red army's long march embodies great spiritual strength and is a linear heritage with important historical and cultural significance. By constructing red cultural heritage corridor during the long march of red army in Jiangxi Province, it plays a crucial role in strengthening cultural confidence, promoting the prosperity of socialist culture, and enhancing cultural soft power by protecting red cultural heritage resources. It hopes this paper can promote the attention of people from all walks of life to red cultural heritage and their understanding of the spirit of long march. At the same time, it strives to use this as an opportunity to explore the protection and utilization of

revolutionary cultural routes with Chinese characteristics.

References

- [1] SHAN YW, SHI D. Heterogeneous empowerment network for activating red cultural heritage: An action research based on urban red tourism resources[J]. *Tourism Tribune*, 2023, 38(3): 92 - 106.
- [2] Jiangxi Provincial People's Government. Jiangxi has abundant red resources[EB/OL]. (2021 - 10 - 17)[2021 - 12 - 29].
- [3] SUN Y, FENG H. Space layout and development paths of the red revolutionary cultural heritage point of Red 25th Army Long March of Henan - Shaanxi - Gansu Section[J]. *Areal Research and Development*, 2025, 44(1): 100 - 106.
- [4] CHEN ML. Research on the problems and countermeasures of the development of red tourism resources in China[D]. Chongqing: Chongqing Normal University, 2017.
- [5] SUN B, HE L, LI ZL, *et al.* Research on the value evaluation of red cultural heritage based on GIS technology: A case study of the protection and utilization of long march cultural relics in Zunyi[C]//2021 China Urban Planning Annual Conference, 2021.
- [6] SU H. Research on the value mining of red cultural heritage in Shaanxi - Gansu region [J]. *Identification and Appreciation to Cultural Relics*, 2021(11): 160 - 162.
- [7] REN W, CHEN XH. Interpretation of Shanghai red cultural heritage value based on 3D visualization technology[J]. *Urbanism and Architecture*, 2020, 17(31): 120 - 124.
- [8] WU YJ, WANG JP. Strategies to conserve and develop red cultural heritage: A case study of Fujian Province[J]. *Journal of Jiangsu Ocean University (Humanities & Social Sciences Edition)*, 2008(1): 80 - 82.
- [9] LU LG, SHI YZ. Digitization protection of the red cultural heritage[J]. *Journal of Heze University*, 2009, 31(4): 68 - 71.
- [10] LIU Y, LAN X, LV SY. Integration of red cultural resources and protection and utilization of cultural landscape heritage: A case study of the Beijing - Tianjin - Hebei region[J]. *Culture Industry*, 2020(20): 74 - 75.
- [11] ZHANG CC, LI Y, WU J. Research on digitization of red culture resources in Guizhou and the application[J]. *Computer Era*, 2020(10): 113 - 115.
- [12] DENG LY. Strengthening local legislative research on the protection of red cultural heritage[J]. *Theory Journal*, 2018(4): 93 - 100.
- [13] LI XR. On the local legal protection of red cultural heritage: From the perspective of Guizhou long march cultural heritage[J]. *Bridge of Century*, 2012(23): 35 - 36.
- [14] LU LG, YI XZ. Research on the protection and development of Jiangxi revolutionary historical and cultural heritage[J]. *Agricultural Archaeology*, 2010(3): 281 - 284.
- [15] YAN LQ. Research on the spatial pattern of red cultural heritage in Jiangxi Province based on visualization[D]. Nanchang: Jiangxi Normal University, 2023.
- [16] WANG M, WU ZY, LIN JY, *et al.* Research on the value assessment of red cultural heritage spaces in Tianjin[J]. *South Architecture*, 2024(6): 1 - 9.
- [17] Chronicle of the long march of the Red 25th Army (1934.10 - 1935.9) [J]. *Military History*, 2006(10): 3.
- [18] ZHU YJ, LI YH, LIU MN, *et al.* Analysis on the main protection paths of the Grand Canal World Heritage at home and abroad: Discussion on the protection measures of cultural belt of the Grand Canal in China[J].

Urban Development Studies, 2024, 31(4) : 23 – 27.

- [19] SHI B. Red intangible cultural heritage and its contemporary value[J]. Social Sciences in Hunan, 2022(6) : 161 – 168.
- [20] MA LY. Countermeasures for the integration and development of red cultural heritage resources[J]. Social Sciences in Guangxi, 2020(7) : 151 – 154.
- [21] KE Z, LIU M. Progress and difference analysis of tourism interpretation [J]. Tourism Tribune, 2019, 34(2) : 120 – 136.
- [22] ZHANG YN. Discussion on authenticity in the background of cultural diversity between China and Western Countries[J]. Architecture & Culture, 2017(8) : 31 – 32.

- [23] QI RZ, ZHOU TJ, DONG WJ. Review of the research on the authenticity in the field of domestic heritage protection[J]. Chinese Landscape Architecture, 2020, 36(7) : 111 – 116.
- [24] DENG MY, LUO JM. The enlightenment from the interactive mechanism between world heritage conservation and community development in Britain : A case of the Hadrian's Wall[J]. Ecological Economy, 2007(12) : 141 – 145.
- [25] Implementation opinions of the General Office of the State Council on further strengthening the safety of cultural relics[N]. China Cultural Relics News, 2017 – 09 – 22.

(From page 36)

heat of midsummer, where the scorching sun is like fire, heat is unbearable, people sweat profusely, the heat steams people, and the mood is restless. The poet uses prose writing style to write poetry, and express his understanding and experience of nature through easy and fluent language. This natural and simple language style makes poetry more approachable and infectious.

3 Conclusions

In summary, as an important category in the field of aesthetics, "meteorological aesthetics" truly integrates the aesthetic realm of aesthetics and the evaluation criteria of poetics, becoming an important indicator for evaluating the overall style and artistic realm of poetry. The "meteorological aesthetics" described in the article aims to achieve the aesthetic realm of "unity of heaven and man, unity of things and myself" through the condensation of the spiritual temperament of the artist and the life of the universe itself, and to observe the philosophical concepts and attitudes towards life contained therein. It is rooted in traditional Chinese aesthetic concepts and cultural psychology, emphasizing the harmony between nature and human beings, and promoting a sense of life consciousness. Its aesthetic charm is infinite. From the perspective of the spiritual essence of aesthetics, the beauty of the natural meteorology in the *Love Song of the Wind and Clouds* lies in reflecting the poet's insights into life, history, and the universe through natural phenomena such as "wind", "clouds", "rain", "snow", and "solar terms". At the same time, poet Liu Zhicheng also expressed poetic concepts through natural objects, conveying philosophical ideas and attitudes towards life that are unique to the Chinese people, and releasing a heroic, elegant, uplifting, simple, and natural beauty of humanistic meteorology.

References

- [1] HUANG SQ, ZHANG SW. Translation of the *Book of Changes* [M].

- Shanghai: Shanghai Ancient Books Publishing House, 2016.
- [2] YANG BJ. Commentary on the *Spring and Autumn Annals* and the *Zuo's Commentary* [M]. Beijing: Zhonghua Book Company, 2017.
- [3] YANG BJ. Translation of the *Mencius* [M]. Beijing: Zhonghua Book Company, 2014.
- [4] GUO SY. Selected essays on Chinese literature from various dynasties [M]. Shanghai: Shanghai Ancient Books Publishing House, 2004.
- [5] JIN JF. New compilation and detailed explanation of the *Book of Changes · Biographies of Xici* [M]. Shenyang: Liaohai Publishing House, 1998.
- [6] YAN Y, HU CF. Annotations on Canglang's poetry talks [M]. Hangzhou: Zhejiang Ancient Books Publishing House, 2015.
- [7] LIU ZC. Love song of the wind and clouds [M]. Singapore: Universal Publishing House, 2023.
- [8] WANG D, ZHANG M, DING YP. The construction of meteorological aesthetics [J]. Studies in Dialectics of Nature, 2015, 31(8) : 84 – 89.
- [9] LIU JH. Weather aesthetics as a discipline: Another way of constructing oriental aesthetics [J]. Journal of Aesthetic Education, 2024, 15(4) : 27 – 35.
- [10] ROLSTON HI. Celestial aesthetics; Over our heads and/or in our heads [J]. Theology and Science, 2011, 9(3) : 273 – 285.
- [11] ROLAND B. Elements of semiology [M]. HONG XS (Translator). Shanghai: Shanghai Sanlian Bookstore, 2001.
- [12] ZHANG QZ. Meteorological aesthetics in modern Chinese narrative literature [J]. Journal of Anhui Normal University (Hum. & Soc. Sci.), 2023, 51(3) : 32 – 42.
- [13] ZHU HR. On "meteorology" [J]. A Multidimensional Study of Orientalism, 1999, 31(4) : 123 – 133.
- [14] LIN ZM. The ancestor of meteorological literature: The *Book of Songs*: Starting from the "Fu Bi Xing" of "wind, clouds, rain, and snow" [J]. Series of Studies on the Book of Songs, 2009(1) : 193 – 220.
- [15] CHU QH. On meteorological literature [J]. Journal of Nanjing Normal University (Social Science Edition), 2011(1) : 155 – 160.
- [16] LIU X. Selected translations of the *Wenxin Diaolong* [M]. Beijing: Zhonghua Book Company, 1980.
- [17] ZENG ZZ. Su Dongpo's poetry [M]. Beijing: Zhonghua Book Company, 1982.