

Changes in identity and management models of the ecological village of Yingshui Dong Ethnic Village in Longsheng, China

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Abstract

The ecological village of 'Tongqing Shuixiang' in Longsheng County, Guangxi Province, China, is a typical representative of the landscape of Dong ethnic villages in Longsheng. The environmental characteristics and climatic conditions of Longsheng area, which are mountainous, forested and rainy, have formed a water town terrace landscape that reflects each other with "mountains, green forests, terraces, and villages". In April 2018, at the fifth global important agricultural culture international forum, Longsheng area was awarded the title of "Global Important Agricultural Cultural Heritage". This study takes the ecological village of Yingshui Dong Village in Longsheng, China as its starting point, and uses various methods such as literature research, field investigation, case study and interdisciplinary research to study the challenges and opportunities faced by the Dong ethnic ecological village and its traditional cultural arts under the impact of modern science and technology and economic and cultural development; it studies the effective measures taken by the state, local governments and villages to cope with the development dilemma, including how to protect and inherit intangible cultural heritage; how to scientifically construct and manage ecological villages, realize the cooperation and co-construction of "school-museum-village" and interdisciplinary research and management; how to strive to create and build a cultural space model of ecological village of Dongqing Water Town that links the development of "static spatial landscape culture" and "dynamic custom culture". These measures provide reference and theoretical basis for cooperatively creating a national characteristic spatial cultural management system and promoting the political, economic, cultural and tourism development of ethnic regions.

Keywords: Yinshui Dong Village in Longsheng, China; Ecological Village of Dongqing Water Town; Identity and Change; Management Model

Introduction

Longsheng, Guangxi is a multi-ethnic region, where the Dong ethnic group accounts for 26.25% of the population.(Longsheng Ethnicity and Folk Customs, 2023) In the long history, the Dong people have gradually formed the survival concept and mode of "living by the mountains and rivers, harmonizing with nature", as well as the life and ecological views of

loving life and obeying fate, deriving cultural and artistic forms such as Dong songs, Dong costumes, Dong architecture, etc., which are treasures in the world art history. Yinshui Dong Village in Longsheng, China is a typical Dong village that integrates "bridge, pavilion, corridor", and has a unique style of wind-rain Bridge and drum tower.

However, with the popularization of modern science and technology and the rapid development of urbanization, many Dong villages have been destroyed in their layout, and their buildings have been demolished or abandoned; many villages have become elderly villages or empty villages with young people going out to work; many traditional skills such as architectural skills, costume skills, craft skills, etc., have been lost with the aging or death of old Dong artists; many festivals, customs, and excellent cultural arts of the Dong ethnic group have been neglected and shelved.

This study takes Yinshui Dong Village in Longsheng, China as an entry point, sorts out the location characteristics, formation concepts and layout features of Dongqing Water Town-an ecological village, and the historical changes of Dong cultural and artistic forms; studies the static spatial landscape culture of this ecological village such as paddy farming culture, architectural culture, craft workshop culture, etc., as well as dynamic custom culture such as Dong song and dance, festival customs, catering culture, etc.; analyzes the current predicament and development prospects of Dong ecological village. On this basis, using theories such as ethnology, systems theory, ecology, cultural management, etc., it proposes countermeasures and suggestions for promoting the sustainable development of Dong ecological village, that is, government-led, multi-sector joint participation, scientific construction and management of ecological village, to achieve the cooperation and co-construction of "school-museum-village" and interdisciplinary research and management, presenting a cultural space model of Dongqing Water Town ecological village that links the development of "static spatial landscape culture" and "dynamic custom culture". This is conducive to better protect and inherit the intangible culture of the Dong ethnic group, enhance the cultural awareness, living standards and quality of life of the Dong people, and promote the rapid economic and cultural development of Longsheng County.

Research Objectives

1. To collect, sort out and study the historical changes, current situation and development prospects of the Dong ethnic culture and art and the Dong ecological village in Longsheng, Guangxi.
2. To analyze a series of problems and characteristics of the Dong ethnic culture and art and the Dong ecological village in Longsheng, Guangxi under the impact of modern science and technology.
3. To find the development path and strategy of the Dong ecological village in Longsheng, Guangxi under the background of "school-museum-village cooperation", and to collaborate in establishing a participatory management system for the public cultural space of China's Longsheng Yinshui Dong Village, embodying the characteristics of 'Dongqing Shuixiang - Ecological Villages'.

Research scope

Researching the historical origins and development of the Dong ethnic group in Longsheng Yinshui Dong Village, Guangxi, China, as well as the evolution and current state of their cultural artistic forms; exploring the characteristics, layout features, formation concepts, and developmental changes of the ecological village known as "Dongqing Shuixiang" in Longsheng Yinshui Dong Village in Guangxi; examining how the static landscape culture and dynamic customs culture have interactively shaped the aesthetic

characteristics of the Dong ethnic group. The aim is to establish a cultural spatial management model for an ecological village called "Dongqing Shuixiang" - Longsheng Yinshui Dong Village in China through collaborative planning and sustainable development efforts driven by national government agencies, local communities, villages, schools etc., under a cooperative model named "Xiaoguan Cun", with an ultimate goal of achieving sustainable development for eco-villages. (Fig 1)

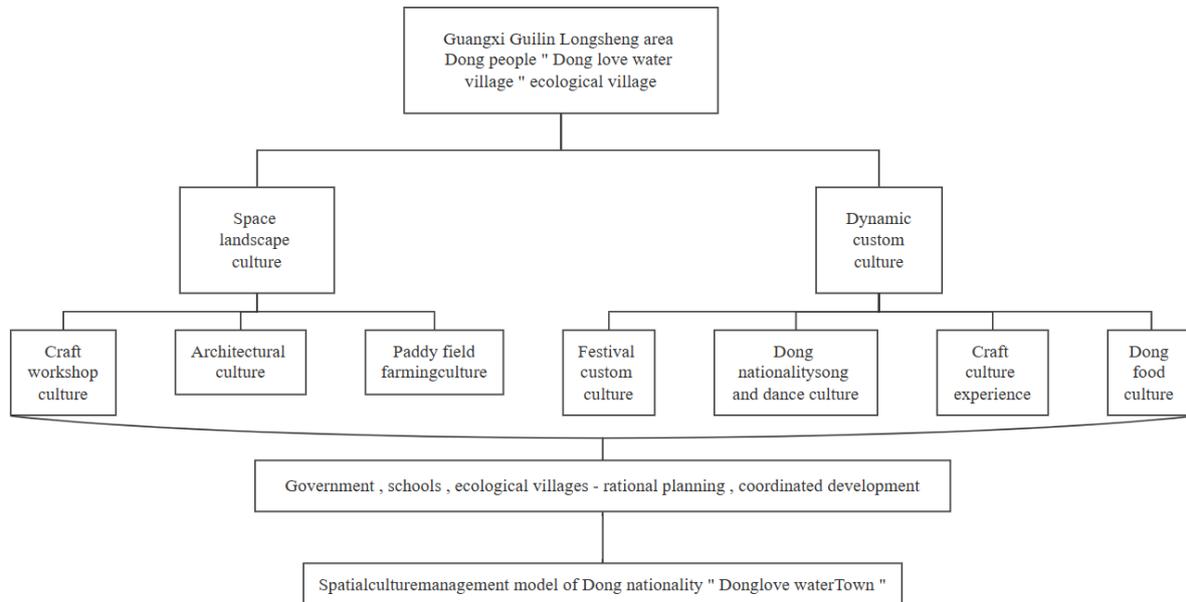


Fig.1 Conceptual Framework (source:Created by researchers, 2023)

Literature Review

The main focus of this study is on the Chinese Longsheng Yinshui Dong Village in Longsheng Terraced Fields Water Town in Guangxi. The village boasts traditional wooden structures such as the Dong ethnic drum tower and wind-rain bridge, with a well-designed spatial layout and exquisite craftsmanship that sets it apart from others, making it highly valuable in terms of artistic significance. This study mainly studies the historical changes of Dong culture and art, the structural characteristics and spatial layout of Dong ecological villages, and the value concepts and cultural ideas contained in Dong ecological villages; mainly studies how to scientifically construct and manage ecological villages; how to establish rural ecological museums, realize the cooperation and co-construction of "school- museum-village" and interdisciplinary research and management. This study discusses the formation, conceptual definition and application ideas of each theory in the text. The following are the explanations and applications of each theory. In view of this, by searching the China Journal Network "CNKI", "Superstar Library" "Baidu Encyclopedia", consulting literature books, local county annals and other materials, referring to relevant national policies and regulations, entering keywords such as "Guangxi Dong Ethnic Group", "Ecological Village", "Spatial Cultural Management", etc., more than 120 articles were searched, among which there were more than 30 articles related to Guangxi Dong Ethnic Group; more than 50 articles related to "Ecological Village"; more than 30 articles related to "Cultural Space Management"; more than 10 articles related to "Guangxi Ecological Village". After classifying and analyzing these

literature materials, more than 20 literature and journals related to this topic were refined. The research summary is as follows:

1. The literature review on "ecological village cultural space management" is as follows:

According to the literature consulted, China's village and residential research started relatively late compared with foreign countries, but it has also achieved certain achievements. As early as the beginning of the last century, under the promotion of the first batch of village and residential researchers in China's architectural society, they visited, inspected and studied residential buildings. After the founding of New China, it ushered in the first peak period. Mainly through methods such as surveying and mapping, a batch of materials with high academic value were collected, and a system for residential and settlement research was gradually established. On the whole, China's research on residential buildings and villages has gradually moved from little to much, paying more attention to the use of ethnology, sociology and other research methods while studying. The research on Dong settlements mainly involves the spatial form of Dong villages, the spatial structure of villages, the evolution and differentiation of spatial nodes, and the echo of space with the local natural environment.

For example, the paper *Spatial Analysis of Dong Drum Tower and Village Settlement* points out that "from the perspectives of layout mode, spatial evolution process and spatiotemporal concept, the relationship between architecture and environment in Dong traditional architectural culture is studied. The formation and development of Dong architectural culture is inseparable from the natural environment." (Xu, 2014); the paper *Cultural Landscape Gene Characteristics of Southern China Rice Terrace Agricultural Cultural Heritage Site - Taking Longsheng Longji Terrace in Guangxi as an Example* believes that "cultural landscape is the spatial memory of human activities in natural ecological environment, and the terrace landscape mountain forest field village landscape pattern contains Zhuang, Yao and Dong ethnic groups' ecological wisdom of 'harmony between man and nature, respect for nature'" (Bao, Zhong, & Wang, 2021);

The paper *Research on the Influence Factors of Cultural Space in Rural Tourism in Ethnic Areas - Taking Da Village in Longsheng County, Guangxi as an Example* points out that "taking Da Village in Longsheng County, Guangxi as the research object, using AMOS22.0 software to construct the structural equation model of tourists' overall cognitive influence factors on cultural space in rural tourism in ethnic areas, and combining with residents' interviews to verify the effects of various elements in material tourism cultural space, spiritual tourism cultural space and social tourism cultural space on residents' and tourists' overall recognition, the conclusion is drawn that social tourism cultural space has the greatest impact on rural tourism cultural space, followed by material tourism cultural space. Residential buildings, ethnic food, folk handicrafts, festivals, sports and dance, agricultural production, and folk customs also have a very significant impact. The article also points out that to improve the overall perception of rural tourism cultural space in Da Village, efforts should be made from three aspects: reproduction of material tourism cultural space, development of spiritual tourism cultural space and authenticity of social tourism cultural space." (Deng & Yuan, 2020)

The paper *Research on the Control and Protection of Traditional Village Architectural Landscape in Ethnic Minority Areas - Taking Pingdeng Dong Village in Longsheng County as an Example*, based on the research on traditional villages in ethnic minority areas in Longsheng area, argues that "it discusses how to do a good job of protective and controlling planning for traditional buildings and new buildings in ethnic minority traditional villages while urban construction and tourism development are carried out, and proposes that planning and design should pay attention to local actual conditions, and conduct field research on local ethnic

customs and production and living habits, preserve and continue the original way of life, architectural landscape and local customs of ethnic minority traditional villages." (Luo, 2018).

In addition, Chen Rongjuan's Research on Landscape and Spatial Structure of Dong Traditional Villages - Taking Gaoding Dong Village in Sanjiang County, Guangxi as an Example, Jiang Dongmei's Analysis of Dong Traditional Settlements and Residences, Huang Chao's Exploration of Regional Culture of Dong Residence Buildings in Chengyang Bazi Village in Guangxi and other studies from the perspectives of spatial composition concept, village structure, folk customs, ecological view, spatial view and aesthetic view of Dong ecological village, analyze the natural humanistic conditions for the generation of Dong architecture, explore the spatial structure of Dong architecture, sort out the decoration and color expression of Dong architecture. Dong village as a unique ethnic architecture is an important treasure of Chinese residential culture. Its ecological view, spatial view and aesthetic view are very unique. It has certain reference and guidance significance for contemporary residential construction, village planning and even urban planning."

The above studies either start from a macro perspective such as Dong culture art or ecological village to study or from a single perspective such as Dong village in Sanjiang area. However, there are not many studies on Dong villages in Longsheng area at present. And the entry point is single. For example from the perspective of "tourism culture", "folk customs", or "Dong architecture", these studies lack comprehensiveness and three-dimensionality. Therefore although domestic and foreign scholars have long been concerned about the research on Dong culture and villages, there are few studies on ecological villages in Longsheng area. This study aims to make some contributions to enriching the culture and dynamic customs of Dong ecological villages in Longsheng area.

Research Methodology

1. Literature Research Method

Consult relevant journals, literature and local county annals of the Dong ethnic group in Longsheng, Guangxi, sort out the historical materials and data of the Dong ethnic group, conduct comparative analysis, study the origin, development and evolution of the Dong ethnic group, and the types, characteristics, inheritance protection and development status of the Dong ethnic culture and art, etc., analyse the formation concept, spatial layout, development changes of the ecological village of Dongqing Water Town and draw a conclusion. Literature research is the foundation and very important for this research. The literature on the Dong ethnic group is consulted as comprehensively and systematically as possible, following the principle of literature research method "extensive collection, key sorting, targeted research".

2. Field investigation method

Field investigation method is one of the most commonly used methods in scientific research. It is a method of collecting materials on the current or historical situation of the research object with purpose, plan and system. This research comprehensively uses observation method, interview method, discussion method, etc., to conduct planned and meticulous, systematic visits and investigations on the ecological village characteristics, formation concept, Dong ethnic culture and art, folk customs and customs of Dongqing Water Town ecological village - Yingshui Dong Village in Longsheng, China, collecting field data and pictures, audio-visual materials, etc., and conducting induction synthesis, analysis comparison, thus providing regular knowledge and drawing research conclusions. The field investigation methods used in this research are mainly interview method and observation method (Table 1).

Table 1 Interviews with experts on Dong culture and art in Longsheng

Serial number	Name	Age	Job	Unit	Colony
1	Yang Nengwu	43	Deputy director general	Longsheng County culture tourism Bureau	Government
2	Yang Jiangbo	40	Curator	Longsheng County cultural Center	Government
3	Wang Yu	65	Grass dragon is not inherited	Longsheng county	Non – genetic heirs
3	Yang Shiyu	63	Dong architecture inheritor	Dong village, Vinshui , Longsheng County	Non - genetic heirs
5	Wu Jinmin	60	Yinshui Dong village head	Dong village, Vinshui, Longsheng County	Villager
6	Li Yari	43	Professor	Guangxi Normal University	University
7	Tourist		Six people		Society

2. Case study method

Case study method is a research method that selects specific research objects in the research, conducts multi-level and multi-angle observation, comparison and analysis through various forms, clarifies their essence, characteristics and development changes, etc., and draws conclusions. This research selects Yingshui Dong Village in Longsheng, China as the research object because it has better preserved the ethnic characteristics of the Dong ecological village. The village is moderate in size and close to Longsheng County Town. It is also convenient for future development management and opening up to external tourism. This research focuses on the characteristics of Dongqing Water Town ecological village, development status and realistic difficulties. It puts forward countermeasures and suggestions with the aim of creating and establishing a cultural management spatial model for Dongqing Water Town ecological village. It promotes the development of tourism, culture and economy. It provides reference for rural revitalization. It is the core problem that this research solves. Therefore, a case study on Yingshui Dong Village ecological village in Longsheng, China is very critical and important.

Research Results

Objective 1. Dongqing Water Town Cultural and Artistic Space - Characteristics and Formation Concepts of Guangxi Longsheng Dong Ethnic Ecological Village

1.1 The geographical environment and climate characteristics of Longsheng area in Guangxi: "many mountains, many forests, many rains".

Longsheng of Guangxi, China is famous for its landscape of "many mountains, much rain, many forests, many fields". It has a beautiful geographical environment, a suitable climate temperature, and is a national-level ecological demonstration county and a large tourist county in Guangxi. Longsheng is full of mountains and is located in the subtropical monsoon climate zone. It has abundant rainfall throughout the year and easily forms cloudy and foggy weather. The average temperature throughout the year is around 18 degrees Celsius. The environment and climate are very suitable for human habitation.

Longsheng of China is famous for its terraced paddy field landscape, which is a typical composite landscape. The Longji terraced fields are based on the natural environment, with forests covering the high mountain areas, terraced fields cultivated in the low mountain areas, and villages mostly built on the hillside. From the perspective of spatial landscape morphology, the terraced field landscape mainly consists of four major elements: mountain natural

landscape, terraced field cultural landscape, village material landscape and village intangible landscape. "Mountains, water, forests, terraced fields, villages" form three main ecosystems from top to bottom: "forest ecosystem-terraced rice system-village settlement system" and other spatial structure characteristics. Specifically, the main landscapes of the terraced field ecosystem are divided into three sections: (1) The top of the mountain is forest; (2) The foot of the mountain is valley; (3) The village is built on the hillside and fields are made on the side of the village. The ecological layout and structural characteristics. The various elements coordinate with each other, balance each other and influence each other, forming a dynamic balance of natural ecology and living system, composing a multi-level and multi-dimensional spatial structure of the Dong ethnic ecological village. ^[6] (Wu, Li, 2012)

1.2 The ecological village characteristics and formation concept of the Dong ethnic group "green water, green mountains, terraced fields, villages"

Historically, the ancestors of the Dong ethnic group chose to live in Longsheng where there were few people and high mountains and ridges to avoid wars. The Dong people relied on the products brought by the mountains and water, and advocated self-sufficiency. The village site selection follows the ecological view and social concept of depending on mountains and water, harmony between man and nature, forming a beautiful and unique landscape of "green mountains, green forests, terraced fields, villages"(Fig.2). The Dong village mainly consists of village gate, drum tower, stage, wind-rain bridge, mountain god temple and camphor forest (life tree and cemetery), forming an orderly spatial order of "heaven, earth, man, god and ghost". The folk customs, songs and dances, crafts, Dong architecture and other art forms handed down by the Dong people form a Dong ethnic ecological village that develops in coordination with static landscapes and dynamic customs. It leaves a valuable heritage to the world and has strong social value, Cultural value and aesthetic value.



Fig.2 Dong Ethnic Village (source: Retrieved from https://image.so.com/360pic_strong&inact=0)

1.3 The characteristics of Dong ethnic ecological village - triple concentric circle structure:

The spatial layout of the Dong ethnic village in Longsheng, China can be divided into three layers: residential area-residential area surrounded by fish ponds, paddy fields and dry land-forest land outside the village. These three areas will form a concentric circle structure. At the same time, the Dong ethnic village is mainly composed of village gates, drum towers,

stages, wind-rain bridges and stilted buildings. The drum tower and stage are located in the center of the village. The stilted buildings are scattered around the drum tower in a circular shape. They will also show three layers. “The concentric circle structure means that the village gate, wind-rain bridge, creek, stone path, etc. separate Yinjie from Yangjie, so that people live in their own places, orderly; secondly, Feishan Temple (Mountain God Temple) and camphor forest as living places for gods correspond to Yangjie with Yangjie; finally, separation by village gate, camphor forest, wind-rain bridge, differentiation by drum tower, integration by stone path make Dongjie's village space structure present A kaleidoscope-like triple concentric circle structure.” (Fig.3) (Chen, 2015) These spatial form factors are interrelated, interact, interweave into complex multidimensional spatial structures.

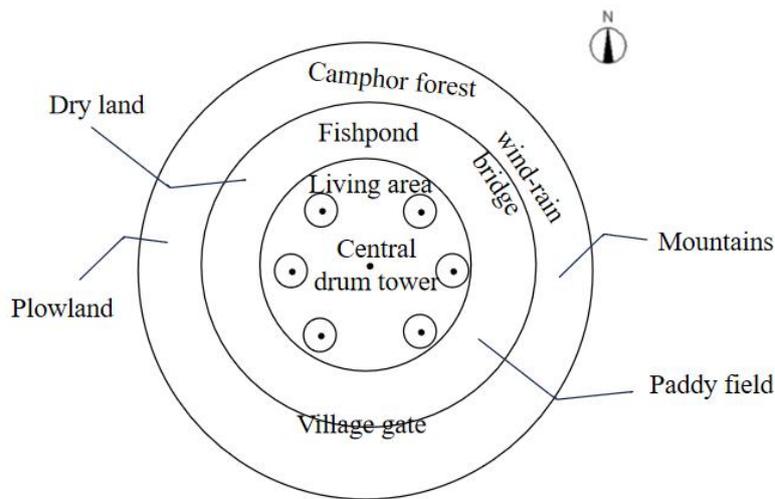


Fig.3 Structure diagram of triple concentric circles of Dong ecological village (source: Shot by researchers, 2023)

Objective 2. The difficulties faced by the development of the ecological village of Yingshui Dong Village, Dongqing Water Town in Longsheng, Guangxi

Through the investigation and research on the development history of Yingshui Dong Village in Longsheng, Guangxi from 1949 to 2023, and the historical evolution of the ecological village of Dongqing Water Town; through the research on the development status of the tourism industry chain of ecological villages in Longsheng, Guangxi from 2020 to 2023, and the development and change of the cultural space of the ecological village of Dongqing Water Town of the Dong ethnic group. There are mainly the following problems:

2.1 The development of modern technology destroys the layout structure and building materials of ecological villages

With the development of modern economy, technology and urbanization, the emergence of modern buildings and roads has changed the pattern of Dong villages, resulting in the gradual disappearance of paddy farming culture, village architecture, and ecological villages with Dong ethnic characteristics in Longsheng area. What replaces them are modern villages with reinforced concrete buildings (Fig.4), or buildings that are decorated and rebuilt on the exterior; some buildings are dilapidated and demolished due to disrepair. In addition, some villages have demolished the quaint bluestone slab roads left by their ancestors a hundred years ago for convenience of transportation, and built cement roads instead, lacking the unique charm of the village; some villages have directly demolished the gatehouse of the Dong ethnic group, or demolished wind-rain bridge to build a wider modern bridge that can accommodate

both cars and pedestrians. These actions directly destroy the layout of Dong villages, affect the overall appearance of villages, and also destroy the Feng Shui and ecological views of Dong villages.



Fig.4 Modern brick-built Dong ethnic architecture (source: Shot by researchers, 2023)

2.2 Excessive tourism development affects the original flavor of folk customs

In recent years, ethnic regional tourism has been heating up, and more and more developers have targeted the development of traditional ethnic villages. Many traditional villages use modern building materials to become pseudo-traditional characteristic buildings; in addition, the famous long-table banquet of the Dong ethnic group is the most enthusiastic form for Dong people to entertain guests. The whole village will bring out their own delicious food, sit opposite each other with guests, sing and drink, sing and dance, make guests receive the hospitality of all households in one go. But now with the prosperity of tourism industry, many developers use long-table banquet" to entertain tourists from all over the world. It becomes a tourist activity that tourists participate in themselves, lacking the interaction between host and guest. This activity gradually loses its traditional simplicity and friendship. In addition, "Yue Ye" is a significant custom where villagers visit each other's villages, singing and dancing to showcase the unique characteristics of the Dong ethnic group in labor, love, marriage, and other aspects. It is an ancient and distinctive wedding tradition of the Dong people. However, due to the migration of young adults from villages for work opportunities, there has been a decline in the number of villagers participating in these activities. As a result, these events have been transformed into tourism experiences for visitors. Nevertheless, it is worth contemplating whether modern tourism experiences can genuinely preserve and protect the distinctive cultural customs of the Dong ethnic group." (Dong Ethnic Culture 360 Library, 2021)

2.3 The lack of perfect village system management leads to frequent chaos in villages

The ecological village of Dongqing Water Town in Longsheng, China is currently Guilin's most distinctive ecological village with Dong ethnic characteristics. However, due to intermarriage, relocation and other reasons among Han, Zhuang, Yao and other ethnic groups, village rules are mixed or disrupted. There is a relative lack of uniformity. The management of folk customs is also weakening; at present, the development of ecological villages and various projects' connection and management are not perfect enough. Because Longsheng area has rugged mountain roads and inconvenient transportation. This makes it difficult to protect and maintain; or because there is not enough or interrupted maintenance funds. The subsequent maintenance work is suspended and development is hindered.

2.4 Serious natural damage caused by natural disasters or residents' demolition or abandonment (Fig 5)

Natural damage such as floods, landslides, lightning strikes, fires etc., threatens life and property safety of Dong villages; villagers working outside; government financial difficulties; overall weak protection awareness etc., resulting in empty nests in villages; houses damaged by natural erosion due to disrepair; natural damage etc., its damage speed is relatively slow but thorough; it is a reason that cannot be underestimated or ignored.



Fig.5 Dilapidated and abandoned Dong ethnic stilted houses (source: Shot by researchers, 2023)

Objective 3. Ecological Village Management Model of China's Longsheng Yinshui Dong Village in Guangxi, known as the “Water Town of Dong Ethnicity”

At present, taking advantage of the opportunities of the times, the Longsheng County Government, Cultural Center, local universities and Dong villages are trying to build an ecological village and ethnic style park of Dongqing Water Town by using the architectural culture of drum towers, wind-rain bridges, dwellings, paddy fields, farming, planting and other pastoral cultures, and try to create a reasonable layout and clear hierarchy of static spatial landscape culture; make full use of the dynamic customs culture of Dong ethnic group such as singing and dancing, long table banquet, moon festival, etc., and establish a cultural management space with Dong ethnic characteristics; set up experience projects such as making gold and silver jewelry crafts, making glutinous rice cakes, burning oil tea, etc., tasting, buying and selling of characteristic ethnic products and other service systems, classify planning,

reasonable layout, guide orderly development in various places, and achieve three-dimensional planning and linkage development of various projects, and create some villages with strong ethnic characteristics. Ecological villages and characteristic farms are the needs of modern people to return to pastoral life, relieve pressure, and pursue a healthy and environmentally friendly life. Developing characteristic farms, promoting characteristic tourism, and promoting rural economy are the historical missions of China to build a new socialist countryside with the purpose of achieving common prosperity.

Therefore, the state has successively issued a number of policies on protecting ecological villages in ethnic areas and building a new socialist countryside, using public channels such as television stations, newspapers and various online social platforms to appeal to focus on excavating local ethnic characteristics and regional cultural advantages, preserving ecological villages and building villages with ethnic characteristics. The following suggestions are put forward for the protection and development of China's Yingshui Dong Village ecological village:

3.1 To establish a complete database of Dong cultural arts

At present, the research on traditional ecological villages of Dong ethnic group is still to be improved. At present, it is necessary to establish a relevant database to systematically collect and sort out basic data such as traditional crafts, construction methods, patterns and patterns. The data may include but are not limited to surveys and research reports on villages, protection status of typical villages and buildings, surveying and mapping data of excellent settlements and buildings, oral history research on traditional craftsmen families and individuals, etc.

3.2 To reasonably plan the layout of Dong ecological villages and moderately develop tourism and other industries

In order to ensure the vitality of China's Longsheng ecological villages and the sustainable preservation of village and dwelling culture, it is necessary to moderately develop these historical and cultural heritages. Tourism development can not only raise some funds for renovation and repair of villages, but also publicize Dong culture. In the long run, Dong's ecological villages need to form a new and sustainable economic model, in which characteristic tourism industry should occupy a certain proportion. In the process of urbanization, in order to ensure that the local traditional culture and historical features can be preserved, special protection should be given to typical villages and buildings such as Yingshui Dong Village, and their status as historical and cultural heritage should be clarified in some form. On the one hand, settlements and buildings as entities have obvious protection value; on the other hand, intangible construction concepts can also be preserved in this process.

3.3 To strengthen the research and development of cultural products inheritance and development of Longsheng Dong crafts

At present, the planning and construction experience of China's Longsheng Dong villages mainly relies on the oral transmission of traditional craftsmen. This old inheritance mode becomes very fragile under the impact of modernization. It is necessary to strengthen the inheritance and improvement of Dong architecture, Dong costumes (Fig 6), Dong traditional crafts research and development at present. Establish a research and development production exhibition experience sales appreciation industry chain use network micro video form to expand online sales channels hold online exhibition hall etc.



Fig.6 Dong costumes (source: Shot by researchers, 2023)

3.4 To properly inherit and manage Dong festival customs

The Dong ethnic group has many festivals and customs, with the saying "singing every day, celebrating every month". It is crucial to continue and manage these festive traditions, inherit intangible cultural heritage, present them to tourists, and allow them to participate in order to achieve a deep experience and feel the charm and emotions of Dong folk culture. By strengthening and improving the dynamic management of customs in China's Longsheng Dong villages, utilizing national policies for promotion, media publicity at all levels, holding festival celebrations and special events, establishing cooperation bases between schools, museums and villages; using self-media art such as Douyin (TikTok), short videos etc., mobilizing full participation through various forms; we can fully develop unique tourism projects such as ecological tourism. We will carry out three-dimensional dynamic activities related to Dong cultural arts & folk activities that promote political, economic, cultural, and tourist development in ethnic regions. (Table 2)

Table 2 Longsheng Dong Festival Table

month	Festival custom	Custom content and requirements	Whether or not it is subject to festival restrictions
January	Spring Festival Dong wedding customs	First acquaintance, singing and sitting at night. Engaged, married.	No
February	Spring Society, River Song Festival	Eat community meals, put river lanterns, and pray for blessings.	Yes
March	Dong nationality, big song festival	The Great Song of the Dong Nationality is tightly structured and exquisite, with rhyming lyrics and beautiful tunes.	No
April	March 3 Sowing Festival	A traditional sowing festival.	Yes
May	Ploughing, Cattle Festival	The ploughing festival, also known as the "green festival", means the beginning of spring ploughing in the year.	Yes
June	Dong nuo, Dragon Boat Festival	Wrap zongzi to sacrifice Qu Yuan and hang mugwort leaves, hang calamus and disaster to ward off evil spirits, etc	Yes
July	Prayers, New Rice Festival	The "New Rice Festival", also known as the "Eating New Festival", is an ancient traditional festival of the Dong nationality.	
August	Dong Qing, Yueye festival	"Moon and roadblock song" Kam language, a traditional social networking activity.	No
September	Reed Festival	Dong villages and villages, and ethnic surnames are collectively visited and visited, and the most solemn social activities.	No
October	Harvest, pumpkin festival	The pumpkin festival is held every year on the 15th day of the eighth month of the lunar calendar.	Yes
November	Reunion, Doye Festival	"Doye" means to dance for singing, a grand "ball of a thousand people".	No
December	Dong year, fireworks festival	The "Firecracker Festival" is popular once a year, grabbing fireworks, implying happiness and health.	No

In addition, the Dong folk "Hundred Banquets" is the highest etiquette for the Dong people to entertain guests (Fig 7). Whenever villages visit each other or have special guests visiting, each household in the village prepares their own wine, food and rice, and goes to the square in front of the drum tower of the Dong village-the drum tower flat liner shaped long table. Guests can eat from the first table to the last table. You come and I go, clinking glasses,

lively and extraordinary. There is such a saying in the local area: "Eat a hundred meals, connect a hundred families' hearts, receive a hundred blessings, drive away a hundred evils, achieve a hundred things, and enjoy a hundred years of life." (Wei & Ming, 2020)



Fig.7 Dong Ethnic Group's Banquet (source: Shot by researchers, 2023)

China's Longsheng Dong ethnic group has rich folk customs, both seasonal customs, such as the opening festival, which is only held in spring. There are also non-seasonal customs, such as the Hundred Families Banquet, making oil tea, etc., which do not change with the seasons and can be carried out at any time. Therefore, how to fully and properly use these festive customs with Dong characteristics, on the one hand, to show the charm of Dong culture and art, on the other hand, to facilitate tourists to watch and experience, and also conducive to the inheritance and protection of intangible cultural heritage. Therefore, different strategies are adopted for different customs. For example, regularly hold seasonal customs, combine network publicity, and widely promote. For non-seasonal customs, arrange flexibly for tourists to experience and feel. Various customs can be fully displayed.

Currently, the Longsheng County government, cultural center, local universities, and Dong ethnic villages are attempting to build an "Ecological Village of Dong Culture and Water Town." They aim to create a spatial landscape culture with reasonable layout and distinct levels by utilizing architectural culture such as drum towers, wind-and-rain bridges, and traditional houses, as well as rural culture including paddy fields, farming, and planting. The goal is to fully utilize dynamic customs like Dong ethnic songs and dances, long table banquets, and moon festivals in combination with static landscapes. This cultural management space will include terraced landscape viewing areas, water field cultivation experience zones, Dong ethnic historical material exhibition areas, gold-silver jewelry craftsmanship experiences; it will also manage folk festivals and experiences such as "Moon Festival," "Flower Cannon Grabbing," bullfighting events, dumpling making, and oil tea brewing. Additionally, it will offer tasting, purchasing, and selling of unique ethnic products like "Dongzu San Suan" (a type of sour condiment) and provide experiential services like characteristic homestays. The development of each project will be classifiedly planned with rational layout while promoting three-dimensional planning and coordinated development among various projects in order to create ethnically rich villages that drive the political, economic, cultural, and tourism development in ethnic regions.

Conclusion

This study takes the ecological village of Dongqing Water Town - Yingshui Dong Village in Longsheng, China as the entry point, and starts with the research on the coordinated development of the ecological landscape and folk culture of the Dong ethnic group in Longsheng. Through multi-angle and multi-method research, it sorts out the spatial landscape culture such as the layout and level of the Dong ethnic village, as well as the characteristics and formation concepts of the village. By interpreting the natural geographical environment, architectural craftsmanship, etc. of the Dong ethnic village, it explores the environmental concepts reflected behind its behavior; by studying the spatial layout, public space, and public buildings of the Dong ethnic settlement, it explores the spatial concepts reflected by its lifestyle; It provides reference significance for the development, inheritance, protection, etc. of Dong culture.

1. Obtain the knowledge system of Dong culture and art in Longsheng, Guangxi, and obtain management methods and thinking databases for inheriting, developing and protecting the spatial landscape culture of Dongqing Wataer Town ecological village, and spatial management example manuals.

2. Obtain a construction path and strategy of China's Longsheng Yinshui Dong Village, a distinctive eco-village developed through collaboration between schools, libraries, and villages to create a harmonious blend of static landscapes and dynamic customs.

3. Obtain a cultural space management model for the ecological village of Dongqing Water Town jointly created by "school-museum-village", and obtain a management method and strategy system for ethnic cultural space with Dong ethnic characteristics.

Suggestions

This study takes Yingshui Dong Village, an ecological village with Dong ethnic characteristics in Longsheng, China, as the entry point, collects and sorts out the current status, development and prospects of ecological villages such as Longsheng Dongqing Water Town characteristic farmhouses, comprehensively applies modern science and technology information and communication means, establishes a cultural project management model of Dongqing Water Town that links the development of landscape culture and dynamic customs, and through the coordinated planning of government, schools and ethnic villages, creates a "point-to-surface" ethnic characteristic spatial cultural management system, strives to build an industrial chain of ecological villages in ethnic areas, and provides a reference for rural revitalization in China's ethnic areas.

The revitalization and development of ethnic minority areas is conducive to enhancing the cultural confidence of ethnic groups, improving the sense of pride of ethnic groups, and building a culturally strong country. In the context of building a culturally strong socialist country in China, inheriting and promoting the culture and art of the Dong ethnic group is of extraordinary significance, both in terms of historical and cultural value and in driving regional economic development. Therefore, the Dong people should join hands with the government to inherit and promote the culture and art of the Dong ethnic group, which is a great event that benefits both the present and future generations.

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