

Article

Meta-Understanding of Environmental Perception in Tourism: Implications for China's Tourist Attractions

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Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Literature used in meta-analysis with detailed information, including name of tourist attraction, province, tourist or resident, ticket price, attraction type, environmental perception, reference, page number of notes, and notes.

ID	Name of tourist attraction	Province	Tourist or Resident	Ticket price	Attraction rating	Attraction type	Environmental perception (Positive: 1; Negative: 0)	References	Notes on page	Notes
1	Ba Tscu Ueung Park & Baishuiyang Park	Fujian	Tourist	95	5	Natural attraction	0	CHEN Zaifu. Analysis on the Service Quality of Fujian Baishuiyang Scenic Spot. Management and Administration, 2011, (11) :112-114.	113-114	In this paper, a 5-point Likert Scale is adopted to investigate the "environmental health services brought by residents to tourism". The results showed that the average performance of "environmental health services" was 2.20, which is unsatisfactory and the problems of "disorder and dirty" are prominent. The number of Tourist cannot be well controlled and the Tourist can be properly arranged in the peak season. There is always a phenomenon of mass Tourist stay at the entrance of the scenic area in large quantities. That is, Tourist are negative.
2	Fujian Earthen Structures	Fujian	Tourist	100	5	Man-made attraction	1	CHEN Zaifu. Analysis of Service Quality of Fujian Nanjiang Earth Building Based on IPA Method. Contemporary Economics, 2011, (18): 55-57.	56	This paper constructs the IPA four-quadrant diagram by using the average value of the importance factor score and the average value of the performance factor score as the coordinate origin, and studies the individual evaluation of the importance and performance of different factors by Tourist. The results show that the tourism factors of A10 "environmental improvement", A11 "toilet setting", A16 "natural ecological landscape", A17 "original appearance protection of earth buildings" and A28 "public security environment" fall in the first quadrant, indicating that Tourist consider the above environmental factors very important and have high satisfaction. That is, Tourist are positive.

3	Fujian Earthen Structures	Fujian	Tourist	100	5	Man-made attraction	1	ZHUANG Xiaojing. A Study on the Tourism Attractiveness of the South Fujian Earth Building. Rural Economy and Science-Technology, 2016, (23): 102-104.	103	In this paper, a 5-point Likert Scale is adopted to investigate Tourist' evaluation of the attractiveness value of mountains, water and air of Fujian Earthen Structures. The research results show that various environmental factors score relatively high, among which the average air quality is 3.99, which reflects that Tourist are relatively satisfied with the environment of Fujian Earthen Structures. That is, Tourist are positive.
4	Youxi Terraced Fields in Fujian Province	Fujian	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	ZHAN Jiwen, HUANG Lihong, YE Lina, WANG Qiaoyan, YAN Siyu. A Study on the Evaluation of Tourism Experience Quality of Agricultural Cultural Heritage Sites— A Case Study of Youxi Union Terrace in Fujian Province. Journal of Inner Mongolia Agricultural University (Social Science Edition), 2016, (06):145-150.	148	The survey results of Tourist' satisfaction with the natural landscape of Youxi Terraced Fields in Fujian Province show that Tourist' satisfaction with the natural landscape is relatively high, among which the majority of Tourist' evaluation of traffic facilities and environmental sanitation is "good". For the "tourism resource richness", "ecological value", "cultural landscape value", and the three secondary indicators, the Tourist were assessed as "good", while most people rated as "excellent" for the "beautiful natural scenery". That is, Tourist are positive.
5	TaiMu Mountains	Fujian	Tourist	115	5	Natural attraction	0	BIAN Lili. Study on the Eco-tourism Comprehensive Evaluation and Exploitation in Taimushan Scenery District. Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, 2008. Master Thesis	45	By randomly distributing questionnaires to the residents around Taimu Mountain Scenic Spot, investigating residents' perceptions of environmental impacts of tourism waste and noise. The results showed that 79.25% of the residents thought traveling garbage was obvious, 73.58% thought traveling had brought noise pollution, 69.81% thought that the development of tourism had caused certain negative effects on the natural

6	Yongding Earth Building	Fujian	Tourist	50	5	Man-made attraction	1	CAI Caiyun. Evaluation Research of Tourist Satisfaction Degree in Yongding Earth Building Tourism Destination. Fujian Normal University, 2010. Master Thesis	62	environment. Loud, negative attitude 30.19%. That is, Tourist are positive. In this paper, a 5-point Likert Scale was used to study Tourist' evaluation of their satisfaction with Yongding Earth Building, and the results showed that the average value of Tourist for "landscape protection of Yongding Earth Building", "scenic beauty degree of scenic spots" and tourism service quality was above 4 points. That is, Tourist are positive.
7	Youxi Pillow Mountain in the Forest Park	Fujian	Tourist	0	3	Natural attraction	1	HUANG Yu. The Recreational Function Assessment on Zhentoushan Forest Park Based on the Tourist Feeling. Fujian Forestry, 2016, (4): 45-48.	48	By using the 5-point Likert scale, this paper investigates Tourist' satisfaction with the natural environment of Youxi Pillow Mountain in the Forest Park. The results show that the average values of climate, air quality, biodiversity and sound conditions are all above 3.6. That is, Tourist are positive.
8	Shaowu Tiancheng Rock	Fujian	Tourist	40	0	Natural attraction	1	YU Mingtong, LIN Youhong. Behavior Features of Tour-Pioneer: As the Case of Tianchenyan Scenic of Shaowu City, Fujian Province. Economic Geography, 2006, (S2):105-107.	106	According to the survey of the reclamation groups in scenic spots, the results show that the overall satisfaction of the reclamation groups is relatively high, 61% of them thought that the scenery was good and they are in high spirits; 18% thought that the scenery was still good, but lack of cultural landscape activities; 6% thought that the scenery was general and the consumption was too high; 5% thought that the traffic was inconvenient and there were many difficulties. That is, Tourist are positive.
9	Fuzhou National Forest Park	Fujian	Tourist	0	4	Natural attraction	0	YE Ping. Study on the cultural advancement in the urban forest Parks at the background of tourism Experience. Fujian Agriculture and Forestry	43-45	According to the survey on the Tourist' environmental satisfaction, the result shows that the Tourist' environmental satisfaction is relatively low, among which more than 80% of the Tourist are extremely dissatisfied with this phenomenon, believing that the driving of vehicles in the scenic area destroys the tranquil atmosphere of the

								University, 2008. Master Thesis		countryside and pollutes the fresh air. 62.59% of the surveyed Tourist think that the ecological and environmental protection service is average or even very poor; The Tourist' impression of forest park is not as good as expected. 57.91% of the Tourist have an average or poor impression of the current fuzhou national forest park, with a very satisfied minority, only 7.61%. That is, Tourist are negative.
10	Meizhou Island	Fujian	Tourist	65	4	Natural attraction	1	LIN Cuisheng. Study on Driving Factors of Tourist' Loyalty in Religious Pilgrimige Site—based on the Contrast Analysis of Pilgrims and Sightseers in Meizhou island ,Putian .Fujian Normal University, 2014. Master Thesis	34	Based on religious pilgrimage tourism scenic environment satisfaction survey, the result shows: the pilgrims and Tourist to the scenic area retains a strong religious pilgrimage atmosphere "mean value is 4.09 and 4.16, respectively," scenic area maintained a beautiful seaside tourism environment "average 3.88 and 4.07, the overall environment clean" mean value is 3.69 and 3.85 respectively, pilgrims and Tourist to the scenic spot environment relatively happy with the performance. That is, Tourist are positive.
11	Meizhou Island	Fujian	Tourist	65	4	Natural attraction	1	GAO Dexing. A Study on Place Attachment of Tourist—A Case Study on Mazu Halidome Meizhou Island. Fujian Normal University, 2008. Master Thesis	39	This paper investigates Tourist' perception of Meizhou Island's tourism environment by using Level 5 Likert Scale, and ticks out "very opposed", "opposed", "neutral", "agree" and "strongly disagree" for each question. Each question is given 1 (very opposed), 2 (opposed), 3 (neutral), 4 (agreed), 5 (strongly agree). The results showed that the average perception of the tourist environment on Meizhou Island is 3.14, neutral but to satisfaction. That is, Tourist are positive.
12	Longjia Ecological Hot Spring Villa, Zhangzhou	Fujian	Tourist	25	4	Man-made attraction	1	HUANG Yuancai. Study Evaluation of Ecological Environmental Quality in Rural	39	Article take five point Likert scale research tourist area of the scenic spot humanistic landscape ecological environmental quality assessment, the score, the higher the said tourism

									Touism Area Based on Tourist PercePtio. Fujian Agrieulture and Forestry University, 2011. Master Thesis		environment satisfaction, the result shows: the tourist cultural landscape area ecological environment quality evaluation is relatively satisfied, total score of 3.61, natural environment satisfaction is higher, the total score of 3.44, social environment satisfaction is higher, the humanities environment satisfaction score of 3.40, satisfaction is also higher. The quality evaluation of air quality (C2=3.68) and climate comfort (C3=3.81) was the best. Three factors, such as environmental noise (C4=3.58), green area (C5=3.56) and local public security environment (C11=3.53), were evaluated well by Tourist. Water quality (C1=3.47), tourist reception infrastructure (C9=3.42), urban civilization degree (C15=3.48), scenic spot visibility (C14=3.49), environmental health quality (3.36). That is, Tourist are positive.
13	Tongan Five Village De'an Castle	Fujian	Tourist	15	4	Man-made attraction	1				
14	Ciji Palace of Qingjiao (Xiamen)	Fujian	Tourist	0	3	Man-made attraction	1				
15	Chess Pan Village	Fujian	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1				
16	Fuzhou National Forest Park	Fujian	Tourist	0	4	Natural attraction	1	WANG Xiangrong.Strategy Research on the Optimizat on of Recreation Serivce Function in Fuzhou National Forest Park. Fujian Normal University, 2012. Master Thesis	40	Article take five-point Likert scale, the Tourist in Fuzhou national forest park recreation of natural scenery, the environment, water, air, waste of environmental awareness, the score, the higher the said Tourist satisfaction, the results show that natural environment 4.33, environment clear 4.24, 4.07, the lake clean fresh air 4.57, trash can more 4.03 environmental elements related to	

17	Longquan Mountain Villa	Fujian	Tourist	105	0	Man-made attraction	1	HONG Qiying. Study on Fuzhou's Rural of Hot Spring Tourist Satisfaction Evaluation—Longquan Mountain Villa in Minhou as An Example. Fujian Normal University, 2013. Master Thesis	54	the overall satisfaction rate higher. That is, Tourist are positive. This paper investigates the tourist satisfaction of Longquan Villa with the 5-point Likert Scale. The results show that the average value of Tourist 'evaluation on the scenic beauty of Longquan Villa is 3.90. That is, Tourist are positive.
18	Wuyishan Carnival leisure agriculture park	Fujian	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	XU Longyan. The Empirical Research of Leisure Agriculture Based on Theory of Tourist Satisfaction—A Case of Carnival Leisure Agriculture Garden in Wuyi Mountain. Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, 2014. Master Thesis	40	This paper investigates the satisfaction of the natural scenery of the agricultural park with the 5-point Likert scale. The results show that the satisfaction of the Tourist to the natural scenery of the agricultural park is 4.00, and the service level of the personnel in the agricultural park is 3.57. That is, Tourist are positive.
19	Wuyi Mountain	Fujian	Tourist	139	5	Natural attraction	1	EU Xiaoxia. The Image Construction of Rural Leisure Tourism Destination Based on TDIS Theory—Taking Wuyi Mountain as an Example. 2016, (6):41-44.	42	Through the research on the image evaluation of rural leisure tourism destinations, the results show that more than half of the Tourist believe that Wuyi mountain is beautiful, ecological environment is good, rich in rural flavor, simple and honest people and other positive words. That is, Tourist are positive.
20	Wuyi Mountain	Fujian	Tourist	139	5	Natural attraction	1	LIU Shaoai. Study on Tourism Environment System of Tourist Resort Based on Tourist Perception. Fujian Normal University, 2009. Master Thesis	49	This paper investigates the satisfaction of environmental factors such as water quality, air, animals and plants in Wuyi Mountain Resort by using the 5-point Likert Scale. The higher the score, the higher the satisfaction. The results show that the average scores of water environment perception, air, animals and plants are 4.03, 4.43 and 4.31

21	Wuyi Mountain	Fujian	Tourist	139	5	Natural attraction	1	FANG Yanhong.The Questionnaire of Eco — tourism in Wuyishan Nature Reserve. Journal of Nanping Teachers Coliege, 2005, 24(3):134-137.	137	respectively. Satisfaction scores were higher. That is, Tourist are positive. According to the results of the questionnaire survey on eco-tourism in the Wuyi mountain nature reserve, 95% of the Tourist believe that the current tourism activities in the nature reserve will not cause environmental damage. That is, Tourist are positive.
22	Kulangsu	Fujian	Tourist	35	5	Natural attraction	1	HE Qiaohua, SU Xinwei. An Empirical Study on the Safety of Tourist Islands Based on Stakeholders' Perception — Taking Gulangyu Islet, Pingtan Island in Fujian as Cases.Journal of Zhejiang Ocean University (Humanities Sciences), 2013, 30(2):57-61.	59	Based on the investigation of the protection of cultural relics and natural resources in Gulangyu and Pingtan islands in Fujian Province, this paper finds that the proportion of Tourist in Gulangyu and Pingtan islands is generally the highest, among which 47.06% and 56.86% of the Tourist in Gulangyu and 56.86% of the Tourist in Pingtan islands are well protected, respectively. % and 58.33%. That is, Tourist are positive.
23	Haitan Island	Fujian	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	1			
24	Kulangsu	Fujian	Tourist	35	5	Natural attraction	1	CHEN Jinhua. Empirical study on the island tourism environment based on Tourist' perception — Taking Gulangyu and Meizhou Islands on the west side of the Straits as cases. Journal of Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University (Philosophy and Soc,al Sciences, 2012, 15(2): 63-67	65	Based on an empirical study of the island tourism environment from the perspective of Tourist' perception, the results show that 88.6% of the total Tourist have a high assessment of the natural environment of Gulangyu Island, and the Tourist have a strong positive perception of the beach, sea water, island forest, and the protection of Mazu cultural relics of Meizhou Island. More than 52.1% of the Tourist think it is "very good". And "better". That is, Tourist are positive.

25	Meizhou Island	Fujian	Tourist	65	4	Natural attraction	1	ZHUANG Haigang,WENG Jingde.An Evaluation on Service Quality of the 5A Level Scenic Spots in Fujian Province: A Content Analysis of Guest Comments on Website. Journal of Xiamen University of Technology, 2016, 24(2): 12-17.	14	Based on the method of network text analysis, this paper evaluates the satisfaction degree of service quality of 5A-class tourist attractions in Fujian Province. The specific scores of each index are given by the judges according to the evaluation content of the netizens. Likert five-point scale is used to express the five grades of service quality, i.e. very bad, poor, general, good and good. The results showed that the highest average perceived value was "scenery" (4.25), followed by the overall evaluation score of 4.15, the interest evaluation score of 3.96, the cost-effectiveness evaluation score of 3.83, and the environmental health service evaluation score of 3.39. That is, Tourist are positive.
26	Kulangsu	Fujian	Tourist	75	5	Natural attraction	1			
27	Wuyi Mountain	Fujian	Tourist	139	5	Natural attraction	1			
28	Yongding Earth Building	Fujian	Tourist	50	5	Man-made attraction	1			
29	Fujian Earthen Structures	Fujian	Tourist	100	5	Man-made attraction	1			
30	Baishuiyang - Yuanyang Xi Tourism Zone	Fujian	Tourist	70	5	Natural attraction	1			
31	Qingyuan Mountain	Fujian	Tourist	70	5	Natural attraction	1			
32	TaiMu Mountains	Fujian	Tourist	115	5	Natural attraction	1			
33	Three Lanes and Seven	Fujian	Tourist	120	5	Man-made attraction	1			

	Alleys in Fuzhou									
34	Taining Scenic Spot	Fujian	Tourist	95	5	Natural attraction	1			
35	Minjiang Estuary National Wetland Park	Fujian	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1	CHEN Lijuan.The public mangagement research of the Minjiang estuary nature reserve. Fujian Normal University,2013. Master thesis	22	According to the study on the perception of ecological environment change, 62.3% of the residents think that the whole is better, 29.5% think that the whole is worse, 5.5% think that there is no change, and 2.7% think that they do not pay attention to the environmental change. From the overall perception evaluation, about two-thirds of the residents believe that after the establishment of the nature reserve, the entire ecological environment has improved, reflecting the protection of the nature reserve has achieved some preliminary results, has been recognized by most residents. That is, residents are positive.
36	Wuyi Mountain	Fujian	Resident	139	5	Natural attraction	1	NI Ting.The Development of community Participation in Ecotourism on Wuyi Mountain Nature Reserve. Fujian Normal University, 2010. Master thesis	25	Through the study of community participation in eco-tourism development in Wuyishan National Nature Reserve, this paper shows that the community residents hold a generally supportive attitude towards the development of local eco-tourism and welcome the development opportunities brought about by the development of eco-tourism. 47.3% of the residents believe that tourism development can improve local intercourse. 42.2% of the residents in all kinds of infrastructure construction, including transportation facilities, are in favor of protecting the ecological environment through the development of eco-tourism, which shows that the concept of eco-tourism has been accepted by the residents. That is, residents are positive.

37	Meizhou Island	Fujian	Resident	65	4	Natural attraction	1	JIANG Changchun. The Perception and Attitude of Meizhou Island Residents towards Tourism. Journal of Huaqiao University (Philosophy and Social Sciences), 2010(1):43-49.	46	According to the perception of the impact of tourism on the residents of Meizhou Island, 85.64% of the respondents think that tourism improves the public facilities of Meizhou Island, such as roads, water supply and power supply; 79.50% of the respondents think that tourism improves the social and public service level of Meizhou Island; 70.68% of the respondents think that tourism and Tourist improve the social and public service level of Meizhou Island. The relationship between the local residents was good; 68.30% of the respondents believed that the relationship between the neighborhood was more harmonious; 77.76% of the respondents believed that the development of tourism promoted the protection and development of historical buildings and relics in the island. Of the five positive environmental impact surveys, four had a approval rate of more than 70%, which was relatively high. That is, residents are positive.
38	Wuyi Mountain	Fujian	Resident	139	5	Natural attraction	1	GUO Jinhui.Study on community-based forest eco-tourism in Wuyishan Nature Reserve. Beijing Forestry University, 2008.	63	The Likert scale was used to design community residents' perception scale. The scale was scored on a scale of 1-5, with an average of 1-2.4 for opposition, 2.5-3.4 for neutrality, and 3.5-5 for approval. The results show that the residents believe that "eco-tourism is conducive to the better protection of the environment in the nature reserve"; and the residents' negative perception of "tourism makes the ecological environment degenerate" is 2.11, "the construction of hotels and cultural landscape tourism facilities destroy the natural environment" is 2.75, "tourism leads to traffic jams." Thirdly, the average value of noise, garbage and air

										pollution was 3.04; 83.6% of the residents thought that tourism in scenic spots could better promote the environmental protection of the reserve, and 88.4% of the residents thought that their awareness of environmental protection had gradually improved since the environmental protection education was carried out. That is, residents are positive.
39	Three Lanes and Seven Alleys in Fuzhou	Fujian	Resident	120	5	Natural attraction	1	LI Jia.An Empirical Study on the Safeguarding Factors of Community Interests in Tourist Destinations — A Case Study of Sanfangqiang Lane in. Journal of Chongqing University of Education, 2015, (1):20-25.	22	This article through to the understanding of the Fuzhou three square seven Lane community residents’ interviews, community residents for the protection of ancient houses in the neighborhood work is quite sure, many residents said in an interview in the past staff mixed dirty and broken street, new street and the houses are in good repair. That is, residents are positive.
40	Dongshan Wind Rock	Fujian	Resident	60	4	Natural attraction	1	CHEN Jinhua, ZHOU Lingfei.The Perception and Attitude of Tourism Destination Island Residents towards Tourism Impacts— A Case Study of Dongshan Island. Areal Research and Development, 2008, 27(2):90-94.	92	Taking Dongshan Island in Fujian Province as an example, this paper finds that 53.6% of the residents think that many tourist facilities destroy the local buildings and natural appearance, and 72.4% of the residents think that tourism development has little impact on their peaceful life. That is, residents are positive.
41	Temple of Lord Guan in Dongshan	Fujian	Resident	50	4	Man-made attraction	1			
42	Maluan Bay	Fujian	Resident	0	4	Man-made attraction	1			

43	Jinsha Bay Resort	Fujian	Resident	37	4	Natural attraction	1			
44	Yongding Earth Building	Fujian	Resident	50	5	Man-made attraction	1	LI Tingting, LUO Peicong, A study of Residents' Perceptions and Attitudes towards Tourism Impacts at Yongding Tulou Scenic Spot. World Regional Studies, 2009, 18(2):135-145.	137	In this study, 38 indicators (13 perceptions of economic development, 17 perceptions of social and cultural impacts, and 8 perceptions of environmental impacts) were investigated by questionnaires and on-the-spot interviews in Yongding Tulou, Fujian Province. The Likert scale was used to score 5:5 = highly agreed. 4= agrees that 3= does not agree or disagree. 2= is against it. 1= is very opposed. The results showed that among the three positive perceptions of tourism environment, the perception of "enhanced government environmental awareness" was the strongest, reaching 4.20; the perception of "enhanced self" was 4.20; the perception of local living environment and social living environment was improved by tourism, scoring 3.49; and the perception of noise and garbage was increased. The five negative perceptions of air quality deterioration, increased traffic congestion, breaking the original living atmosphere, and destruction of farmland by Tourist were weaker. That is, residents are positive.
45	Hongkeng Earth Buildings Group	Fujian	Resident	50	5	Man-made attraction	1	WANG Yajun, LIN Cuisheng, CAI Chenqin. Residents' Attitudes Toward Tourist Based on the Solidarity Theory of Durkheim—A Case Study of Hongkeng Tulou Cluster in Yongding, Fujian. Journal of Hainan Normal University (Natural	86	Based on Durkheim's theory of emotional solidarity, this paper investigates residents' attitudes toward Tourist in Hongkeng Tulou complex in Yongding. The study shows that the Tulou complex in Hongkeng has beautiful scenery, high vegetation coverage, less damage to the ecological environment and beautiful natural scenery. "Hongkeng Village is a clean place, the environment is not polluted, and all the food is green and natural. Many Tourist come here to breathe

								Science), 2016, 29(1):83-88.		fresh air," sighs one long-term farmer. A university student who studies outside also said, "When going out, he often misses the green mountains and waters of his hometown. Many Tourist posted online to say they envy our green environment. That is, residents are positive.
46	Taining Scenic Spot	Fujian	Resident	95	5	Natural attraction	1	YE Qin, LIN Lan.Residents' Attitudes Towards Tourism Development in Taining World Geopark. Journal of Subtropical Resources and Environment, 2011, 6(1):66-72.	70	This paper investigates the impact perception of Taining World Geopark community residents on tourism development by using the 5-point Likert Scale. The higher the score, the higher the perception evaluation. The results show that Tourist' environmental satisfaction is high, and the positive environmental perception satisfaction is all above 3.90, including improving infrastructure 3.95, increasing fantasy, entertainment and shopping places 3.54, paying attention to the ecological environment rather than the more Tourist the better 4.01, enhancing the government's environmental awareness 4.01, and enhancing the environmental protection of residents. Consciousness 3.92, garbage disposal normalization 3.59; Negative environmental perceptions are all below 3.00: including causing traffic congestion 2.97, causing entertainment congestion 2.70, reducing local environmental quality by 2.84. That is, residents are positive.
47	Yongding Earth Building	Fujian	Resident	50	5	Man-made attraction	1	LIN Aiming.A Study of Perception by Local Residents of Earth Building Destinations Towards Tourism Impact in Hongkeng Village Yongding. Fujian Normal	19	Through the study on the residents' perception of tourism impact in Hongkeng Village of Yongding County, the results show that most residents think that tourism is beneficial to the environment, 62.5% think that tourism is beneficial to the protection of the natural environment, 79.2% think that

								University, 2007. Master thesis		tourism improves the villagers' awareness of environmental protection, and 62.8% think that tourism increases. Only 37.7% of the negative perception believed that "tourism development caused local traffic congestion". That is, residents are positive.
48	Taining Scenic Spot	Fujian	Resident	95	5	Natural attraction	0	CHEN Ailan. On Tourist' and Local Residents' Perception to Tourism Development: Take Taining World Geopark for Example. Journal of Shaoguan University: Social Science, 2012, 33(3):138-141.	140	By investigating the residents' perception of tourism development, this paper shows that tourism development in Taining has brought about negative impacts on ecological environment and residents' living environment. 72.5% of the local residents have realized that tourism development has destroyed the original peaceful living environment. 65.9% of the residents believe that tourism has brought a ratio to the ecological environment of the Geopark. Greater damage is concerned about the sustainable development of geopark tourism. That is, residents are negative.
49	Kulangsu	Fujian	Resident	75	5	Natural attraction	1	ZENG Qihong. A Study on Kulangsu Residents' Place Attachment and Influential Factors. Fujian Normal University, 2009. Master thesis	39	In order to investigate the local attachment and its influencing factors of Gulangyu residents, the Likert Scale was used as the evaluation criterion. The scale consisted of a group of statements. Each statement was orderly set with five numbers of "5, 4, 3, 2, 1" representing "very agree", "agree", "ordinary", "disagree" and "non-agree". Often disagreed with "a total of five options, 53% of the residents expressed great satisfaction with Gulangyu; 57.4% of the residents had a strong sense of identity for Gulangyu. That is, residents are positive.
50	Meizhou Island	Fujian	Resident	65	4	Man-made attraction	1	LIN Cuisheng, SONG Lizhong, WANG Yajun. A Study of the Formation Mechanism of	34	This paper uses questionnaire survey, interview, field investigation and other methods to obtain Dongshan Island residents' perception of the environment and development.

								Resident's Perception on the Impacts Mazu Cultural Tourism Festival in Fujian. Tourism Forum, 2014, 7(1):32-39.		Questionnaire answers using Richter scoring method (using scores to express the willingness of the respondents), "5" is very in favor, "4" is in favor, "3" is neutral, "2" is disagreement, "1" is very disagreement. The results show that the residents' perception of environmental improvement factors of Mazu Cultural Tourism Festival are all above 3.70, and the positive perception is strong. The average factor of negative influence in environmental impact is below 3.20, and the higher the score is, the higher the satisfaction is. The perception of tourism environment in the immediate area is positive.
51	Dongshan Island	Fujian	Resident	0	4	Natural attraction	1	CHEN Jinhua, Study on Sea Island Based on Local Resident's of the Environment and Development—A Case of Dongshan Island. Economic Geography, 2008, 28(1):131-135.	133	By means of questionnaires, interviews and on-the-spot investigations, this paper obtains a study on the residents' perception of the environment and development in Dongshan Island. The results show that the residents have a low awareness of the ecological environment damage caused by tourism. That is, residents are positive.
52	Meizhou Island	Fujian	Resident	65	4	Natural attraction	1	CHEN Jinhua, ZHANG Puxin. On Residents' Perception of Different Tourist Destinations on the Western Coast of the Taiwan Straits—Cases Study of Wuyi Mountain Resort and Meizhou Island Resort. Journal of Jimei University (Philosophy and Social Sciences), 2013, 16(1):61-67.	63	Taking Wuyi Mountain and Meizhou Island as examples, this paper uses the 5-point Likert Scale to study the tourism impact perception of Haixi tourist resorts. The higher the score of positive environmental perception, the higher the satisfaction; and the lower the score of negative environmental perception, the lower the satisfaction. The study found that the positive impact of tourism environment such as "improving public facilities" and "improving the level of social public services" two options, Wuyishan and Meizhou residents' perception mean is greater than 4, residents' approval rate is greater than 80%. Negative impact, community environmental quality

										decline (Wuyishan 3.657, Meizhou Island 2.804); the existence of crowd and traffic congestion (Wuyishan 3.657, Meizhou Island 3.154); causing serious pollution of seawater, streams, forests (Wuyishan 3.028, Meizhou Island 2.820); disruption of daily life (Wuyishan 2.755, Meizhou Island 2.324); The deterioration of social security (Wuyi Mountain 2.796, Meizhou Island 2.472) shows that the average perception of the negative impact of tourism on the living environment of Wuyi Mountain residents is greater than that of Meizhou Island. That is, residents in Wuyishan scenic area are negative; residents in Meizhou Island Scenic Area are positive.
53	Wiyi Mountain	Fujian	Resident	139	5	Natural attraction	0			
54	Shanyang Town	Fujian	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	0	ZHUO Sining. Research on Tourist Market of the Shanyang Town. Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, 2016. Master thesis	44	According to the survey of tourism satisfaction of Shanyang Town, only 41.5% of the Tourist are satisfied with the performance of Shanyang Town, and the satisfaction is relatively low. That is, Tourist are negative.
55	Zhaojiabao	Fujian	Resident	15	0	Man-made attraction	1	WANG Huibi. Research on Zhaojiabao Residents' Tourism Perception and Attitude Towards Tourism. Fujian Normal University, 2013. Master thesis	24	This paper adopts the method of questionnaire survey to study the residents' perception of tourism impact and their attitudes towards tourism in Zhaojiapu community. The questionnaire adopts a 5-point system to measure quantitatively. Scores were scored by 1 (very consent), 2 (consent), 3 (disagreement and no objection), 4 (dissatisfaction) and 5 (very dissatisfaction). The higher the score, the more disagreement with a statement. The results show that the 3 positive perceptions of the tourism

										environment of Zhao Jia Bao community residents in Zhangpu are:75.9% of the residents had the strongest perception of "enhanced environmental awareness" of tourism industry, reaching 2.89 points, 83.7% of residents believe that the government's tourism environmental awareness enhancement score of 2.09; and 61.4% of residents believe that tourism to the local living environment to improve the living environment and social perception scores 1.98; 24.6% of the residents thought noise and garbage increased, 53.2% thought air quality deteriorated, 62.9% thought Tourist increased traffic congestion, 38.8% thought breaking the original living atmosphere, 31.1% thought Tourist destroyed farmland and other natural landscape. That is, residents are positive.
56	Wuyi Mountain	Fujian	Tourist	139	5	Natural attraction	1	XIONG Shufeng. Research on Landscape Style of Scenic Tea Garden Based on the Tourist' Perception. Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, 2016. Master Thesis.	55, 59	In this paper, a 5-point Likert Scale was used to investigate the tourist environment in the scenic Tea Garden landscape. The results showed that the average scores of satisfactions with air, water, animals and plants reached 4.68, 4.12 and 4.25 respectively. "Social security" and "health status" scored the highest score, 3.52 points and 3.48 points respectively. That is, Tourist are positive.
57	Gulangyu	Fujian	Tourist	75	5	Natural attraction	1	ZHANG Zhongyuan. A Comparative Study on the Desire and Perception of Tourist in Coastal Tourism. Huaqiao University, 2011. Naster Thesis	31-32	In this paper, a 5-point Likert scale was used to investigate the tourism environment of Gulangyu Scenic Area, Huli Mountain Battery, Haicang Bridge Tourism Area, Riyue Valley Hot Spring Resort, Tianzhu Mountain Forest Park, Garden and Expo Garden, Jimei Jiageng A.D. and Tong'an Film and TV City. The higher the score, the higher the tourist satisfaction was. The results

										showed that the perceptions of natural disasters (such as typhoons, tsunamis, etc.), landforms, climatic conditions, seawater conditions (such as pollution) and coastal tourist environment were 3.87, 3.92, 4.08 and 3.10 respectively, and the perceptions of crowding in scenic spots (points) scored 3.35, indicating that the positive environmental benefits of Tourist were obvious. That is, Tourist are positive.
58	Xiamen Garden Botanical Garden	Fujian	Tourist	40	4	Natural attraction	1			
59	Huli Shan Fotress	Fujian	Tourist	25	4	Man-made attraction	1			
60	Haicang Bridge	Fujian	Tourist	0	4	Man-made attraction	1			
61	Xiamen Riyuegu Hotsprings Resort	Fujian	Tourist	228	4	休闲度假	1			
62	Tianzhushan Nation Forest Park	Fujian	Tourist	30	4	Natural attraction	1			
63	Xiamen Garden Expo Garden	Fujian	Tourist	60	4	Man-made attraction	1			
64	Jiageng park	Fujian	Tourist	20	4	Man-made attraction	1			
65	Tong'an Ying Shi Cheng	Fujian	Tourist	40	3	Man-made attraction	1			
66	Mount Qingcheng	Sichuan	Tourist	99	5	Natural attraction	1	CHEN Lin.An Empirical Study on the Service Quality, Tourist Experience and Tourism	33	By using the 5-point Likert scale and investigating Tourist' attitudes towards the environmental impact brought by the development of local tourism industry, the paper finds that residents

								Destination Image— A Case Study of Qingcheng Mountain in the Grade Five Tourism Scenic Spot. Fudan University, 2013. Master thesis		have a strong perception of the positive impact of tourism, "the cultural resources of scenic spots are rich and well maintained = 3.731", "the ecological resources of scenic spots are rich and well maintained = 3.871", the public service facilities are perfect and environmental image averages above 3.5. That is, Tourist are positive.
67	Luodai Ancient Town	Sichuan	Tourist	0	4	Man- made attraction	0	ZHANG Guomao. Building an Evaluation Index System of Ancient Town Tourist Satisfaction and Discussion on the Evaluation --the Empirical Study of Satisfaction of Chengdu Tourist around the Ancient Town. Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, 2008. Master thesis	81-82	In this paper, Luodai, Huanglongxi, Jiezi, Shangli, Anren, Tai'an and Pingle ancient towns are selected as the research objects. Based on the data obtained from the field investigation, the satisfaction of Tourist is measured by the 5-point Likert Scale: very satisfied, satisfied, general, unsatisfied, very unsatisfied. The values were 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, and the evaluation of tourist satisfaction in ancient towns was analyzed. The results show that: "the expectations of Tourist in ancient towns are relatively high, but the satisfaction of Tourist is generally low, the average value is about 3.0" (original). That is, Tourist are negative.
68	Huanglong xi Ancient Town	Sichuan	Tourist	0	4	Man- made attraction	0			
69	Jiezi Ancient Town	Sichuan	Tourist	0	4	Man- made attraction	0			
70	Shangli Ancient Town	Sichuan	Tourist	0	4	Man- made attraction	0			
71	Anren Ancient Town	Sichuan	Tourist	0	4	Man- made attraction	0			
72	Taian Ancient Town	Sichuan	Tourist	0	2	Man- made attraction	0			

73	PINLE Town	Sichuan	Tourist	0	4	Man-made attraction	0				
74	SiChuan·YaAn·TianQian Labahe	Sichuan	Tourist	58	4	Natural attraction	1	HE Lei. The Demands-Caused Pollution of Ecological Tourist Theoretical and Demonstratiion Research. Southwest Jiaotong University, 2008. Master thesis	58	The paper studies the satisfaction of eco-Tourist through questionnaire survey, among which the score below 60 is very poor, the score between 60-70 is general, the score between 70-80 is good, and the score above 80 is excellent. The results showed that the environmental perception score of 73.4 indicated good results. That is, Tourist' perception of tourism environment is positive.	
75	Sanxingdui Museum	Sichuan	Tourist	80	4	Man-made attraction	1	LI Ming. Research on the Development of Sanxingdui Experience Tourism Products. University of Electronic Science and Technology, 2009. Master thesis	33	This paper studies the perception and evaluation of the main attractions of Sanxingdui by using the 5-point Likert scale. The results showed that the tourist environment had a good atmosphere of 4.30 and the service level was 4.21. That is, Tourist' perception of tourism environment is positive.	
76	Wuhou Temple	Sichuan	Tourist	60	4	Man-made attraction	1	LIU Yan, LI Xiao. Evaluation on The Attraction and Satisfaction of Post-Quake Sichuan Tources Based on the Tourist' Perception. Economic Geography, 2010,30(7):1227-1232.	1230	The article adopts IPA analysis method, and divides the matrix into four quadrants according to the importance mean (4.076) and perceptual mean (3.80) of each indicator. The research results show that natural scenery, giant pandas, friendly attitudes of local people, the earthquake site, human landscape and pleasant climate are in the first quadrant. The importance of Sichuan tourism environment indicators and the scores of perceptions after the earthquake are relatively high. The average satisfaction value is 3.80, and the importance degree is above 4.076. It should continue to be maintained. That is, Tourist' perception of tourism environment is positive.	
77	Qingyang Temple	Sichuan	Tourist	5	0	Man-made attraction	1				

78	Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda	Sichuan	Tourist	58	4	Man-made attraction	1			
79	Du fu Thatched Cottage Museum in Chengdu	Sichuan	Tourist	60	4	Man-made attraction	1			
80	Shunan Bamboo Sea	Sichuan	Tourist	110	4	Natural attraction	1			
81	Kuan and Zhai Alley	Sichuan	Tourist	0	2	Man-made attraction	1			
82	Luodai Ancient Town	Sichuan	Tourist	0	4	Man-made attraction	0	HU Minli.Research on improving tourism production quality of Luodai ancient point of tourist experience. Southwest University of Finance and Economics, 2007. Master thesis	35	In the questionnaire survey of this article, the experience of Tourist in Luodai Ancient Town is divided into four aspects: observation, communication, culture and activity experience. The viewing experience includes 5 evaluation indicators : beautiful natural scenery , neat scenic environment, characteristic historical blocks, characteristic ancient town buildings and scenic spots. In this paper, Likert's 5-point scale was used to measure these indicators. Among them, the "1" in the expected degree before the experience was very unimportant, and "2, 3, 4" increased in turn, and "5" was very important. Through the T-test method of pairing factor, the paper finds that the "double-tailed probability p value of the characteristic building experience is 0.058. Under the condition that the significance level α is 0.05, there is no significant difference in the experience of the characteristic building before and after the play; the two-tailed probability p-value the scenic

										environment experience is greater than the significance level, and there is no significant difference before and after the play; but the natural scenery experience and the historical result of the historical block experience and the scenic spot experience are both close to 0, less than the significance level α . So we should rejecting the null hypothesis, which means that the three experiences have obvious differences before and after the play. It also means that the quality of the experience of the Tourist in these three aspects is low. In terms of the natural environment, the building of a sense of history and the introduction of scenic spots and historic sites, the tourism enterprises of Luodai Ancient Town are weak." (Original) Tourist' perception of tourism environment is negative.
83	Baishuihe	Sichuan	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	0	HU Daming, JIAO Feng, ZHANG Qiang, LI Xinggui, LUO Xiuhai, ZHOU Yuping, CHEN Xu, ZENG Yan. Analysis and Developmental Measures of Sichuan Baishuihe National Nature Reserve. Sichuan Journal of Zoology. 2007, 26(1): 70-72.	71	Through the survey of Tourist in the reserve, the rare wild animals and plants in the Sichuan Baishuihe National Nature Reserve and their ecological environment have not been effectively protected. The order from large to small is: "Poaching > Environmental Pollution > Fire Hazard> Excavation > Excessive collection of wild vegetables > cutting bamboo shoots > mining > bamboo flowering > Jiufeng Mountain Temple > cutting wood). (Original) Tourist' perception of tourism environment is negative.
84	Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area	Sichuan	Tourist	150	5	Natural attraction	1	JIANG Ling. Jiuzhaigou Services Quality Evaluation and Quantity System Elements Analysis. 2005. Master thesis	35	The paper evaluates the tourism service quality of Jiuzhaigou core scenic spot with the 5-point Likert scale. The results show that Tourist' attraction to the natural scenery (Q3), the distribution of panoramas, the introduction of brochures (Q6), the

85	Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area	Sichuan	Tourist	150	5	Natural attraction	1	TANG Wenyue. Influences of Tourist' Sense of Place on Their Attitude Towards Resource Protection—A Case Study of Jiuzhaigou, Sichuan. Resources and Environment in the Yangtze Basin, 2011, (5): 574-578.	577	purchase of tourist souvenirs (Q8), the maintenance of public order (Q13) and the overall environmental dimension in the scenic spot. The five service elements of Q25 have higher perception value, and the score is more than 5.50. It shows that the service management of scenic spots has done well in these aspects. That is, Tourist' perception of tourism environment is positive. The resource protection attitude of Tourist is based on their evaluation of resources and the understanding of the meaning and value of resources. Therefore, it can be understood as understanding that Tourist' attitude towards protected areas is equivalent to the evaluation of Tourist' changes in resources brought about by tourism development. Tourist with a higher level of perceived experience have a higher degree of recognition of the importance of resource conservation. According to the research results of Jiuzhaigou tourist resources protection evaluation, the total average value of Tourist' resource protection evaluation is 4.58, indicating that Tourist have higher satisfaction with the environmental protection of Jiuzhaigou resources. That is, Tourist' perception of tourism environment is positive.
86	Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area	Sichuan	Tourist	150	5	Natural attraction	1	BING Zhenhua, GAO Jun. An assessment of the jiuzhaigou landscape recreational value and spatial variation. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2016, 36(14): 4298-4306.	4305	The evaluation of recreation value reflects the preference and assessment of Tourist' tourism resources in Jiuzhaigou, and it is a measure of Tourist' perception of tourism products and services in scenic spots. Through the evaluation of the landscape recreation value of Tourist in Jiuzhaigou scenic spot, it is found that: "The Tibetan village has the highest recreational value, followed by the

87	Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area	Sichuan	Tourist	150	5	Natural attraction	1	WANG Lan, ZHANG Jie, CAO Jing, A Study on the Evaluation of the Accessibility of A tourist destination from the perspectives of Tourist' perception—A Case Study of Jiuzhaigou Nature Reserve. Human geography, 2010, (2):144-148.	147	geological beauty and ornamental water body of Tourist." The Tourist have high evaluation of the geology and water resources of Jiuzhaigou. That is, Tourist' perception of tourism environment is positive. The article uses the expected and actual obstacle perception scores of 15 factors in the 5-point Likert scale to determine the accessibility evaluation price network as the ordinate and abscissa. The study found that most of the Tourist' expectations and actual perception scores are concentrated between 1.5 and 3.5, and the factors are all in the upper left position of the two-dimensional grid, in which "the scenic area hardware facilities, convenience services, shopping environment and natural environment quality are at the lowest level of actual obstacles and expected values. It shows that the hardware and service quality of Jiuzhaigou did not cause obvious obstacles to the Tourist before or after the tour. After the tour, the obstacle perception feedback was lower than before. In particular, the expected and actual obstacle scores of the natural environment quality of the scenic spot are the lowest among the 15 variables, indicating that Tourist have shown considerable confidence and recognition for the natural environment of Jiuzhaigou. "(Original) That is, Tourist' perception of tourism environment is positive.
88	Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area	Sichuan	Tourist	150	5	Natural attraction	1	LI Yanhui. Study on the Sustainability of Environmental Policy in Nature Reserves Based on Stakeholder Perception. Shanghai	96	The paper uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the sustainability of environmental protection policies in nature reserves: the residents in the ditch have a water quality of 4.68; the environmental noise is 3.47; the land

								Normal University Doctor of Philosophy, 2016. Doctor Dissertation.		utilization rate is 4.48; the natural environment improvement degree is 4.48; the forest coverage rate is 4.57; Biodiversity 4.57; environmental problem improvement degree 4.57; garbage disposal 4.57 (the higher the score, the higher the environmental satisfaction). That is, Tourist' perception of tourism environment is positive.
89	Jiaju Tibetan Village	Sichuan	Tourist	50	4	Man- made attraction	1	WANG Ruhui, ZHANG Qiong. ZHAO Jiming. On the Tourist' Preference of Ethnic Villages Based on Content Analysis. Journal of Sichuan Normal University (Social Sciences Edition), 2013, 40(2):51-57.	53	The article takes the Tourist from Jiaju Zangzhai in Danba County as an example. Through the network analysis method, the research on the preferences of Tourist in ethnic villages is found: high-frequency words "beauty", "come", "to", "home", "good", "li" have obvious affirmation and derogatory colors, accounting for 45.5% of high-frequency words; among them, "beauty" has the highest frequency, accounting for 8%. The high-frequency words "beautiful", "enthusiasm", "happiness", "thank you", "beautiful", "heaven" and "simple" also have obvious affirmation and derogatory colors, accounting for 40.3% of high- frequency words; Among them, "beauty" has the highest frequency, accounting for 12.9%. This shows that the subjective feelings of Tourist after visiting Jiaju Zangzhai are positive and emotional. That is, Tourist' perception of tourism environment is positive.
90	Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area	Sichuan	Tourist	150	5	Natural attraction	1	HUANG Xiaojuan. A Study on Different Relationship Between Tourist Experience and Satisfaction in Different Type of Tourist Attractions— The Case of Jiuzhai Valley, Jinli and Chengdu Happy	35	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the difference in tourist experience and satisfaction between different types of tourist attractions. The results show that the average value of the natural environment, humanities characteristics, scenic area planning, service attitude, facilities and environment in the environmental assessment of Jiuzhaigou, Jinli and

								Valley. 2009. Master thesis		Happy Valley is above 3.5, except for Happy Valley 3.42. That is, Tourist' perception of tourism environment is positive.
91	Jinli	Sichuan	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
92	Chengdu Happy Valley	Sichuan	Tourist	200	5	Man-made attraction	0			
93	Zigong Dinosaur Museum	Sichuan	Tourist	40	4	Natural attraction	1	LIU Xiong, LIU Tang. Study on the Degree of Tourist Satisfaction at the Tourist Attractions—A Case Study of Zigong Dinosaur Museum. Journal of Neijiang Normal University, 2012, 27(6):65-70.	69	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to survey the tourist satisfaction of the scenic spot and finds that the tourist's perception of the ecological environment of Zigong is 3.09, which is relatively satisfactory. That is, Tourist' perception of tourism environment is positive.
94	Hongsha Village	Sichuan	Resident	104	4	Man-made attraction	1	CAO Lisha. Study On Attitudes of Residents Living in the Rural Communities and Tourism Development Strategy — Cases of Hongsha Village, Sansheng Country, Jinjiang District, Chengdu City. Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, 2007. Master thesis.	30	The article takes Hongsha Village, Sansheng Township, Jinjiang District, Chengdu as an example. The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to investigate the attitudes of the residents of the human landscape community and finds: "Improved the living environment=4.2692", "Improved the rural landscape=4.3846", "Accelerated community construction", "Destroying the quiet living atmosphere = 3.0577", "Tourism and living garbage is too much, the treatment is not timely = 2.8462", "The local environmental quality is degraded = 2.3269"(For the positive perception, the higher the score, the higher the satisfaction of the residents; the lower the score, the lower the satisfaction is, the lower the satisfaction is). That is, Tourist' perception of tourism environment is positive.

95	2008 Earthquake Memorial Site, Wenchuan County	Sichuan	Residen t	0	0	Man- made attraction	1	LI Zhi.The residents'perception and attitude toward the earthquake tourism in Sichuan Province. Southwest Jiaotong University,2011. Master Thesis.	28	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the tourism perception and attitude of residents of Sichuan earthquake sites. In general, the respondents quite agree with the positive environmental perception. Perceived mean values were greater than 4, and the approval rate also reached more than 80%. For negative environmental perception, it showed lower recognition, the perceived mean was less than 2, and the opposition rate reached more than 79%. That is, residents' perception of tourism environment is positive.
96	Wolong	Sichuan	Residen t	60	0	Natural attraction	1	LIU Weihua. Evaluation of Humanistic Landscape Resources and Impacts of Eco- tourism Development on Community in Western Sichuan Natural Forest Reserve. Sichuan Agricultural University, 2005. Master thesis.	33	The article's research on the evaluation of human landscape resources and the impact of ecotourism on the community in the natural forest protection areas in western Sichuan shows that the approval rate of Wolong, Wawushan and Emeishan is in respect of "enhancing the government's environmental awareness" and "enhancing the environmental awareness of residents" is high. Except for the Wawushan Forest Park survey site, which is only 54% of the "enhanced residents' environmental awareness", the human landscape is more than 75%. And the Wawushan Forest Park survey site has reached an approval rate of 100% in the "Enhanced Government Environmental Protection Consciousness". Residents' perception of the negative environmental impact of tourism is very weak. The opposition rate is more than 75% in three aspects: "tourism destroys the ecological environment of the community", "tourism destroys the atmospheric environment of the community", and "tourism destroys the water

										environment of the community". It can be seen that the residents' perception of the impact on the tourism environment is generally positive, and the perception of some negative environmental impacts is weak. That is, residents' perception of tourism environment is positive.
97	Wawushan National Forest Park	Sichuan	Resident	52	3	Natural attraction	1			
98	Mount Emei	Sichuan	Resident	147.5	5	Natural attraction	1			
99	Mount Emei	Sichuan	Tourist	147.5	5	Natural attraction	1	FAN Ying. The Evaluation and Research of Tourist's Satisfaction Definition about Emei Tour Environment. SouthwestJiaotongUniversity, 2006. Master thesis.	21	According to the tourist satisfaction evaluation index system, environmental perception includes three categories: natural landscape environment perception, social service environment perception and religious landscape environment perception. Judging from the survey results of Tourist, Tourist have a higher evaluation of the tourism environment perception of Emei Mountain. 66.2% of the Tourist said "satisfied" and "very satisfied", 12.2% of the Tourist said "unsatisfactory" or "satisfied". It shows that the overall environment of the Emei Mountain Scenic Area is good, and it has been well received by most Tourist. The satisfaction of visitors' environmental perception is high. That is, Tourist' perception of tourism environment is positive.
100	Jiaju Tibetan Village	Sichuan	Resident	50	4	Man-made attraction	0	WANG Kejun. The environmental issues under the interest content of minority village tourism - Taking Jiaju Tibetan village, Sichuan as an example. Journal of Arid Land Reserouces	198	Taking the Jiaju Tibetan Village in Sichuan as an example, this paper studies the environmental problems under the tourism interest game of ethnic villages. Through the investigation and recovery of 55 valid questionnaires, the analysis found that the tourism "developmental damage" was obvious, and the environmental

								and Environment, 2014, 28(2):197-202.		protection construction was seriously insufficient. "The public facilities such as drinking water purification, garbage and sewage treatment, and septic tanks in the Jiaju Tibetan village are still blank. As a result, the living and tourism business environment of the residents of the village has long been in a state of "waste rubbing by the wind and evaporation of the sewage". (Original) That is, residents' perception of tourism environment is positive.
101	Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area	Sichuan	Resident	150	5	Natural attraction	1	Shi Chunyun, Zhang Jie, Li Donghe. Study of the Resident Perception and Attitudes in Destination from Individual Perspective—A Case Study on Jiuzhaigou. Journal of Beijing International Studies University, 2007, (11):11-17.	13	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to make a fuzzy comprehensive evaluation of the residents' perception of tourism impact. It is found that the residents in Jiuzhaigou scenic spot have a positive attitude towards tourism and their attitudes are all in a satisfactory state of 3.5 (enhance the environmental awareness of residents and improve the natural environment). That is, residents are positive.
102	Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area	Sichuan	Resident	150	5	Natural attraction	1	LU Xiaoli, WU Chunyou. Fuzzy Synthetic Evaluation of Residents' Perceptions of Tourism Impacts. Chinese Journal of Management, 2008, (2):199-202+207.	202	The article investigates the perceptions of different types of residents in Jiuzhaigou through the 5-point Likert scale. The fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method is used to find that the positive perception of the environment is relatively weak compared with the residents' perception of the tourism economy and social and cultural influences (3.455 6). This shows that the environmental problems caused by tourism development have affected the normal life of local residents. While receiving economic income, residents are very concerned about the environmental protection of the entire scenic spot. That is, residents are positive.

103	Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area	Sichuan	Resident	150	5	Natural attraction	1	CHENG Shaowen, ZHANG Jie, HU Jing, XU Feifei. Comparative Evaluation of Tourism Sustainability Between National Parks In The UK and China—A Case Study of Jiuzhaigou National Park and New Forest National Park. Human Geography, 2013, (2):20-26.	25	
104	Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area	Sichuan	Tourist	150	5	Natural attraction	1			
105	Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area	Sichuan	Resident	150	5	Natural attraction	0	CHENG Shaowen, ZHANG Jie, XU Feifei, LIANG Yuelin. Effect of residents' tourism development expectation and tourism impacts perception on their attitude towards tourism in natural tourist destination—A comparative study between China's Jiuzhaigou and the UK's New Forest National Parks. Geographical Research, 2010, (12): 2179-2188.	2183	Through the comparison of the tourism development expectation and the tourism impact perception attitude of the natural tourism community, the article found that the mean score of Jiuzhaigou's natural environmental impact perception is 2.70, and the satisfaction was low. That is, residents are negative.
106	Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area	Sichuan	Resident	150	5	Natural attraction	0	ZHANG Yuling, ZHANG Jie, ZHAO Wenhui. Analysis of the Impacts of Residents' Cognition of	151-152	The article extracted three common factors through the Exploratory Factor Analysis Environmental Consensus Cognitive Scale, which were named "Tourism Environmental Impact

								Environmental Consequences on Behaviors Toward Environmental Conservation in Tourist Destination, China Population Resources and Environment, 2014, (7):149-156.		Cognition", "Protection of Environmental Impact Cognition of Tourism Destinations" and "Crisis Consequence Cognition". Qingchengshan-Duijiangyan and Jiuzhaigou have strong perceptions of tourism noise, air or water pollution (CEC1), overcrowded tourist season causes pressure on scenic spots (CEC2) and impacts of tourism on the normal growth of animals and plants (CEC3). That is, residents are negative.
107	Qingcheng Mountain	Sichuan	Resident	99	5	Natural attraction	0			
108	Duijiangyan Irrigation System	Sichuan	Resident	90	5	Natural attraction	0			
109	South Lake Fancy Land	Sichuan	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	LI Xue. Chengdu Dreamland Theme Park Visitors to Experience the Satisfaction Promotion Strategy. Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, 2012. Master Thesis.	25	Through the study of Tourist' experience satisfaction in the theme park of Dream Island in Chengdu, the paper finds that in the whole hardware perception quality, visitors of Dream Island have a higher recognition of the safety of recreational facilities, the green environment (3.9) and the safety and hygiene (3.84) of the park, which should be maintained (the article adopts the 5-point Likert scale, the higher the score, the higher the visitor satisfaction). That is, Tourist are positive.
110	Qingcheng Mountain Scenic Area	Sichuan	Resident	90	5	Natural attraction	1	ZHONG Yaqiu. Study on the Influence of Tourism Flow Aggregation and Dispersion to Residents in Scenic Spot Community — A Case Study of Qingcheng Village. Sichuan Normal University, 2008. Master Thesis.	44-45	The article takes Qingcheng Mountain Qingcheng Village as an example to study the impact of tourism scenic spot development on community residents' life. It was found that community residents have different views on whether the tourism activities have caused damage to the local environment. 27.27% believe that there is great damage; 32.62% believe that there is damage, but gradually improve; 40.11% think the environment

									is better than before. The impact of the planning and construction of tourism facilities on life, 19.79% of the residents believed that the environment was destroyed, 64.71% of the residents thought that the environment was beautified, and 15.51% thought that there was no impact. 47.06% agreed with "environmental pollution in scenic spots", 29.71% agreed to the loss of natural landscape, 4.81% agreed to damage to animals and plants, and 12.30% agreed to damage historical sites and monuments. The above shows that residents have a strong sense of positive environment. That is, residents are positive.	
111	The country of the grapefruit	Sichuan	Resident	0	4	Man-made attraction	1	ZHANG Xinran. The Perception and Attitude of Community Residents Towards the Influence of Suburban Rural Tourism. Chinese Journal of Agricultural Resources and Regional Planning. 2016, 37(12):243-248.	246	<p>Taking the Chengdu Huaxiangguoju Scenic Area as an example, this paper uses the Likert scale to investigate the perception of community residents affected by the urban suburbs' cultural landscape. It was found that the residents' perception of the positive impact on the tourism environment was strong: the average score of "improving the improvement of infrastructure", "improving road conditions, and facilitating outbound transportation" was more than 4 points. In the perception of the negative impact of the tourism environment, residents' perceptions of "tourism development disrupts daily life 2.02" and "local environmental quality declines 2.11" are not strong. "Causing environmental pollution and water pollution 2.22" and "garbage increases 3.86" are also strong. In general, the residents' perception of the positive impact on the flowery fruit area is strong, and most people think that "tourism development benefits outweigh the</p>

112	Leshan Giant Buddha	Sichuan	Resident	90	5	Man-made attraction	1	YI Yingxia, SONG Qiu. Empirical Analysis on the Community Residents' Perception Towards Tourism Impacts in the World Heritage Site—Taking an Example of the Leshan Giant Buddha World Heritage Site. Sci-Tech and Development of Enterprise, 2010(23):51-55.	53	disadvantages”. That is, residents are positive. The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to empirically analyze the perception of the impact of community residents in the World Heritage Site. The study found that the average perceived score of community residents was 3.66 points, and only 1.9% of those with scores below 2.5. Community residents are more satisfied with the living environment, and community residents have a higher perception of infrastructure 3.85 (according to the Likert scale, the higher the score, the higher the perceived impact of community residents' tourism impact). That is, residents are positive.
113	Qionghai Wetland	Sichuan	Tourist	0	4	Natural attraction	1	LIU Yuxiang. Study on the Development of Qionghai Wetland Eco - cultural Tourism Based on Tourist Psychology. China Market, 2014(51):186-188.	187	Based on the research of Tourist' psychology on the development of ecological and cultural tourism in the Bohai Seaweed, “The Tourist are basically satisfied with the lush vegetation in the Bohai Sea Wetland. They are not satisfied with seeing a wide variety of birds in the wetlands, and are basically satisfied with the wetland scenery.” This shows that, on the whole, Tourist are basically satisfied with the natural ecological environment that the Bohai Sea is dripping. That is, Tourist are positive.
114	Ziquejie Terraced in Xinhua	Hunan	Tourist	86	4	Man-made attraction	1	LI Bohua, YANG Jiarui, LIAO Liuwen, DOU Yindi. A Study of Evaluation of the Human Settlement Image in Agricultural Heritage Sites — A Case Study of Ziquejie Terraced in Hunan. Journal of Central South	21	The article characterizes the natural ecological environment system of the terraced fields from the natural environment and the ecological environment, and further subdivides into specific perception indicators such as climatic conditions, green environment, natural landscape, agricultural landscape and air quality. According to the perceptibility grading standard of human settlements, the

								University of Forestry & Technology (Social Sciences), 2016, 10(5): 19-24.		<p>perceptibility score is 0-0.20 is poor; 0.20-0.50 is relatively poor; 0.50-0.75 is general; 0.75-0.90 is better; 0.90-1.00 is good. The survey results showed that the respondents had a good overall evaluation of the natural ecological environment of the Zijing boundary terraces (Table 4), and the perceptibility of the natural environment and the ecological environment reached 0.84 and 0.77, respectively, which belonged to a better level. That is, Tourist are positive.</p> <p>This paper constructs the evaluation system of the terraced agricultural cultural heritage tourism resources potential and the market attractiveness-capacity evaluation model. Taking the terraces of Zijingjie in Hunan as an example, the potential level of tourism resources is obtained by questionnaires and evaluations of experts and Tourist.(Scoring basis: very high / very good / very strong, 9 points; high / good / strong, 7 points; in general, 5 points; low / poor / weak, 3 points; very low / very poor / very weak, 1 point).The results show that Tourist have the highest scores on the uniqueness, ecological value, ornamental aesthetic value, popularity and preservation integrity of the heritage of the Ziyanjie terraces. It shows that the Zijingjie terraces are attractive in these aspects, the protection is relatively complete, and the positive environment of Tourist is highly perceived. That is, Tourist are positive.</p>
115	Ziquejie Terraced in Xinhua	Hunan	Tourist	86	4	Man-made attraction	1	LI Zhenmin, ZOU Hongxia, YI Qianqian, ZHOU Qin. The Agricultural Cultural Heritage Tourism Resources Potential Evaluation to Terraces, Economic Geography, 2015, 35(6):198-201.	200	<p>In order to make a reasonable evaluation of the status quo of sustainable development of human settlements environment, this paper</p>
116	Ziquejie Terraced in Xinhua	Hunan	Tourist	86	4	Man-made attraction	0	LUO Yijian, WANG Peng, GENG Yuwu, TIAN Cheng, LUO Wenli, HUANG	10940	

								Zhengmin, TANG Gaorong. Evaluation and Optimization of the Satisfaction with Rural Human Settlements Environment in the Terrace Area of South China. Journal of Anhui Agricultural Sciences, 2012, 40(21):10940-10941.		obtains "very unsatisfactory", "unsatisfactory", "unclear", "satisfied" and "very satisfied" for each evaluation index. The results showed that 22% of the residents were satisfied with the ecological environment and the overall evaluation was "poor". That is, residents are negative.
117	The Miao Village of Dehan	Hunan	Tourist	100	0	Man-made attraction	1	ZHOU Shiya, ZHANG Bin, ZHU Jie, Research on Spatial Form of Ethnic Tourism Village Based on Perception: A Case Study of Dehang Miao Village in Western Hunan. Huazhong Architecture, 2014, (12):51-55.	53-54	The article through the questionnaire survey of Jiangxi Xiangxi Deyi Miao ethnic tourism village shows that 67.6% of Tourist have a strong perception of the overall environment; 51.1% of Tourist expressed satisfaction with the environmental atmosphere; 90.4% of Tourist agree with the perception of the natural environment; 58.5% of Tourist expressed satisfaction with the quality of the environment; 67.6% of Tourist have a strong perception of the overall environment; 90.4% of Tourist agree with the perception of the natural environment. That is, Tourist are positive.
118	Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area	Hunan	Tourist	248	5	Natural attraction	1	CHENG Ke. An Analysis of Marketing Image of Tourist Apperceiving Satisfaction in Scenic Spots—A Case of Wulingyuan Scenic Spot. Hunan Normal University, 2005. Master Thesis	27	The results show that the average values of "core landscape resources", "tourist landscape facilities" and "sanitary environment" are 4.23, 3.82 and 3.81 respectively. Tourist are satisfied with this factor. That is, Tourist are positive.
119	Zhangjiajie National Forest Park	Hunan	Tourist	248	5	Natural attraction	1	OUYANG Runping, WANG Li. A Study on the Tourism Development	54	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the tourism development perception of Tourist, residents and tourism practitioners in Zhangjiajie.

								Perception of Tourist, Residents and Tourism Practitioners in ZhangJiajie. Journal of Hunan University(Social Sciences), 2007, 21(1):51-56.		The results show that the Tourist' evaluation of the scenic spot is 4.28 and 4.29 respectively, and the scenic area sanitation is 3.76 and 2.25. Tourist are more satisfied with the overall evaluation of the scenic spot. Most residents believe that tourism promotes the protection of the ecological environment 3.91. That is, Tourist and residents both are positive.
120	Zhangjiajie National Forest Park	Hunan	Resident	248	5	Natural attraction	1			
121	Zhangjiajie National Forest Park	Hunan	Tourist	248	5	Natural attraction	1	LUO Yanju. Study on the Relationship Between Recreation Impact Perception and Visitors' Experience in Forest Areas: A Case of Zhangjiajie National Forest Park. Central-South University of Forestry and Technology, 2006. Doctor Dissertation	79	This paper uses a five-point Likert scale, which is 1 (very serious), 2 (serious), 3 (a little serious), 4 (yes, but not serious) and 5 (not serious). Through the study of the relationship between the perception of recreational impact and Tourist' experience in forest recreational areas, Tourist think that the strongest impact is in peak season. "Congestion", the average value of 3.21, 90.8% of visitors can perceive crowding, 66.3% of visitors think that the phenomenon of crowding is "a bit serious", "serious" or "very serious". Secondly, the average value of "traffickers'mess" was 3.03, and 93.1% of the respondents thought the phenomenon was "a little serious", "serious" or "very serious". The average perception of Tourist is "yes, but not serious" to "slightly serious". Among them, Tourist have a strong negative perception of "noisy environment 2.91", "too many artificial facilities, inconsistent with the surrounding environment 2.85", "vendors uncivilized behavior 2.83", "less than 2.68 rest facilities", "random littering 2.66", "toilet dirty and unhygienic 2.65". The average perception of Tourist to all

										the variables of recreational impact is below 3.00. Generally speaking, the evaluation of Tourist' negative environmental perception is mostly less than 3.00 in the off-season and peak season, and the perception of negative environment is weak. That is, Tourist are positive.
121	Mount Qingcheng	Sichuan	Tourist	99	5	Natural attraction	1	CHEN Lin.An Empirical Study on the Service Quality, Tourist Experience and Tourism Destination Image—A Case Study of Qingcheng Mountain in the Grade Five Tourism Scenic Spot. Fudan University, 2013. Master thesis	33	By using the 5-point Likert scale and investigating Tourist' attitudes toward the environmental impacts brought by the development of local tourism, the paper finds that residents have a strong perception of the positive impact of tourism. The average value of public service facilities and environmental image of the facilities of "rich and well-maintained cultural resources = 3.731" and "rich and well-maintained ecological resources = 3.871" are above 3.5. That is, Tourist are positive.
122	Zhangjiajie National Forest Park	Hunan	Tourist	248	5	Natural attraction	1	WANG Li. A Study on the Interest and Coordination Stakeholder in Natural Scenic Spot. Hunan University, 2007. Master Thesis.	17-18	This paper analyzes the landscape satisfaction of Tourist in Zhangjiajie National Forest Park, Tianzishan Nature Reserve and Suoxiyu Nature Reserve by using the 5-point Lickett Scale. The results show that Tourist' satisfaction with the whole landscape of Zhangjiajie is 4.28, and their satisfaction with customs and customs is 3.7. 1. Tourist' evaluation on the negative impact of Zhangjiajie scenic spot is relatively low, such as 43.6% of the Tourist think that the scenic spot is crowded and noisy, 26.9% of the food and accommodation hygiene is unsanitary, and 18.7% of the Tourist think that the natural landscape is damaged obviously. That is, Tourist are positive.
122	Luodai Ancient Town	Sichuan	Tourist	0	4	Man-made attraction	0	ZHANG Guomao. Building an Evaluation Index	81-82	This paper takes Luodai, Huanglongxi, Jiezi, Shangli, Anren, Taian and Pingle as the research objects. Based on the

								System of Ancient Town Tourist Satisfaction and Discussion on the Evaluation -- the Empirical Study of Satisfaction of Chengdu Tourist around the Ancient Town. Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, 2008. Master thesis		data obtained from the field survey, the five-point Likert scale was used to measure the degree of Tourist' satisfaction: very satisfied, satisfied, general, unsatisfied, very unsatisfied. The corresponding assignment value was 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 to analyze the evaluation of Tourist' satisfaction in ancient towns. The results show that: "the expectations of Tourist in ancient towns are relatively high, but the satisfaction of Tourist is generally low, the average value is about 3.0". That is, Tourist are negative.
123	Tianzi Mountain Nature Reserve	Hunan	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	1			
124	SuoXiYu Nature Reserve	Hunan	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	1			
125	Mount Heng	Hunan	Tourist	100	5	Natural attraction	1	CHEN Ying. The Effect Study on Tourism Image Perception to Tourist' Revisit Intension -- the Case Study of Hengshan. Hunan Normal University, 2015. Master Thesis	32	Based on the questionnaire data and SPSS software, the average value of each index is 4.93 for consumers, 4.91 for service personnel and image, and 4.56 for environment and service facilities, respectively. This also indicates the environmental service quality of Hengshan scenic spot. The amount has been recognized by Tourist. That is, Tourist are positive.
126	Ecoculture Tourism in Aizhai Scenic Spot in Xiangxi	Hunan	Tourist	100	4	Man-made attraction	1	CHEN Nanxi, LUO Tao. Evaluation of Ecoculture Tourism in Aizhai Scenic Spot in Xiangxi. Journal of Jishou University(Natural Science Edition), 2016, 37(6):78-82.	80	Through sampling survey method, this paper records the survey results of the respondents' perception of the wetland, using statistical and comprehensive analysis methods, draws the conclusion of the survey of eco-cultural tourism perception of scenic spots, questionnaire facilities around the dwarf village wonders in the sky, economy. The 3 aspects of society ask questions. The results show that Tourist have a high evaluation of the natural

127	Tongziao tourism village	Hunan	Tourist	0	3	Man-made attraction	1	HU Dan. Rare and Precious Plant Community Landscape Tourist Perception Research Ginkgo bilpba Community - in Yongzhou Seed of Tung Tree Depression as an Example. Central South University of Forestry and Technology, 2014. Master Thesis	29	landscape, ecological value, reputation and other resources and environment in the scenic spot, and the number of "excellent" environmental evaluation is more than 60%. That is, Tourist are positive. The five-point Likert scale was used to investigate the Tourist' perception of the Ginkgo biloba community in Tongziao, Yongzhou. The results showed that the two types of environmental perception with lower mean values were "habitat perception" and "tour environment perception", the common factor mean values were 3.7130 and 3.9722 respectively, and the other environmental indicators were all above 3.7. That is, Tourist are positive.
128	Yongzhou Zhou courtyard	Hunan	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	LI Xiaohong, WU Jun. Development Researchon Tourism Ancient villages Based onTourist Perception—A Case of Study Yongzhou Zhou courtyard. Science and Management, 2011, (5):38-40.	39	This paper mainly uses questionnaire survey method to investigate the relationship between tourism openness and Tourist' perception in ancient villages and obtain relevant data. The survey results show that: "most of the Tourist are satisfied with the quality of tourism resources in Zhoujia compound. After the tour, most Tourist' perception of Zhoujia compound is higher than that of wealthy people." Tourist are positive.
129	Mount Shao	Hunan	Tourist	50	5	Man-made attraction	1	CHEN Liang. Study on the Atmosphere of Red Tourism Scenic Spots Base on Tourist Perceived Value—Take Shaoshan for Example. Xiangtan University, 2014. Master Thesis	72	The text collects the main data by questionnaire. On the basis of the analysis of the survey results, it is concluded that "the red cultural resources in Shaoshan are well preserved, and the Tourist are more satisfied with the protection of the human landscape resources in Shaoshan" (original text). That is, the Tourist are positive.

130	Mount Shao	Hunan	Tourist	50	5	Man-made attraction	1	ZHENG Chijian, LI Yaqin. An Empirical Study on Influencing Factors of Tourist's Satisfaction in Red Tourism. Journal of Hunan College of Finance and Economics, 2010, 26(4):27-29.	28	This paper uses Likert's five-level measure method, which is divided into very unsatisfactory, dissatisfied, general, satisfied and very satisfied, and the scores given are 1 to 5 in turn. The result shows that the satisfaction degree of human landscape is generally above the middle level, and is compared with the mean value of descriptive statistical analysis of statistical variables. The mean of the 20 variables is between 3.23 and 3.99, which is between satisfaction and general. That is, Tourist are positive.
131	Jinggangshan	Jiangxi	Tourist	190	5	Man-made attraction	1			
132	Yan'an	Shaanxi	Tourist	0	5	Man-made attraction	1			
133	Xibaipo	Shaanxi	Tourist	0	5	Man-made attraction	1			
134	Mount Shao	Hunan	Tourist	50	5	Man-made attraction	0	JIANG Ning. The Research on Traveller's Satisfaction of Red-tourism Distination A Case of Study of Shaoshan Scenic Spots. Central South University of Foretry and Technology, 2007. Master Thesis	41	In this paper, Likert's five-level measure is used, which is divided into very unsatisfactory, dissatisfied, general, satisfied and very satisfied. The scores given are 1 to 5 in turn. The results show that the satisfaction of Tourist to the tourism environment is relatively low, which is between ordinary and unsatisfactory. Only 3% of the Tourist are satisfied, of which the health status of the tourism environment is the most unsatisfactory (2.92), and the average crowding degree of each scenic spot is (2.97). That is, Tourist are negative.
135	Mangshan National Forest Park	Hunan	Tourist	92	4	Natural attraction	1	ZHOU Jianxin. The Tourism Image Research Based on The Tourist Perception of	24-25	In this paper, Likert's five-level scale method is used to measure the positive perception of Tourist. The higher the score is, the stronger the positive perception of Tourist is. The results

								Mangshan National Forest Park. Central South University of Forestry and Technology, 2016. Master Thesis		showed that the visitors' perception of Mangshan Forest Park showed beautiful scenery (3.4898), good air quality and pleasant climate (3.7826), primitive ecological environment (3.6667), complete natural ecology (3.4773), rich species of wildlife (3.1778), and good local public order. Good (3.1136) Tourist' perception of the positive environment of Mangshan Forest Park is more in line with visitors' expectations and reasonable satisfaction. That is, Tourist are positive.
136	Mount Heng	Hunan	Tourist	100	5	Natural attraction	1	MA Jinming.Study on Brand Lmage Innovation of the Tourist Attractions Based on View of Tourist Apperceiving— The Case of Nanyue Tourist Attractionsn. Hunan Normal University,2011. Master Thesis	41	This paper makes a quantitative study of Nanyue's tourism image based on Tourist' perception by using the method of total additive scale or Likert scale, that is, 5-very satisfied, 4-relatively satisfactory, 3-generally, 2-poor/not satisfied, 1-very bad/very unsatisfactory. In the survey and analysis of Nanyue's overall impression, 7.8% of the Tourist thought "very good", 32% thought "good", 31.6% thought "general", 23.4% thought "bad" and 5.2% thought "very bad". This shows that Heng Mountain has a good impression on Tourist. That is, Tourist are positive.
137	Dongtai Mountain National Forest Park	Hunan	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	1	FANG Ni, CHEN Sai, ZHOU Qin. A Study on the Environmental Awareness of Tourist to Dongtai Mountain National Forest Park. Netizen world - cloud Education, 2014(13):127-128.	127	Based on a questionnaire survey of Tourist in Dongtaishan Forest Park, the results show that the cumulative percentage of Tourist who think that the coverage rate is "bad" is 32.8%, and the average values of water, air and sound environmental quality of the park are 3.36, 3.99 and 3.44, indicating that they are satisfied with the average value of the overall environmental quality. 3.17, it shows that Tourist have reservations about the overall

138	Mount Heng	Hunan	Tourist	100	5	Natural attraction	1	LIU Ting. An Analysis of Nanyue Image—in view of Tourist Apperceiving. Hunan Normal University, 2009. Master Thesis	40	<p>impression of Forest Park in East Taishan. That is, Tourist are positive. This paper adopts the method of questionnaire survey on the spot Tourist and quantifies the value of each evaluation factor with the method of total additive scale or Likert scale. 5 = good / very satisfied, 4 = good / more satisfied, 3 = general, 2 = poor / very unsatisfied. Visitors are invited to score directly on the questionnaire. The results showed that 38.1% of the respondents mentioned Zhu Rongfeng scenery, fresh air, ten thousand Buddhas, Nanyue Temple and Longevity Ding, 30.0% thought the temple was full of sacrificial atmosphere and local residents' enthusiasm, 12.3% and 11.7% thought it was environmental hygiene and hospitality services. About 0.6% of the respondents believed that the management was orderly, while 0.6% of the respondents believed that environmental hygiene and hospitality services, as a whole, both natural scenery and humanistic atmosphere left a good impression on the Tourist. Secondly, in the overall impression survey of Nanyue, 42.4% of the respondents thought they had a good impression, 36.7% thought they had a good impression, 9.9% thought they had a bad impression and 9.6% thought they had a good impression, and only 1.5% thought they had a bad impression. The number of people who think it is very good and better is more than half, so Nanyue has a better overall impression on Tourist. That is, Tourist are positive.</p>
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139	The Miao Village of Dehan	Hunan	Resident	100	0	Man-made attraction	1	JIA Tingting. A Study on The Ethnic Rural Community Participation in Tourism Development—Dehang Village as an Example. Beijing Forestry University, 2010. Master Thesis	35 , 43	Through the investigation on the participation of ethnic rural communities in tourism development, the results show that more than 50% of the villagers hold a positive attitude toward environmental protection and understand in their talks that since the development of tourism, the government has attached great importance to waste management in the village, creating a good living environment for everyone, and everyone has begun to be conscious of it. Maintain the surrounding environment. 58.3% of Tourist said they were satisfied with the village environment in de Rong village. That is, residents are positive.
140	Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area	Hunan	Tourist	248	5	Natural attraction	1	YU Yong, TIAN Jinxia, Research on Perception of Tourist Destination Image Based on IPA Analysis—Taking Wulingyuan Scenic Area as an Example. Resource Development & Market, 2011, (12): 1128-1131+1142	1130	Based on the survey results of Tourist, this paper uses IPA to analyze the perception of tourism destination image. The results show that: the first quadrant (dominant area): there are 10 groups of TDI (tourism destination image) observation variables located in the first quadrant dominant area, which are resource quality, tourism safety, viewing facilities, traffic convenience, and so on. Tourist infrastructure, environmental hygiene, interpretation system, management level of scenic spots, service attitude of employees and service quality of tour guides indicate that Tourist attach great importance to the above factors and are satisfied with them. That is, Tourist are positive.
141	Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area	Hunan	Resident	248	5	Natural attraction	1	YIN Huaguang, FEI Jianjie, XIE Sha. A Perception Research on the Residents' Benefits of Scenic Spot from the Perspective of	86	The paper adopts the Richter scoring method (using scores to express the willingness of the respondents), "1" means very different, "2" means disagreement, "3" means neutrality, "4" means basic agreement and "5" means very agreeable. Opposition was

								Ecological Tourism— A Case Study of Wulingyuan Scenic Zone, Journal of Hunan University (Social Sciences), 2011, 25(5):81-87.		expressed between 1-2.4, neutrality between 2.5-3.4, and approval between 3.5-5, according to the Likert Scale 1-5 rating. Eight common factors were extracted by principal component analysis. The results showed that the development of tourism improved the local hygienic condition. All of them were 2.98 neutral. The interviews also showed that the residents thought that although the development of tourism strengthened the construction of urbanization and the improvement of road traffic, it could not solve the local environmental hygiene problems, especially the pollution problems. However, in the development of natural resources tourism, the maintenance of the ecosystem still makes the local residents more satisfied. That is, residents are positive.
142	Dongjiang Lake National Wetland Park	Hunan	Residen t	100	5	Natural attraction	1	XIE Ting, ZHONG Linsheng, TANG Zhiyuan. A Case Study on Dongjiang Lake Resort: The Influence of Tourism on Socio-culture in Migration Community. Resources and Industries, 2009, 11(4):128-132.	130	According to the survey of residents' perception of the environment in Dongjiang Lake scenic spot of Zixing City, Hunan Province, 78% of the residents believe that the environment has changed significantly; 8% of the residents believe that the environment has changed significantly. That is, residents are positive.
143	The Miao Village of Dehan	Hunan	Residen t	100	0	Man- made attraction	1	LI Ping. Research on Community Participation Based Upon the Resident's Perception of Tourism Influence—on the Case of Dehang Scenic in the Anthropology of Tourism. Hunan	44	Through the investigation and analysis of the residents of Dehang Scenic Spot, it is concluded that the average perception of the residents of Dehang Scenic Spot is 3.985, and the mode is 4.86.5% of the respondents agree (including "very agree"). On the negative impact of tourism on the environment, residents' perceptions were weak. The average perceptions of

								Normal University, 2009. Master Thesis		"the development of tourism has destroyed the peaceful living atmosphere of the community" and "the development of tourism has reduced the environmental quality of the community" were 3.070, 2.805, 51.5% of the respondents opposed (including "very opposed") the "development of tourism". The quality of community environment declined, and 19% of respondents remained neutral. That is, residents are positive.
144	The Miao Village of Dehan	Hunan	Resident	100	0	Man-made attraction	0	CHEN Youlian. Investigation and Analysis on the Performance Perception of Tourism Poverty Alleviation in Ethnic Regions Based on the Perspective of Ethnic Relations—A Case of Study of Jishou City, Hunan Province, Dehang Scenic. 2011, 22(12):63-64.	64	By questionnaire survey, 62% of the residents think that tourism makes the public order worse, 63% of the residents agree that tourism makes the ecological environment worse. That is, residents are negative.
145	Mount Heng	Hunan	Resident	100	5	Natural attraction	0	LIU Hongxia, CAO Shuaiqiang, DENG Yunyuan. On Satisfaction Comprehensive Evaluation of Scenic Marginal Types Rural Tourism Environment Based on Resident Perception—A Case Study of Nanyue Ancient Town. Journal of Hengyang Normal University, 2014, 35(6):167-171.	169	According to the interval of residents' environmental perception satisfaction index value of Nanyue ancient town, 0.00-0.25 is very unsatisfactory, 0.25-0.5 is unsatisfactory, 0.5-0.75 is general, 0.75-0.90 is satisfactory, 0.9-1.0 is very satisfactory. Residents' positive perception of ecological environment satisfaction (0.55) "living and living environment 0.60", "rural landscape 0.19", "local resources and environmental protection 0.10", "residents' environmental awareness 0.10"; negative perception of ecological environment 0.45, environmental quality 0.8, and resource utilization 0.2. In the specific assessment of the

146	Mount Shao	Hunan	Resident	50	5	Man-made attraction	1	LIN Longfei, SONG Yapei. Study on the Perception of Residents in Red Tourism Area Based on the Relative Deprivation Theory. Journal of Hunan Finance and Economics University, 2012, 28(5):32-39.	35	<p>ecological environment, the negative perception of the ecological environment is stronger than the positive perception. That is, residents are negative.</p> <p>The paper studies the degree of residents' impact on tourism through questionnaire survey method. Among the residents surveyed, 35.6% think that the development of red scenic spots has a "general" impact on the ecological environment, accounting for the largest proportion; 54.8% think that the impact is "great" and "great"; and that the impact is "great". The proportion of "small" and "small" accounts for 9.6%. 35.6% thought that the development of human landscape scenic spots had the greatest impact on the ecological environment, accounting for the largest proportion; 54.8% of the residents thought that the impact was "great" and "big"; 9.6% thought that the impact was "small" and "small". It should be noted that the impact here is mainly from a positive understanding that the development of red tourism has led to the beautification and greening of the ecological environment of scenic spots, the sky is bluer, the mountains are greener, and the water is clearer. Thus it can be seen that the development of red scenic spots can effectively protect the ecological environment and optimize the environment. That is, residents are positive.</p>
147	Jinggangshan	Jiangxi	Resident	190	5	Man-made attraction	1			
148	Yanan Revolutionary	Shaanxi	Resident	0	4	Man-made attraction	1			

	Memorial Hall						
149	Uprising Gate , Wuhan , China	Shaanxi	Resident	0	4	Man-made attraction	1
150	The five site memorial of the communist party of China	Shaanxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1
151	Central Peasant Movement	Hubei	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1
152	East China Revolution ary Martyr Cemetery in Linyi	Hubei	Resident	40	4	Man-made attraction	1
153	Junan Shandong Provincial Government and the Eighth Route Army 115 Division headquarters site	Hubei	Resident	40	4	Man-made attraction	1
154	Menglianggu Region	Hubei	Resident	50	4	Man-made attraction	1
155	Yinan Yimeng video base tourist area	Shandong	Resident	45	4	Man-made attraction	1
156	2008 Earthquake Memorial	Sichuan	Resident	0	4	Man-made attraction	1

157	Site, Wenchuan County Mount Heng	Hunan	Residen t	100	5	Natural attraction	1	LIN Xin. The Study of Tourism Impact Based on Resident Perception Perspective—Take Hengshan Mountain Scenic Area for Exceple. Hunan Normal University, 2010. Master Thesis	26	The results show that residents have a strong perception of the positive impact of tourism on the environment. The average value of "tourism improves the quality of local residential environment" is 4.20. The average value of "tourism enhances the environmental protection awareness of residents" is 4.28. The average value was 1.62, the average value was 1.90, and the average value was 2.81. That is, residents are positive.
158	Mount Heng	Hunan	Residen t	100	5	Natural attraction	1	PAN Lijun, LIU Ximei. Study on Influencing Factors of Tourism Perception of Residents in Religious Tourist Destination. Journal of Anhui Agri. Sci, 2009, 37(32):16038- 16041.	16039	This paper uses Likert Scale to study the influencing factors of residents' perception of tourism in religious tourism areas. The results show that among the factors of residents' perception of environment, Tourist' visits disrupt our daily life and bring inconvenience to life with a score of 2.396; tourism leads to the improvement of infrastructure (transportation and public health facilities) with a score of 4.063; peak period of Tourism Often there are crowds, traffic congestion phenomenon score 3.433; tourism development makes the community environmental quality decline (noise, pollution, garbage) score 2.933;tourism destroys the safety and harmony of the order. Community policing deteriorated with a score of 2.471. That is, residents are positive.
159	Wulingyue n Scenik and Historik Interest Area	Hunan	Residen t	248	5	Natural attraction	1	YIN Huaguang, FEI Jianjie, XIE Sha. A Perception Research on the Residents"Benefits of Scenic Spot from the	19	Based on the perspective of eco- tourism, this paper studies the interests of residents in scenic spots. The results show that only 4.6% of the people think that the development of Wulingyuan scenic spot occupies the cultivated land

								Perspective of Ecological Tourism—A Case Study of Wulingyuan Scenic Zone. Journal of Hunan University (Social Sciences), 2011, 25(5): 81-87.		of residents, affects the quietness of the environment, and opposes the development of tourism. That is, residents are positive.
160	Guanshan Village in the Ningxiang County	Hunan	Resident	0	4	Man-made attraction	1	YI Yu. Perception Research on Rural Tourism Sustainable Development from Tourist Place Residents' Perspective—Taking Guanshan Village Ningxiang County as a Case. Hunan Normal University, 2016. Master Thesis	27	This paper studies the sustainable development of human landscape environment in Guanshan village by using the 5-point Likert scale. The results show that the positive perception of tourism environment is more than 3.5, 98.7% of the residents agree that tourism improves rural landscape and afforests better, 96.2% agree that tourism makes local living environment better. 92.3% agreed that the development of tourism urged the government to pay more attention to pollution control, 87.2% believed that "tourism makes residents more care for local environmental resources", and the residents' negative perception of the sustainable development of tourism environment in Guanshan Village ranged from 2.4 to 3.5, which was neutral, neither opposed nor opposed. Disapproving, the mean value of "tourism destroyed the local tranquility" is 2.54, which is close to 2.4. That is, residents are positive.
161	Huangxing	Hunan	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	DAI Meiqi. The Research on the Impact of Leisure Agricultural Tourism on the Residents in Rural Community—Taking Huangxing Town for an Example. Central South University of Forestry	123	Through the four villages tourism ecological impact perception of 11 indicators (air quality, water quality, noise, garbage increase, destruction of farmland, deforestation of surrounding forests, orchard vegetable phenomenon increase, public garbage treatment equipment, ecological environment protection, ecological environment is the basic conditions for the

								and technology, 2007. Doctor Dissertation.		development of tourism, environmental protection is every villager Comparing the descriptive statistics, 11 items of measuring the perception of the impact of tourism ecology emphasized the strong positive perception (i.e. the positive mean was greater than 3.5 or the negative perception was less than 2.5); 9 items of Lantian New Village (including 4 items of positive statement, 5 items of negative statement), 7 items of Huangxing New Village (including positive Chen) Among them, 2 were positive statements, 1 was negative statements, and 11 were Luzhiling Village (including 4 were positive statements and 7 were negative statements).That is, residents are positive.
162	Luzhiling	Hunan	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
163	Ronghe	Hunan	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
164	Wulingyue n Scenik and Historik Interest Area	Hunan	Resident	248	5	Natural attraction	1	QIN Xue. Study on Residents' Tourism Perception in Tourism Destination Base on Tourism Sustainable Development. Hunan University, 2009. Master Thesis.	41	This paper uses the 5-point Likert Scale to study the residents' perception of tourism destination. The results show that the residents have a higher positive impact on the environment than 4, and the negative environmental perception is less than 3.28. That is, residents are positive.
165	BaoFeng Lake Scenic Area	Hunan	Resident	96	4	Natural attraction	1			
166	Huanglong Cave scenic area	Hunan	Resident	103	5	Natural attraction	1			
167	Qianlongh u Eco-	Hunan	Tourist	138	4	Natural attraction	1	PENG Jia. Service Quality Promotion Strategy of Rural	40-41	The five scenic spots (spots) selected in this survey are Changsha Qianlong Lake Eco-tourism Resort, Changsha

	tourism Resort							Tourism Based on the Customer Satisfaction Degree. Xiangtan University. 2013. Master Thesis		Luyin Spring International Resort, Changsha Jinxiu Eco-Farm, Changsha Daming Villa and Changsha Wufu Villa. Based on the above five scenic spots, 100 questionnaires were sent out in each place. 458 valid questionnaires. Through the survey of Tourist' satisfaction with the service quality of human landscape, the results show that the positive environmental impact of human landscape is obvious, the ecological environment score is 54.00; the health status score is 56.25; the rural atmosphere score is 47.75; the architectural characteristic score is 65.50; the social security score is 74.50; the crowding degree score is 72.25; and the human landscape environmental score is 60.9. 5. Villagers' attitudes score 68.75; In addition, according to IPA analysis, health status, architectural characteristics, social security in the first phenomenon shows that Tourist' satisfaction is high, the importance of indicators is also high; ecological environment, "crowding degree" in the maintenance area indicates that Tourist' satisfaction is high, but the importance of indicators is low. That is, Tourist are positive.
168	Glorious Natural Farm	Hunan	Tourist	0	3	Man- made attraction	1			
169	Liuye River Vacation District	Hunan	Tourist	15	3	Natural attraction	1	ZHANG Zelin. Study of Customer Satisfaction of Willow Lake Tourist Resort Based on Fuzzy Comprehensive Evaluation. Xiangtan University, 2015. Master Thesis.	36	Based on the method of fuzzy comprehensive evaluation, this paper evaluates the tourist satisfaction of Liuyehu tourist resort. The result shows that the tourist's evaluation of landscape ranks third, and the evaluation value of satisfaction is 4.143. That is, Tourist are positive.

170	Mount Heng	Hunan	Tourist	100	5	Natural attraction	1	HE Shuguan. On the Hengshan Scenic Area Tourist Satisfaction Based on IPA Method. Hunan Normal University, 2009. Master Thesis.	39	According to the principle of IPA analysis, the Tourist think that Hengshan scenic spot's overall feeling, ecological environment and local residents' attitude fall in the first quadrant, indicating that these three indicators are very important and satisfactory. That is, Tourist are positive.
171	Yuelu Mountain Scenic Area	Hunan	Tourist	0	5	Natural attraction	1	ZHANG Shuangli. A research on comprehensive assessment of tourist satisfaction of Yuelu Mountain Scenic Area. Central South University of Forestry and Technology, 2011. Master Thesis.	31	This paper makes a comprehensive evaluation of the tourist satisfaction of Yuelu Mountain Scenic Spot by questionnaire. The results show that the average score of Tourist on the culture of Yuelu Mountain Scenic Spot is 82.7, the average score of scenic spot construction is 76.0, and the average score of scenic spot environment is 79.1. The overall tourist image of scenic spots in tourist's mind is better. That is, Tourist are positive.
172	Yuelu Mountain Scenic Area	Hunan	Tourist	0	5	Natural attraction	1	WU Jiangzhou. Analysis of Tourist Satisfaction in Lushan Mountain Scenic Spot. Culture and History Vision (Theory), 2008(11):70-72.	71-72	According to the evaluation index system of Tourist' satisfaction, environmental perception includes three categories: natural landscape environmental perception, social service environmental perception and religious landscape environmental perception. The overall satisfaction of Tourist to the natural landscape environment of Lushan Mountain reached 37.7%; 24.7%; 37.6% showed no special views; 37.6% said that the religious atmosphere of Lushan Mountain was strong, especially the Confucian culture of Yuelu Academy; less than 23.8% Tourist expressed dissatisfaction with the social service of Lushan Scenic Area. Satisfied, nearly 43.5% of Tourist expressed general opinion. That is, Tourist are positive.

173	Wudang Mountains	Hubei	Resident	234	5	Man-made attraction	0	TANG Pei, ZHANG Guochao. A Study on Tourism Impacts Control of Wudang Mountain World Cultural Heritage. Journal of Mudanjiang Normal University, 2016, (4):32-37.	36	In this paper, a five-point Likert scale is used to study the regulation of tourism impact in Wudang Mountain World Heritage Site. Each index is a reverse index, and the smaller the score, the better. Taking "3 points" as the demarcation line, more than 3 points means "bad", 3 points means "general" and 3 points below means "good". The results show that the residents of Wudang Mountain World Cultural Heritage Site have a general perception of the tourism environment. Combined with the author's field, the development of tourism has increased local waste. So the environmental benefit is poor. That is, residents are negative.
174	Gu Long	Hubei	Tourist	70	4	Natural attraction	1	ZHANG Dong. Research on the Suitability of Tourist Attractions' Service Based on the Perceived Value from the Perspective of Tourist. Hubei University, 2011. Master Thesis	38-39	Five-point forward scoring method is used to quantify the service adaptability of Tourist Attractions Based on the perspective of Tourist' perceived value. The design of each index is from 1 to 5, very agree = 5, very agree = 4, agree = 3, disagree = 2, very disagree = 1. The results showed that Tourist were satisfied with the environmental hygiene (M = 3.31) and the landscape protection (M = 3.53). That is, the perception of tourism environment is positive.
175	Shennongjia Forestry District	Hubei	Tourist	269	5	Natural attraction	1	XU Yuan. A Study on the Tourist Experience of Shennongjia National Nature Reserve. Central South University of Forestry and Technology, 2008. Master Thesis	30	According to the Likert Scale 1 = very poor performance, 2 = poor performance, 3 = General performance, 4 = good performance, 5 = very good performance on the actual perception of vegetarian performance score, more than 3 expressed satisfaction. The results show that Tourist have a high overall environmental satisfaction evaluation after the visit of Shennongjia Nature Reserve, including air quality 4.93, forest coverage 4.90, plant and animal species 3.83, water pollution

176	Shennongjia Forestry District	Hubei	Tourist	269	5	Natural attraction	1	LI Na, CUI Guofa. A Study on the Evaluation System of Tourist Satisfaction Degree in Nature Reserves—A case study of Hubei Shennongjia nature reserve. Issues of Forestry Economics, 2011, 31(2):180-184.	182	4.41, air anion content 4.48, sanitary condition 4.31 and public security 4.48. That is, Tourist are positive. Taking Shennongjia Nature Reserve in Hubei Province as an example, this paper evaluates the Tourist' satisfaction with the natural reserve. The results show that the Tourist' comprehensive satisfaction with the tourist environment is 3.74, including animal 3.85, plant 3.61, water 3.83, air 3.87, noise 3.65 and sanitation 3.56. That is, Tourist are positive.
177	Hangzhou West Lake	Zhejiang	Tourist	0	5	Natural attraction	1	MEI Tingting. A Comparative Study on Scenic Area of Tourism Competitiveness—Take West Lake of Hangzhou and East Lake Scenic Area of Wuhan As an Example. Zhejiang Gongshang University, 2010. Master Thesis	58	Taking West Lake in Hangzhou and East Lake in Wuhan as examples, this paper makes a comparative study on the tourism competitiveness of the scenic spots. The results show that the residents in Hangzhou and Wuhan have a strong perception of the positive environmental effects of tourism activities from the perspective of the impact of tourism activities on the living environment of the two places. Hangzhou residents have a higher sense of environmental protection than Wuhan residents in terms of the formation and enhancement of their awareness of environmental protection. That is, Tourist are positive.
178	East Lake Scenic Area of Wuhan	Hubei	Tourist	0	5	Natural attraction	1			
179	Wufeng	Hubei	Resident	25	4	Natural attraction	1	LIU Xueli. An Analysis of the Benefit of Community Residents in Tourism Development in Ethnic Areas—A Case of Study of WF scenic	51	Through the analysis of the benefits of community residents in tourism development in ethnic areas, 70% of the residents surveyed believe that the environment is not polluted, 20% believe that it is polluted, but the pollution is small, and has been cleaned

								spot in Hubei Province. Central University for Nationalities, 2009. Master Thesis		up in time. 10% think that the environmental pollution is serious. In the course of the investigation, we also observed the environment of the scenic spot. At present, because the scenic spot is not fully developed and there are not many Tourist, the pollution is still very small. That is, residents are positive.
180	Jiugong Mountain Forest Park	Hubei	Resident	87	4	Natural attraction	1	YAN Shenghua, LI Zhaohua, ZHOU Zhenxing. Fuzzy Comprehensive Evaluation on Functionsof JiuGongShan Nature Reserve. Resources and Environment in the Yangtze Basin, 2007, 16(4): 446-450.	447	Based on a questionnaire survey of residents in Jiugongshan Nature Reserve, this paper finds that the weights of natural protection (U1) are 0.6395, and the overall functional status (U) of Jiugongshan Nature Reserve is "good". This shows that the Jiugongshan Nature Reserve is in a benign state in terms of natural protection (U1) and social development (U4). That is, residents are positive.
181	Xiquan Village in Tongshan County	Hubei	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	LI Yun. Research on Community Participation in Pro-Poor Tourism—A Case of Xiquan Village, Tongshan County, Hubei Province. Zhejiang Normal University, 2013. Master Thesis	52	This paper uses the 5-point Likert scale to study four problems about the effects of tourism on environmental poverty alleviation. The results show that most of the villagers are quite sure of the positive environmental impact of tourism, such as improving the sanitary condition of the village by 3.90, raising the villagers' environmental awareness by 3.12, and a large number of Tourist influx into the environment to bring noise, atmosphere and garbage. And traffic congestion 3.65, did not destroy the local ecological environment 3.41. That is, residents are positive.
182	Chexi Village	Hubei	Resident	90	4	Man-made attraction	1	HAN Jingjing. Research on the Residents' Perceptions to Tourism Impacts in the Rural Area—Case Study of Sanxia Chexi Folk-Custom Tourist Attraction. Central	32	According to the scoring standard of Likert scale, the average score is between 1~2.4, 2.5~3.4, neutral and 3.5-5. The survey results show that among the seven factors of tourism environmental impact, Chexi residents agree with four of the positive environmental impact factors.'There are three different attitudes towards the negative

								China Normal University, 2008.Master Thesis		environmental impact, both opposed and neutral. Comparatively speaking, among the four items of positive environmental impacts, the average perception value is above 4.0, and the standard deviation is small. The approval rates are 92.3%, 90.4%, 93.2% and 88.7% respectively. This shows that these four items are in line with the general perception of the vast majority of residents, and also shows that residents have a strong perception of the positive impact of tourism on the environment. That is, residents are positive.
183	Shiliuhong Village	Hubei	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	ZHANG Danfeng. The Study of Resident's Perception Based on Suburb Rural Tourism Influence—Take the Shiliuhong Village in Wuhan as an Example. China University of Geosciences, 2010. Master Thesis	26	The questionnaire survey shows that the residents have weak perception of the negative impact of tourism environment, the variable "tourism makes the local environmental quality decline" and the variable "tourism destroys the local quiet atmosphere" approval rate is only 4% and 6%, the average value of "tourism leads to the increase of domestic waste, not timely treatment" is 2.7761, the approval rate is the majority. Residents do not think tourism destroys the living environment. Residents generally have a higher perception of the positive impact of tourism environment, the average of the four variables are above 4.0, and the approval rate is basically above 90%, indicating that the development of tourism in pomegranate red village has a very large positive impact on rural environment. That is, residents are positive.
184	Shiliuhong Village	Hubei	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	0	XIONG Jianping, LIU Chenglian, YAN Qi. Perceptions of Tourism	26	This paper studies the positive and negative impacts of residents on the tourism environment by means of questionnaire survey. The results show

								Development by Residents in Suburban Rural Tourism Areas And Attitude Analysis - A Case Study of Pomegranate Red Village in Dongxihu District of Wuhan City, Chinese Rural Economy, 2007, (7): 23-29.		that the four indicators of positive perception, namely, "resources and environment have been protected and developed (43%)" and "promoting rural infrastructure construction (74%), reflect the residents' perception of the positive environmental impacts, indicating that residents We hold a positive attitude towards the development of human landscape to promote the development of resources and environmental protection, and to improve transportation and other infrastructure. However, the negative perception is strong: "more trash, difficult to deal with (65%)" and other four negative environmental impact indicators, to a certain extent, reflects the residents also have a sense of the negative impact of tourism, 67% of the community residents believe that tourism makes the local environmental quality decline. That is, residents are negative.
185	Ming and Qing Dynasties in Huangpi District	Hubei	Resident	0	3	Man-made attraction	1	XIONG Jianping, LIU Chenglian, YAN Qi. An Empirical Study on the Influencing Factors of Rural Residents' Perceptions in Rural Areas of Suburbs - A Case Study of Ming and Qing Dynasties in Huangpi District, Wuhan City. Chinese Rural Economy, , 2008(1):59-68.	63	Through the questionnaire survey, this paper finds that 69.4% of the residents have a higher perception of the positive environmental impact of tourism, and they generally agree with tourism. That is, residents are positive.
186	Mu Lan Mountain	Hubei	Tourist	80	5	Natural attraction	1	HU Daohua, ZHAO Liming. Evaluation of Tourist'Perception Based on Tourist'Feedback.	83	According to the results of Tourist' satisfaction in different tourist sources, the average values of "visual environment", "natural environment" and "public order environment" are all

								Journal of Xiangtan University (Philosophy and Social Sciences), 2011, 35(2):80-84.		above 0.5, indicating that Tourist' satisfaction with the environment is relatively high. That is, Tourist are positive.
187	Beihai Silver Beach	Guangxi	Tourist	0	4	Natural attraction	1	TANG Suping. An Empirical Study of Influenced Factors of Customer Perceived Value in Coastal Tourism Destination. Shanghai Normal University, 2009. Master Thesis	75	According to the five-point Likert scale, the perception value of coastal tourism Tourist showed that the average perception value of high-quality beach 4.10, natural fresh air 4.04, suitable temperature 3.96 and clear sea water 4.10 were higher. That is, Tourist are positive.
188	Ancient Banyan Tree	Guangxi	Tourist	20	2	Man-made attraction	1	Research on Sustainable Developmeng of coastal Rural Eco-Tourism Based on Tourism Perception—Taking Zhushan Village, Dongxing City as an Example.Guangxi University, 2014. Master Thesis	57, 62	According to the analysis of the residents' and Tourist' perception of Zhushan Village, it can be concluded that "Tourist generally reflect that the overall ecological environment of Zhushan Village is better", that is, Tourist are positive.
189	Three Shing Temple	Guangxi	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
190	Qing Dynasty Qinzhou boundary markers	Guangxi	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
191	Beilun River	Guangxi	Tourist	0	3	Natural attraction	1			
192	Zhushan Border Outpost	Guangxi	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
193	Zhushan Village	Guangxi	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			

194	Ancient Street Sande Catholic church in zhushan Village	Guangxi	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
195	Mangrove	Guangxi	Tourist	0	4	Natural attraction	1			
196	Ancient Ficus Tribes	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	0			
197	Three Shing Temple	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	0			
198	Qing Dynasty Qinzhou boundary markers	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	0			
199	Zhushan Border Outpost	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	0			
200	Zhushan Village Ancient Street	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	0			
201	Sande Catholic church in zhushan Village	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	0			
202	Beilun River	Guangxi	Resident	0	3	Natural attraction	0			
203	Beilun River	Guangxi	Resident	0	3	Natural attraction	0			
204	Ping'an Village	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	0	TANG Xiaoyun, MIN Qingwen, WU Zhongjun. An Investigation of Residents' Perception on Tourism in Agro-Cultural Heritage	1038	Through descriptive statistical analysis of residents' environmental perception by questionnaire survey method, the results show that the residents in scenic spots have strong negative perception of tourism environment, and the satisfaction of infrastructure (mean

								Community:A Case Study on Ping'an Village of Guilin City, Guangxi. Resources Science, 2010,(06):1035-1041.		value 3.41) is general; the satisfaction of environmental pollution (mean value 1.96) is unsatisfactory, accounting for 80.2%, and the satisfaction of village environment (mean value 2.74). The degree is general. That is, residents are negative.
205	Luoping rape flowers	Yunnan	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	HUANG Yanling. Study on the Development Pattern of Agri-Tourism in the South-west Minority Areas From Tour Perception. Nanjing Normal University, 2008. Doctor Dissertation.	68, 73, 78, 94	According to the survey results of the 5-point Likert Scale, the following conclusions were obtained: (1) Residents' perception angle: the mean of positive environmental impact assessment (X3 = 5.8509) and the mean of negative environmental perception (X7 = 3.0237) in Hongyan New Village, Guangxi Province. On the whole, villagers' perception of environmental impact is more positive; residents' positive environmental shadow in Bala River tourist area, Guizhou Province The average value of sound assessment (X3 = 5.9623), the mean value of negative environmental perception (X7 = 1.6712), the environmental protection of the Bara River scenic spot is obviously better than that of Hongyan New Village, overall, the respondents' perception is more positive; the residents of Luoping rape flower sea in Yunnan Province have positive tourism environmental impact perception (X3 = 5.5788), and the negative environmental impact perception (X7 = 2.9670); (2) the residents of Luoping rape flower sea in Yunnan Province have positive tourism environmental impact perception (X3 = 5.57 Visitor perception angle: Visitors'positive environmental impact assessment mean value of Hongyan new village in Guangxi, including natural scenery mean value (X2 = 5.8618), local scenery environmental

										<p>perception mean value ($X_3 = 5.8603$), overall, villagers' perception of environmental impact is more positive; Guizhou Bala River tourist area natural scenery mean value ($X_2 = 6.0943$), local scenery ring Overall, the respondents' perceptions were positive; the average of natural scenery ($X_2 = 5.9162$) and the average of local scenery and environment ($X_3 = 5.7485$) in Luoping, Yunnan. That is, the residents of Hongyan New Village in Guangxi, Bala River Tourist Area in Guizhou and Luoping rape flower sea in Yunnan have positive perception of tourism environment, while the Tourist of Hongyan New Village in Guangxi, Bala River Tourist Area in Guizhou and Luoping rape flower sea in Yunnan have positive perception of tourism environment.</p>
206	Hongyan New Village	Guangxi	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
207	La River tourist area	Guizhou	Tourist	5	0	Man-made attraction	1			
208	Ping rape flowers	Yunnan	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
209	Danshan Chishui Scenic Area	Zhejiang	Resident	65	4	Man-made attraction	1	XU Keshuai. The Difference Analysis Model of Residents Environmental Perceptions and its Application. Shanghai Normal University, 2008. Master Thesis	17	<p>The questionnaire survey showed that the average values of the overall evaluation and environmental impact perception of the three villages were 2.75 and 3.021, respectively, and the environmental satisfaction was low. About half of the elderly in Peilin village thought that the water quality had improved. From the survey results, there is no significant difference between 2006 and 2007, which shows that the elderly for tourism and Tourist, generally speaking, is still in a positive</p>

											stage of environmental perception, they more or less benefit from the development of human landscape village tourism. That is, residents are positive.
210	Likeng Village	Jiangxi	Resident	60	0	Man-made attraction	1				
211	Lang De	Guizhou	Resident	0	3	Man-made attraction	1				
212	Guangxi Zhaoping Town Hengjiang Tuen	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	ZHANG Jing. A Study on the Perception and Attitude of Residents' Tourism Impacts in Rural Tourism Destinations. Modern Business Trade Industry, 2010, 22(8):74-75.	75	Through the analysis, it is found that the positive impact of tourism on the residents' approval rate is high, 83.7% of the local residents believe that "tourism let me know the importance of environmental protection"; for the negative impact of tourism, residents feel weak, the average value is around 3, the proportion of residents who disagree and agree with the views are not large, hold the middle. The residents who set up their opinions account for a large proportion. That is, residents are positive.	
213	Yangshuo Big Banyan Tree	Guangxi	Resident	20	2	Man-made attraction	1	LIU Bingxian. Empirical Research of the Influences of Tourism to Residents of Yangshuo Community. Guangxi University, 2005. Master Thesis.	19	The questionnaire survey shows that Yangshuo residents have strong positive environmental perception. The average value of "tourism improves the sanitary condition and the overall environment of the town" is 4.08, "tourism protects the local traditional culture and historical buildings" is 3.90, "tourism destroys the original tranquil atmosphere" is 1.97, "tourism breaks the tranquil atmosphere". The local natural environment (such as air, vegetation and water) is bad, averaging 1.68. That is, residents are positive.	
214	Yangshuo Moon Hill	Guangxi	Resident	20	0	Natural attraction	1				

215	Impression Liu Sanjie	Guangxi	Resident	99	0	Man-made attraction	1		
216	zuanshishu idao	Guangxi	Resident	130	0	Man-made attraction	1		
217	the Peach Resort in Guilin	Guangxi	Resident	0	4	Natural attraction	1		
218	Xingping town	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1		
219	Li River	Guangxi	Resident	200	5	Natural attraction	1		
220	Dragon Meeting River	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1		
221	Hongyan New Village	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	HUANG Yanling, LUO Shengfeng. Study on residents' perceptions of agro tourism impacts in minority areas—A Case Study on Hongyanxincun Village in Yao Minority Autonomous County in Guangxi Province. Guangxi Ethnic Studies, 2008, (2): 197-205.	202
									Through the study on the residents' perception of the impact of agricultural tourism in ethnic minority areas, it is found that the respondents' perception of the positive environmental impact assessment is higher, and the positive indicators are in favor of the majority, the proportion is higher than 85%. Among them, the average value of investment environment is 5.6667, the average value of natural environment protection is 6.0930, the average value of environmental hygiene is 5.8293, the residents' awareness of environmental protection is enhanced by 5.8140, and the traffic and population are overcrowded and noisy by 3.0238. That is, residents are positive.
222	Daling Village	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	FENG Lei, BAI Xiufeng, QI Jingwen. A Study on Residents' Perception of the Tourism Festival Impact in Ethnic Minority Regions—A Case	70
									Through the study of residents' perception of the impact of tourism festivals in ethnic minority areas, the results show that the average of positive perception of environmental impact issues is higher than 3.2, while the average of negative perception is lower than 2.5, indicating that residents

								Study of Dalingshan Village of Gongcheng Yao Autonomous County of Guangxi. Journal of Nanning Polytechnic, 2010, (2): 68-71.		tend to identify positively with the impact on the environment. That is, residents are positive.
223	Wanwel Village	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	YANG Dongyan. Study on Community Participation in Tourism Development and Resident Perception for Tourism Impact—As Wanwel Village, Dongxing, Guangxi Example. Guangxi University for Nationalities, 2011. Master Thesis	55	During the period of 2010 to 2011, the author made a survey in Liwei Village, and found that residents' perception of the environmental impact of tourism is more positive than negative. Positive perceptions include: traffic, improved road conditions, much better sanitary conditions, more convenient living environment, increased awareness of health among residents, improved post and telecommunications infrastructure, and increased public leisure places. Negative perceptions include: tourism makes the natural environment worse, increasing KTV, entertainment city, prostitution places destroy the village atmosphere, garbage more. Residents do not think that tourism will affect the peaceful life of the local people, and do not feel that tourism has made the place crowded. That is, residents are positive.
224	The ancient town of Yang	Guangxi	Resident	0	3	Man-made attraction	1	YU Shiming. A Study on the Tourism in Guangxi Ancient Villages. Guangxi Normal University, 2011. Master Thesis	32	Based on the residents' perception of the ancient villages in Guangxi, 90.32% of the people in Yangmei Ancient Town agreed that tourism improved their living environment; 62.50% in Huangyao Ancient Town; 92.50% in Dalu Village; 93.55% in Yangmei Ancient Town disapproved of destroying the village's nature and people. Cultural resources; 72.50% disapproved of Dalu Village, 40.28% disapproved of Huangyao Town; 80.65% disapproved of Yangmei Town, 52.78% disapproved of Huangyao

												Town, and 70% disapproved of Dalu Village. That is, residents are positive.
225	Huang Yao ancient town	Guangxi	Resident	100	4	Man-made attraction	1					
226	Dalu Village	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1					
227	The ancient town of Yang	Guangxi	Resident	0	3	Man-made attraction	1	XIAO Lin, LIANG Pingjin, LAN Dan. Tourism Environmental Effect Appraisal Based on the Comparative Analysis of Residents' Perception and Environmental Factors Monitoring—A Case Study of Yanmei Ancient Town. Tourism Research, 2011, (4): 19-24.	20	The results show that 54% of the residents believe that tourism development has a certain damage to the environment (natural environment, ancient buildings and other human environment) of the ancient town, and about 15% of the residents believe that tourism development not only does not destroy the environment of the ancient town but also is beneficial. In ancient town environment and ancient architecture protection. 48% of the residents think that the overall environment of the town is good, 39% of the residents think that the environment of the town is general, 13% of the residents think that the environment of Yangmei town is poor and needs to be improved. 44% of the residents thought that the living conditions, public service facilities and sanitation of Yangmei ancient town had been improved since the tourism development, 48% of the residents thought that there was no change, and 8% of the minority residents thought that the tourism development of Yangmei ancient town made their living environment worse and worse. That is, residents are positive.		
228	Xijiang Qianhu Miao village	Guizhou	Tourist	100	4	Man-made attraction	1	WANG Juanyun. Study on Tourism Impact of the Southwest National Area from	46	According to the questionnaire, Li Kete (Likert) 7 minute distance scale was used to enhance the level of 1 to 7. "1" - very disagree; "2" - very disagree; "3" - disagree; "4" - neutral; "5" - agree; "6" -		

								Tourist Perspective. Guilin University of Technology, 2013. Master Thesis		very agree; "7" - very, the survey results show that the residents' positive environmental impact perception of the six items score higher, all above 5.10 points. There are 7 items of negative environmental impact perception, and the scores of 7 items are all below 5.0000, ranging from 4.5000 to 5.000. It can be seen that the four cases in the natural environment, resources development, although not a greater impact on the local environment, positive environmental perception is stronger. That is, Tourist are positive.
229	Gold Pit Terraces	Guangxi	Tourist	0	4	Man-made attraction	1			
230	Hongyan New Village	Guangxi	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
231	The longji yao and zhuang ethnic terrace	Guangxi	Resident	100	4	Man-made attraction	1	Cheng Tan. Research on Measurement of the Perception of Longji Terrace Scenic Spots residents Based on Environmental Adaptation. Guangxi Normal University, 2014. Master Thesis	47	Based on the study of Longsheng Longji Terrace Scenic Area residents' perception evaluation, according to the weight of residents' membership degree, the comprehensive evaluation index of Longji Terrace Scenic Area natural environment and local image includes architectural style A21; environmental pollution A22; village environment and facilities A23; environmental protection awareness A24; local image A25, in which environmental perception evaluation The maximum price is 0.4461, corresponding to the satisfaction level. That is, residents are positive.
232	Bama longevity village	Guangxi	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	WU Yiping. Study on Tourist Perception of Longevity Tourism Environment in Bama. Guangxi Normal University, 2014. Master Thesis	38, 39	This paper uses the 5-point Likert scale to study Tourist' perception. The results show that the average perceived quality of Bama's tourism environment is 3.442, and the relative satisfaction of Tourist to Bama's tourism environment is 3.442. Among the five indexes of quantity,

233	the Peach Resort in Guilin	Guangxi	Resident	0	4	Natural attraction	0	WANG Jinye, YANG Peng, LIANG Jia, ZHOU Fang. Research on Impact of Tourism Based on the Perspective of Residents' Perception in Tourist Destinations—A Case Study of the Peach Resort in Guilin. Tourism Forum, 2014, (5): 45-48.	46	attractiveness of Bama's tourism environment, uniqueness and scarcity of Bama's tourism environment, vegetation coverage, and original ecological preservation of natural environment, visitors' evaluation is higher. That is, Tourist are positive. According to the statistical analysis of the questionnaire, 67.5% of the residents thought that tourism development caused the decline of local environmental quality, which led to the obvious increase of local garbage and noise; 32.5% of the residents did not think that tourism development caused the decline of local environmental quality; 28.9% and 25.3% of the residents thought that tourism was open. 71.1% and 74.7% of the community residents did not think that tourism development improved the local traffic, communication and rural landscape. The general perception of the residents of the community where the Waitaoyuan scenic spot is located to the tourism environment is that the negative effect of tourism on the environment is greater than the positive effect. That is, residents are positive.
234	Cheng Yang eight Walled	Guangxi	Resident	60	4	Man-made attraction	1	CHEN Wei, HUANG Suyun. Community satisfaction in ethnic villages to tourism exploration based on IPA theory—A case study from Chengyang Bridge Scenic Area in Sanjiang. Journal of Guilin University of Technology, 2015, (3):	634-641	According to the Likert scale with a five-point scale (grade 1-5), the average score was 1-2.4 for objection; 2.5-3.4 for neutrality; 3.5-5 for approval; the overall satisfaction of residents in Chengyang Bridge scenic area was 3.2; the positive environmental perception of Tourist was stronger, of which the specific index was 3.05 for natural environmental perception; and environmental hygiene. The average perception of situation is 3.59; the average perception of village is 3.56. That is, residents are positive.

235	Zhangjiazhai	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	YANG Qiuning. Research on Female Residents' Perception in Pro-poor Tourism Effects in Poverty Areas Take Guangxi Longlin De'e Town as a Case. Guangxi University, 2016. Master Thesis	30	This paper investigates the environmental impact perception of female residents in De'e Town by using the 5-point Likert Scale. The results show that the residents in the scenic area have obvious positive effects on the environment of De'e Town. Tourism causes local environmental pollution 2.27, tourism pollutes living environment 2.12, tourism protects local environment and ecological environment 4.71, and tourism improves environmental protection. Consciousness 4.53. That is, residents are positive.
236	Long Cave Dazhai	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
237	Boar ridge	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1			
238	Xijiang Qianhu Miao village	Guizhou	Resident	100	4	Man-made attraction	1	Wu Peili. Study on the Space-time change and Mechanism of Social Structure and Function of Xijiang Miao Village Group Under the Impact of Ethnic Tourism. Guizhou Normal University, 2016. Master Thesis	62, 123	Based on the questionnaire survey, this paper studies the perception of the residents in the scenic area of the Miaozhai village group of 1000 households in Xijiang River under the influence of tourism. The results show that the overall environmental satisfaction of the residents in the scenic area is on the high side. The residents think that the ethnic buildings in the village are protected and the appearance of the village is well protected. They are 2.91, 3.39, 4.10 respectively, and the average value of village appearance protection is 4.09. That is, residents are positive.
239	Ping'an Zhuang Terraced Fields Spot	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	0	TANG Xiaoyun, QIN Bin, WU Zhongjun. Evaluation of Tourism Impact on	464	Through the field survey, it is concluded that the environmental pollution of Pingzhai village in Longji of Guilin is the main cause of

								<p>Agricultural Heritage Community from Residents Perception—A Case Study on Ping a Village, Guilin. Journal of Guilin University of Technology, 2010, (3): 461-466.</p>		<p>residents' dissatisfaction with tourism development. From the matrix table of evaluation, it can be seen that the residents' environmental impact on tourism development is at the level of "relatively unsatisfactory", and the "very unsatisfactory" degree of membership has reached 0.245, and the total membership of the two has reached the level of "relatively unsatisfactory". 0.597, most people believe that tourism development brings greater environmental pollution. That is, residents are negative.</p>
240	Guilin Lingqu	Guangxi	Tourist	55	4	Man-made attraction	0	<p>YANG Shanshan. Research on Tourist's Perception of Large-Scale Relics in Minority Area Based on IPA Analysis—A Case Study of Guilin Ling Canal Scenic Spot. Qinghai Journal of Ethnology, 2016, (2): 99-103.</p>	101	<p>This paper studies the perception and evaluation of Lingqu Tourist by using Likert Scale. They are very important / very unsatisfactory, unimportant / unsatisfactory, general, important / satisfied, very important / very satisfied, and the five scores of satisfaction degree are 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. The Tourist are allowed to grade the observation indexes of the scenic spot. In order to understand the Tourist' evaluation and opinion on the scenic spot. Enabling environmental factors to ensure social security (3.208), coordination with the surrounding environment (3.435), sanitation facilities (2.968) and water environment quality (3.048). The results show that the average importance of 24 indicators is between 3.4 and 4.2, and the total average value is 3.751, indicating that Tourist have a higher expectation of scenic spots; the average value of satisfaction is between 2.8 and 3.8, and the total average value is 3.311, indicating that Tourist are less satisfied with the scenic spots. That is, Tourist are negative.</p>

241	Xingping town	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	ZHANG Junxia, DUAN wenjun. On Tourism of Community Participation in Perspective of Perception — Taking Xingping Town as an Example. Journal of Tourism College of Zhejiang, 2012, 8(4): 67-73.	70	According to the survey results of residents' perception, residents are divided into four categories: 71 residents in the first category, accounting for 29.6% of the total survey, have weak perception of negative environment; 66 residents in the second category, accounting for 27.5% of the total survey, and the highest perception average of negative environmental factors is 0.73%. Thirty-two residents (13.3% of the total survey) were in the third category, and the mean negative environmental impact was 0.03, which objectively considered to have improved the environment. In conclusion, 72.5 of the residents do not agree with the negative environment. That is, residents are positive.
242	Sanniangwan	Guangxi	Resident	50	4	Man-made attraction	1	PAN Shunan. A Study on the Perception and Attitude of the Fishing Villagers' Impact on Tourism — A Case Study of Sanniangwan Village in Guangxi. Journal of Jiangsu Agricultural Sciences, 2011, 39(3):587-590.	589	The results show that the villagers of Sanniangwan Village in Guangxi have a weak sense of negative environmental impact, a higher positive environmental perception score and a higher degree of satisfaction with the tourism environment, except that environmental pollution and loss of environmental perception of traditional culture are all below 3.0. The perception of the surface environment is below 2.4, the environmental pollution is 1.9448, the loss of traditional culture is 2.3793, the road congestion and the villagers' leisure space are occupied by 2.3379, destroying the village quiet 2.2552. That is, residents are positive.
243	Daming Mountain	Guangxi	Resident	128	4	Natural attraction	0	WEN Jun, HU Tianshu, LIU Yang, DENG Xiaogui. Research on the Community Involvement of Eco-	41	Through the study of ecotourism development in Damingshan Nature Reserve, Guangxi, the results show that the local residents are not satisfied with the improvement of infrastructure 2.535, the reasonable compensation

								tourism Development in Gangxi Damingshan State-level Nature Reserve. Central South Forest Inventory and Planning, 2009,28(2):38-42.		2.193 and the improvement of local community environment 2. 465.That is, residents are positive.
244	Li River	Guangxi	Resident	200	5	Natural attraction	0	HUANG Huaqian, WANG Jinye, WU Guoquan. Eco-tourism Impact in Lijiang River Basin Based on Residents' Perception. Journal of Northwest forestry University, 2014,29(3): 246-252.	251	This paper studies the impact of Ecotourism on the Lijiang River basin from the perspective of residents 'perception. The results show that the average values of the two positive perception indicators are 2.63 and 2.23, respectively. The scores of negative environmental impact perception are all beyond 3.50 and 4.01, and the approval rate is between 61.0% and 81.0%. That is, residents are negative.
245	Li River	Guangxi	Resident	200	5	Natural attraction	0	Huang Huajian, Wang Jinye, Sun Hao, Ma Weijian, Duan Mengxiao. A Study on the Perception of the Impact of Community Residents on Eco - tourism in Lijiang River Valley. 2013, (6):117-122.	119	In the study of the residents' perception of the impact of ecotourism in the Lijiang River Valley Community with the 5-point Likert Scale, the residents' negative perception was stronger, including the increase of household garbage, the destruction of natural environment and resources, the destruction of wildlife, the reduction of animals and plants, and the aggravation of environmental pollution, all agreed with the above 4.00. That is, residents are positive.
246	Guangxi pass Mangrove Nature Reserve	Guangxi	Resident	20	0	Natural attraction	0	LI Xingqun, WEN Jun.Cognition Study on Mangroves Nature Reserve Community Residents to Coastal Ecotourism Development, Journal of Anhui Agri,2009,37(12):5757-5759	5759	In this paper, a 5-point Likert scale was used to investigate the community residents in mangrove nature reserve. Among them, 22.6% of the villagers hold positive views on "developing tourism to improve living environment". That is, residents are negative.

247	Maoershan Natural Reserve	Guangxi	Resident	180	4	Natural attraction	1	LIAN Tonghui, WANG Jinye. Study on Residents' Tourism Perception in Nature Reserves Based on Gray Relational Analysis — A Case Study of Maoer Mountain Nature Reserve in Guangxi, 2012, (3):60-66	63	Through calculating the perception of the whole residential area tourism by the weighted average method among the residents who are directly engaged in tourism management, the residents who are indirectly engaged in tourism management and the residents who are not engaged in tourism management, some environmental factors are as follows: living environment 3.74, natural environment 3.24. The residents are relatively satisfied with the environmental impact. That is, residents are positive.
248	Daming Mountain	Guangxi	Tourist	128	4	Natural attraction	1	YANG Yongde, LI Ling, LI Qiongyin. Discussion on the Development Policy of Mountainous Tourist Area Based on Satisfaction Survey — A Case Study of Daming Mountain in Nanning. Market Forum, 2015, (2):83-84+89.	84	Based on the satisfaction survey, 74.8% of the Tourist have a high overall environmental evaluation of the scenic spot, and choose "satisfaction" or more. The overall tourism image of Daming Mountain in the minds of Tourist is better. That is, Tourist are positive.
249	Huaping National Nature Reserve	Guangxi	Tourist	20	0	Natural attraction	1	JIANG Zhengquan. A Study on Sustainable Development of Huaping Nature Reserve Based on Tourism Ecological Footprint Analysis. Forestry Construction, 2015, (5):37-44.	43	Through questionnaires, on-the-spot interviews and telephone interviews with Tourist, practitioners and local administrative departments of scenic spots, it is found that "Huaping Nature Reserve has relatively high tourism ecological efficiency and very low ecological consumption, which is a very sustainable way of tourism development. The tourism development of Huaping Nature Reserve is in the "excellent" sustainable development state in terms of ecological environment, and there is still a very large potential capacity for

250	Maoershan Natural Reserve	Guangxi	Tourist	180	4	Natural attraction	1	LIAN Tonghui, WANG Jinye. A study of tourist market structure and behavior characteristics in Maoer Mountain nature reserve, Tourism Research. 2012, (2):51-57.	56	tourism development. That is, Tourist' perceptions are positive. Based on the survey of Tourist' perception of Maoershan Nature Reserve, the results show that 87.7% Tourist believe that the nature reserve is rich in landscape resources and well developed. In the evaluation of tourism perception deficiencies of the nature reserve, tourism perception deficiencies mainly focus on the inconvenience of traffic and imperfect tourism facilities. This has much to do with the road maintenance in the reserve, and visitors' evaluation will be improved after the maintenance is improved. That is, Tourist are positive.
251	Liangfengjiang National Forest Park	Guangxi	Tourist	15	3	Natural attraction	1	HE Ru. Research on the Upgrade of Forest Tourism Service Quality of Liangfengjiang National Forest Park. Guangxi University, 2013. Master Thesis	26	The paper studies the service quality of forest tourism in Liangfengjiang National Forest Park by using the method of questionnaire survey and 5-point system. The results show that the Tourist are most satisfied with the forest ecological landscape of Liangfengjiang (3.77). On the whole, the Tourist' satisfaction with the various elements of Liangfengjiang National Forest Park is generally and fully evaluated. There is still more room for improving the forest tourism service in Liang Feng River. That is, Tourist are positive.
252	Mount Xi	Guangxi	Resident	80	4	Natural attraction	1	Chen Wei, Cheng Yunyan, Wen Dongni. Satisfaction Research upon Community Resident in Sightseeing Districts of Chinese Buddhism Culture Heritage—Taking Guiping West Hill of Guangxi as an Example. Qinghai	61	This paper uses the 5-point Likert scale to evaluate the community environmental satisfaction of Buddhist cultural heritage tourist sites. The results show that the residents' satisfaction with the local natural environment is the highest, with a score of 3.93. Many residents think that the local natural environment is very good, with the development of Buddhist cultural heritage tourism advantages.

								Journal of Ethnology, 2015, 26(4):48-54.		Residents were only basically satisfied with the local sanitary environment and basic public facilities, which were 3.26 and 3.33 respectively. That is, residents are positive.
253	Mount Xi	Guangxi	Resident	80	4	Natural attraction	1	Chen Wei, Cheng Yunyan, Wen Dongni. A Study on the Degree of Monks Satisfaction in the Destinations Chinese Buddhist Cultural Heritage Tourism — Taking the Western Mountain of Guiping, Guangxi as an Example. Qinghai Journal of Ethnology, 2015, 26(4):48-54.	52	This paper assesses the environmental satisfaction of Buddhist monks in Buddhist cultural heritage resorts by using the 5-point Likert scale. The results of the survey include "local Buddhist culture dissemination", "protection of Buddhist culture", "cost of living", "income and price fluctuation", "surrounding sanitary environment", "Buddhist culture atmosphere" and "with the followers". The average value of the seven items, such as "Guan" and so on, is above 3.8, indicating that the monks in the western mountains of Guiping are satisfied with these aspects. Considering that the monks have long lived in the West Hill of Guangxi Guiping, they regard the monks as the local residents. That is, residents are positive.
254	Mount Xi	Guangxi	Tourist	80	4	Natural attraction	1	Chen Wei, Cheng Yunyan, Wen Dongni. A Study on the Degree of Tourist Satisfaction in the Destinations Chinese Buddhist Cultural Heritage Tourism — Taking the Western Mountain of Guiping, Guangxi as an Example. Guangxi Ethnic Studies, 2014, (5):153-162.	159	In this paper, a 5-point Likert scale was used to evaluate the environmental satisfaction of Tourist in Buddhist cultural heritage sites. The management of scenic spots consisted of six items, namely, the protection of Buddhist cultural heritage, the protection of ecological environment, the design of scenic spots' tourist routes, the order of scenic spots, the management of vendors' stalls and the sanitary environment of scenic spots. 7, 4.16, 3.78, 3.76, 3.40 and 3.65. Among them, the average value of ecological environment protection is 4.6 points, and the third place in 31 direct observation items shows that Tourist

255	Butterfly Valley Eco-Tourism Scenic Spot	Guangxi	Resident	25	0	Natural attraction	0	WANG Yucui. An Empirical Study on the Impact of Community Residents' Attitudes on Tourism Development - A Case Study of Guilin Butterfly Valley Ecological Tourism Scenic Spot. People's Tribune, 2012(32):222-223.	223	are very satisfied with the ecological environment of Xishan scenic spot. That is, Tourist are positive. Taking the Butterfly Valley ecotourism scenic spot in Guilin as an example, this paper investigates the perception and attitudes of community residents toward the impact of tourism development through field questionnaires. The results show that the residents have four positive influencing factors: improving the living environment of the community, improving the overall landscape of the village, speeding up the construction of the community, and strengthening the residents' environmental protection thought. The rate of disapproval reached above 82%; the perception of negative factors "destroying peaceful living atmosphere" was weak, the rate of identification and disapproval were 5.2% and 0 respectively; but the rate of recognition of "environmental quality decline" was as high as 80.4%. It can be seen that the residents of Butterfly Valley Scenic Area have stronger perception of the negative impact of tourism development on the community environment than the positive impact. That is, Tourist are negative.
256	Nanning Rural World	Guangxi	Tourist	0	4	Natural attraction	1	WEI Yueni. Tourist' Experience Satisfaction of Leisure Agriculyure Tourism at Nanning Rural World. Guangxi University, 2013. Master Thesis.	24	This paper investigates Tourist' experience satisfaction in the rural world leisure agricultural tourism in Nanning through questionnaire survey. The results show that: from a single observation index, the environment is clean and hygienic 4.33, the ecological status 4.29, the accessibility of the surrounding environment 3.98, set up, good charming pastoral scenery 4.24 ranks high. This shows that the leisure

257	Jing Island Scenic Area	Guangxi	Resident	0	4	Natural attraction	1	LV Chunxia. The Community Residents Participating In the Ethnic Tourism Development—Using Jing Island Scenic Area as the Case. South-Central University for Nationalities, 2013. Master Thesis.	44	agricultural tourist attractions should create a "harmony between man and nature" experience atmosphere, so that Tourist can enjoy the beautiful scenery and entertainment in a comfortable and tidy environment. That is, Tourist are positive. Taking Jingdao Scenic Area as an example, this paper studies the relationship between community residents' participation in the development of ethnic tourism through questionnaire survey. The results show that about 70% of the residents surveyed think that the development of tourism has not destroyed their ecological environment, while about 20% of the residents think that tourism has done harm to their ecological environment. To a certain extent, they destroyed their ecological environment. Twenty percent of the residents believed that tourism had a negative impact on their seawater quality and domestic waste, while 70 percent of the residents disagreed. That is, residents are positive.
258	Wanluhu lake	Guangdong	Tourist	177	4	Natural attraction	1	ZHANG Ying. An Image Perception Research on Ecotourism Destination Under the Internet Word of Mouth and Horizon—Take Wanlv Lake Scenic Spot in Guangdong as an Example. Tourism Research, 2016, 8(6):63-68.	66	This paper investigates the ecological environment of Tourist in the Wanlu Lake Scenic Area of Guangdong Province by using the method of network analysis. The results show that there are up to 24 high-frequency words about Tourist' perception of the ecological environment and service attitude of the scenic spot. Tourist' affirmation and recognition are mainly reflected in "beautiful scenery", "beautiful environment" and "picturesque scenery". "Lakes and mountains", "green hills and green waters" and so on. That is, Tourist are positive.

259	Jiuyi Mountain	Hunan	Resident	30	4	Natural attraction	0	LI Zhuoqun. Comparative Study of Community Residents' Perception and Attitudes towards the Influence of Forest Tourism — Illustrated by Case of Zhangjiajie and Jiuyishan national Forest Park. Central South University of Forestry and Technology, 2016. Master Thesis	36	The attitude toward the impact of forest tourism is determined by investigating whether residents are willing to participate in the development of forest tourism and the trade-off between the advantages and disadvantages of the overall impact of forest tourism development. A total of 36 questionnaires were asked. Five-point assignment method was used, i.e. 1 was very disapproving, 2 disapproving, 3 general (neutral), 4 approving and 5 very approving. The higher the score is, the more positive it is for the option. The results showed that: the general positive impact of environmental factors: more consumer places such as small stores to improve the quality of life, "to make public facilities such as roads more perfect", "to make parks and local more famous", "to enhance the awareness of community residents to protect the environment", "the government increased investment in the local natural environment to improve", "original" The overall perceptual agreements of Zhangjiajie and Jiuyongshan on the above general positive impacts were 2.03 and 2.42 respectively, indicating that Tourist disagreed with the general positive impacts. That is, Tourist are negative.
260	Zhangjiajie National Forest Park	Hunan	Resident	248	5	Natural attraction	0			
261	Nansha	Guangdong	Tourist	50	0	Natural attraction	0	SHEN Aiqing. The Relationship between Visitors' Perception of Recreational Impact, Environmental Attitude and Overall Satisfaction in Wetland Park — The	40	This paper studies the relationship between Tourist' perception of recreational impact and their environmental attitudes and overall satisfaction in wetland parks. Through the questionnaire design, the five-point assignment method is selected. The results show that the average value of

								Case of Nansha Wetland Park in Guangzhou. Jinan University, 2015. Master Thesis		Tourist' perception of all recreational impact items is below 3.00; the first score of "water pollution" is 2.73; 53.2% of Tourist believe that they have reached a "serious" level. Secondly, Tourist generally reflected that "the bird-watching Pavilion / viewing location is insufficient, the average value is 2.66; in the other impact variables examined, Tourist' perceptions of "wildlife habitat is disturbed (mean value", "human landscape Tourist loud noise", "Tourist' rest facilities are insufficient", "badly designed logo, interpretation system "are not good. Stronger, 47.5%, 45.4%, 47.1% and 47.8% of the Tourist thought it was "a little serious" or more. Generally speaking, the impact of Tourist' recreation is just a little bit serious and serious among HP. That is, Tourist are negative.
262	Danxia Mountain	Guangdong	Resident	150	5	Natural attraction	1	LI Yu. The Study on Interactional Relations of Danxiashan World Natural Heritage with Local Rural Community. Zhongkai University of Agriculture and Engineering, 2013. Master Thesis	51	In the study of the interactive relationship between Danxia Mountain World Natural Heritage Site and local rural community development, it is found that 44% of the residents think that the environment has been improved, 48% of the residents think that there is no change, and 8% of the residents think that tourism has brought about the protection zone. A great improvement has been made. Only 4% of residents believe that tourism has greatly worsened the environment of the protected areas. It is generally concluded that the villagers around the protection area agree with the tourism so that the environment of the protected area is improved. That is, residents are positive.

263	Nanling National Forest Park	Guangdong	Resident	80	4	Natural attraction	0	LIU Xiuqing.The Community ecological Tourism Management Model Comparison Study Based on The Resident' perception. Guangzhou University, 2012. Master Thesis	34	This paper uses the 5-point Likert Scale to classify five measures: very opposed (1), very opposed (2), neither agreeing nor opposing (3), agreeing (4), very agreeable (5). Residents had the lowest positive perception of the tourism environment impact ($X_3 = 1.41$), the highest negative perception of the tourism impact, the highest negative perception of the tourism impact, and the greatest impact on the "negative perception" latent variable ($X_6 = 0.75$). That is, residents are negative.
264	Nanpeng Islands	Guangdong	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1	CHEN Juan, DU Yanrong.Nan'ao Island Residents' Attitude towards Tourism Impacts. Ecological Economy,2011, (2):217-220+225.	218	Through a survey of residents' perception of tourism impact in Nanao Island County, 79.2% of the residents believe that tourism has enhanced the government's attention to the island county and promoted the government to strengthen environmental protection. Among the negative impacts, the average values of the other three indicators are below 3, with the opposition rates of 65.8%, 48.8% and 68.6% respectively. As a result, some residents are concerned about the development of tourism. The cost, but the perception is not strong. That is, residents are positive.
265	Danxia Mountain	Guangdong	Resident	150	5	Natural attraction	1	YAN Yuting, SUI Chunhua, WU Yulin, HUANG Yujun, LI Jiaying. Development of Non-Scenic-Spot Travel in Shaoguan Based on the Residents' Perception. Forest Inventory and Planning,2014(1):86-88.	88	Through questionnaire survey and interviews, this paper finds out that about 65% of the residents believe that developing tourism is beneficial to improving their living environment. The interviews show that the destruction of tourism environment comes from some Tourist' weak awareness of environmental protection and littering. The environment has caused too much pressure, such as the Osmanthus Fragrant Pond in Yunmen Temple; on the other hand, it comes from the destruction of tourism

										resources caused by unreasonable construction in the process of tourism development and construction, some of which affect the quality of water for local residents, and some destroy the precious species of tourist attractions. That is, residents are positive.
266	Zhanjiang Mangrove National Nature Reserve	Guangdong	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1	SONG Ge. Research on Community Residents' perception of Tourism in Island Mangrove Nature Reserve. Central South University of Forestry and Technology, 2013. Master Thesis	33	This paper uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the residents' perception of tourism in the island-type mangrove reserve community. The results show that the respondents have a fairly high sense of identity for positive perception. The perception average is basically above 3.5, the approval rate is above 60%, and the only thing is that the shovel water becomes clean. Good for 3.50, in favor, the approval rate is 58.6%. For the negative perception, the identity of the residents was very low, the perception mean was neutral (between 2.4 and 3.5), and the objection rate was less than 60%. That is, residents are positive.
267	Former Residence of Ye Jianying	Guangdong	Resident	0	4	Man-made attraction	1	JIANG Baichen, ZHU Qiaoyan, LIN Li. Analysis the Perception and Attitudes of the Rural Resident in Raveling Scenic Area—A Case Study of Meizhou Hakka Culture. South China Rural Area, 2013, (5):52-57.	56	Through a questionnaire survey on the perception and attitude of rural residents in Meizhou tourist attraction under the guidance of Hakka culture, it is found that rural residents have strong perception of the positive environmental impact of tourism development, 88.3% of rural residents believe that tourism development promotes the improvement and utilization of local infrastructure, 75.2% of rural residents believe that tourism development increases. Added environmental awareness of the government and residents. At the same time, the negative environmental impact of tourism has also been preliminarily recognized, 53.9% of rural residents believe that the development

										of tourism has increased the amount of local garbage, 34.7% of rural residents believe that the development of tourism has increased local environmental pollution. That is, residents are positive.
268	Hakka Park Scenic Spot	Guangdong	Resident	0	4	Man-made attraction	1			
269	Yanming Lake	Guangdong	Resident	50	0	Man-made attraction	1			
270	Yannan fei tea field resort	Guangdong	Resident	80	5	Natural attraction	1			
271	Shengguang Mountain National Forest Park	Guangdong	Resident	0	3	Natural attraction	1			
272	Thousands of pagodas	Guangdong	Resident	5	0	Man-made attraction	1			
273	Guifengshan	Guangdong	Resident	90	4	Natural attraction	1	CHEN Lili, ZHANG Jiaen, YU Yina. Perceptual Differences and Attitude Types of the Residents' Influence upon Forestry Tourism. Journal of Central South University of Forestry & Technology(Social Sciences), 2013,7(2):33-36.	34	This paper uses the 5-point Likert scale and factor analysis to study the perception differences and attitudes of community residents toward forest tourism. The results show that the residents of "environmental improvement" community have a strong positive perception of the impact of forest tourism. The average improvement of local residents' etiquette quality is 3.52, and the local life. The average value of environmental improvement was 3.68, the average value of local ecological environment protection was 3.58, and the average value of enhancing local residents' environmental awareness was 3.52; the average value of common factor 5 "social and environmental costs" index factors was below 3.50. In a word, positive environmental

										perception was strong. That is, residents are positive.
274	The Birds of Paradise	Guangdong	Resident	25	0	Natural attraction	1			
275	Danxia Mountain World Geopark	Guangdong	Tourist	150	5	Natural attraction	1	WU Caiyun. Study on Geopark Tourist Satisfaction Measurement. Guangxi Normal University, 2010. Master Thesis.	37	This paper uses the 5-point Likert scale to investigate the satisfaction of visitors to the Geopark. The results show that the average satisfaction degree of Tourist to the protection of the site and landscape of Danxia Mountain World Geopark is 3.42, the average satisfaction degree of human landscape protection is 3.30 and the average satisfaction degree of environmental protection of the address park is 3.10. Park environmental factor evaluation is between general and satisfactory. That is, Tourist are positive.
276	Danxia Mountain World Geopark	Guangdong	Tourist	150	5	Natural attraction	1	DONG Guanzhi, YANG Fengying. A Study on the Evaluation System of Tourist Satisfaction Degree in Tourist Areas. Tourism Tribune, 2005, 20(1):27-30.	29	According to the results of the questionnaire survey of Tourist, the paper adopts fuzzy comprehensive evaluation. The result shows that: according to the principle of maximum membership, Tourist are satisfied with "tourism landscape". That is, Tourist are positive.
277	Hakka Park Scenic Spot	Guangdong	Tourist	0	4	Man-made attraction	1	YU Wanyuan, FENG Yafen, LIANG Jinmei. Hakka Culture Tourism Development based on Tourist Satisfaction. Scientia Geographica Sinica, 2013, 33(7):824-830.	826	This paper uses the 5-point Likert scale to investigate the satisfaction of Tourist. The result shows that the tourism environment index is satisfactory (mean = 4.22), that is, Tourist are positive.
278	Tangshan Hot Spring Tourist Resorts	Jiangsu	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	YANG Haishao. An Investigation of Tourist Satisfaction Based on IPA Model—Taking Tangshan Hot Spring Provincial	26	According to the 5-point Likert scale and the IPA model, this paper investigates and analyzes the satisfaction of the hot spring health-preserving tourism products. The results show that Tourist have a positive impact on the environment of

								Tourist Resort as an Example. Southeast University, 2015. Master Thesis.		Tangshan hot spring health-preserving tourism resort, including 4.24 perception of the ecological environment and 4.02 security. That is, Tourist are positive.
279	Tongli Ancient Town	Jiangsu	Tourist	100	5	Man-made attraction	0	LIU LI, LU lin. Research on Residents' Perceptions in Tongli Town. Journal of Anhui Normal University (Natural Science), 2006, 29(4):395-398.	396	Based on the investigation and analysis of residents' perception of tourism in Tongli Town, this paper holds that the tourism industry basically agrees with the residents' negative environmental impacts in Tongli Town: destroying the tranquil atmosphere 3.30, reducing the environmental quality 3.34, promoting the protection of cultural relics 2.11 and improving the infrastructure 2.28. That is, residents are negative.
280	Maoshan Mountain Scenic Area	Jiangsu	Tourist	90	4	Natural attraction	1	WANG Ying. Research of Wellness Tourism Based on The Tourist Value Percertion. Nanjing Normal University, 2013. Master Thesis	47	In this paper, a 5-point scale was used to evaluate the perceived value of health-preserving Tourist. The results showed that the overall perception of health-preserving Tourist in Maoshan scenic area tended to be satisfactory. The ecological environment is 3.56, the quality of health preserving landscape is 3.05, and the hygienic condition is 3.69. That is, Tourist are positive.
281	Dafeng Milu National Nature Reserve	Jiangsu	Resident	55	4	Natural attraction	1	WANG Jiping, ZOU Xinqing. Study on Coastal Resources and Environmental Perception Based on Investigation of Residents— A case study in Yancheng of Jiangsu Province. Sichuan Environment, 2009, 28(1):110-115.	113	According to the study of community residents' perception of coastal resources and environment, most of the respondents showed great concern for tourism development, especially the community residents around the two reserves (Dafeng Elk Reserve and Xinyang Port Red-crowned Crane Reserve) expressed strong support for tourism development. It is believed that tourism development will bring benefits to the local social economy and environment, and it is hoped that the government will actively support the development of tourism. That is, residents are positive.

282	Jiangsu Yencheng Wetland National Nature Reserve, Rare Birds	Jiangsu	Residen t	45	0	Natural attraction	1		
283	Shiye Island Tourist Resort	Jiangsu	Residen t	48	0	Natural attraction	1	CAI Wei. A Study on the Cognition and Attitude of Residents in Rural Tourism Areas to the Development of Ecotourism - A Case Study of Shiye Island Tourist Resort. Yangzhou University, 2015. Master Thesis.	47 This paper uses the 5-point scale to study the residents' cognition and attitude towards the development of eco-tourism in the humanistic landscape areas. It is concluded that the average value of "eco-tourism development will not destroy the local natural eco-landscape development" is 3.64. That is, residents are positive.
284	Jiangsu Yencheng Wetland National Nature Reserve, Rare Birds	Jiangsu	Residen t	45	0	Natural attraction	1	HOU Guolin, Study on Sustainable Development Model of Wetland Eco- tourism Based on Community Participation—A case study of Yancheng Coastal Wetland National Nature Reserve.Nanjing Normal University, 2006. Doctor Dissertation	97 Through the study of residents' participation in wetland eco-tourism, the results show that: Sustainable development model studies community residents' positive attitude toward tourism development environment, more than 70% believe that tourism is conductive to better protection of the nature reserve, is conducive to improving residents' awareness of environmental protection, but also conductive to improving the living environment of residents. Environmental quality. That is, residents are positive.
285	Jiangsu Yencheng Wetland National Nature Reserve, Rare Birds	Jiangsu	Residen t	45	0	Natural attraction	1	WANG Yuan, HUANG Zhenfang.An Analysison Residents Tourism Perceptions Differences and Influentia Factors in Wetland Ecotourism Destination—Taking Littoral Wetland	115 According to the questionnaire survey results of residents in wetland eco- tourism areas, the community residents were divided into different groups by cluster analysis, and the differences of residents' perception of tourism and the influencing factors were studied. The results show that the analysis of all negative impacts on the environment by enthusiastic supporters (51.16%) is

								Nature Reserve in Yancheng as an Example. Journal of Nanjing Normal University (Natural Science Edition), 2011, 34(2):113-118.		negative, with an average of 2.1-1.8 and a positive perception of 4.75-5. The positive perception by contradictory supporters (9.3%) is strong, with a mean of 3.75-5 and a negative perception of 4.5-5. Cautious supporters (22.87%) agreed with the positive effects of tourism development environment, with a positive average of more than 3.6; neutrals (16.67%) were mostly neutral, averaging between 2.8 and 3.4. To sum up, the environment has a positive effect. That is, residents are positive.
286	Dafeng Milu National Nature Reserve	Jiangsu	Resident	55	4	Natural attraction	1			
287	Jiangsu Yencheng Wetland National Nature Reserve, Rare Birds	Jiangsu	Resident	45	0	Natural attraction	1	WANG Yuan. A Study on Community Participation in Ecotourism Development of Littoral Wetland in Yancheng. Nanjing Normal University, 2006. Master Thesis	48	Through a questionnaire survey on community participation in the development of Yancheng coastal wetland eco-tourism, the results show that 90.25% and 85.72% of the residents agree that "the development of tourism improves the traffic of the community" and "the development of tourism enhances the environmental awareness of the community residents", with the average values of 4.16 and 4.11 respectively. However, 50% and 47.62% of the residents who disagreed that "the development of tourism destroys the peaceful living atmosphere of the community" and "the development of tourism causes the deterioration of the environmental quality of the community" had a perceptual average of less than 2.9%, which was far less than the perception of the positive impact. It can be seen that the residents feel more deeply about the positive

										impact of the tourism environment. That is, residents are positive.
288	Dafeng Milu National Nature Reserve	Jiangsu	Resident	55	4	Natural attraction	1			
289	Mount Huaguoshan	Jiangsu	Tourist	75	5	Natural attraction	1	Guo Yan, ZHOU Meihua, HUANG Dazhi. Study on Evaluation Index System of Tourist Satisfaction Degree about Scenic Spot—A Case Study of Huaguo Mountain in Lianyungang City. Resource Development & Market, 2011, 27(10):945-947.	946	This paper uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the index system of tourist satisfaction in tourist attractions. The results show that the average value of Tourist' evaluation of "tourist environment" is 4.45, and the average value of tourist landscape is more than 3.30, which is more satisfactory. That is, Tourist are positive.
290	Mount Huaguoshan	Jiangsu	Tourist	75	5	Natural attraction	1	YU Yan. Evaluation of Tourist Satisfaction about Huaguo Mountain Scenic Spot Based on IPA Analysis. Journal of Changsha University, 2014(5):108-111.	110	Huaguo Mountain's unique natural resources and long history of human landscape are important factors to attract Tourist to visit. Through the analysis of questionnaire survey results, we can see that Tourist are satisfied with the natural and human tourism resources of Huaguo Mountain scenic spot. Environmental factors fall in the dominant area of the IPA analysis model. The natural resources and human resources contained in the resources are the resource advantages of the Huaguo Mountain scenic spot. That is, Tourist are positive.
291	Zhou Enlai Memorial	Jiangsu	Tourist	0	5	Man-made attraction	1	Wang Yahui, Chen Yan, Pei Qiangwei. A Study on Customers Satisfaction of Celebrities—Based on IPA Theory. Journal of Heihe	53	Based on the results of a five-point Likert questionnaire, this paper uses IPA analysis model to study Tourist' satisfaction with celebrities' former residences. The results showed that the environmental factors such as architectural style exhibition 4.02, cultural relics exhibition 4.02, natural

								University, 2013, 4(3):51-56.		landscape 3.59, public infrastructure 3.67, and environmental sanitation 3.78 were relatively high. That is, Tourist are positive.
292	Grand Buddha at Lingshan	Jiangsu	Tourist	210	5	Natural attraction	1	LI Lu. The Research of the Theme Scenic Area Lingshan Attraction— Based on Tourist' Satisfaction and Loyalty. Jiangnan University, 2012. Master Thesis	43	Article take five-point Likert scale research Lingshan them scenic tourist satisfaction and tourist loyalty, the result shows: the "questionnaire of Tourist to the Lingshan resort theme landscape features 4.70, the appreciation of the theme landscape of the scenic spot 4.52, tour environmental sanitation 4.52, the natural environment4.45, indicating Tourist are satisfied with landscape environment evaluation." That is, Tourist are positive.
293	Slender West Lake	Jiangsu	Tourist	150	5	Natural attraction	1	YANG Qian. A Study on the Influencing Factors of Tourist Satisfaction in Slender West Lake Scenic Spot in. Yangzhou University, 2013. Master Thesis.	24	This paper uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the Tourist' satisfaction degree of the thin West Lake scenic spot in Yangzhou. The results show that the Tourist' evaluation of the five experience elements of the scenic spot infrastructure concentrates on the "4" (good) level, among which the Tourist' evaluation of the environmental hygiene of the scenic spot is 4.06, the environmental protection of the scenic spot is 4.06, the toilet hygiene evaluation in the area is 3.93, and the Tourist' evaluation of the public rest facilities in the scenic area is 3.93. That is, Tourist are positive.
294	Confucius Temple Qinhuai Scenic Spot	Jiangsu	Tourist	30	5	Man-made attraction	1	GU Fangfang. Study on the Development of Qinhuai Scenic Spot in Confucius Temple Based on Tourist Satisfaction. Nanjing Normal University, 2012. Master Thesis.	50	This paper uses the 5-point Likert scale to study Tourist' satisfaction. The results show that among the 6 elements of the scenery belt of the Qinhuai River in the Confucius Temple, the highest score is the tourism image, with a score of 68.35. This shows that the image of the Qinhuai River is outstanding and the Tourist are deeply impressed. The factor of tourism resources, scoring

295	Zhenyuan Ancient City	Guizhou	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	HE Xiang, XIONG Kangning. Analysis on Tourist Satisfaction Degree and Its Measuring Indexes in Tourist Area. Journal of Anhui Agri. Sci, 2011, 39(9):5483-5486.	5484	60.725. The Confucius Temple scenery in Qinhuai is rich in tourism resources and varied in types, is one of the main factors to attract Tourist. That is, Tourist are positive. This paper adopts a four-level scale method to quantify the observation indexes of tourist satisfaction in tourist attractions, which correspond to the scores of 4 (very satisfactory), 3 (satisfactory), 2 (general satisfaction) and 1 (unsatisfactory). The results show that the Tourist' satisfaction scores of ideal scenic spot evaluation (3.28), ticket scenic spot evaluation (3.24), overall evaluation (3.09) and natural environment expectation (2.97) are the highest. That is, Tourist are positive.
296	Longjiashan National Forest Park	Guizhou	Tourist	13.5	0	Natural attraction	0	LI Yi, CAI Jun. Study on visitors' Perception of the Recreation Impact on Forest Park Area --- A Case of Longjiashan National Forest Park in Guizhou. Hebei Journal of Forestry and Orchard Research, 2015, 30(2):185-190.	189	In order to fully understand the impact of recreation on forest parks from the perspective of Tourist' perception, adopting the questionnaire survey method of Tourist and the computer visual simulation method to preliminarily explore the acceptability of Tourist to the amount of garbage and the trampling of vegetation. The results show that Tourist are most concerned about the lack of maintenance and shortcut in the park. The most serious three impacts of Longjiashan Forest Park in shoulder and peak season are consistent with "damage of facilities in the park, lack of maintenance", "shortcut out of the path", "vegetation trample". That is, Tourist are negative.
297	Mt. Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve	Guizhou	Tourist	100	4	Natural attraction	1	TIAN Qing, YU Miao, XU Geng. Research on Visible Image of Fanjingshan Tourist Based on Network Text Analysis. Rural Economy and	87	The article collected 85 online travel notes about Fanjing Shan Tourist by using the network analysis method. According to the travel notes text analysis, the top 50 emotional evaluation words were found. Beauty appeared in 55 rankings 13, beauty 26

								Science-Technology, 2016, (15):86-88.		rankings 27, clean 19 rankings 36, rich 17 rankings 42, dense 17 rankings 45, perfect 17 rankings 43. That is, Tourist are positive.
298	Mt. Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve	Guizhou	Resident	100	4	Natural attraction	1	GUO Ziyi. Study on the Protection of the Fanjing Mountain Nature Reserve and the Development of its Ambient Communities. Guizhou Normal University, 2007(4)	46	This paper adopts 5-point Likert scale method of Fanjing Mountain Nature Reserve Area residents conducted a questionnaire survey, the results showed that 78% of respondents believe that the protection of local ecological tourism environment, 85% of the respondents think that ecological tourism to enhance their awareness of environmental protection. That is, residents are positive.
299	Bala River tourist area	Guizhou	Resident	5	0	Natural attraction	1	HUANG Yanling, LUO Shengfeng. Study on Residents' Perceptions of Agriculture—tourism Impacts in Minority Areas Yi People's Bell Dance—Case Study on Balariver Rural Tourist Area in Guizhou Province. Guizhou Ethnic Studies, 2008, (3):145-153.	150	From the perspective of residents' perception of the impact of agricultural tourism in ethnic minority areas, the residents think that the environmental protection of the Bala River tourist area is good, and only the evaluation of the improvement of the investment environment is slightly lower, while the positive impact factors such as the development and protection of the natural environment, environmental hygiene, environmental awareness are higher, support rate above 90%. The negative impact factor is that "traffic and overcrowded and noisy population". The residents perceive very weakly. Generally speaking, the villagers' perceptions of environmental impact were more positive, and the perceptions of positive environmental impacts exceeded 5 points. That is, residents are positive.
300		Guizhou	Resident	0	3	Man-made attraction	1			
301	Xijiang Miao Village	Guizhou	Resident	100	4	Man-made attraction	0	ZHAO Yanjun. The Influence of National Tourism on Ethnic	42	Through the questionnaire to research the influence of the development of ethnic tourism on the construction of

								Community Construction. South-central University for Nationalities, 2013. Master Thesis		ethnic communities, this paper holds that 23 people think that the degree of environmental damage is very serious, accounting for 21.5% of the total sample; 35 people think it is serious, accounting for 32.7%; 36 people think it is not serious, accounting for 33.6%; 13 people think it is not serious. It accounts for 12.1%. It can be seen that the damage to the environment caused by the development of tourism is quite serious. That is, residents are negative.
302	Xijiang Miao Village	Guizhou	Resident	100	4	Man-made attraction	0	WU Peili, YANG Yang, CAI Yi, LI Dandan, YIN Hongmei. The difference research on residents' perceptions and attitudes of tourism impact—A case study of different tourism life cycle ethnic villages in Guizhou. Journal of Guizhou Normal University (Natural Sciences), 2015, 33(3):104-110.	109	This paper uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the residents' perception of the impact of tourism. It is concluded that Xijiang and Zhaoxing residents agree that tourism development pollutes the local environment (the average is 3.67 and 3.81 respectively), but in terms of items, "tourism makes the local noisy and destroys the local quiet life." Xijiang residents' perception (mean 3.65) was significantly higher than that of Zhaoxing residents (mean 3.31). That is, residents are negative.
303	Zhaoxing Dong village	Guizhou	Resident	100	4	Man-made attraction	0			
304	Lang De	Guizhou	Resident	0	3	Natural attraction	1	LI Maolin. A Study on the Sustainable Development of Ethnic Cultural Tourism Based on Residents' Perceptions - A Case Study of Langde Shangzh. Economic Research Guide, 2009(34):162-163.	163	This paper studies the sustainable development of cultural tourism of ethnic minorities through a 5-point Likert scale questionnaire. It is concluded that, on the whole, villagers have a positive perception of the environmental impact. For example, "the investment environment has been greatly improved", "the natural environment has been effectively developed and protected", "the environmental hygiene situation is very

305	Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area	Sichuan	Resident	150	5	Natural attraction	1	LU Song, ZHANG Jie, LI Donghe, YANG Xiaozhong, TANG Wenyue. Comparison of Resort Residents' Perceptions and Attitudes: Case Studies in Xidi Village and Jiuzhaigou. Acta Geographical Sinica, 2008, 63(6):646-656.	649	satisfactory", "villagers' awareness of environmental protection" and other indicators of the survey results show that the majority of the people in favor, the proportion is higher than 85%, and the results of the difference is small. That is, residents are positive. The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to compare the perceptions and attitudes of tourism residents to tourism. The results show that in terms of environmental impact, the residents of Jiuzhaigou are also slightly more sensitive than Xidi. The main manifestation of the water pollution caused by the residents of Xidi residents is more obvious than Jiuzhaigou.(The average value of residents' satisfaction with the natural environment in the two places is 3.81 for Jiuzhaigou and 3.74 for Xidi; the average for water pollution satisfaction is 3.27 for Jiuzhaigou and 3.06 for Xidi. That is, residents are positive.
306	Xidi Village	Anhui	Resident	104	5	Man-made attraction	1			
307	QingYen Ancient Town	Guizhou	Tourist	80	5	Man-made attraction	0	Application of Perception in Tourism Spot Exploitation—Example of Qingyan Ancient Top. Guizhou Normal University, 2007. Master Thesis	45	In order to analyze the application of perception in the development of tourist attractions, the article believes that the Tourist hope to effectively deal with the noise in the scenic area. For example, the scenic spot should manage the time-sharing of motor vehicles (37.4%); noise is not allowed inside and outside the attraction, inside and outside the hotel (43.4%); activities that are prone to noise are concentrated in various public welfare and public activities (35.6%) . The traffic of the east and west streets of Guzhen Town is affecting the mood of Tourist. According to the survey,

										<p>Tourist like to integrate greenery inside and outside Qingyan Ancient Town (56.6%), and hope to set up green belts in the restored city walls and set ornamental plants around tourist routes and important scenic spots, set up a small garden in a public space with a large space. Now the ancient city wall of Qingyan has not been fully restored, the internal greening is scattered, it is not a system, and it can't be integrated with the surrounding greening. It can't give visitors a green feeling. That is, Tourist are negative perceptions.</p> <p>This paper uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the perception of residents' influence on tourism in Sinan County, Guizhou Province. The results show that: "Local residents in Sinan County have a neutral attitude towards tourism that has improved the local natural environment and destroyed the ecological environment. The approval rate is not high, 50.33% and 35.16% respectively. The variance also shows that everyone's views are very different. However, according to the survey, these two types of views can roughly assume that the local residents of Sinan County are positive about the impact of tourism on the environment. " That is, residents are positive.</p>
308	Bailuzhou National Wetland Park	Guizhou	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1	YANG Xi. The Perception Behavior of Tourism Influences of Residents in Sinan County. Chongqing Normal University, 2011. Master Thesis.	35	
309	Haojiawan Ancient Village	Guizhou	Resident	0	3	Man-made attraction	1			
310	Siyetun Nature Reserve	Guizhou	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1			
311	Sinan Stone Forest	Guizhou	Resident	100	4	Natural attraction	1			
312	Guizhou Sinan	Guizhou	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1			

	Wujiang Karst National Geological Park									
313	Kuang Ji Xun Memorial	Guizhou	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
314	Xidi Village	Anhui	Resident	104	5	Man-made attraction	1	LU Song, ZHANG Jie, SU Qin. The temporally comparative study of residents' perceptions and attitudes in ancient villages: A case study of Xidi Village, one of the world cultural heritage sites. Geographical Research, 2009, 28(2):536-548.	541	The article investigates the perceptions and attitudes of Tourist in tourism destinations through questionnaires. The results show that the perception of tourism environment interests is increasing. In 2006, residents were more in favor of tourism improvement and beautification of the village appearance and health status. The average perceived value increased to 0.45, and the approval rate reached 76.1%. The standard deviation is 0.91, which reflects the relatively consistent views of residents; it is more in favor of tourism development to promote local animal and plant protection." Perceived mean value has increased by 0.6 compared with 2002; the residents of both surveys have fully recognized that tourism development has improved the visibility and local image of the village, with an average value of more than 4. That is, residents are positive.
315	Xidi Village	Anhui	Resident	104	5	Man-made attraction	1	LUSong, ZHANGJie. Residents' Life Satisfaction and Community Construction in Ancient Villages Tourism: A Case Study of a World Cultural Heritage, the Ancient Villages in South Anhui	43	The article investigates the satisfaction of community residents in the ancient villages of South China. The results showed that 58.5% of the residents believe that the infrastructure (hydropower, communication, etc.), interpersonal relationship (54.2%), social security (53.7%), daily shopping convenience (52.5%), road traffic (52.2%) and environmental sanitation in the village (50.7%) are "very

316	Hongcun Village	Anhui	Resident	104	5	Man-made attraction	1	Province. Tourism Science, 2009(3):41-47.		satisfactory" or "satisfactory". That is, residents are positive.
317	Nanping Village	Anhui	Resident	43	4	Man-made attraction	1			
318	Xidi Village	Anhui	Resident	104	5	Man-made attraction	0	LI fan1, JIN Zhong-min. The Comparative Study of the Tourist Impact on Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui—A Case Study of Xidi, Hongcun and Nanping. Human Geography, 2002, 17(5):17-20.	20	Based on the investigation of the three ancient villages of Xidi, Hongcun and Nanping, the article sorts out the impact index of tourism on the economic, social culture and environment of ancient villages. The results of the study show that: Villagers in the survey generally reported that "tourism brings more rubbish" and "noise from Tourist is annoying". That is, residents are negative.
319	Hongcun Village	Anhui	Resident	104	5	Man-made attraction	0			
320	Nanping Village	Anhui	Resident	43	4	Man-made attraction	0			
321	Xidi Village	Anhui	Resident	104	5	Man-made attraction	0	LIU Changxue. A Study on Rural Residents' Perception of Tourism Impact and Attitude towards Tourism Development. Commercial Research, 2008(9):164-169.	166	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study farmers' perceptions and attitudes towards rural development tourism. The results show that the negative impact of the negative impact of residential environment is strong, the average value of "tourism garbage, water pollution, exhaust gas and noise increase" is 3.98, and the average value of "damaging the local natural environment (water, atmosphere, animals and plants, etc.)" is 4.26. The average value of "interfering with the normal living habits of local people and destroying the tranquil environment of the village" is 3.52, indicating that farmers have the strongest awareness of

										environmental pollution and damage. That is, residents are negative.
322	Hongcun Village	Anhui	Resident	104	5	Man-made attraction	0			
323	Wuhu Fantawild Adventure	Anhui	Tourist	220	0	Man-made attraction	1	LIAN Tonghui, YU Caihua, BAO Xianjian, LU Song. Research on the Satisfaction of Theme Park Visitors Based on Fuzzy Comprehension Evaluation: A Case Study in Wuhu Fantawild Adventure. Resources Science, 2012, 34(5):973-980.	976	In the 594-tourist satisfaction questionnaire, 60 Tourist expressed great satisfaction, 318 Tourist expressed satisfaction, and only 21 people expressed dissatisfaction. Therefore, Tourist were satisfied with the scenic environment. That is, Tourist are positive.
324	Mt. Huangshan	Anhui	Tourist	190	5	Natural attraction	0	wANG Qun, DING Zurong, ZHANG Jinhe, YANG xingzhu. Study on the Model of Tourist Satisfaction Index about Tourism environment: A Case Study of Huangshan Mountain. Geographical Research, 2006, 25(1):171-181.	176	According to the level 5 attitude "very satisfied, satisfied, indifferent, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied", give it the value of "5, 4, 3, 2, 1" (or the reverse order).84.8% of Tourist expressed dissatisfaction with the natural landscape of environmental perception, and 64.8% of Tourist felt that social service perception was not satisfactory. That is, Tourist are positive.
325	Mt. Huangshan	Anhui	Tourist	190	5	Natural attraction	1	Lin Chuanhong, Xu Yunhua. A Study on the Tourism Environment Perceptions of Mountain Scenic Area in Anhui Province Based on the Tourist's Perspective. Journal of Tongling	16	According to the importance of visitors in each scenic spot - performance perception, that is, the IPA analysis model. For the four scenic spots of Huangshan, Jiuhuashan, Tianzhushan and Tiantangzhai, indicators such as "landscape characteristics, environmental sanitation quality, and landscape diversity" fall in the first quadrant. This means that visitors believe that

								University, 2016, 15(5):13-17.		these factors are very important and have high satisfaction and should be maintained. That is, Tourist are positive.
326	Jiuhua Mountain	Anhui	Tourist	165	5	Natural attraction	1			
327	Tianzhu Mountain	Anhui	Tourist	150	4	Natural attraction	1			
328	Tiantangzh ai	Anhui	Tourist	143	5	Natural attraction	1			
329	Qiyun Mountain	Anhui	Tourist	75	4	Natural attraction	0			
330	Bagong Mountain	Anhui	Tourist	40	0	Natural attraction	0			
331	Lingbi County Stone Culture Park	Anhui	Residen t	60	4	Man- made attraction	1	TU Wei, LIU Qinyou, JIN Lijiao. Study on the Residents' Perception of Regional Tourism Impact Based on Self- organizing Newral Network— A Case of Lingbi County, Anhui Province. Tourism Tribune, 2008, 23(9):28-34.	30	According to the results of the questionnaire survey, residents of Lingbi County have a perception of resource and environmental cost factors of 2.915, and they have strong positive perceptions. This phenomenon is mainly due to the vigorous promotion of the knowledge of Lingbi resources conservation and the implementation of resource protection measures in recent years by the Lingbi County Government. This status quo laid the foundation for the sustainable development of Lingbi Stone Tourism in Lingbi County and the protection of Lingbi Stone Resources. That is, residents are positive.
332	Tiantangzh ai	Anhui	Tourist	143	5	Natural attraction	1	WU Tiehong, ZHANG Jie, YANG Xiaozhong, LI Wenjie, ZHANG Honglei. Perceptive difference of tourism destination image along with time: A case study of Tiantangzhai scenic spot, Anhui Province. Geographical	1082	Through the 5-point Likert scale to study the perception of Tourist in Tiantangzhai Scenic Area before and after the tour. The results show that Tourist' perception of the natural environment and tourism atmosphere are 3.7383 and 3.5959 respectively. The difference between before and after travel is negative. According to Tosun, the average value of the 5-point Likert scale is between 1-2.4, indicating

								Research, 2008, 27(5):1078-1086.		opposition; the mean is between 2.5 and 3.4, indicating neutrality; the mean is between 3.5 and 5, which agrees that visitors are relatively satisfied with the natural environment of Tiantangzhai. That is, Tourist are positive.
333	Tiantangzhai	Anhui	Resident	143	5	Natural attraction	0	HAN Guosheng, ZHANG Jie, HUANG Yuewen, YIN Lijie. Evaluation of Difference in Rural Residents' Conceptionon Tourism Impact—A Case Study of Tiantangzhai Scenic Spot. Scientia Geographica Sinica, 2011, 31(12):1525-1532.	1530	Through interviews with residents of Tiantangzhai, it was learned that local villagers repeatedly mentioned the issue of strengthening nature protection and preventing environmental pollution. For example, "there are fewer garbage bins, plastic bags, cans thrown around the mountains, the weather is dry, we are still afraid of fire", "The first one is to bring some pollution to the rural areas, especially the pollution of the living environment, the pollution of environmental garbage...", "There is nothing wrong with the environment, mainly environmental pollution...", "It is best not to throw litter; we have littered mineral water bottles everywhere; I usually carry FITs; some primitive things are destroyed, trees on the mountains are slashed, plants and animals are destroyed; the environment is affected Pollution...", "The problem of environmental pollution, bringing small things and throwing them away randomly", "The bad effect is unsanitary, the mineral water bottle is littering anywhere, the environment is not good" and so on. That is, residents are negative.
334	Sanhe Town	Anhui	Tourist	0	4	Man-made attraction	1	LI DongHe, ZHANG Jie, ZHAO YuZong, SHI ChunYun. Spatial Differentiation of Tourism Impact Based on Residents' Perception and Attitude—A Case	604	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the tourism impact space of tourism residents' perceptions and attitudes. It believes that the mean value of the environment from the core area to the transition area to the peripheral area is more than 3.30. Among them, residents in the

								Study of Sanhe Town, Anhui Province of China. Scientia Geographica Ainica, 2007, 27(4):602-608.		peripheral areas have the strongest perception of the environmental cost of tourism between 3.20-3.40, and the average value of the core area and transition zone is between 3.80-4.00. That is, Tourist are positive.
335	Longshan Village	Anhui	Resident	20	0	Natural attraction	1	WANG Yan. Resident's Perceptions and Attitudes towards Rural Tourism Development —A Case Study of Longshan Village of Anqing. Journal of Anhui Agricultural University (social science edition), 2008, 17(5):8-12.	9	Through questionnaire survey, the community residents' perceptions and attitudes towards the development of human landscapes were studied. It was found that the local residents had a positive attitude towards the positive impact of the tourism environment. Residents' approval rate for tourism development made "locally safer" and "better environment" were 49.5% and 56.9% respectively. The average values were 3.5053 and 3.6421 respectively; 84.2% and 69.5% of the residents agreed that with the development of tourism, "the living environment of the villagers has improved" and "the infrastructure construction of the village has been improved"; the average value of environmental negative impact perception is less than 3.50. That is, residents are positive.
336	Langya Mountain Scenic Area	Anhui	Tourist	87.5	4	Natural attraction	1	WANG Qingan. Empirical Analysis on Tourist Satisfaction and After the Tour Tendency of Traditional Scenic Spots: A Case Study of Langya Mountain Scenic Spot. Resource Development and Market. 2016, 32(1):99-102.	100	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study Tourist' perception factors of traditional scenic spots. The results show that the mean of each evaluation factor is comparable to the five-level assignment in the Likert scale (Figure 2). Among the 14 evaluation factors, there are 7 factors including natural landscape, human landscape, air quality, climate comfort, safety guarantee, tourism and transportation. Among them, the most agreed evaluation factors are natural landscape, human landscape, air quality, climate comfort, and the four

337	Mt. Huangshan Scenic Area	Anhui	Resident	190	5	Natural attraction	1	YIN Shoubing, LIU Yunxia. Difference and Mechanism of Residents' Perceptions and Attitudes Adjacent to Scenic Spot: A Case Study of Tangkou Town, Huangshan City. <i>Scientia Geographica Sinica</i> , 2013, 33(4):427-434.	430	measures are greater than 4.0. That is, Tourist are positive. The article uses the Likert scale method to measure the score of "very agree" with 5 points, and the "very against" score of 1 point. The results of the study show that: "Residents have the highest awareness of the four indicators (infrastructure improvement, local environmental protection, environmental awareness, and improvement of public facilities) that have a positive impact on the living environment. The three indicators of residents' negative impact on the living environment (increased price, water pollution, environmental quality decline) are not strongly perceived, and the residents in Gang Village are highly satisfied. "That is, residents are positive.
338	Mt. Huangshan Scenic Area	Anhui	Tourist	190	5	Natural attraction	1	TAO Min. The Influence Of Tourist Perceived Value To Tourist Behavioral Intention In Scenic Zones—A Case Study Of Huangshan Mountain Scenic Zone. <i>Anhui University of Finance and Economics</i> , 2013. Master Thesis	31	According to the average value of the survey results of Tourist, it is believed that Tourist have high satisfaction with the resources and environment of Huangshan Scenic Area. The score of "Special and Spectral Attraction of Scenic Spots" is 4.37. The score of "service facility and the scenic environment are integrated into a perceptual" is 3.93. The score of "scenic scenery has an ornamental perception" is 4.67. That is, Tourist are positive.
339	Mt. Huangshan Scenic Area	Anhui	Tourist	190	5	Natural attraction	1	YANG Yang. An Empirical Study on Low Carbon Tourism Perception of Tourist and the Satisfaction of Low Carbon Tourism in Scenic Spots in China. <i>Anhui University</i> , 2012. Master Thesis	29, 30, 32, 33	The article empirically studies the low carbon tourism perception of domestic Tourist and the satisfaction of low carbon tourism in scenic spots. The results show that Tourist believe that the overall environmental aspects of the Qiandao Lake Scenic Area have the highest low carbon satisfaction and lower reception facilities; after analyzing the satisfaction of Jiuzhaigou,

									it was found that Jiuzhaigou also had the highest satisfaction in the overall environment, and the satisfaction of the reception facilities was not good; in the tourist survey of the Confucius Temple-Qinhuai River, the Tourist' satisfaction with the five environmental factors is not high, and the traffic satisfaction is relatively higher; in the low-carbon satisfaction survey of Huangshan Scenic Spot, Tourist are more satisfied with the overall environment and less satisfied with the reception facilities. That is to say, in addition to Tourist' perception of the Confucius Temple-Qinhuai River tourism environment, the rest of the Tourist are positive.
340	Tangwanghe Shilin Scenic Area	Heilongjiang	Tourist	90	5	Natural attraction	1		
341	Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area	Sichuan	Tourist	150	5	Natural attraction	1		
342	Thousand Islet Lake	Zhejiang	Tourist	135	5	Natural attraction	1		
343	Qinhuai River and the Confucius Temple	Jiangsu	Tourist	30	5	Man-made attraction	0		
344	Puzhehei	Yunnan	Resident	0	4	Natural attraction	1	MA Ying. A Study on the Perception and Attitude of the Residents' Tourism Community Culture in Tourist Destination—A Case Study of Black fairy	19 The impact of tourism on the living environment of local residents was studied by the 5-point Likert scale. The results showed that the local residents had a high degree of positive perception, with an approval rate of 96% and a mean value of 4.41. Tourism development has greatly improved the

								cave village in Yunnan Province. Tourism Overview, 2011, (9):18-19+21.		local living environment, and the health situation has changed a lot. It has become one of the advanced villages in the county. Local residents have a low perception of negative environmental impacts, with average values below 3. First, the impact of tourism on the living environment of local residents. It can be understood by the two issues of "decreasing the quality of the local environment" and "increasing the local crime rate". "Tourism has reduced the quality of the local environment" with a 43% approval rate, an opposition rate of 22%, and another 35% neutral, with a mean of 2.63. This data shows that the local community has realized the existence of this problem. The issue of "promotion of local crime rate increases" is 4%, and the opposition rate is 88%, with an average of 2.07. That is, residents are positive.
345	Tianchi National Nature Reserve	Yunnan	Resident	10	0	Natural attraction	1	CHEN Bangjie. Study on Community Partidpation Model of Eco-toiirisiii in Communitv Conservation Area. Yunnan University, 2016. Master Thesis	55	The article studies the community participation model through community protection of ecotourism. The results show that 94% of the villagers believe that ecotourism development will improve the villagers' awareness of environmental protection. 84% of the villagers believe that ecotourism is conducive to ecological protection and positive perception of environmental impact. That is, residents are positive.
346	Pingle Ancient Town	Yunnan	Tourist	0	4	Man-made attraction	1	WANG Juan. A study on the Scheming of Ancient Town Tourism Image from the Vision of Tourist—Take Pingle as Example. Sichuan Normal University, 2009. Master Thesis	35	Through a survey of 274 visitors' perceptions, it is found that the most sensational image of 274 Tourist is the dining, tourism resources and environment of Pingle Ancient Town, and the cultural quality and hospitality attitude of residents. Among them, the satisfaction of tourism resources and environment

347	Kaili Folk	Guizho u	Tourist	0	0	Man- made attraction	1	GUO Jingrui. An Empirical Study on the Motivation, Perception and Satisfaction of Kaili Folk Tourist. Fudan University, 2013. Master Thesis	42	perception in Pingle Town is 3.42. That is, Tourist are positive.
348	Taiyang Village	Guangx i	Tourist	0	0	Man- made attraction	0	ZHENG Wenjun. Research on the Attraction of Rurul Landscape Based on Tourism View. Huazhong Agricultural University, 2009. Doctor Dissertation	57	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the perception of rural landscape visitors. The results show that the quiet rural environment is 2.80, the original ecological rural scenery is 2.74, and the rich rural flavor is 2.85. The overall environmental perception of Tourist is low. That is, Tourist are negative.
349	Zhongdu Ancient Town	Guangx i	Tourist	0	0	Man- made attraction	0			
350	Bai Peng Town	Guangx i	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	0			
351	Jingquan Farm	Guangx i	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	0			
352	Luzi Chau	Guangx i	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	0			
353	Rong'an Dragon Ditch	Guangx i	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	0			
354	Chengyang Eight Villages Scenic Area	Guangx i	Tourist	60	4	Man- made attraction	0			
355	Yuanyang Hani Terrace	Yunnan	Tourist	100	0	Man- made attraction	1	XIE Wenjing. Research on Tourism Development Model of Agricultural Cultural Heritage Based on Tourism Perception. Yunnan	53	According to the investigation and analysis of the influence of residents in the tourist area of Hanyang Terraced Field in Yuanyang on the tourism environment of agricultural cultural heritage, most residents have a positive perception of the environmental

								University of Finance and Economics, 2013. Master Thesis		impact. 80% of the surveyed residents believe that the development of tourism has protected the ecological environment; 70% of residents believe that the development of tourism has prompted them to raise their awareness of environmental protection; 50% of residents believe that the health status of the community has improved; 38% of the residents believe that the development of tourism has brought a large number of people and vehicles, making roads that are not looser more crowded, and pollution such as noise increases accordingly. That is, Tourist are positive.
356	Gaoligong Mountain	Yunnan	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	1	LI Cuihua, LIU Ning, Ai Huaite.Study on the Tourist's Acknowledge and About Ecotourism of Gaoligong Mountain. Anhui Agricultural Science Bulletin, 2013, 19(7):158-159.	159	According to Tourist' perceptions and behaviors on Gaoligong Mountain eco-tourism, most Tourist are satisfied with the ecological environment of Gaoligong Mountain. They are also willing to actively participate in the protection of the environment, at least not to take the initiative to destroy the environment. Eco-environmental protection is very good (69.3%); it can be, barely said (25.3%); nothing special, not as good as before (5.4%). That is, Tourist are positive.
357	Xishuangbanna Wild Elephant Valley Scenic Area	Yunnan	Tourist	180	4	Natural attraction	1	YANG Weiwei, HU Xiao. Research on Tourist Satisfactions of the Xishuangbanna Wild Elephant Valley Scenic Area Based on the IPA Analysis Method. Journal of Southwest Forestry University, 2015(3):73-77.	75	Two factors: human landscape (4.18) and ecological environment (3.99). According to the IPA analysis, these factors are better for Tourist in the minds of Tourist.
358	Dali Old City	Yunnan	Resident	0	4	Man-made attraction	1	ZHOU Zhi, HUANG ying, HUANG Juan. A Study of	116	Judging from the survey results, most local Bai residents have a stronger positive perception of tourism than

								Sustainable Development of Tourism Urbanization in the Minority Region Based on Residents' Perception: A Case Study of Surrounding Areas of Dali Old City. Modern Urban Research, 2015(5):112-118.		negative perception. Residents have positive and negative concerns about environmental impact. Local residents are very supportive of the changes brought about by the urbanization of tourism, especially the environmental changes.
359	Old Town of Lijiang	Yunnan	Resident	80	5	Man-made attraction	1	ZHAO Liangcheng. An Empirical Study on the Effect Mechanism of Residents' Perceived Tourism Impacts to Their Place Attachment — Taking the Minority Areas in Lijiang City as an Example. Chengdu University of Technology, 2014. Master Thesis	30	Through the Likert 5-point Likert scale, the mechanism of residents' tourism influence perception on their local attachment is studied. In general, the Likert scale rating scores are between 1-2.4, neutral between 2.5-3.4, and 3.5-5. "56% of residents agree with the destruction of the natural environment", "61% of residents believe that travel in Europe has increased environmental pollution", "55% of residents agree that the original quiet living environment has been destroyed (X18=3.35)". This shows that Lijiang residents have a positive attitude towards the deterioration of the natural environment brought about by tourism development. That is, residents are positive.
360	Old Town of Lijiang	Yunnan	Tourist	80	5	Man-made attraction	1	ZHANG Qing. Research on Construction of Harmonious Tourism Destination "Lijiang Ancient City"-Based on the Perception of Tourist and Residents, Yunnan University, 2010. Master Thesis	45, 53	The survey of the impact of text on environmental impact mainly involves two aspects: natural ecological environment and tourism atmosphere. It is through the investigation of seven aspects such as the increase of foreign population, government environmental awareness, and residents' environmental awareness, which comprehensively reflects the local residents' perception of environmental impact. The results show that the

									average value of environmental protection awareness of the government and residents is 3.975 and 4.006 respectively, destroying the quiet atmosphere 2.3, and the garbage pollution water is 2.705, indicating that the residents' perception of the positive environmental impact brought by tourism development is strong.he survey of tourist environment mainly includes the following ten aspects: the overall atmosphere of the scenic spot, the environmental sanitation of the scenic spot, the reasonable capacity of the scenic spot, the safety of the scenic spot, the information consultation service of the scenic spot, the natural scenery, the folk customs, the coordination degree of the scenic spot and folk culture, the commercial view of the scenic spot development, whether to focus on tourism education. Through the weighted evaluation of the above ten aspects, six of the scores are close to 4, which is [satisfactory]; there are three scores close to 3, which is [general]; one score is close to 2, which is [relatively unsatisfactory]. Tourist have a high evaluation of "Site Safety 4.195" and "Scenic Environmental Hygiene 4.015", and they are more appreciative of "the overall atmosphere of the scenic spot 3.914" and "the scenic spot information consultation service 3.976". That is, Tourist are positive.
361	Old Town of Lijiang	Yunnan	Resident	80	5	Man-made attraction	1		
362	Dali Old City	Yunnan	Tourist	0	4	Man-made attraction	1	ZHONG Shu. Research on Tourism Service Quality Evaluation of Small Towns Based on	49-51

								Tourist 's Perception. Kunming University of Science and Technology, 2013. Doctor Dissertation		
363	Xizhou Town	Yunnan	Tourist	95	4	Man- made attraction	1			
364	Mount Xi	Yunnan	Tourist	40	4	Natural attraction	1	TANG Xixi. Research on Tourism Affinity of Kunming in the Perspective of Tourist. Yunnan University, 2015. Master Thesis	56	
365	Tien Lake	Yunnan	Tourist	0	5	Natural attraction	1			
366	Yunnan Kunming Nationaliti es Village	Yunnan	Tourist	0	4	Man- made attraction	1			
367	Heshun Ancient Town	Yunnan	Residen t	80	4	Man- made attraction	1	WANG Zheng. A Study on the Cognition and Attitude of Residents in Ancient Towns under Different Contexts. Yunnan Normal University, 2008. Master Thesis	52	
368	Heijing Town	Yunnan	Residen t	30	0	Man- made attraction	1			
369	Old Town of Lijiang	Yunnan	Residen t	80	5	Man- made attraction	0	WU Dongrong. The Effects of the Tourism on the Destination's Cultural Ecology. Guangxi Normal University, 2006. Master Thesis	61	The article uses a 5-point Likert scale to study the impact of tourism on local air quality, noise and water resources. The results show that "Tourism makes the local air quality, noise and water impact scores only 2.82 (Lijiang Old Town), 2.87 (Wuhu). This low score indicates the development of tourism. The air quality, noise and water resources in both places have

										deteriorated, and residents are dissatisfied. " That is, residents are negative.
370	Lugu lake	Sichuan	Resident	100	4	Natural attraction	0			
371	Gaoligong Mountain	Yunnan	Resident	0	1	Natural attraction	1	XIAO Chaoxia. Research on the Influence about Community Participating Ecotourism—A Case study in Gaoligongshan Nature Reserve. Journal of Baoshan University, 2010, 29(3):71-75.	73	Negative non-economic impact mainly refers to the destruction of local resources and environmental integrity and cultural unity by tourism development. As the Baihualing scenic spot is in the early stage of tourism development, the negative impact is not obvious. However, the construction of tourism infrastructure and reception facilities has caused certain damage to the surrounding resources and environment. A survey of 6 households and 5 households found that local residents did not complain about environmental damage. That is, residents are positive.
372	Nabanhe Nature Reserve	Yunnan	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1	JIN Leshan, GUO Jianqing. Rural Residents' Awareness of Environmental Protection and Willingness to Pay for Environmental Protection: A Case Study of the Nabanhe Nature Reserve. Resources Science, 2011, 33(1):50-55.	52	Through the investigation of 276 households surveyed in Nabanhe Nature Reserve. The results showed that 66.7% of the respondents believed that the surrounding environment has not deteriorated in the past two or three decades, and 33.3% of people think that the surrounding environment has deteriorated, 19.2% of respondents believe that the surrounding environment is not seriously deteriorated, and 8.0% and 6.2% of respondents believe that environmental degradation is more serious and very serious. That is, residents are positive.
373	Dali Old City	Yunnan	Resident	0	4	Man-made attraction	1	PENG Feng, ZHU Xiaodong. China Business and Trade. 2011(35):169-170.	178	The article compares the attitudes of Dali and Lijiang residents' tourism development and concludes that: judging from the impact of tourism on the living environment of the two places, the positive environmental effects of residents in the two places are

									strongly perceived. Residents of Dali and Lijiang generally agree that tourism development "improves local traffic conditions (50%, 52%)", "accelerated development of urban construction (59%, 71%) and "residents' environmental awareness has been improved" (38%, 59%). That is, residents are positive.
374	Butterfly Spring	Yunnan	Resident	60	3	Natural attraction	1		
375	Xizhou Town	Yunnan	Resident	95	4	Man-made attraction	1		
376	Xinhua Village	Yunnan	Resident	198	4	Man-made attraction	1		
377	Old Town of Lijiang	Yunnan	Resident	80	5	Man-made attraction	1		
378	Shuhe Old Town	Yunnan	Resident	40	4	Man-made attraction	1		
379	Baisha Village	Yunnan	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1		
380	Baishuitai	Yunnan	Resident	30	3	Natural attraction	0	XIAO Youxing. Tourism Effect of Tourist Destination and Its Adjustment Countermeasures - Taking Baishuitai as an Example. Yunnan University, 2002. Master Thesis	59 According to the characteristics of natural and human resources of Baishuitai and the characteristics of national culture, some indicators which are representative of tourism effect research were selected. These indicators were designed as questionnaires and distributed to the residents of Baidi Village, where Baishuitai is located. The results show that tourism has a general environmental effect on Baishuitai, with a low score (3.13), which is one of the worst aspects of tourism effect. The worst aspects of tourism effect are concentrated in environmental effects, such as garbage (2.20), and its air quality (2.70), sound (2.99), water body

										<p>(3.00), others are also general. The evaluation criteria of its tourism effect are: 4.25 to 5.00, which means very good; 3.50 to 4.25 means better; 3.00 to 3.50 means general; 2.0 to 3.00 means poor;</p> <p>Less than 2 means very poor.</p> <p>According to the above results, the tourist environment of the scenic spot is poorly perceived. That is, residents are negative.</p>
381	Xitang Ancient Town	Zhejiang	Tourist	100	4	Man-made attraction	0	LV Lihui, CHEN Ying. An Empirical Study on Tourist Satisfaction of Cultural Heritage in China - A Case Study of Xitang Ancient Town. Productivity Research, 2016,(9):81-85.	83	<p>The article uses the Likert five-level scale to measure the satisfaction evaluation indicators. The evaluation values are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, which indicate that the Tourist are very dissatisfied, dissatisfied, general, satisfied, and very satisfied. The results show that Tourist' satisfaction with traffic conditions and tourism environment are 3.368 and 3.265 respectively, indicating that Tourist are generally satisfied with these two indicators; By taking the importance of the scenic spot evaluation index as the abscissa and the satisfaction of the Tourist to the scenic spot evaluation index as the ordinate, the factors affecting the satisfaction of the Xitang ancient town are attributed to four quadrants. According to the importance value (0.034) and the tourist satisfaction value (3.44), the matrix is divided into four quadrants, and the 29 variables affecting the satisfaction of Tourist are evaluated for importance and satisfaction. The results show that the security of the scenic spot, river water quality and environmental sanitation fall within the three quadrants of the IPA analysis model, indicating that the satisfaction and importance of the</p>

382	Xixi Wetland Park	Zhejiang	Tourist	80	5	Natural attraction	0	MAO Chunhong. A Study on Tourist' Behavior and Management Based on Environment Impact: A Case Study of Xixi Wetland Park. Zhejiang Gongshang University, 2007. Master Thesis.	26	environmental indicators are relatively low. That is, Tourist are negative. According to the questionnaire survey of ecotourism behaviors, 72.2% of Tourist believe that tourism has an impact on the environment. That is, Tourist are negative.
383	Mount Putuo Scence Area	Zhejiang	Resident	150	5	Natural attraction	1	YANG Qimei. A Study on the Impact Awareness of Residents in Island Tourism Destinations - An Empirical Study of "Putuo Tourism Golden Triangle" in Zhejiang Province. Special Zone Economy, 2008, (5):163-165.	165	Through the field survey of the "Putuo Tourism Golden Triangle" in Zhejiang Province, it is believed that the positive environmental impacts of the three island residents on tourism are strong and similar (see table). More than 60% of the residents believe that the local development of tourism promotes the protection and development of local culture and enhances the government's environmental awareness. However, for the survey on tourism development that "enhanced residents' awareness of environmental protection and cultural relics protection", 75.4% and 78.1% of residents of Putuoshan and Taohuadao respectively agreed. At present, the residents of the Three Islands have some positive feelings about the negative environmental impact of tourism, but they are not strong. 43.1%, 36, 4% and 50% of the residents in Mishima agreed that "tourism harms the local natural environment", mainly due to the increase in the amount of domestic waste due to the increase in Tourist, which in turn pollutes the seaside environment and reduces the quality of the beach.
384	Taohua Island	Zhejiang	Resident	198	4	Natural attraction	1			

385	Zhujiajian Island	Zhejiang	Resident	0	4	Natural attraction	1			
386	Mount Putuo Scence Area	Zhejiang	Resident	150	5	Natural attraction	1	HU Wangyu, YIN Changxia, SHI Zhixiao, MA Renfeng. Impact of Island Tourism Exploitation on the Local Culture—Case Study of Zhoushan and Betel Nut Valley in Sanya as Examples. Yunnan Geographic Environment Research, 2014, 26(3):14-18.	17	Through field interviews on the impact of tourism development in Sanya's Penang Valley on the daily life of local residents, residents believe that the villages before the development of tourism are densely forested, boat-shaped houses, and wasps are everywhere. After the development, the wasps are rare, the travel is much more convenient, and the surrounding environment is improved, showing a positive attitude. That is, residents are positive.
387	Xixi Wetland Park	Zhejiang	Tourist	80	5	Natural attraction	1	CHEN Jiahui. The Research of Tourism Satisfaction in Urban Wetland Park Tourism Resort Based on Tourism Experience. Zhejiang University of Technology, 2012. Master Thesis.	24 , 36	According to the survey on the satisfaction of urban wetland park visitors, the results show that 45% of Tourist feel satisfied after visiting Xixi Wetland Park, and 52% of Tourist feel average. This shows that the overall feeling after the visitor experience is relatively close to satisfaction. The ecological environment is beautiful and comfortable, the water landscape is beautiful and comfortable, the park charges are reasonable, the park opening time is reasonable, the park signboard explanation card and other related sign interpretation system information is clear and comprehensive, and other indicators are experience projects with high expectations and satisfaction. That is, Tourist are positive.
388	Leshan Giant Buddha	Sichuan	Resident	90	5	Man-made attraction	0	Study on the Resident's Perception of Tourism Impacts in Chinese Tourist Destination. Beijing International Studies	25-26	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to perceive the impact of tourism on residents of multiple tourist destinations: on the whole, residents believe that their daily life environment has not improved. On the contrary, there was a case where the quality of

							University, 2008. Master Thesis	the living environment decreased (mean value 3.40). That is, residents are negative.
389	Sanshengxi ang	Sichuan	Residen t	0	4	Man- made attraction	0	
390	Ping'an Village	Guangx i	Residen t	0	0	Man- made attraction	0	
391	Zhangjiajie	Hunan	Residen t	248	5	Natural attraction	0	
392	Meizhou Island	Fujian	Residen t	65	4	Natural attraction	0	
393	Overseas Chinese Town	Guangd ong	Residen t	170	5	Man- made attraction	0	
394	Liaoning Longquan Mountain Villa	Liaonin g	Residen t	30	4	Man- made attraction	0	
395	Huangguo shu Waterfalls Scenic Area	Guizho u	Residen t	180	5	Natural attraction	0	
396	Yesanpo	Hebei	Residen t	90	5	Natural attraction	0	
397	West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou	Zhejian g	Residen t	0	5	Man- made attraction	0	
398	Dali Old City	Yunnan	Residen t	0	4	Man- made attraction	0	
399	Shaolin Temple	Henan	Residen t	100	5	Man- made attraction	0	
400	Mt. Huangsha n	Anhui	Residen t	190	5	Natural attraction	0	

401	Xidi Village	Anhui	Resident	104	5	Man-made attraction	0			
402	Lugu Lake	Yunnan	Resident	100	4	Natural attraction	0			
403	Old Town of Lijiang	Yunnan	Resident	80	5	Man-made attraction	0			
404	Mount West Tianmu	Zhejiang	Tourist	40	4	Natural attraction	0	YAO Li. Study on Psychology Environmental Bearing Capacity of Eco-tourism in Zhejiang Tianmu Mountain National Nature Reserve. Beijing Forestry University, 2011. Master Thesis	44, 48	The article surveys the residents' perception of Zhejiang Tianmushan National Forest Park. The options for each question are "very satisfied", "satisfied", "general", "unsatisfied" and "very dissatisfied". According to the Likert scale method, 5 points means "very satisfied", 4 points means "satisfaction", 3 points means "general", 2 points means "unsatisfactory", and 1 point means "very dissatisfied". The results show that residents' perceptual perception is general, and the per capita perception of eco-environmental disturbance caused by residents is 2.78, which is "the air is not as fresh as 3.10 in the past". In addition, the residents were less aware of the fact that "the river in the village or nearby rivers could not drink or wash 2.96" and "some of the common birds and animals that are common in the past are now rare to see 2.29". That is, they have already felt the interference caused by the tourism activities to the cleanliness of the river and the activities of birds and animals; the average value of the Tourist in Tianmu Mountain to the ecological environment of the scenic spot is 4.50, the mean value of the standard deviation is 0.633, and the perceptual evaluation is higher. That is, residents are negative and Tourist are positive.

405	Mount West Tianmu	Zhejiang	Resident	40	4	Natural attraction	1			
406	Hutian ancient village	Hunan	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	WU Feng. A Survey on Tourist Satisfaction of Hutian Ancient Village in Xiangxiang. Central South University of Forestry and Technology, 2014. Master Thesis	30	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the satisfaction of Tourist in ancient villages. The research results show that the Tourist have 3.65 for the surrounding environment of Hutianggu Village, 3.48 for the protection of ancient villages, and 3.63 for the ancient villages. The above-mentioned environmental perception satisfaction is between "general" and "satisfactory". That is, Tourist are positive.
407	Guantou Village	Zhejiang	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	XU Jinhua. The Empirical Research on the Perception and Attitude of Residents in the Elderly Long-stay Tourism Destination. Zhejiang Normal University, 2015. Master Thesis	43	The study on the impact of the 5-point scale on the environment of the old-age tourism shows that the residents in the scenic area have a more obvious perception of the positive impact on the tourism environment. Among them, the residents of Guantou Village and Jingshan Village showed a high degree of recognition for "making the village's environment better", "improving the village's infrastructure", and "improving the villagers' environmental awareness", with the average value close to 4. That is, residents are positive.
408	Jingshan Village	Zhejiang	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
409	Tianmu Mountains	Zhejiang	Tourist	120	4	Natural attraction	0	YAO Zhaobin, GAO Yon, ZHAN Min, ZHANG Jianguo. Research on satisfactory degree of senior summer Tourist. Journal of Zhejiang Agriculture and Forestry University, 2011, 28(6):949-954.	952	The article uses the 5-point scale to study the satisfaction of rural summer Tourist, and found that the Tourist' environmental satisfaction is low. Among them, the scenic quality perception score is 2.90 points, which is lower than 3 points. In the interviews, it was also found that some Tourist reflected that the company's employees had insulted Tourist and the local villagers did not honor their parents. In terms of safety, Tourist complained that

410	Tianmu Mountains	Zhejiang	Tourist	120	4	Natural attraction	1	IU Haiou. Study on Tourism Environmental Carrying Capacity of Tianmu Mountain National Nature Reserve in Zhejiang Province. Minzu University of China, 2011. Master Thesis	42	the villagers have too many dogs and begged, and the speed on the road is too fast, which has a certain negative effect on the summer vacation consumption environment of the scenic spot. That is, Tourist are negative Through the 5-point Likert scale to study the perception of visitors in protected areas, it is found that the evaluation values of environmental factors in the nature reserve are: air 4.82, river 4.72, plant resources 4.24, bare land 4.47, noise 4.43, environment 4.30; Residents' evaluation scores for protected areas: air 3.10, river water 3.04, road 3.33, noise 3.10, and environmental sanitation 3.43. The above indicates that Tourist are more satisfied with these aspects, and residents' perceptions are relatively poor. That is, residents are negative and Tourist are positive.
411	Tianmu Mountains	Zhejiang	Resident	120	4	Natural attraction	0			
412	Zhuge Bagua village	Zhejiang	Tourist	100	4	Man-made attraction	1	FU Jun. A Comparative Research on Evaluation Approach of Ancient Village Tourism Resources Based on Visitor Perception—The Case of Ancient Village Zhengjiang.Zhejiang Gongshang University, 2011. Master Thesis	27	The 5-point Lickett scale is used to study the evaluation of 21 indicators of the ancient villages. The comments are: V=[very satisfied (v 1), satisfied (v2), general (v3), dissatisfied (v4)), very dissatisfied (v5)]. The tourism environment perception factors are supporting facilities, residential appearance, air quality, tourist safety, living environment, and development of surrounding scenic spots. The results show that Tourist are very satisfied and satisfied with the tourism environment accounted for 8.9% and 41.7%, respectively, representing 42% of the general, and 6.1% and 1.4% of Tourist expressed dissatisfaction and very dissatisfied. That is, Tourist are positive.

413	Wu Zhen Ancient Town	Zhejiang	Tourist	120	5	Man-made attraction	1			
414	Xitang Town	Zhejiang	Tourist	100	5	Man-made attraction	1			
415	Xixi National Wetland Park	Zhejiang	Tourist	80	5	Natural attraction	1	CHEN Huaning. Study on Wetland Eco-tourism Development Based on Visitor-perceived Wetland - A Case Study of Xixi National Wetland Park in Hangzhou. China Eco - tourism Development Forum, 2011.	157	The article conducted a questionnaire survey on Tourist from wetland ecotourism sites through the 5-point Likert scale. The results show that the top four Tourist who experience the higher evaluation of Xixi wetland tourism are natural landscape (469), historic site (458), participatory (456), and ecological environment (449). That is, Tourist are positive.
416	Heng Dian World Studios	Zhejiang	Tourist	60	5	Man-made attraction	1	ZHOU Xi. Analysis of Management of Film City Based on Tourist' Apperceiving Satisfaction—A Case of Hengdian Eorld Studies. Hunan Normal University, 2008. Master Thesis.	39-40	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to survey the Tourist satisfaction of Hengdian Studios. The results showed that the tourist environment had a high degree of positive satisfaction, including natural landscape (3.59), local characteristic culture (3.59), local residents' friendship (3.74), and environmental sanitation (3.77). That is, Tourist are positive.
417	Shipu Fishing Port City	Zhejiang	Tourist	60	4	Man-made attraction	1	WANG Lingxia. The Tourism Development Study of Xiangshan. Guangxi Normal University, 2014. Master Thesis.	48	The impact of tourist tourism was studied through the 5-point Likert scale. Among them, the evaluation results of tourism environmental factors show that 66% of Tourist think that “the characteristics of health tourism are distinctive and the health atmosphere is rich”, the price is good or very good; 86% of Tourist think that “healthy environment is good, suitable for health” is better and very good; 80% of the Tourist think that “residents are warm and hospitable, and the folk customs are simple and very good”; 79% of Tourist think that “natural and

												cultural tourism resources are abundant” is better and very good; 68% of Tourist think that “healthy tourism has a profound connotation” is better and very good; 90% of the Tourist have “good social stability and good public order” and are very good and very good. That is, Tourist are positive.
418	Ningbo Song Lan Shan Seaside Resorts	Zhejiang g	Tourist	30	4	Natural attraction	1					
419	Xiangshan Ningbo film and Television City	Zhejiang g	Tourist	150	4	Man-made attraction	1					
420	Forest Park of Citrus Groves in Quzhou	Zhejiang g	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	1	XU Wenjun. Based on Residents' Perceptions of Agricultural Tourism Development's Empirical Researching—Case Study of Quzhou Kandi. Zhejiang Agricultural and Forestry University, 2012. Master Thesis.	22	Through the investigation of 14 indicators of the impact on the tourism environment, it was found that the 7 villagers of Kandy Village agreed with the positive impact on the environment. The perceptual mean is above 4.1, and the standard deviation is small, indicating that the majority of villagers have a strong perception of the positive impact of the agricultural tourism environment. For the seven indicator factors of negative environmental impact, the villagers of Kandi have different attitudes, both opposition and neutrality. Most of the villagers objected to “CII destroying the natural environment and natural resources”, indicating that the Kandy Agricultural Tourism Area attaches great importance to environmental protection in tourism development and development, and has been widely recognized by the villagers. Residents are neutral on the following six factors: "C8 Destroy the quiet atmosphere of		

										life", "C9 There are many Tourist, and the chances of villagers using recreational facilities such as fitness are reduced", "C10 There are many garbage in the tourism industry, the handling difficulty is increased, the processing cost is increased, and "C12 increases the noise", "C13 commercial advertising has increased, destroying the rural landscape" and "C14 foreign population has increased, causing traffic and population overcrowding", and the average value is greater than 2.5 and less than 3.5. It shows that the villagers' perception of the negative impact on the environment is weak, and the development of agricultural tourism has not led to the decline of environmental quality and the destruction of the local quiet living atmosphere. That is, residents are positive.
421	Xiannv Lake	Jiangxi	Tourist	60	4	Natural attraction	0	LIU Jie. The Research of Tourist Satisfaction in Lake Tourism Resort Based on Tourism Experience—A Case Study of Xiannv Lake in Jiangxi Province. Jiangxi Normal University, 2010. Master Thesis.	42	According to the IPA analysis model, it is found that in the quadrant II, the projects that Tourist expect high but are not satisfied, the operators must pay close attention to and quickly improve these projects. The project includes: beautiful natural scenery, high-quality water quality, unique water landscape, clean and hygienic environment, surrounding customs, accommodation comfort, safety of recreational activities, theme performances, personalized service for recreational activities, special tourist souvenirs, and a wealth of promotional materials. That is, Tourist are positive.
422	Mt. Jinggang	Jiangxi	Tourist	190	5	Natural attraction	1	LIU Yufei. Research on the Relationship of Red Tourism Destination Brand Personality, Tourist	28	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to survey the public satisfaction of the Poyang Lake ecosystem service function. It is found that the Shanqing Shuixiu factor has a perceptual score of

423	Poyang Lake	Jiangxi	Resident	210	0	Natural attraction	1	Satisfaction and Loyalty --- A Case Study in Jinggangshan. Jiangxi Normal University, 2015. Master Thesis HU Fang, LIU Jutao, FENG Qian, WEN Chunyun.Public Satisfaction of Ecosystem Service in Poyang Lake on Basis of questionnaire Survey.2016(10),42(05).	364	4.360, including the adjective adjectives green, quiet, fresh and natural. It highlights the three characteristics of Jinggangshan as a green treasure house: green, quiet and fresh. That is, Tourist are positive. In order to verify the accuracy of the satisfaction of the service function of Poyang Lake ecosystem, the article also investigated the overall perception of Poyang Lake. The results show that 85.5% of the public believe that the current Poyang Lake is generally ok, at a general level. 14.5% of the public did not think it was very good, which is consistent with the public satisfaction results calculated in this study. 75.5% of the public said that Poyang Lake is suitable for tourism, and 24.5% of the public said that Poyang Lake is not suitable for tourism. They believe that the development of tourism in Poyang Lake will destroy the ecological environment of Poyang Lake. That is, residents are positive.
424	Mt. Jinggang	Jiangxi	Resident	190	5	Natural attraction	1	HONG Xiafang, TANG Yongyuan. Residents' Perceptions and Attitudes to the Development of Regional Eco - tourism: A Case Study of Jiangxi Province. Jiangxi Social Sciences, 2014, (10):73-77.	75	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study residents' perceptions and attitudes towards regional ecotourism development. The results show that residents' perceived average value of "environmental cost" is 2.22, and the average value of "environmental protection" is 3.82, and the satisfaction of residents is relatively high. That is, residents are positive.
425	Poyang Lake	Jiangxi	Resident	60	4	Natural attraction	1			
426	Wuyuan	Jiangxi	Resident	210	0	Natural attraction	1			
427	Wuyuan	Jiangxi	Resident	210	0	Natural attraction	0	YANG Luyu. Study on The Impact of	48	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the perception of Wuyuan

								Rural Tourism on The Living Quality of Local Residents—Take Wuyuan County as an Example. Nanchang University, 2014. Master Thesis		residents. The results show that the residents' perception of the ecological environment impact of the human landscape is obvious, and the negative impact is relatively strong. Improved air quality2.53, improved local water quality 2.89, urban and rural green park construction was better 3.15, noise increased3.96, garbage waste increased4.22. That is, residents are negative.
428	Mount Lu	Jiangxi	Tourist	180	5	Natural attraction	1	ZHOU Manshi. The Study of the Relationship between Tourist' Sense of Place, Tourist' Satisfaction and Tourist' Loyalty in Mount Lu. Jiangxi Normal University, 2014. Master Thesis	34	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the local sense and satisfaction of Lushan visitors. It is found that the average value of the perception dimension of the natural scenery of Lushan Mountain is 3.99, the original ecological environment of Lushan Mountain is 4.05, and the architecture and natural environment are very coordinated 4.11. Overall, the environmental factors of Tourist' local feelings are highly satisfied. That is, Tourist are positive.
429	Sanqing Mountain	Jiangxi	Resident	130	5	Natural attraction	1	ZHENG Sainan. Satisfaction Research of San Qingshan Rural Tourism Impact on the Farmer's Income. Ocean University of China, 2014. Master Thesis	37	Through the 5-point Likert scale, the research on the satisfaction of farmers in Sanqingshan human landscape was carried out. The results show that the farmers' satisfaction with the natural scenery of Sanqingshan Mountain is 4.23 points, which indicates that the residents in the scenic spot have a higher perception of the tourism environment. That is, residents are positive.
430	Mount Longhu Scenic Area	Jiangxi	Tourist	260	5	Natural attraction	1	YUAN Na. Nature Reserve Tourist Satisfaction Research A Case Study on Guangxi Longhushan Nature Reserve. Guangxi	42	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the satisfaction of Tourist in nature reserves. The results show that the evaluation of Tourist and the environmental environment quality is 3.75, which is between satisfaction and very satisfied. That is, Tourist are positive.

431	Mt. Jinggang	Jiangxi	Tourist	190	5	Natural attraction	1	University,2012. Master Thesis. XIA Jinhua. A Study on the Construction and Promotion of Attractiveness Evaluation System of Red Tourism Destination. Yangzhou University, 2014. Master Thesis.	38	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to survey the Jinggangshan Tourist. It is found that the Tourist have preserved the revolutionary sites, relics and relics intact 3.96; the relics of the revolutionary sites can be displayed 3.53; the destination ecological environment is beautiful 4.15. That is, Tourist are positive.
432	Fujiabian Agriculture Science and Technology Park	Jiangsu	Tourist	30	3	Man-made attraction	1	WANG Xiaorong. The Research on Customer Satisfaction of Leisure Agriculture Garden. Nanjing Agricultural University, 2009. Master Thesis.	55	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the satisfaction of Tourist in leisure agriculture parks. The results show that Tourist are more satisfied with the overall environment of the farm environment. The farmland environment comfort perception evaluation was 3.70 points, the farmland landscape aesthetic perception evaluation was 3.68 points, and the surrounding environment comfort perception evaluation was 3.53 points. The farmland infrastructure evaluation was lower,3.12 points. In addition, through field investigations, it was found that most of the Tourist were very comfortable with the rural scenery and fresh air around the courtyard. That is, Tourist are positive.
433	Nanjing Zhongshan Botanical Garden	Jiangsu	Tourist	15	5	Natural attraction	1			
434	The Old Town of Phoenix	Hunan	Tourist	0	4	Man-made attraction	1	CHEN Jianming. The Analysis of the Tourist Destination Image Perception—A Case study of Xiangxi Fenghuang. Central South University of and Technology, 2007. Master Thesis	40-41	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to analyze the image perception of tourist destinations. The results show that the Tourist have an "ecological environment level = 4.126" and "beautiful scenery = 4.146" for the ancient city of Fenghuang. That is, Tourist are positive.

435	Ancient city of Yangzhou	Jiangsu	Resident	60	0	Man-made attraction	0	WANG Ruilin. A Study on the Tourism Development Effect of Yangzhou Ancient City Based on Residents' Perceptions. Yangzhou University, 2013. Master Thesis	30	According to the perception analysis of resource and environment changes caused by ancient city tourism, residents generally believe that the average value of tourism development has increased by more than 4 points; the road landscape is beautiful and the living environment does not change much, between the average of 3 and 4, that is, between no change and increase; more than half of the residents believe that the waste water and the destruction of the ancient city environment and scenic spots have increased with the development of tourism projects. That is, residents are positive.
436	Poyang Lake	Jiangxi	Resident	60	4	Natural attraction	1	ZHONG Jie. A Study of Regional Brand Building: Use the Case of Poyang Lake Ecotourism Area. Beijing Forestry University, 2012. Master Thesis	36	According to the survey results of the tourist's questionnaire, the primary image perception of the Tourist in the Poyang Lake area is "beautiful scenery (29.27%)" and "good ecological environment (21.95%)". Followed by "China's largest freshwater lake (12.20%)" and "simple folk style (12.20%)". They also have a certain perception of "Huizhou merchant culture (9.76%)" and "canola flower (7.32%)". The perception of "migrant birds (4.88%)" is lower. That is, residents are positive.
437	Mount Lu	Jiangxi	Resident	180	5	Natural attraction	1			
438	Wuyuan	Jiangxi	Resident	210	0	Natural attraction	1			
439	Sanqing Mountain	Jiangxi	Resident	130	5	Natural attraction	1			
440	Longhu Mountain	Jiangxi	Resident	260	5	Natural attraction	1			
441	Poyang Lake	Jiangxi	Tourist	60	4	Natural attraction	1			
442	Mount Lu	Jiangxi	Tourist	180	5	Natural attraction	1			

443	Wuyuan	Jiangxi	Tourist	210	0	Natural attraction	1			
444	Sanqing Mountain	Jiangxi	Tourist	130	5	Natural attraction	1			
445	Longhu Mountain	Jiangxi	Tourist	260	5	Natural attraction	1			
446	Poyang Lake	Jiangxi	Resident	60	4	Natural attraction	1	JIANG Zhenjie. A Study on the Residents' Perception and Attitude Toward Poyang Lake Ecological Tourist Community—Taking Wecheng in Yongxiu County as an Example. Jiangxi Normal University, 2012. Master Thesis	35	According to the survey results of the residents of Poyang Lake eco-tourism area, residents have a strong perception of the positive environmental impact of tourism. The average value is basically above 4.0; 83.8% of residents believe that Wucheng Town uses Poyang Lake resources to develop eco-tourism "increased residents' awareness of ecological protection"; About 85.3% of the residents believe that the development of ecotourism in Poyang Lake "increased the government's awareness of ecological protection". That is, residents are positive.
447	Poyang-Nanji Wetland	Jiangxi	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1	LI Qin, HU Binhua, HUANG Xinyi, CHEN Jiakuan. Economy Investigation and Analysis on the Communities of Jiangxi Poyang Lake Nanji Wetland National Nature Reserve. Ecological Economy, 2012, (2):29-35.	31-33	According to a questionnaire survey of 710 respondents in Poyang Lake, Jiangxi Province, the results show that most people care about the protection of the surrounding wetland community environment and bring tourism opportunities. 32% of respondents believe that the water quality in the lake area is very good; 51.6% believe that water quality is general; 16.4% believe that the water body has serious pollution; 58.2% of the respondents believed that no damage to waterfowl and habitat was found after the construction of the protected area. This shows that residents are satisfied with the current environmental quality perception. That is, residents are positive.

448	Sanzhualu n Forest Park	Jiangxi	Residen t	0	4	Natural attraction	1	XIU Xintian.Study on the mechanism and path of community emppowerment in the development of Forest Tourism. Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, 2015. Master Thesis	112	Through the field survey, it was found that the overall environmental benefits of community residents were positive. Among them, 58.5% of the community residents agree that the ecological environment is improved (3.75); 61% have increased environmental awareness (3.75); 46.5% are proud of the beautiful forest tourism resources and unique local culture (3.58); the ecological environment of the community residents in the mountainous communities was destroyed by an average of 2.88. That is, residents are positive.
449	Chiu-ling Mountains	Jiangxi	Residen t	0	0	Natural attraction	1			
450	Kuangshan National Forest Park	Jiangxi	Residen t	180	5	Natural attraction	1			
451	Poyang- Nanji Wetland	Jiangxi	Residen t	0	0	Natural attraction	1	JANG Zhenjie, TIAN Yong. A Study on the Cognition and Attitude of Residents in Poyang Lake Ecological Tourism Area—A Case Study of Nanji Township in Xinjian County. Tourism Today, 2011, (6):46-48.	47	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the cognition and attitude of residents in Poyang Lake ecotourism. The results show that both the male and female community residents have an average environmental perception of Poyang Lake ecotourism above 3.40. That is, residents are positive.
452	Mount Lu	Jiangxi	Residen t	180	5	Natural attraction	0	JIN YanFang,DUAN ZhiYun.A Research on Resident Perception towards Tourism Impact in World Culture Heritage Site—Take the“Big Lushan”Tourist Area for Example. Journal of Yichun College, 2013, 35(4):88-92.	91	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the perception of the impact of residents on the tourism landscape of the Laoshan Cultural Landscape. The results show that the residents in the scenic spot have a factor of 0.371 for “the destruction of forest water in the scenic area”, “the phenomenon of littering and chaos cutting has not decreased”. The factor value is 0.268, and people feel that life is no longer laid back and quiet (factor value is

										0.247). The development of tourism has caused most people to pay more and more attention to the natural environment (factor value is 0.608). According to Formula 3, the environmental impact perception index of all residents is 0.344. The positive impact perception is 0.165 and the negative impact perception is 0.179. That is, residents are positive.
453	Mount Lu	Jiangxi	Resident	180	5	Natural attraction	1	ZHONG Sheng, FAN Zhiyong. An Empirical Study on Tourism Impact and Community Participation in Travel Desire — A Case Study of Guling Town in Lushan Mountain. <i>Luojia Management Review</i> , 2009, 3(1):228-234.	233	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the relationship between tourism impact and community involvement in tourism. The results show that the overall average value of the acceptance of polyether on the tourism environment is 4.11. The recognition of the three constituent factors “environmental quality”, “enhanced environmental awareness” and “enhanced environmental protection” were 4.0, 4.2 and 4.1 respectively, indicating that they all agree. That is, residents are positive.
454	Mount Lu	Jiangxi	Resident	180	5	Natural attraction	1	SHI Chunyun, HAN Baoping, LIU Zehua, ZHANG Xinghua. Comparative Study of Residents' Perception and Attitude Among Jiuzhaigou, Lushan and Zhouzhuang. <i>Economic Geography</i> , 2010, 30(8):1400-1407.	1404	From the perspective of tourism development on environmental improvement and personal learning improvement, Jiuzhaigou residents are significantly higher than the two places, Zhouzhuang is significantly higher than Lushan. The four specific indicators included in the factor show that residents of Jiuzhaigou are very satisfied with the improvement of the environment and their own learning and external communication; in terms of the negative impact of the living environment, Zhouzhuang is significantly higher than Jiuzhaigou, higher than Lushan but not significant. Residents of Zhouzhuang believe that the arrival of Tourist causes serious

											pollution of the environment, interferes with the normal life of residents, and causes conflicts among residents. That is, residents are positive and Tourist are negative.
455	Zhouzhua ng	Jiangsu	Residen t	100	5	Man- made attraction	0				
456	Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area	Sichuan	Residen t	150	5	Natural attraction	1				
457	Mount Lu	Jiangxi	Tourist	180	5	Natural attraction	1	SHI Chunyun, LIU Zehua. On Tourist Satisfaction Based on Pure Perception Model. Tourism Tribune, 2009, 24(4):51-55.	53	The article uses a 5-point Likert scale to conduct a questionnaire survey of Jiuzhaigou Tourist. The results show that the average value of the Tourist' willingness to revisit, the willingness to recommend, the overall satisfaction, and the perception of internal transportation, resources, and government management are higher than that of Lushan. However, the perception of residents in both places is above 3.4, which is biased towards "basic satisfaction". That is, Tourist are positive.	
458	Mount Lu	Jiangxi	Tourist	180	5	Natural attraction	1	LIU Chunyan, ZHOU Manshi, ZENG Guosheng, Lü Jia, MAO Duanqian. Research on Impact of Tourist's Sense of Place on Tourist's Loyalty—Mediation Effect of Tourist' Satisfaction. Journal of Jiangxi Normal University(Natural Science Edition), 2014, 38(2):217-220.	219	The article uses a 5-point Likert scale to survey visitors. The results show that: in terms of the mean, “the tourism experience in Lushan is very special” (M = 3.88), “the perfect tourism service facilities” (M = 3.75), “Lushan has a special meaning for you” (M = 3.76), “Achieved pre-tourism expectations” (M = 3.86), “If there is a chance, I will revisit Lushan” (M = 3.83). The scores of these five questions are relatively low. The remaining questions (including natural scenery) scored higher, indicating that the overall evaluation of Tourist in Lushan is at the upper-middle level. That is, Tourist are positive.	

459	Mount Lu	Jiangxi	Tourist	180	5	Natural attraction	1	HE Xiaomei, ZHENG Lin, WANG Yanzhe, LIU Jie. A Study on Tourism Destination Image in Lushan. Economic Geography, 2011,31(3):523-528.	526	The article surveyed Tourist by selecting 40 effective tourist image evaluation factors. The scores of the tourist travel European evaluation factors are assigned from low to high, and the most ideal is the highest score of 5, which is completely disagreed (1), disagree (2), general or uncertain (3), agree (4)), fully agree (5). The results show that the natural landscape and the environment have lower scores. In the survey, the illusion value of Tourist on natural scenery is 4.56, and the impression value is 4.32. That is, the actual value is reduced by 0.24 from the expected value. That is, Tourist are positive.
460	Mount Lu	Jiangxi	Tourist	180	5	Natural attraction	1	LIU Xueling. Research of Tourist Behavior Based on Website Travel Notes: A case Study of Mountain Lu. Jiangxi Normal University, 2016. Master Thesis	34	The post-swimming perception of the perceptual dimension mainly refers to the shallow sense of post-swimming perception of the perception level formed by the Tourist through the eyes, nose, ears, mouth, body and other body organs to the external tourism environment. The post-tourism perception of the perceptual dimension is the first and most prone to experience of tourism experience during the tour. For example, Tourist pay tribute to the beauty of Mount Lushan, such as "beautiful" and "spectacular". Lamenting the "cloud sea" of Lushan, "Sunrise" is like "fairyland" and so on. This is the post-travel perception of the tourist's perception dimension. In summary, the post-tourism perception of Lushan Tourist generally presents a pleasant state of perception. Visitors are relatively satisfied with the environment in the mountainous area. That is, Tourist are positive.
461	Poyang Lake	Jiangxi	Tourist	60	4	Natural attraction	1	ZHANG Zongliang. Study on the Quality	41	The article uses a 5-point Likert scale to conduct a questionnaire survey of

	Wetland Park							of Tourism Experience in Wetland Park. Jiangxi Normal University, 2014. Master Thesis		visitors to the Poyang Lake National Wetland Park. The results show that after the Tourist visited the waters, the average value was 3.0478, the landscape of animals and plants was 3.6581, and the crowdedness of Tourist was 3.6949. It shows that Tourist are satisfied with the environmental perception of wetland parks. That is, Tourist are positive.
462	Jinggang Mountains	Jiangxi	Tourist	190	5	Man-made attraction	1	WANG Meng. An Evaluation Study of Travel and Leisure Environment of Ciping in Jianggang Mountain, Based on the Tourist' Perception. Jiangxi Normal University, 2014. Master Thesis	34	According to the results of the survey of Tourist, most Tourist are satisfied with the overall impression of the tourism and leisure environment in Ciping Town, and the cumulative ratio can reach 78.4%. In the course of on-site interviews, some Tourist mentioned that "I would have thought that Ciping Town was a red spot, and I did not expect that Piping had such a superior tourism and leisure environment". There is a big gap between the front and back impressions, and there is even a feeling of "unexpected surprises". That is, Tourist are positive.
463	Mt. Jinggang	Jiangxi	Tourist	190	5	Natural attraction	1	CHEN Zhijun, HUANG Xijia, FAN Guichen. Satisfaction Evaluation of Red Tourist Destination from the Perspective of Tourism Perception—Taking Jinggangshan as an Example. Enterprise Economy, 2014(11):97-101.	98	According to the survey results of Jinggangshan Tourist, the "environmental sanitation" satisfaction is between 50% and 60%, indicating that Tourist are positive about the scenic environment. That is, Tourist are positive.
464	Dongzhaigang Mangrove Natural Reserve	Hainan	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	1	YU Lei. Comparative Study of Hainan Forest Park Development. Hainan Normal University, 2013. Master Thesis	29	The article uses a 5-point Likert scale to survey Hainan Forest Park Haikou Dongzhai Port, Bawangling National Forest Park and Yalong Bay Tropical Paradise Forest Park. The results show that visitors'

										perception of the environment of the three forest parks is above 3.80. Landscape features (Haikou Dongzhai Port 4.21/Bawangling National Forest Park 4.38/Yalong Bay Tropical Paradise Forest Park 4.59); ornamental value (4.19/4.26/4.24); abundant resources (4.24/4.22/4.09); featured flora and fauna (4.11/) 3.89/4.09); Tour environment (3.89/4.11/4.02). That is, Tourist are positive.
465	Bawangling National Forest Park	Hainan	Tourist	50	0	Natural attraction	1			
466	Yalong Bay Tropical Paradise Forest Park	Hainan	Tourist	175	4	Natural attraction	1			
467	Dongzhaigang Mangrove Natural Reserve	Hainan	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1	WANG JiPing, ZOU Xinqing, ZUO Ping. Quality Evaluation of Coastal Wetland Environment Based on Resident Investigation— A Case Study at Dongzhaigang Mangrove Natural Reserve, Hainan Province. Scientia Geographica Sinica, 2007, 27(2):249-255.	253	Through the fuzzy comprehensive evaluation of the environmental quality of the residents of the mangrove wetland in Dongzhai, Hainan, the evaluation membership degrees of “tourism development” at the index level are “very good 0.09”, “better 0.27”, “general 0.30”, “poor 0.29” and “very poor 0.05”. The environmental quality of the Dongzhaigang wetland is generally good, basically in line with the current situation of the wetland environment development in the protected area. Among them, the natural resource environment (B1=0.211) and the social and economic environment (B4=0.216) are better. That is, residents are positive.
468	Wuzhi Mountain	Hainan	Resident	0	3	Natural attraction	1	SHANG Xiaona, Zhao Liangcheng. 2016, (12):170-172.	171	Through a questionnaire survey of residents of Lizhai Village, Shuiman Village, Wuzhishan City, it was found that in the environmental aspect, 91.11% of the respondents believed that the infrastructure of the village was improved through the development of

									<p>tourism, but 32.22% of the respondents also believed that tourism development caused pollution of the local environment. Overall, 83.33% of respondents believe that the development of tourism outweighs the disadvantages. That is, residents are positive.</p> <p>Through the 5-point Likert scale to study the impact of Sanya residents' tourism impact, the results show that residents' negative perception of environmental impact is stronger than positive perception. Especially, the two sides: "development of tourism promotes the protection of Sanya environment (beach, sea, forest) 3.60", "the government and residents have strengthened their environmental awareness 3.60 in the development of tourism industry" are weakly perceived. In terms of environmental costs, 83.1% of residents believe that "destroying the quiet living atmosphere", more than half of the residents believe that "the social atmosphere is more and more impetuous", and the "development of tourism has increased the amount of household waste in Sanya", with an average value of 4.40. The average value of "the development of tourism has caused pollution and destruction of beaches, seawater and forest resources in Sanya" is 3.89. That is, residents are positive.</p>
469	Sanya Coral Reefs	Hainan	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	0	LIN Jian.Local Residents' Perception of Tourism Impacts : Based on Social Exchange Theory. Hainan Normal University, 2013. Master Thesis	24
470	Sanya Coral Reefs	Hainan	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1	XUAN Guofu. On the Characteristics of Domestic Tourist Flows and the Perception of Residents in Coast Resorts—The Case	36

								Study of Sanyan City. Anhui Normal University, 2002. Master Thesis		
471	Dongzhaigang Mangrove Natural Reserve	Hainan	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1			
472	Fenjiezhou Island	Hainan	Tourist	165	5	Natural attraction	1	WANG Shan. A Study on the Value of Un-inhabited Island Tourism Development under Tourist Perspective in Hainan. Hainan University, 2015. Master Thesis	25	A questionnaire survey of Hainan's non-resident island visitors through the 5-point Likert scale found that Tourist have a higher evaluation of environmental resource factors ["Beach Aesthetics (M=4.44), Air Quality (M=4.50), Climate Comfort (M=4.49), Sea Beauty (M=4.44), Quality of Service (M=83), Infrastructure (M =3.55)"]. That is, Tourist are positive.
473	Wuzhizhou Island	Hainan	Tourist	168	5	Natural attraction	1			
474	Yalong Bay	Hainan	Tourist	175	4	Natural attraction	1	XU Haijun. A Study on the Construction Standard and Evaluation System of International Tourist Island Based on Inbound Tourism - A Case Study of Hainan Island. Nanjing Normal University, 2011. Doctor Dissertation	80	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to survey the Hainan International Tourism Island visitors. The actual environmental factors are satisfactory, including good environmental sanitation of 3.89, appropriate climate and ecology of 3.42, and excellent overall service level of 3.64. That is, Tourist are positive.
475	Tianya Haijiao	Hainan	Tourist	87.5	4	Natural attraction	1			
476	Nanshan Buddhism	Hainan	Tourist	85	5	Man-made attraction	1			
477	Tropical Country Theme Park	Hainan	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	CHAN Xiaofang. A Study on the Perception and Attitude of Residents' Impact on Tourism in	37	Residents' perception of the impact on the tourism environment, "residents and living environment improved = 4.43", "improved rural landscape = 4.51", "enhanced the environmental

								Rural Tourism. Tourism Overview, 2012,(8):36-37+39.		awareness of villagers = 4.37", "destroyed the quiet living atmosphere = 2.43", "increased local garbage = 2.35", "local environmental pollution is severe = 1.96". That is, residents are positive.
478	Boao Town	Hainan	Residen t	0	0	Man- made attraction	1			
479	Fushan Town	Hainan	Residen t	0	0	Man- made attraction	1			
480	SiMian Mountain	Chongq ing	Tourist	110	5	Natural attraction	1	WANG Aizhong, WANG Zhihua. Research on Stakeholders' Satisfaction Degree of Tourist Scenic Spot— An Analysis of Tourist and Local Residents of Simian Mountain in Chongqing. Tourism Research, 2010, 02(4):73-79.	75	The article uses a 5-point Likert scale to survey visitors' perceptions: the satisfaction scores (3.85) of tourist facilities and environment in the scenic spots are also higher. The performance is high in the ecological environment, the public rest facilities are relatively complete, the guiding signs are relatively standardized, and the design and practicality of the public toilets and trash cans are also in line with the local background. That is, Tourist are positive.
481	Jinfou Mountain	Chongq ing	Tourist	75	5	Natural attraction	1	LUO Liping. A Study on Tourist' Perception of Tourist Environment Quality in Jinfo Mountain Scenic Spot. Modern Business, 2016(15):32- 33.	32	Through the investigation and analysis of the data, Tourist have a strong perception of the natural environment quality of the Jinfo Mountain Scenic Area. The satisfaction of the survey indicators of the natural environment of these 8 scenic spots is more than 3 points, and it is concluded that the Tourist' perception of the natural environment of Jinfo Mountain Scenic Area tends to be general and satisfactory. That is, Tourist are positive.
482	Mt.Jinyun	Chongq ing	Tourist	15	4	Natural attraction	1	YIN Chunjing, YANG Xiaoxia. Research on Cultivation of Tourist Loyalty Degree in Mt. Jinyun. Journal of Chongqing Normal	85	The questionnaire survey of Jinyunshan Tourist found that Tourist are more satisfied with the sanitation environment (average value is above 3.40). That is, Tourist are positive.

483	Ciqikou Ancient Town	Chongqing	Resident	0	4	Man-made attraction	0	University (Natural Science), 2010, 27(5):83-86. HUI Hong. A Longitudinal Research on Residents' Perception of Tourism Impact. Chongqing Normal University, 2009. Master Thesis.	24	Through empirical research on the perception of the impact of community residents on tourism, it is found that residents' perception of the decline in environmental quality is more obvious. 23% and 20% of the residents fully agree or agree that the local environment is too noisy, and 44% and 23% of the residents fully agree or agree that the local environmental pollution is very serious. That is, residents are negative.
484	Kaiping Diaolou and Villages	Guangdong	Resident	80	4	Man-made attraction	1	WANG Chunyang, HUANG Fucui. From Community Involvement to Community Empowerment—A Case Study of Kaiping Watchtower and Village. Human Geography, 2013, 28(1):141-149	145	Through the 5-point Likert scale, the residents' perception of the environmental impact of tourism development was studied. The results showed that residents' perceptions of positive and negative impacts on tourism were strong, and they all had a positive attitude. That is, positive perception of positive perceptions, 86.5% of residents believe that the living environment is improving, and 73% of residents do not approve of traffic and population congestion, 81.1% of the residents did not think that tourism intensified the pollution of the environment, and 78.4% of the residents did not think that the human landscape was destroyed. That is, residents are positive.
485	Ice lake	Tibet	Resident	170	0	Man-made attraction	1	ZHU Xiaoxia. The research of Residents' Perception on Tourism Impacts in Ethnic Community—The Case Study of Nyingchi Bayi Town. Sichuan Normal	28	Through the survey on the impact of tourism on the residents of ethnic communities, the results show that residents have a higher positive rate of positive environmental impact. 66.7% of the residents believe that the environmental sanitation of Bayi Town has been accelerated. More than 50% of the residents believe that tourism

								University, 2014. Master Thesis		development "makes the traffic more convenient 3.6314", "improves the construction and utilization rate of infrastructure (water, electricity, communications, etc.) 3.6218", "enhanced our environmental awareness 3.5769", "improved the natural environment (atmosphere, water, animals and plants, etc.) and improved the quality of living environment 3.6506". That is, residents are positive.
486	Great Berlin	Tibet	Resident	15	0	Natural attraction	1			
487	Nyangra Folk Customs Resort	Tibet	Resident	50	4	Man-made attraction	1	ZHU Qinmei. Study on the Community Participation and Impact Perception of Harmonious Development in Rural Tourism—A Case Study of Districts Near Lhasa. Zhejiang University, 2011. Master Thesis.	68	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to investigate the perception of residents' tourism impact. The results show that residents' perception of positive tourism environment is strong. Among them, garbage was collected and cleared (3.99), public facilities such as roads were repaired (3.39), clean energy utilization rate began to increase (3.87), and village capacity was clean and tidy (3.96), visitors and local residents have increased environmental awareness (4.07) and village crime rates are low (3.96). That is, residents are positive.
488	Mulberry Wood Natural Folk Village	Tibet	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
489	Yuan Jia	Shaanxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	HU Qiaojuan. A Study on the Perception and Attitude of Residents' Tourism Effects in Rural Tourism Areas Based on Micro - perspective. Shanxi	29	Through the study of the impact of residents' tourism impact, the results show that the first place is "tourism development has improved the local infrastructure", the perceived score is 4.45, 99% of the residents hold a positive attitude; the second place is "Tourism development has made the local environment better", the

								Normanl University, 2013. Master Thesis		perceived score is 4.29, and 94.8% of the residents hold the approval attitude; the third place is "Tourism development has enhanced the environmental awareness of local residents", and the perceived score is 4.13, with 91.8% of residents holding approval. Overall, the average score of residents' perception of positive tourism environmental effects is 4.29, and the approval rate is 95.2%, indicating that residents have a positive attitude toward the positive environmental effects brought about by tourism development. The average score of residents' perception of negative tourism environmental effects is 2.79, and the opposition rate is 40.9%. That is, residents are positive.
490	Royal Prime Minister's Palace	Shanxi	Resident	120	5	Man-made attraction	1	WEI Dandan. The Tourism Sustainable Development Research of Huangcheng Village Based on Residents' Perception and Attitude. Fujian Normal University, 2011. Master Thesis	32	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the tourism perception of Huangcheng Village residents. The results show that the residents of Huangcheng Village who were investigated have a strong perception of the positive environmental impact of tourism. Residents agreed with "the tourism industry has improved the infrastructure construction of Huangcheng Village", "developing tourism has improved the traffic conditions of Huangcheng Village", and "developing tourism has enhanced the environmental awareness of Huangcheng Village residents". The ratios were 88.66%, 90.00%, and 89.33%, respectively, and the average values were all above 4.3. For the negative environmental impact of tourism, the residents of Huangcheng Village surveyed were relatively weak. Only about 25% of the residents believe that "the development of tourism has

491	The Small Three Gorges	Chongqing	Tourist	150	5	Natural attraction	0	GONG Shoumeng. The Study on Perception of Stakeholders to Tourism Development Impacts in Wushan, Chongqing. Hubei University, 2011. Master Thesis	48	destroyed your former quiet living atmosphere" and "developing tourism has reduced the environmental quality of Huangcheng Village. For example, "hotel sewage discharge, pollution caused by automobile exhaust gas, etc.", the average value is 2.76, 2.83, respectively, indicating that most residents have a neutral opinion on the negative environmental impact of tourism. That is, residents are positive. The environmental benefits of this paper refer to the positive impact of the development of the tourism industry on the natural environment and ecosystem. The cost of tourism environment refers to the environmental impact of tourism activities and the resulting environmental changes and the resulting negative effects on human society and economy. According to the statistical analysis of the Tourist' questionnaire survey, the average value of residents' and visitors' perceptions of the environmental interest environment is below 3.3, and the environmental cost perception is basically above 3.5, and the negative environment perception is strong. That is, Tourist are negative.
499	Shimen Water Resources Scenic Spot	Shaanxi	Tourist	70	4	Natural attraction	1	QIN Xue. Research on Hanzhong Ecotourism based on Tourist Perceptible Value. Northwest University, 2008. Master Thesis	39	The article studies the perceived value of Tourist in Hanzhong ecotourism through the 5-point Likert scale. The results show that the tourist's perception of the ecological natural environment is 4.06, the ecotourism resource diversity is 3.93, and the scenic environment is 3.86. This means that Tourist participating in ecotourism have a strong sense of positive environment in the Hanzhong ecotourism. That is, Tourist are positive.

500	Hanzhoung Small South Sea Scenic Area	Shaanxi	Tourist	50	1	Natural attraction	1	ZHAO Wencheng. The Research on the Recreation Space in Ancient Towns on the Perspective of Tourist Perception: Taken Historical and Cultural Towns in Shannxi as an Example. Northwest University, 2015. Master Thesis	64	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to use the environmental elements of the township as the evaluation content of authenticity perception. The results show that the authenticity of environmental factors in Chenluo Town is 4.29, which is much higher than the three ancient towns with human landscape. The environmental elements of Fenghuang Ancient Town, Qingmuchuan Ancient Town and Liangtou Ancient Town are relatively similar, ranging from 3.45 to 3.64. On the whole, the environmental conditions such as landscape environment and vegetation environment in the ancient town of Shaanxi are well preserved. That is, Tourist are positive.
501	Foping National Nature Reserve	Shaanxi	Tourist	60	0	Natural attraction	1			
502	Orange Garden Area	Shaanxi	Tourist	10	3	Man-made attraction	1			
503	Chenlu Ancient Town	Shaanxi	Tourist	0	3	Man-made attraction	1			
504	Ancient Town of Fenghuang	Shaanxi	Tourist	0	3	Man-made attraction	1			
505	Qingmuchuan Ancient Town	Shaanxi	Tourist	0	4	Man-made attraction	1			
506	Yaotou Ancient Town	Shaanxi	Tourist	0	4	Man-made attraction	1			

507	Huangdi Mausoleum	Shaanxi	Tourist	71	5	Man-made attraction	1	ZHANG Jianzhong. Doctor Dissertation	116	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the experience of Tourist in the tourism environment. The results show that the satisfaction after the tourism experience is higher, and the average satisfaction of the beautiful natural scenery is above 3.88; the average satisfaction of featured buildings is above 3.73; the average environmental sanitation and sanitation satisfaction rate is 3.75 or higher; the satisfaction of Tourist with local customs is 3.54, and the satisfaction with Shengsheng is higher than 3.78. That is, Tourist are positive.
508	Qian Mausoleum	Shaanxi	Tourist	122	4	Man-made attraction	1			
509	Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor	Shaanxi	Tourist	150	5	Man-made attraction	1			
510	Tang Paradise	Shaanxi	Tourist	120	5	Man-made attraction	1	MA Zheng. Research on Evaluation of Tourist' Service Quality Perception of the Scenic Regions. Northwest University, 2010. Doctor Dissertation	89	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the evaluation of tourist perception service quality. The results show that most of the Tourist' perceptions of environmental assessment factors are above 4.46: the cleanliness of environmental maintenance is 4.84, the environmental greening in the scenic area is 4.89, and the visiting environment is 4.46. That is, Tourist are positive.
511	Mount Hua	Shaanxi	Tourist	140	5	Natural attraction	1			
512	Taibaishan Nature Reserve	Shaanxi	Tourist	20	0	Natural attraction	1	Guo Min, HU Chongde. The Survey on The Characteristics and Behavior of Tourist—A Case Study of Taibaishan Nature Reserve.	45	The article uses a 5-point Likert scale to investigate the behavioral characteristics of Tourist and the perception of tourism impact. The results show that the Tourist' perception of the impact of the ecological environment on Tourist has a positive impact on the ecological

								Tourism Today, 2011(6):44-45.		environment since the protection of the protected area, but it has opposed the negative impact of the ecological environment since the tourism area was launched. Among them, the scores of tourism positive impact on the ecological environment are both high, all reached or exceeded 4 points; while the negative impact of tourism on the ecological environment is low, both between 2.22 and 2.41. That is, Tourist are positive.
513	Taibaishan Nation Forest Park	Shaanxi	Tourist	80	5	Natural attraction	1			
514	Red River Valley	Shaanxi	Tourist	45	0	Natural attraction	1			
515	Heihe Forest Park	Shaanxi	Tourist	55	0	Natural attraction	1			
516	Qingfengxi a Nation Forest Park	Shaanxi	Tourist	30	4	Natural attraction	1			
517	Taibaishan Nature Reserve	Shaanxi	Tourist	20	0	Natural attraction	1	GUO Yi, WANG Huairang, HU Congde.	51	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to investigate the environmental behavior and perception of backpackers in Taibai Mountain. The 5-point system of the Likert scale indicates that it is weak, small, general, large, and very large from 1-5. The results show that the respondents' average of the environmental perceptions of the four assessments of "water", "air", "geological landform" and "landscape" is considered to be "small" under 2.5; The perceptual mean value of the four items of "plant", "animal", "visual" and "habitat" is between 2.5 and 3.5, which is considered to be "general". As explained above, the impact of backpacking on the environment of Taibai Mountain is not very large (the overall mean is 2.404<2.5). That is, Tourist are positive.

518	Taibaishan Nation Forest Park	Shaanxi	Tourist	80	5	Natural attraction	1	FANG Dafeng, ZHANG Changui. Shaanxi Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 2014, 60(7):93-97.	95-96	Based on the questionnaire survey of stakeholders in Taibai Mountain National Forest Park, this paper analyzes the difference of tourism impact perception among community residents and scenic residents by using factor analysis method. In the process of factor analysis, SPSS is used to standardize the case data. The mean of each common factor score and composite score is 0. Therefore, with 0 as the reference, the comprehensive score is greater than 0, indicating that the degree of approval of tourism impact perception is greater, defined as an endorsement attitude. If the composite score is less than 0, it means that the relative degree of approval is low and is defined as an objection. The larger the value, the greater the degree of approval. According to the mean value of the factor score and the comprehensive score, the average perceived value of the Tourist' positive environmental impact is 0.103, which has a strong approval attitude; The mean value of negative environmental impacts such as "destroying wildlife habitat, geological features, landscape and causing visual pollution, loss of biodiversity, noise, water pollution" is -0.012. It indicates that Tourist have disapproval of the negative impact on the tourism environment. According to the survey results of community residents, the average perceptual value of residents in the scenic area is -0.148; the negative environmental impact perception is -0.039, which is a strong opposition to the positive impact of the tourism environment. That is, Tourist are positive and residents are negative.
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519	Taibaishan Nation Forest Park	Shaanxi	Resident	80	5	Natural attraction	0			
520	Taibaishan Nation Forest Park	Shaanxi	Tourist	80	5	Natural attraction	1	CHE Zili, DU Zhongchao. The Comparison Research on Tourist Structure and its Tour Behavior Characteristic in Forest Parks—A Case Study of Demonstration Analysis on Yan'an, Taibai Mountain, Baohe Forest Parks in Shaanxi Province. Journal of Northwest Forestry University, 2008, 23(3):211-215.	214	Through the investigation and study on the structure of Tourist and the characteristics of tourism behavior in forest parks, the results show that: more than 80% of the Tourist from the three types of forest parks in Yan'an, Taibai Mountain and Luohe Forest Park in Shaanxi Province have a very good, good and general perception of the quality of forest park landscape resources (89.69% in Yan'an, 96.39% in Taibai Mountain, and 85.77% in Luohe). That is, Tourist are positive.
521	Baohe Forest Park	Shaanxi	Tourist	10	0	Natural attraction	1			
522	Yanan Nation Forest Park	Shaanxi	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	1			
523	Niujiangliang Forest Park	Shaanxi	Resident	90	4	Natural attraction	0	MA Yan. Research on Community Participation in Tourism Development of Niubeiliang Forest Park. Northwest University, 2008. Master Thesis	35	The article uses questionnaires and field interviews to study the impact of the development of Niubeiliang Forest Park on community residents. The results show that: First of all, according to the questionnaire survey results of the 5-point Likert scale, residents believe that the environmental pollution has increased by an average of 3.99, which is in favor. In the field interview survey of most villagers in environmental pollution projects, community residents expressed concern about the environmental pollution problems that tourism development will produce. Some elderly people also showed a very sad attitude towards environmental changes in the

524	Taibaishan Nation Forest Park	Shaanxi	Tourist	80	5	Natural attraction	1	FAN Yaqin, SUN Gennian. Study on the Characteristics of Ecotourism in Taibai Mountain National Forest Park. Shaanxi Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 2012, 58(3):205-208.	208	interviews, so environmental pollution showed the results of most villagers' dislike in the preference survey. That is, residents are negative. Through the analysis of 241 valid questionnaires, it is concluded that Tourist' satisfaction with scenic spots is 93.2%. Most visitors are satisfied with the natural environment, traffic conditions, climate characteristics, community residents' attitudes, service reception and environmental hygiene of Taibai Mountain. That is, Tourist are positive.
525	Taibaishan Nation Forest Park	Shaanxi	Tourist	80	5	Natural attraction	1	ZHOU Qi, WEI Xudong. The investigation on tourist market and Tourist' Behavior model in Mount Taibai national forest park. Human Geography, 2003, 18(5):89-93.	91	According to the survey results of 554 Tourist in Taibai Mountain, the tourist satisfaction rate of scenic spots reached 91.7%. Most visitors are satisfied with the traffic conditions, service reception and sanitation of the park. That is, Tourist are positive.
526	Taibaishan Nation Forest Park	Shaanxi	Tourist	80	5	Natural attraction	1	HE Gang, WU Honglin, WANG Wenbo, TONG De, SUN Xinliang, LI Yejin, CAO Lige. Tourist Investigation Study in the Planning of National Forestry Park—Case Study of Taibai Mountain in Shaanxi Province. Research of Soil and Water Conservation, 2005,12(4):000070-73.	72	The data used in this study was obtained through questionnaire survey, and field surveys were conducted in July and August 2009 in the form of interviews with Tourist. A total of 360 questionnaires were randomly distributed in this survey, and 332 valid questionnaires, with an effective rate of 92.2%. The contents of the questionnaire mainly include: socio-economic characteristics, behavioral characteristics, tourism consumption expenditure, and willingness to pay. For the survey data obtained, EXCEL2003 was used for statistical summarization and descriptive analysis, and SPSS 17.0 software was used for correlation analysis and regression analysis. According to the

										survey results of the overall survey of Tourist, combined with the “National Forest Park Grade” assessment method, the Taibai Mountain Tourist are asked to rate the satisfaction of the park's work. The score comprehensively reflects the Tourist' evaluation of all aspects of park tourism work and services. The results showed that: ecological environment assessment 4.2, tourism environment evaluation 3.7, landscape quality 3.8. That is, Tourist are positive.
527	Tianhuashan National Forest Park	Shaanxi	Tourist	80	4	Natural attraction	0	CHEN Ke, LI Zhaoxuan, WANG Qiubin, ZHOU Ronwei, WU Ke. Analysis of the visitor character and the tourism consumption factor in the Tianhua mountain forest park. Economic Research Guide, 2010(11): 112-116.	114	The data used in this study was obtained through questionnaires. In the questionnaire design, when surveying Tourist' comprehensive evaluation of Tianhuashan Forest Park, the five criteria were very satisfactory, satisfactory, general, unsatisfactory and dissatisfied. The results showed that 80.12% of the Tourist were very satisfied and satisfied, and only 19.88% were dissatisfied. It indicates that the tourism resources and reception facilities of Tianhua Mountain Forest Park can meet the needs of most Tourist. Among the unsatisfactory projects, Tourist are more satisfied with the sanitary conditions, traffic conditions, accommodation and accommodation conditions, and tourist attractions in the park. The backwardness of the reception conditions of infrastructure and services will limit the development of tourism. That is, Tourist are negative.
528	Foping National Nature Reserve	Shaanxi	Tourist	60	0	Natural attraction	1	ZHAO Leigang, WANG Na, ZHANG Maifang. Survey on Tourist' Demands and Degree of Satisfaction in Foping National	32	According to the Tourist' demand for the natural landscape of Foping Nature Reserve and the satisfaction survey results, the proportion of Tourist' satisfaction with the natural landscape of Foping Nature Reserve is

								Nature Reserve. Shaanxi Forest Science and Technology, 2016(4): 29-33.		2.0%~41.1%. Among them, the ratios of satisfaction (41.1%) and general (28.9%) are considered to be the highest and second highest, very dissatisfied (2.0%) is the lowest, the sum of satisfied and very satisfied proportions is 53.1%, the sum of the very dissatisfied and dissatisfied ratios is 24.0%. It shows that although Tourist are more satisfied with the natural landscape of Foping Nature Reserve, more than half of them are satisfied and recognized. That is, Tourist are positive.
529	Changqing National Nature Reserve	Shaanxi	Tourist	100	4	Natural attraction	1	LIU Jie. Based on CVM Recreation value Evaluation in Changqing National Nature Reserve. Northwest Agriculture Forestry University, 2013. Master Thesis	19	According to a survey of 281 Tourist' satisfaction with the landscape, the proportion of Tourist who are very satisfied is 63%, the proportion of Tourist who are generally satisfied is 21%, and the proportion of unsatisfied Tourist is 16%. Overall, the satisfaction rate reached 84%, reflecting the Tourist' satisfaction with the landscape resources of the Evergreen National Nature Reserve. The full mobilization of recreational resources in the scenic area has become a tourist interest, and has been satisfied during the tour and appreciation process, which has achieved the goal of leisure recreation. That is, Tourist are positive.
530	Nangong Mountain National Forest Park	Shaanxi	Resident	50	4	Natural attraction	1	ZHAO Chao. A Study on the Perceptual Differences of Ecological Immigration to Tourism. Shaanxi Normal University, 2012. Master Thesis	47	According to a survey of tourism perceptions of 112 residents, 85.7% of the residents agreed that "natural ecology can be effectively protected". 84.8% of the residents agreed to "improve the rural landscape and protect the landscape resources", 77.7% of the residents agreed to "accelerate community building", 59.8% of the residents agreed to "improvement of living services such as transportation and medical care". 46.4% of the

531	Taibaishan Nation Forest Park	Shaanxi	Tourist	80	5	Natural attraction	1	MA Ben,ZHOU Tiantian,Ma Zhiyan,Wen Yali, Analysis on Influencing Factors of Tourist'Pevisiting and Recommending Behavior Intention in Forest Scenic Spots. Forestry Economics, 2017, (1):51-56+77.	54	<p>residents believe that the quiet living atmosphere is destroyed, indicating the residents' perception of the positive impact on the environment. That is, residents are positive.</p> <p>The article adopts the 5-point Likert scale to investigate the willingness of Tourist in forest scenic spots to revisit. The results show that Tourist are less serious about the severity of perceptions of protection and development (from very severe 1 to 5 is not too serious). The degree of approval of the Tourist: the natural landscape is very original 4.166, the degree of damage caused by the development of tourism to the local forest is 3.368, the impact of the development of tourism on the geological features is 3.592, and the degree of influence of the development of tourism on the natural landscape is 3.504, the degree of interference in the development of tourism on wildlife habitat is 3.228. That is, Tourist are positive.</p>
532	Qingfengxi a Nation Forest Park	Shaanxi	Tourist	30	4	Natural attraction	1			
533	Red River Valley	Shaanxi	Tourist	45	0	Natural attraction	1			
534	Old County Scenic Area of Shaanxi Province	Shaanxi	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
535	Huangbaiyuan Scenic Area	Shaanxi	Tourist	30	3	Natural attraction	1			
536	CuiHua Mountains	Shaanxi	Tourist	70	4	Natural attraction	1	DONG Xiaoying. Research on Popular Science Tourism Development in	33	<p>The article takes the Likert five-level scale and divides the perceptual scale into five levels. "5" is defined as very good; "4" is defined as better; "3" is</p>

								Cuihuashan Park of Zhongnanshan Global Geopark of Mts. Qinling Based on the Visitors' Perception. Chang' an University, 2010. Master Thesis		defined as general; "2" is defined as bad; "1" is defined as very bad. The results show that Tourist' evaluation of the shape of bio-tourism resources is 3.36 points, the aesthetic perception of water tourism resources is 3.42 points, and the overall perception of villages is 3.28 points. That is, Tourist are positive.
537	Shaanxi History Museum	Shaanxi	Tourist	0	4	Man-made attraction	1	LIU Yuqin, LI Wubin, LIU Hui, LI Xiangni, CENG Zhiling. Evaluation of Tourist Satisfaction in Free Scenic Spot Based on Gray Relational Analysis. Tourism Overview, 2014, (4):176-178.	177	The article takes the Likert five-level scale and divides the perceptual scale into five levels. "5" is defined as very satisfactory; "4" is defined as satisfactory; "3" is defined as general; "2" is defined as dissatisfied; "1" is defined as very dissatisfied. Questionnaire surveys of Tourist from five free scenic spots (Qujiang Ruins Park, Shuyuan Gate, Shaanxi Historical Humanities Landscape, Huimin Street, Big Wild Goose Pagoda).The results show that Tourist' perceptions of "natural landscape", "cultural landscape", "construction coordination", "scenario environment" and "overall impression" are all above 3.57, indicating that they are relatively satisfied with the tourism environment. That is, Tourist are positive.
538	Xi'an Qujiang Pond Ruins Park	Shaanxi	Tourist	0	3	Natural attraction	1			
539	Great Wild Goose Pagoda	Shaanxi	Tourist	50	5	Man-made attraction	1			
540	Xi'an College Gate	Shaanxi	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
541	North Guangji Street	Shaanxi	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
542	Jintai Forest Park	Shaanxi	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	0	ZHAO Jianchang. Research on	78	Through the survey on residents' perception of tourism in rural folk

								residents' perceptions of tourism impact on rural folk tourism community— A case of Beipo agritainment community in Baoji. Journal of Baoji University of Arts and Sciences (Natural Science), 2011, 31(3): 75-80.		tourism communities, the results show that the negative environmental perception of residents in the farmland community of the North Slope is strong. The perception of "community life, declining environmental quality" is 4.14, with a more agreeable attitude, and the perception of "good health conditions in new communities" is 2.13. That is, residents are negative.
543	CuiHua Mountains	Shaanxi	Tourist	70	4	Natural attraction	1	LI Xiao. An Analysis of about Tourist' Satisfaction of Geopark and the Research on Upgrade Strategies—A Case Study of Cuihua Mountain National Geopark. Chang'an University, 2009. Master Thesis.	44	The article adopts the Likert five-level scale, and divides the satisfaction scale into five levels to study the address park tourist satisfaction. The results show that the average value of the three factors of "air quality", "climate comfort" and "vegetation coverage" of the geological park environment is above 3.6. In addition, according to the IPA analysis model, the environmental factors all fall in the first quadrant. According to the basic principles of the analysis method, these factors are relatively high in the minds of Tourist, and the actual reflection after the visitor experience is also very good. That is, Tourist are positive.
544	Maoling Mausoleum	Shaanxi	Resident	70	4	Man-made attraction	1	DU Z hongchao, XING Dongxing, LI Ling. The analyses on the resident's perception of tourism impact in ancient king cemetery — The case study of Maoling and Qianling, Shaanxi Province, China. Journal of Baoji University of Arts and Sciences (Natural	74-75	According to the questionnaire survey of 464 scenic residents, almost 80% of the residents agreed with the positive impact of tourism development on the local environment. Such as "accelerating urban and rural construction, improving traffic conditions, enhancing the government's environmental awareness, and enhancing residents' awareness of environmental protection", etc. 65% of residents believe that tourism development "improves the standards and utilization of infrastructure construction." The mode is 4, but the

								Science), 2007,27(1):73-77.		mean is close to 4 or greater than 4, the skewness is negative and the opposition is small (< 10%). That is, residents are positive.
545	Qianling Mausoleum	Shaanxi	Resident	110	4	Man-made attraction	1			
546	The Heritage Site of Han Dynasty Chang'an City	Shaanxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	LIU Xioameng. The Research on Community that Based on the Different Development Stages of Cultural Heritage Scenic Spots-setting an Example of Terracotta Army and the Capital of the Han Dynasty. Northwest University, 2016. Master Thesis.	43	The article uses the Likert 5 scale to evaluate the tourist satisfaction of the sports tourism environment in Wu Laofeng National Forest Park. The "1" to "5" respectively indicate "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree". The results show that residents in both places have a strong positive perception of the environment above 3.04, including tourism improvement environment, tourism improvement transportation facilities and cultural heritage are well integrated into the local natural environment; the negative perceptions are all below 2.49. "That is to say, the residents of the two places do not think that tourism development has damaged the local environment." That is, residents are positive.
547	Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum	Shaanxi	Resident	135	5	Man-made attraction	1			
548	Wulaofeng National Forest Park	Shanxi	Tourist	85	4	Natural attraction	1	ZHAO Yuting, SU Jianjun. Tourist Satisfaction Evaluationon Sprot Tourism Environment of Wulaofeng National Forest Park. Sports Research and Education, 2016,31(2):36-40.	38	The article uses the Likert 5 scale to evaluate the tourist satisfaction of the sports environment in Wu Laofeng National Forest Park. The results show that Tourist have high satisfaction with the environment of Wu Laofeng National Forest Park, ecological environment protection 3.83, air quality index 4.11, forest resource quality 3.55. That is, Tourist are positive.

549	Jinci Scenic Area	Shanxi	Tourist	70	4	Man-made attraction	1	WANG Guanxiao, CHEN Tiantian. Research on Tourism Environment Perception and Evaluation of Scenic area — Taking Jinci Scenic Area as a Case. Jiangsu Commercial Forum, 2013(2):71-74.	72	<p>This paper uses the Likert five-level scale to study the perception of tourism environment quality in scenic spots. The results show that in the health environment, nearly half of the Tourist are satisfied with the health environment of Jinci. It shows that the sanitation work in the scenic spot has done a good job and basically met the hygiene requirements of Tourist. 37.8% of Tourist are satisfied with the “greening level” of Jinci, and 30% of Tourist have a general attitude towards it. In terms of air quality, 50% of Tourist are satisfied with it and believe that the scenic spot is fresh and the climate is pleasant. Overall, Jinci Scenic Spot scored between 3-4 points on 4 natural environmental indicators.</p> <p>This shows that visitors are generally satisfied with their overall perception of the natural environment. That is, Tourist are positive.</p>
550	Jinci Scenic Area	Shanxi	Resident	70	4	Man-made attraction	1	LIU Min, MENG Haixia, FENG Weihong, A Comparative Study on Residents' Perception and Attitude of Tourist Destination at Different Stage— A Case of Jinci and Wuxiang in Shanxi Province. Journal of Shanxi University (Philosophy and Social Science), 2007, 30(2):122-126.	124	<p>According to the questionnaire survey on the perceptions and attitudes of residents in different development stages, the results show that the average perceptual impact of tourism on the positive impact of tourism is higher than the negative impact. Among them, the average value of Jinci residents' perception of the positive impact of tourism on the environment is slightly lower than that of Wuxiang residents. The average value of Jinci residents' perceptions of “enhancement of government environmental awareness”, “accelerated environmental construction, improved external image” and “improved local traffic” due to tourism development were 4.01, 4.15 and 4.00, respectively; the mean values of the above three</p>

										items of Wuxiang residents were 4.21, 4.28 and 3.82, respectively; judging from the negative impact of tourism on the environment, the average perceptual value of Jinci residents is higher than that of Wuxiang residents. Residents of the two places have "enhanced environmental pollution" by 3.17 and 2.95 respectively. The perceived mean values of "tourism destroying a quiet living atmosphere" are 2.58 and 2.14 respectively. That is, residents are positive.
551	The Eight Route Army Cultural Park	Shanxi	Resident	90	0	Man-made attraction	1			
552	Pingyao Ancient City	Shanxi	Resident	130	5	Man-made attraction	0	SHI Yanyong. A Study on Landscape Vicissitude and Hosts's Sensation of Historical Towns Under the Development Process of Tourism—A Case of Pingyao Ancient Town. Central China Normal University, 2007. Master Thesis.	47	The article uses the Likert 5 scale to study the tourism perception of the ancient city residents. The results show that residents have a negative negative impact on the environmental impact of the ancient city. Among them, tourism breaks the quiet of the ancient city 3.76, aggravating the crowded ancient city 4.12, the arrival of Tourist affects daily life 3.43. That is, residents are negative.
553	Pingyao Ancient City	Shanxi	Resident	130	5	Man-made attraction	1	YANG Xia, CHEN Fayang, HU Yuanyuan, SHI Wei. Research 011 Pillgysto Ancient City Residents' Perceptions of Tourism Impact. Resource Development and Market, 2010, 26(2):190-192.	191	Through the questionnaire survey method, the analysis of the tourism perception of residents in Pingyao Ancient City found that residents have a strong perception of the positive environmental impact of tourism. 70% to 80% of residents believe that tourism development "promotes local infrastructure construction," "improves traffic conditions," and "enhanced residents' environmental awareness." For the "tourism to reduce the quality of the local environment", 40% of the

										residents have their own opinions and objections, and 20% of the residents are undecided. In addition, through field interviews with residents, most residents believe that tourism has improved the internal environment quality of the ancient city, but at the same time caused confusion in the new city outside the ancient city. That is, residents are positive.
554	Pingyao Ancient City	Shanxi	Tourist	130	5	Man-made attraction	0	HU Weixia. On the Coordinative Evaluation between Surrounding Environment and Tourist Attractions— An Empirical Analysis of Pingyao Ancient City, Shanxi Province. Tourism Tribune, 2009, 24(10):57-62.	61	<p>The article uses the Likert 5-point scale to conduct a questionnaire survey of Tourist inside and outside the ancient city.</p> <p>The results show that the natural environment is relatively poor, and the average natural environment index of the ancient city is 2.63 points. The two points with the lowest scores are “water quality” and “greening”. In the surrounding environment of the ancient city, “greening” has the highest voice, and the opinions and statistics reflect that the dissatisfaction rate of Tourist reached 50.16%. This shows that Tourist are extremely dissatisfied with the natural sanitation outside the scenic spot. That is, Tourist are negative.</p>
555	The Mountain Of Luya	Shanxi	Tourist	108	4	Natural attraction	1	DONG Qinxuan.The Strategy and Measure of Environment Problem in Nature Resort— A Case Study of Luya Mountain Nature Reserve. Shanxi University, 2010. Master Thesis	18	<p>Through the questionnaire survey on the tourist environment perception of natural scenic spots, the results show that:</p> <p>There are 25 Tourist with satisfactory environmental quality in the reserve, accounting for 14.79% of the total number of Tourist;60 satisfied Tourist, accounting for 35.50% of the total number of Tourist; 62 more satisfied Tourist, accounting for 36.68% of the total number of Tourist; 17 unsatisfied Tourist, accounting for 10.05% of the total number of Tourist; Very dissatisfied with 5 Tourist,</p>

									accounting for 2.95% of the total number of Tourist. The vast majority of Tourist (86.97%) are satisfied with the environmental quality of the protected areas. That is, Tourist are positive.
556	The Mountain Of Luya	Shanxi	Resident	108	4	Natural attraction	1		37 According to the questionnaire survey of local community people engaged in tourism in Luya Mountain Scenic Area, the management measures of residents' environmental impact on tourism development are generally satisfactory, and 65.16% of the practitioners believe that "travel waste is significantly increased"; 51.52% of the practitioners disagreed with the fact that "unscrupulous phenomena such as Tourist' chaos and scribbling are very obvious", and some 62.12% of the practitioners cannot agree that "the local residents are seriously damaged by the natural environment". From the above analysis, the practitioners do not agree that the local residents have damaged or destroyed the scenic spots. The uncivilized phenomenon of Tourist is not obvious, and the garbage waste in the scenic spots has increased significantly. That is, residents are positive.
557	Mount Li	Shanxi	Tourist	20	4	Natural attraction	1	ZHANG Guiping. Studies on traveling influence on ecological environment in Lishan Natural Reserve. Shanxi University, 2010. Doctor Dissertation	32 According to a questionnaire survey of 938 Lishan Tourist, only about one-third of the Tourist believe that the Lishan Nature Reserve is beautiful and satisfactory. The Tourist who are basically satisfied account for 40.18% of the total. The two together accounted for 76.30% of the total. And the number of unsatisfied people accounted for a certain percentage (23.70%) of the total number of Tourist. That is, Tourist are positive.
558	Pangquangou	Shanxi	Tourist	49	0	Natural attraction	1	LUO Dongling. Ecotourist Study in	36 Through the questionnaire survey of the Tourist in Pangquangou eco-

	National Nature Reserve							Pangquan Gully. Shanxi University, 2003. Master Thesis.		tourism scenic spot, the results show that: 95% of the residents believe that the development of Pangquangou eco-tourism outweighs the disadvantages, which is beneficial to the Pangquangou Nature Reserve and relatively satisfactory to the tourism environment of the reserve. That is, Tourist are positive.
559	The Mountain Of Luya	Shanxi	Tourist	108	4	Natural attraction	0	CHENG Zhanhong, NIU Liqin. Measurement on the attitude of eco-Tourist towards the management of scenic resorts based on the environmental cognition. Human Geography, 2016(2):136-144.	139	The article uses the Likert 5 scale to study the environmental cognition of Tourist on the development of ecotourism. According to the mean value of the index values of 10 environmental cognitions of different samples, it is concluded that: in terms of the value of "tourism will cause damage to the environment" and "the buildings in the scenic area will destroy the beauty of the landscape", except for the second group, the average value of the three groups is above 3 points. That is, Tourist are negative.
560	Huangcheng Village	Shanxi	Resident	120	5	Man-made attraction	1	Zhao Chenzhao, Shao Xiuying, Zheng Hanfu. A Study on the Sustainable Development of Tourism in Huangcheng Village Based on the Perspective of Community Residents' Perception. Tourism Overview, 2017, (2):124-125.	124	The article takes the Likert 5 scale to study the sustainable development of Huangcheng Village tourism from the perspective of community residents. The results show that the residents of Huangcheng Village have a satisfaction value of 4.16. That is, residents are positive.
561	Tang Paradise	Shaanxi	Tourist	120	5	Man-made attraction	1	ZHANG Chunhui, BAI Kai, MA Yaofeng, ZHUANG Ying. The Asymmetric Effect of the Attribute-level Performance of Themed Scenic Spots	54	Through the questionnaire survey of the tourist satisfaction of the 4 family landscape-type scenic spots, the results show that the landscape environment perception of Datang Furong Garden is 4.032, the perception of Songcheng landscape environment is 3.967, the

								onTourist Satisfaction:An Empirical Analysis of Four Historical and CulturalThemed Scenic Spots. Tourism Tribune, 2014, 29(9):44-59.		perception of Lingshan landscape environment is 4.127, and the perception of landscape environment of Yancheng 156 is 4.041. That is, Tourist are positive.
562	Song Dynasty Town	Zhejiang	Tourist	300	4	Man-made attraction	1			
563	Grand Buddha at Lingshan	Jiangsu	Tourist	210	5	Natural attraction	1			
564	Mystical Yancheng Chun-qiu Dream	Shanxi	Tourist	190	5	Man-made attraction	1			
565	The Emperor Guan Temple in Haizhou	Shanxi	Tourist	56	4	Man-made attraction	1	Dong Jiefang, Pei Yalu. The Evaluation Research of Guandi Temple's Tourist Satisfaction Degree Based on PhilipKotler Assessment Model. Jiangsu Commercial Forum, 2014(4):36-38.	37	The article surveys the satisfaction of Tourist by using the field survey questionnaires in the Guandi Temple Scenic Area. Through the image of the scenic spot, the scenic spot facilities, the scenic spot passenger service, and the scenic spot follow-up service, 11 indicators were used to conduct a questionnaire survey on the tourist satisfaction of the Jiezhou Guandi Temple, and the Philip Kotler's assessment method was also used to calculate the satisfaction index and the mean value of the Tourist. Its indicator evaluation project includes Class A: $I \geq 1$, indicating that the evaluation project has advantages; class B: $S1 \geq R$, $0.9 \leq I < 1$, indicating that the evaluation project has certain advantages; class C: $S1 \geq R$, $I < 0.9$, indicating that the evaluation project lacks advantages; class D: $S1 < R$, $0.9 \leq I < 1$, indicating that the evaluation project has no advantage; class E: $S1 < R$, $I < 0.9$, indicating that the evaluation project is at a disadvantage. Among

										them (S1 indicates pre-show expectations, R actual experience average, I indicates satisfaction index). The results show that: In the satisfaction measurement of Xiezhou Guandi Temple, the pre-tourism expectation value of “Scenic Environment” is 4.06, the actual experience index is 3.91, and the satisfaction evaluation index is 0.96, which is in Class D. It means that if the scenic environment cannot be improved, it will seriously affect the image of the scenic spot. That is, Tourist are positive.
566	Pingyao Ancient City	Shanxi	Tourist	130	5	Man-made attraction	1	DUAN Zhiping. Study on Tourist Satisfaction of European and American Tourist in Pingyao Ancient City. Guangxi University, 2014. Master Thesis.	42	The article uses the Likert 5 scale to study the tourism satisfaction survey of European and American Tourist in Pingyao Ancient City. The results show that Tourist' satisfaction with scenic area capacity, environmental sanitation and infrastructure are 3.524, 3.406 and 3.269 respectively. That is, Tourist are positive.
567	The Emperor Guan Temple in Haizhou	Shanxi	Tourist	56	4	Man-made attraction	1	LI Caihong. The Study about Scenic Area Exploiting Based on Tourist Perception in Haizhou Guandi Temple. Shanxi University, 2012. Master Thesis.	42	According to the results of the questionnaire survey on the perception of Tourist from the Guandi Temple in Jiezhou, when asked about the environmental sanitation situation in the scenic spot, more than 60% of Tourist believe that the environment in the scenic area is good, more than 35% of the Tourist think that the environment in the scenic area is average, and nearly 1.55% of the Tourist think that the environment in the scenic area is poor. That is, Tourist are positive.
568	Xilamuren Grassland	Inner Mongolia	Tourist	80	3	Natural attraction	1	WU Tiehong, CHEN Tian. Image perception difference for the tourism destination between	205	The article uses the Likert 5 scale to study the tourist image perception of the Inner Mongolia prairie by Tourist and community residents. The results show that Tourist and community

								Tourist and community residents - A case of grassland destination, Inner Mongolia. Journal of Arid Land Resources and Environment, 2015,29(1):203-208.		residents are neutral but favored the high-quality natural resources and environmental assessment factor 3.5067 in the scenic spot, and the Tourist and residents are 3.68 and 3.90 respectively for the vast and magnificent grassland scenery; the original ecological tourist attraction 3.39 and 3.50; pleasant grassland climate 3.74 and 3.72, excellent grassland natural environment 3.27 and 3.49; diversity of animal and plant species 3.13 and 3.18. That is, both Tourist and residents are positive.
569	Xilamuren Grassland	Inner Mongolia	Resident	80	3	Natural attraction	1			
570	Wulan Butong Grassland	Inner Mongolia	Resident	120	3	Natural attraction	0	LIU Yanli. A Study on Community Participation in the Development of Ecotourism in Wulanbu Formation of Keqi in Inner. Yunnan Normal University, 2014. Master Thesis.	31	Through questionnaire survey, this paper combines interviews, random interviews and other survey methods to study the community participation in the development of Kelan Ulanbutong eco-tourism in Inner Mongolia. The results showed that 72.9% of the community residents believed that environmental pollution was intensified, 64.4% of the residents believed that the natural landscape was destroyed, and 64.4% of the scenic spots were destroyed. That is, residents are negative.
571	Dazhao Historical and Cultural Blocks	Inner Mongolia	Tourist	0	4	Man-made attraction	1	LU Yanru. The Tourism Experience of Historical and Cultural Blocks—Take Hohhot Dazhao Block for Example. Inner Mongolia University, 2014. Master Thesis.	25-29	The article uses the mean comparison method to make a brief analysis of the historical and cultural experience of Tourist in the historical and cultural districts of Dazhao, and finds that Tourist are positive about the historical and cultural landscape of the historical and cultural districts of Dazhao. The average value of the perceived "street size" is 3.79, the average value of "The characteristic of the temple building is obvious" is 4.13, and the average value

572	Nalati scenic spots	Xinjiang	Tourist	75	5	Natural attraction	1	ZHOU Silei. Research on the Xinjiang Grassland Eco-tourism Based on Tourist' Perceived Value— Take Nalati Grassland as an example. Xinjiang Normal University, 2013. Master Thesis.	59	<p>of “the historic building is well preserved” is 3.94. In addition, according to the statistical analysis of the survey results, 51.7% of the Tourist are satisfied, 23.5% are very satisfied, 21.0% are generally neutral, and dissatisfied and very dissatisfied Tourist account for 3.8%. It indicates that Tourist are still more satisfied with the recreation of the historical and cultural district of Dazhao. That is, Tourist are positive.</p> <p>The article uses the Likert 5-level scale method to study the perceived value of Tourist on Xinjiang grassland tourism. The results show that: visitors' perception of the diversity of tourism resource types is 4.01, grassland perception evaluation 4.12, water body perception evaluation 4.63, tourism landscape characteristic perception evaluation 4.08, and scenic area health status better perception evaluation 4.23. Overall, visitors are satisfied with the environment of the Nalati grassland. That is, Tourist are positive.</p>
573	Xilamuren Grassland	Inner Mongolia	Tourist	80	3	Natural attraction	1	WU Tiehong, ZHANG Jie, LI Wenjie. The Impact of Regional Cultural Differences on Tourist' Perception of Tourism Destination Image— — A Case Study of Tourist' Perception of Prairie Image in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. Tourism Tribune, 2010, 25(6):66-72.	69	<p>According to Tosun, the mean of the Level 5 Likert scale is opposed between 1-2.4; neutral between 2.5 and 3.4 ; approved between 3.5 and 5. Tourist' assessment of the tourism resources and environment of the grassland is 3.52, the original eco-tourism resort is 3.39, the vast grassland scenery is 3.68, the pleasant grassland climate is 3.74, and the excellent grassland natural environment is 3.27. Therefore, Tourist' satisfaction with the environment of the grassland is biased towards neutrality. That is, Tourist are positive.</p>
574	Tara Gergen grassland	Inner Mongolia	Tourist	10	4	Natural attraction	1			

	tourism center									
575	Aershan National Forest Park	Inner Mongolia	Tourist	235	5	Natural attraction	1	SU Yan. Research on Aershan City Forest Eco-Tourism Based on Tourist Perceived Value. Inner Mongolia Agricultural University, 2010. Master Thesis.	52	The perceptual value of visitors to the Aershan Forest Park was studied by a 5-level Likert scale. The mean of the Level 5 Likert scale is opposed between 1-2.4; neutral between 2.5 and 3.4 ; approved between 3.5 and 5. The results show that Tourist have a good average value of tourism resources (lakes, rivers, ruins, forest resources and forest farms, mineral springs) and scenic spots. That is, Tourist are positive.
577	Xilamuren Grassland	Inner Mongolia	Resident	80	3	Natural attraction	1	LV Jun, MENG Yun. The Perceptions and Attitudes of Community Residents Towards the Development of Grassland Tourism. Journal of Arid Land Resources and Environment, 2014, 28(5):192-196.	194	According to Tosun, the mean of the Level 5 Likert scale is opposed between 1-2.4; neutral between 2.5 and 3.4 ; approved between 3.5 and 5. Residents of the grassland community are in favor of "the tourism industry enhances the local residents' awareness of environmental protection 3.56" and hold a neutral attitude toward "tourism is conducive to grassland protection 2.95" and "tourism leads to environmental pollution 3.11". The above results reflect that the positive perception of community residents is relatively strong. That is, residents are positive.
578	Huitengxile Grassland Tourism	Inner Mongolia	Resident	5	3	Natural attraction	1			
579	Badain Jaran Desert	Inner Mongolia	Tourist	220	0	Natural attraction	1	YIN Xingang. Subjective and Objective System in Desert Tourism and Scenic Areas' Competitive Superiority: Typical Case Study. Lanzhou	78	The article uses a 5-point Likert scale to conduct a questionnaire survey of Tourist in the desert tourist area. The results show that: "The perception of the ecological environment of the scenic spot by the Tourist of Badain Jilin is 3.803. The Tourist in Shapotou have a perception of the ecological

								University, 2011. Doctor Dissertation.		environment of the scenic spot 3.425, which is between “general” and “satisfied” but biased towards satisfaction”. That is, Tourist are positive.
580	Shapotou Scenic Area	Ningxia	Tourist	82.5	5	Natural attraction	1			
581	Shapotou Scenic Area	Ningxia	Tourist	82.5	5	Natural attraction	1	WANG Jixia. Research on Tourist Behavior of Ningxia Desert Tourism— Illustrated by the Case of Shapotou Scenic Area. Ningxia University, 2014. Master Thesis.	33	The article adopts the 5-point Likert scale. The mean value of the 5-level Likert scale is not satisfactory between 1-2.4; between 2.5 and 3.4 is neutral (general); between 3.5 and 5 is satisfactory. The overall average satisfaction of visitors to the ecological environment is 3.45, which is between “general” and “satisfactory” and tends to be satisfactory. That is, Tourist are positive.
582	Sand Lakes Ecological Tourist Area	Ningxia	Resident	50	5	Natural attraction	1	ZHAO Duoping ZHANG Yan. Study on Relationship between Tourism Community Residents' Participation and Perception Attitude. Journal of Anhui Agricultural Sciences, 2014(33):11794-11798.	11796	Through the questionnaire survey on the participation and perception of residents in Shahu Scenic Spot in Ningxia, the results show that both male and female scenic residents are satisfied with the environmental conditions of the scenic spot, and the number is over 50%. That is, residents are positive.
583	Ningxia Ancient Village	Ningxia	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	LI Xianfeng, ZHANG Hongmei, HE Jian. An Empirical Study on the Social Impact of Rural Tourism in Ethnic Areas—A Case Study of Ancient City in Ningxia. Special Zone Economy, 2008(11):160-161.	161	The article adopts the 5-point Likert scale to conduct an empirical investigation and analysis of the social impact of rural tourism in ethnic areas. The results show that: “The average negative perception of residents’ impact on social life is less than 3. It can be seen that the development of the human landscape has not damaged the physical health of the local community residents, has not affected family relationships, has not changed people's values, and has not damaged their

584	Jiaodong Fishing Village	Shandong	Resident	40	0	Man-made attraction	1	YU Jingjing. Research on Community Impacts of Rural Tourism Development: A Case Study of Hekou ' Jiaodong Fishing Village', Weuhai. Shandong University, 2008. Master Thesis.	41	<p>living environment." That is, residents are positive.</p> <p>The article studies the community impact of rural tourism development through questionnaires. The results showed that the number of people (household/ non household) with positive perceptions was 89.9%/86.896, and those with negative perceptions accounted for 10.1%/13.2% of the total. Among them, tourism has improved infrastructure by 72.7% / 37.7%, tourism resources have been well utilized by 17.2% / 49.1%, tourism has broken the quiet living environment by 3.0% / 13.2%, and tourism has made the village look worse than the previous 7.1%. / 0%. That is, residents are positive.</p>
585	Matisi Temple	Gansu	Resident	36	4	Man-made attraction	1	MIAO Hong, CHEN Xingpeng. Research on Ethnic Region Residents' Perceptions of Tourism Impacts: A Case Study of Matisi Temple in Gansu Province. Tourism Science, 2007, 21(5):66-72.	69	<p>In a questionnaire survey of the residents of the Horseshoe Temple on the perception of the impact of tourism on the natural environment, 46.7% of people denied tourism and improved the natural ecological environment, 30.4% (84) think that there is a certain impact on wildlife, 32.6% (90) think that there is no impact, 37% (102) believe that wildlife is protected. That is, residents are positive.</p>
586	Matisi Temple	Gansu	Resident	36	4	Man-made attraction	0	ZHAO Junyuan. The Study on the Effect of Tourism on Rural Community in Ethnic Region — A Case study of Rural Community around Mati Temple. Northwest Normal University, 2009. Master Thesis.	33-40	<p>The article takes the three rural communities of Horseshoe Village, Herb Village and Changling Village around the Horseshoe Tourist Scenic Spot in Sunan County as the research object, and obtains basic data in the form of questionnaires and interviews with three community residents. On this basis, the gray correlation degree method is used to study the influence degree of tourism. According to the gray correlation value of the three</p>

										communities, the level of influence is divided into six levels: very weak (0-0.01), weak (0.01-0.02), slightly stronger (0.02-0.03), stronger (0.03-0.04), strong (0.04-0.05) and extremely strong (0.05-0.06).The results show that the gray correlation degree between the residents of Horseshoe Village, Herb Village and Changling Village on the positive impact and negative impact on the natural environment is divided into 0.004065, 0.003366, 0.003295 and 0.013543, 0.011598 and 0.00934. It shows that the influence of the villagers in the three villages on the natural environment is mainly negative. That is, residents are negative.
587	Liupan Mountain	Ningxia	Resident	65	4	Natural attraction	1	YANG Xueyan.A Case Study About The Different Attitude Towards The Tourism Development Among The Community Resident in Hui Ethnic People—Take Najiahu Village And Huoshizhai Village for Example.Economic Geography, 2008, 28(6):1068-1072.	1070	The article investigates the attitudes of residents of Hui community to tourism development through questionnaire survey. The results show that the residents of the two places have a strong perception of the positive environmental impact of tourism development. About 80% of local residents believe that tourism development can make the local environment cleaner and promote the construction of rural infrastructure. It is believed that tourism development has had a negative impact “Tourism development has destroyed the original quiet life of local residents”, although the average neutral attitude is around 2.5. That is, residents are positive.
588	Liupan Mountain	Ningxia	Tourist	65	4	Natural attraction	1	LIU Yun, SHEN Xingju. Research on Current Situation and Existing Problems of Tourism Development in Liupanshan. Ningxia Engineering	66	According to the questionnaire survey of 187 Tourist in the Liupanshan tourist area, the natural scenery of Liupan Mountain has been recognized by most Tourist. Visitors who agree with the “natural scenery” of the area accounted for 97.9% of the total number of respondents, 66.5% of ecological

								Technology, 2015, 14(1):64-68.		environment protection, and 77.6% of pleasant climate. That is, Tourist are positive.
589	Shapotou Scenic Area	Ningxia	Tourist	82.5	5	Natural attraction	1	LI Yunfei, LI Longtang. Comparative Study on Tourism Image of Desert Type Scenic Areas—Take the Shapotou Scenic Spot and the Sand Lake as Examples. Social Sciences in Ningxia, 2016(4):128-133.	131	The article takes the online travel and impression comments of Shapotou and Shahu Scenic Spots in the well-known tourist community in China. Through the network text analysis, ROST CM6 software was used to extract the high-frequency feature words of Shapotou and Shahu tourism images for mining, and the actual perception of Tourist was analyzed. The results show that the words “comfortable”, “magical”, “beautiful” and “clear” have become the most profound feelings after the tour, indicating that Tourist are satisfied with the environmental perception of Shapotou. That is, Tourist are positive.
590	Sand Lakes Ecological Tourist Area	Ningxia	Tourist	50	5	Natural attraction	1			
591	Shapotou Scenic Area	Ningxia	Tourist	82.5	5	Natural attraction	0	ZHANG Weilong, XU Lijun. The Survey and the Empirical Research on the Tourist Satisfaction of Ningxia Desert Scenic Spot: A Case Study of Shapotou Scenic Spot. Ningxia Engineering Technology, 2015, 14(1):69-73.	72	The article uses Likert's 5-level scale method, which is divided into very satisfactory (5 points), satisfactory (4 points), general (3 points), unsatisfactory (2 points), and very dissatisfied (1 point) to investigate the subjective feelings of Tourist on desert scenic spots. The results show that the comprehensive satisfaction index of Tourist in Shapotou Scenic Area is 70.4. In the percentile scale, the tourist satisfaction index of Shapotou Scenic Spot is at the level of “general” and “satisfactory”; Tourist' satisfaction with the scenic environment is 60. They are dissatisfied with the tourist environment and desert vegetation protection. The garbage and desert vegetation in the scenic area can be

592	Na Famhuan ily Mosque	Ningxia	Resident	10	0	Man-made attraction	0	YANG Xueyan. Tourism Development of the Folk Culture of Hui Ethnic Based on the Resident's Perception of Tourism Impacts— Taking the Village of Najiahu in Yongning County of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region as Example. Journal of Ningxia University (Natural Science Edition), 2008, 29(1):86-90.	88	<p>degraded to varying degrees due to Tourist' destruction. That is, Tourist are negative.</p> <p>The article uses Likert's 5-level metric, which is divided into full agreement (5 points), consent (4 points), not necessarily (3 points), disagreement (2 points), and complete disagreement (1 point). The higher the perceived score of the community residents' positive impact on tourism, the higher the positive impact of tourism positive impact;</p> <p>Because the value of negative factors of tourism in the community is reversed, that is, "very opposed" is five and "very agree" is one. Therefore, the lower the mean, the greater the negative impact factor. The results show that residents' perception of the positive impact on the environment and health is not very high (3.47). The lowest perceived local shopping, entertainment facilities and quality of service (2.86), approved for destroying the local natural environment (2.73), destroyed the local quiet atmosphere (2.47). That is, residents are negative.</p>
593	Yanzhi Canyon of Guyuan	Ningxia	Resident	25	1	Natural attraction	1	MA Dongmei. Study on Exploit Thinking and Corresponding Tactics of Anti-Poverty Tourism in Ningxia Liupan Mountainous Area. Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology, 2006. Master Thesis.	46	<p>According to the field survey results of residents in Liupanshan Scenic Spot in Ningxia, residents in the scenic spot agreed that "The appearance of villages and villages has been greatly improved compared with the past. The newly-built long-distance asphalt road solved the problem of the previous roads, and the courtyards of each house were more regular and cleaner than before. The damage to the ecological environment of the scenic spot was not obvious."</p> <p>That is, residents are negative.</p>
594	Yudaokou Forest -	Hebei	Resident	130	4	Natural attraction	0	CHENG Shengkui, GE Quansheng, LI	1811	<p>Taking the Yudaokou Forest Grassland Scenic Area as an example, the paper</p>

	Grassland Scenic Spot							Chen. An Empirical Study of Perceptions and Attitudes of Residents Towards Domestic Local Tourism Development: A Case Study of Yudaokou Forest - Grassland Scenic Spot. Resources Science, 2011, 33(9):1806-1814.		reveals the perceptions and attitudes of the destination residents on the positive and negative aspects of tourism from three aspects: economic, social and environmental. The results show that 53.2% of the residents believe that the development of tourism leads to over- exploitation of natural resources and cultural relics. 49% of the residents believe that "the tourism industry has reduced the local environmental quality (high noise, increased garbage, increased sewage, air pollution, cultural relics, reduction of animals and plants, etc.)"; 85.1% of the residents opposed the development of tourism and improved the local ecological environment. That is, residents are negative.
595	Baita Mountain Park	Gansu	Tourist	0	2	Man- made attraction	1	GUO Lingxia, ZHANG Bo, WANG Yaming, et al. Tourist's Satisfaction Study of Lanzhou City.		"The average value of service perception, perceived value, satisfaction, and loyalty factor is lower than that of Baitashan, indicating that Tourist are less satisfied with Xinglongshan's service perception and perceived value, and lead to lower overall satisfaction and loyalty." That is, Tourist in Baita Mountain Scenic Area are positive and Tourist in Xinglong Mountain are negative.
596	Xinglongshan Mountain Nature Reserve	Gansu	Tourist	30	4	Natural attraction	0			
597	Guanegou National Forest Park	Gansu	Resident	55	4	Natural attraction	1	WU Zhengkui. Research on the Evaluation and Development Strategy of Tourism Environmental Capacity of the National Geological	25, 28, 33	The article investigates the satisfaction of Tourist and scenic residents in Guanegou National Geological Park through questionnaire survey. The results show that 73.33% of the residents expressed their strong consent to the protection of tourism development and promote the

								Park of Tanchang County Ditch Goose. Northwest Normal University, 2015. Master Thesis.		preservation of local historical sites, and 26.67% of the residents expressed their consent; In terms of the perception of increased pollution in tourism development, 4.44% of the residents expressed their agreement, 7.22% of the residents agreed, and 17.78% of the residents considered "general", 70.56% of the residents disagreed with the increase in environmental pollution caused by tourism development. According to a random sample survey of 200 Tourist in the Guanyigou Geological Park, the five levels of satisfaction evaluation were very satisfactory, satisfactory, basically satisfactory, unsatisfactory and very unsatisfactory according to international general rules. They are assigned to 100 points, 80 points, 60 points, 30 points, and 0 points respectively. The results showed that the sanitation and cleanliness scored 75 points, and the natural environment grade level of 78.8 points was between basic satisfaction and satisfaction. That is, Tourist are positive.
598	Guanegou National Forest Park	Gansu	Tourist	55	4	Natural attraction	1			
599	Songmingyan National Forest Park	Gansu	Tourist	50	4	Natural attraction	1	WEI Baoxiang. Touristic Behavior and Cultural Response in Ethnic Area: A Case Study of the Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture. Lanzhou University, 2013. Doctor Dissertation.	59-61	Tourist from the Linxia ethnic minority area were used as survey samples for the study. The survey and analysis use a combination of questionnaire survey and interview survey. Taking the Linhan Bihan Villa, the Red Garden and the Donggong Pavilion, and the Hezheng Songming Rock as sampling points, random sampling was adopted. 1-5 points in the tourism environment indicate the worst, worse, average, better, and best. The results show that the overall evaluation of the tourism

										environment satisfaction in Linxia is 2.96, and the actual experience value is 3.03. In addition, respondents also had higher satisfaction with scenic spots and tourism behaviors, and “the average satisfaction rate was basically above 3 points.” That is, Tourist are positive.
600	Red Garden	Gansu	Tourist	2	2	Man-made attraction	1			
601	Baohan Vilage	Gansu	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
602	East Mansion	Gansu	Tourist	15	3	Man-made attraction	1			
603	Qilian Mountain	Gansu	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1	WANG Yanyan.The Study of Participatory Community Residents Aware of Environmental Management. Northwest Normal University, 2010. Master Thesis.	28	The article uses the Likert scale method to study residents' perceptions. According to the average of the scores, it was opposed between 1-2.4; neutral between 2.5-3.4; approved between 3.5-5. The results showed that for the 7 environmental change factors, the residents agreed with 5 items: increased vegetation coverage, increased culvert water content, better air quality, less sand days, and more plant species. The mean values are all above 3.80, close to 4.0, and the approval rates are 77.0%, 72.0%, 74.3%, 75.7%, and 70.5%, respectively. That is, residents are positive.
604	Lianhua Mountain Scenic Area	Gansu	Resident	15	4	Natural attraction	1			
605	Qilian Mountain	Gansu	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1	JIANG Zhicheng., et al.The Impact of Eco-tourism on the Residents of Qilian Mountain National Nature	201	Through the investigation of 100 households in the vicinity of the tourist areas in the eastern, central and western sections of the protected area, the results show that: there are 11 households in the East (100 households)

								Reserve.Tourism Overview,2013(11).		who are in favor of the negative impact of the living environment; 5 households in the middle (100 households) who believe that the living environment is destroyed; 42 households in the West (100 households) agreed to improve the living environment. 5 households believe that the living environment has been destroyed, and the influence of eco-tourism on the residents of the Qilian Mountain Reserve has a positive influence. That is, residents are positive.
606	Qilian Mountain	Gansu	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	1	MA Jian, LIU Xiande, Niu Yun, Characteristics of Tourist Behavior in Dayekou Forest Park.Journal of Anhui Agri. Sci,2016, (04):208-211+218.	210	Among the six factors that affect the satisfaction evaluation, the Tourist are more satisfied with the natural landscape and air quality of the scenic spot, with a mean value of 4. 06 and 3.98 respectively. Overall, the satisfaction of Tourist is high, with 88.4% of Tourist willing to revisit this place. That is, Tourist are positive.
607	Labrang Monastery	Gansu	Resident	40	4	Man-made attraction	1	YANG Erjun. The Study on Resident' Perceptions on Tourism Impacts in Tibetan Area —A case Study on Labrang Town.Northwest Normal University, 2008. Master Thesis.	17	The article investigates the perception of Xiahe residents' tourism impact through questionnaire survey. According to the average of the scores, it was unsatisfactory between 1-2.4; neutral between 2.5-3.4; satisfactory between 3.5-5. Residents were satisfied with the five positive impacts on the environment (all averages were above 3.80). Among them, improving the overall local environment, improving the local image 4.31, improving traffic conditions 4.08, improving infrastructure 4.00, enhancing residents and government environmental awareness 4.17, improving the natural environment and improving the quality of living and living environment 3.85; the negative impact on the five negative attitudes (average values are below 3.30). It shows that local residents have a weaker understanding of negative

									environmental impacts, their traffic is overcrowded, noise is increasing, too many Tourist, destroying the quiet and solemn religious atmosphere 3.03; there are many Tourist, and the chances of residents using local leisure facilities are reduced by 2.94; tourism brings more domestic garbage and is not processed in time. 3.22; new tourist facilities destroy the natural environment and traditional architectural features 2.95; excessive commercial advertising has affected the style of the county. 2.92. That is, residents are positive.
608	Temple of the Nuns	Gansu	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1		
609	Nyingmapa Buddhist Temple	Gansu	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1		
610	Labrang Monastery	Gansu	Resident	40	4	Man-made attraction	1	AHI Wen. Research on the Resident's Perception to Cross-cultural Tourism Impact-Case Study of Gannan. Northwest Normal University, 2012. Master Thesis.	35 The article uses the Likert 5-level scale to study the impact of cross-cultural tourism from the perspective of residents' perception. According to the average of the scores, it was opposed between 1-2.4; neutral between 2.5-3.4; approved between 3.5-5. Among the environmental indicators, the positive environmental perception is stronger than 3.5, and the negative environmental impact is weak, both below 3.4. That is, residents are positive.
611	Zhiliguan Scenic Area	Gansu	Resident	78	4	Natural attraction	1		
612	Dayugou Scenic Area	Gansu	Resident	68	4	Natural attraction	1		
613	Laga Mountain	Gansu	Resident	0	4	Natural attraction	1		

614	Lazikou Scenic Area	Gansu	Resident	0	3	Natural attraction	1			
615	Sangkecaoyuan	Gansu	Resident	0	2	Natural attraction	1			
616	Dangzhoucaoyuan	Gansu	Resident	0	2	Natural attraction	1			
617	Milarepa nine layers of Buddhist courts	Gansu	Resident	20	2	Man-made attraction	1			
618	The first bend of the Yellow River Maqu	Gansu	Resident	100	2	Natural attraction	1			
619	Langmu Temple	Gansu	Resident	30	2	Man-made attraction	1			
620	Zecha Stone Forest	Gansu	Resident	33	2	Natural attraction	1			
621	Cuifeng Mountain Scence Area	Gansu	Resident	0	2	Natural attraction	1			
622	Zhiliguan Scenic Area	Gansu	Tourist	78	4	Natural attraction	1	JIANG Wei. The Updating Research of Rural Tourism Product Based on Tourist Perceived Value A Case Study of Lintan Yeliguan Scenic Spot. Northwest Normal University, 2012. Master Thesis.	43-44	The article uses the Likert 5-level scale to study the product upgrade of rural tourism from the perspective of Tourist' perception. According to the average of the scores, it was unsatisfactory between 1-2.4; neutral between 2.5-3.4; satisfactory between 3.5-5. The results show that Tourist' perception scores for rural natural landscape (4.22) and scenic sanitation (3.37) are at the mid-range level, and most Tourist are basically satisfied. That is, Tourist are positive.
623	Qingyuan Mountain	Fujian	Tourist	70	5	Natural attraction	1	YAO Ying. Study on Recreationists' Sense of Place in Suburban	40	The article uses the Likert 5-level scale to study the local perception of recreational people in suburban

	Scenic Area							Heritage Attractions — A Case Study of Qingyuan Mountain Scenic Area. Huaqiao University, 2012. Master Thesis.		heritage areas. According to the average of the scores, it was unsatisfactory between 1-2.4; neutral between 2.5-3.4; satisfactory between 3.5-5. The mean value of the natural ecological perception indicators of the Tourist in Qingyuan Mountain Scenic Area is 4.10. That is, Tourist are positive.
624	Yueyaquan cun	Gansu	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	LI Deshan. Research on Resident's Attitude and Support Behaviors Toward Tourism Impact—A Case Study of Yueya Spring Village in Dunhuang City of Gansu Province. Xinjiang University, 2011. Master Thesis.	23	This paper takes Yueyaquan Village, Dunhuang City, Gansu Province as an example, and adopts a combination of questionnaire survey and interview method. The results show that the local residents have a profound impact on the positive impact of tourism. The average change is 3.91 points. Except for “foreign investment”, the average value of all indicators changes by more than 3.5 points. It shows that local residents believe that tourism development has played a positive role in the local area. On the negative impact of tourism, the overall change in mean is 3.65 points. Residents' perception of negative impacts is weaker than positive impact perception. That is, Tourist are positive.
625	Qiangshui Hot spring resort	Gansu	Tourist	20	3	Man-made attraction	0	WEN Yuhua. Tourism Resource Valuation and Tourist Experience of Hot Spring in Gansu Province. Lanzhou University, 2011. Master Thesis.	62	The article uses the form of the Likert 5-point scale method, which allows hot spring visitors to select the importance and actual feelings of each observed variable from 1 to 5 points. Among them, the degree of importance reflects the expectations of Tourist on hot spring tourism destinations. The “1” representative is very unimportant and the “5” representative is very important. Perceived degree refers to the actual perception of Tourist on hot spring tourism sites. “1” stands for dissatisfaction and “5” stands for satisfaction. Through the IPA analysis

											model, with the mean value of 3.79 and the satisfaction of 3.20 as the axis, the hot spring environment for Tourist to the hot spring tourism falls in the concentrated area of high importance and actual perception. That is, Tourist are negative.
626	Tongwei Hot spring resort	Gansu	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	0				
627	Yellow River Stone Forest scenic area	Gansu	Resident	40	4	Natural attraction	0	WANG Lei, WEI Baoxiang. Analysis on the Influencing Factors of Residents' WTP for Environmental Protection in the Tourist Destination. Journal of Landscape Research, 2010, 38(16):8723-8725.	8724	The article uses household interviews and questionnaires to investigate the residents of 119 scenic spots in the Yellow River Stone Forest in Jingtai, Gansu. The results showed that "the 119 respondents had a total of 582 choices on the "Impact of Tourism" topic, arguing that tourism has destroyed the local ecological environment." That is, residents are negative.	
628	Baigu - Monastery	Gansu	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	ZHOU Lingfei, CHEN Jinhua. A Study on the Perceptions of Tourism Impacts of Gannan Tibetan Residents. Journal of Leshan Teachers College, 2008, 23(10):93-96.	95	A study of the perception of the influence of Tibetan residents in Gannan on tourism through the Likert 5 scale. According to the average of the scores, it was unsatisfactory between 1-2.4; neutral between 2.5-3.4; satisfactory between 3.5-5. The results show that residents are satisfied with the perception of tourism development on the natural environment of the Duan. Among them, tourism will bring damage to the local natural environment 3.04, tourism will promote the protection of natural landscape 4.24, and the quality of river water in Diebu Scenic Area will be 3.90, the forest protection in the scenic area (Lazikou) is getting 4.33, and the health in the tourist area is getting 4.27. That is, residents are positive.	

629	Russian community meeting site	Gansu	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
630	Cirina revolutionary site	Gansu	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
631	Lazikou Battle site	Gansu	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
632	Wuquan Mountain Scenic Area	Gansu	Tourist	0	4	Natural attraction	1	SU Xinxin, YAN Zi, LI Hongwei. Study on the Tourist Perception of Tourist Environment : A Case Study of Wuquanshan Landscape Area. China Population, Resources and Environment, 2011, 21(3): 239-242.	240	This paper studies the perception of the tourist environment quality of Wuquan Mountain Scenic Spot by questionnaire survey. The results show that nearly half of the people are quite satisfied with it. 28.6% of Tourist believe that Wuquan Mountain has more domestic living garbage; 42.9% of the people think that Wuquan Mountain has a low vegetation coverage rate in tourist attractions. However, 42.9% of Tourist believe that their vegetation coverage is high; 57.1% of the people think that Wuquanshan "the scenery area is fresh and the climate is pleasant." That is, Tourist are positive.
633	Mogao Grottoes	Gansu	Tourist	150	0	Man-made attraction	1	LIU Wenjun. An Analysis of the Relationship Between the Development of The World Heritage Site Mogao Grottoes, and the Satisfaction of Tourist. Qufu Normal University, 2013. Master Thesis.	28	Through a questionnaire survey on the tourist satisfaction of the world cultural heritage Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes, it is found that Tourist have a positive perception of the environmental benefit factors of Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes. The uniqueness of the landscape is 3.61, the extraordinary value of the landscape is 3.69, and the environment of the scenic spot is 3.59. According to the average of the scores, it was unsatisfactory between 1-2.4; neutral between 2.5-3.4; satisfactory between 3.5-5. That is, Tourist are positive.
634	Lianhua Mountain	Gansu	Resident	15	4	Natural attraction	0	WANG Ren. The Investigation and Assessment of the	28	The article used the face-to-face questionnaire method to investigate both acceptable (no or slight impact)

	Scenic Area							Recreational Impact on Lianhua Mountain Nature Reserve in Gansu and the Management Strategies of the Environmental Protection. Gansu Agricultural University, 2010. Master Thesis.		and unacceptable (medium or severe impact) factors. According to the field survey, most of the environmental change attitudes of Tourist are unacceptable, and the Tourist' environmental satisfaction is low. Among them, the unacceptable level of Tourist is: Ziwei Palace (not acceptable 60%)> Protected Area Authority (59.83%)> Shahetan Protection Station (42.0%)> Lotus Hall (33.66%). That is, residents are negative.
635	Matisi Tourist District	Gansu	Resident	73	4	Man-made attraction	1	LIU Jie. A Study on Community Participation in Tourism Development of Minority Community — A Case Study of Matisi Tourist District in Sunan Nationality Autonomous County. Northwest Minzu University, 2009. Master Thesis.	29	The article conducts research on community participation in tourism development in ethnic areas through questionnaire survey. The results showed that 90.25% of the residents agreed to develop tourism to improve the community's traffic, and 85.72% of the residents agreed that the development of tourism has enhanced the environmental awareness of community residents, with the mean values reaching 4.08 and 4.11 respectively. 49.83% of the residents believe that the development of tourism has destroyed the quiet living atmosphere of the community, and 47.62% of the residents believe that the development of tourism has reduced the quality of the community's environment, and their perceived mean value is less than 2.9. That is, residents are positive.
636	Beishan National Forest Park	Qinghai	Resident	30	4	Natural attraction	0	SUN Xin, ZHAO Zhenbin, DENG Lina. Studies on Tourism Awareness and Attitude of Minority Inhabitants in Target Areas — Taking Beishan langshidang Village of Huzhu in	72	In the investigation project of tourism environmental impact, the article designed three items: "increased environmental pollution", "destroying the living environment of wild animals" and "enhancing the environmental awareness of residents". Among them, 85.9% of the residents believe that tourism development has

								Qinghai as an Example. Journal of Northwest University for Nationalities, 2009(1):68-73.		increased environmental pollution; 50.7% of the residents believe that tourism activities have destroyed the habitat of wild animals, and that the species and quantity of local wild animals are less than before the development of tourism. That is, residents are negative.
637	Sanjiangyu an National Nature Reserve	Qinghai	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1	LI Jia, ZHONG Linsheng, CHENG Shengkui. Study on Residents' Perception and Participational Behavior on the Effect of Poverty-Elimination by Tourism in Ethnic Poverty-stricken Areas. Tourism Tribune, 2009, 24(8):71-76.	73	The article uses the Likert 5 scale to study the perception and participation behavior of residents in poverty-stricken areas in tourism poverty alleviation. The results show that residents in scenic spots have low perception of negative environment, among which the average value of "tourism leads to local traffic congestion", "tourism leads to local outdoor entertainment facilities crowding", "tourism destroys local customs and culture", "tourism destroys local ecological environment" is 3.22. Residents in the scenic area have strong positive perceptions, the five items have a mean value of 3.87: "tourism has improved local infrastructure", "tourism has improved local quality of life", "tourism has improved the local natural environment", "tourism has improved the ability and quality of local residents", "tourism has improved the environmental awareness of local residents." That is, residents are positive.
638	Qinghai Lake	Qinghai	Tourist	0	5	Natural attraction	1	XIE Fangting. Research on Tourism Perception Image of Qinghai Lake Area Based on Network Text Analysis. Inner Mongolia Science Technology and	84	Through the 2013-2016 tour of the Qinghai Lake area network travel sample feature words sorted the adjectives related to the landscape, found that "beautiful", "natural", "beautiful", "most beautiful", "best" and other words ranked higher, which expresses the recognition of the visitors

639	Qinghai Lake	Qinghai	Tourist	0	5	Natural attraction	1	Economy, 2017(2):83-85. MA Lijuan. Based on the Visitors of Qinghai Sports Tourism Context-aware Evaluation Research. Northwest Normal University, 2011. Master Thesis.	39	to the scenery around the lake. That is, Tourist are positive. The article was analyzed by the Likert 5-point scale method, with 5 points indicating satisfaction, 4 points indicating satisfaction, 3 points indicating satisfaction, 2 points indicating dissatisfaction, and 1 point indicating dissatisfaction. The results show that Tourist in Qinghai are highly satisfied with the tourism ecological environment, tourism resource environment and tourism social environment. The average scores of water quality, water perception, air and animal and plant satisfaction were 3.24, 3.62 and 3.32, respectively, indicating that Tourist are still satisfied with the tourism ecological environment. That is, Tourist are positive.
640	Qinghai Lake	Qinghai	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	1	LI Jionhua. Research on Brand Building of Ecotourism Area Based on Visitor's Cognition—Taking Qinghai Lake Scenic Spot as an Example.China Regional Science Association Regional Tourism Development Committee, 2012-7.	210	Based on the tourism market questionnaire survey and individual interviews, this paper analyzes the status quo and problems of Qinghai Lake tourism brand from the perspective of Tourist' perception. In the survey vocabulary of Tourist describing the characteristics of Qinghai Lake, "natural scenery" and "beauty" have the highest frequency, followed by "plateau lake", "grassland", "blue sky and white clouds" and "ethnic customs." In the most vocabulary of the survey visitors' impression of Qinghai Lake, "Lake Water" ranked first, followed by "Natural Scenery", "Bird Island", "Ethnic Style", "Shadao", "Rapeseed Flowers" and "Climate Change". It can be seen that as a natural sightseeing ecotourism destination, Qinghai Lake Scenic Spot has a high recognition of tourism cognition image, and is suitable

641	Xining Tus homeland Park	Qinghai	Residen t	120	5	Man- made attraction	0	ZHANG Junying, MA Yaofeng, CHEN Rong. Classification of Residents in a Rural Tourism Destination Based on Perception and Attitudes - A case study of Qinghai Xiaozhuang. Journal of Arid Land Resources and Environment, 2013, 27(4):204-208	206	<p>for natural sightseeing ecotourism with little impact on the environment. That is, Tourist are positive.</p> <p>In this paper, taking Xiaozhuang Village of Qinghai Mutual Assistance Tu Nationality as an example, based on the survey of the perception and attitude of tourism influence of tourist destinations, the cluster analysis method is used to divide the residents of tourist destination into four types: rational supporters, contradictory supporters, enthusiastic supporters, and indifference supporters Finally, the discriminant analysis method is used to show that 11 indicators are included in the discriminant function. The questionnaire uses the level of the Likert 5-point scale to indicate local residents' perceptions of the issues listed in the questionnaire (5=strongly agree; 4=agree; 3=disagree or disagree; 1=very opposed). The results show that Type 1 residents account for 24.5% of the total. They believe that the negative environmental benefits are strong, the perception of environmental quality decline is 3.52, the amount of domestic garbage is large, the handling is difficult, and the sanitation work does not timely sense the score of 3.33; Type 2 residents account for 30% of the total. They believe that the negative impact of environmental negatives is strong, the perceived score of environmental quality decline is 3.18, and there are many domestic garbage, difficult to handle, and the sanitation work does not timely sense the score 3.12; Type 3 residents accounted for 27.3% of the total. Their positive perception of environmental impact is particularly strong.</p>
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										<p>Type 4 Residents accounted for 18.2% of the total number of people. The positive and negative impacts of the environment are basically neutral, and the negative perception of residents' environment is strong. That is, residents are negative.</p> <p>The article adopts a combination of on-site questionnaire survey and on-site interview to investigate the overall perception of local tourism in the development of tourism. According to the four evaluation levels of “very satisfied”, “satisfied”, “not satisfied” and “not satisfied”, the scores were assigned. The results show: the evaluation of "residents' environmental protection, cultural and environmental protection, construction of tourism facilities, improvement of living environment of local residents, improvement of public security, improvement of traffic conditions and improvement of income level of local residents" mainly focused on the two levels of “not satisfied” and “not satisfied”. They accounted for 0.412 5 and 0.280 respectively, representing the opinions of most residents, and some of them were reflected in the “very satisfied” and “satisfied” levels, which only accounted for 0.135 and 0.2675 respectively. That is, residents are positive.</p>
642	Wutunshang Temple	Qinghai	Resident	30	0	Man-made attraction	0	XING Jinghua. An Empirical Analysis of Tourism Perception on Minority Villagers—A Case Study on Tu Villages in Tongren County. Journal of Qinghai University (Natural Science Edition), 2013, 31(5):100-103.	102	
643	South Mosques	Ningxia	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	LI Sa. Study on the Impact of the Tourism Development on the Social Culture of Hui Autonomous Region—Taking South Mosques and China Huizu Cultural Park as an Example.	28	<p>The article uses the Likert 5 scale to study the social and cultural impacts of tourism development on the Hui nationality. According to the average of the scores, it was disapproval between 1-2.4; neutral between 2.5-3.4; approved between 3.5-5. The results show that the residents of the Hui community have a mean value of 4.201 for “improving the</p>

644	China Huizu Cultural Park	Ningxia	Resident	69	4	Man-made attraction	1	Ningxia University, 2013. Master Thesis.		community environment. That is, residents are positive.
645	Tangwanghe National Park	Heilongjiang	Tourist	80	5	Natural attraction	1	JIA Shanshan. An Empirical Study on the Tourism Development of Tangwanghe National Park. Anhui University, 2013. Master Thesis.	22	The article investigates the perception of Chinese Tourist about the concept of national parks through questionnaires. The results show that: 40.1% of the Tourist perceive the Tangwang River National Park as "the paradise on earth, the paradise". 33.5% of the people think that the artificial buildings in the Tangwang River National Park are more coordinated with the environment. In addition, 14.2% of people have a negative attitude towards the overall impression of Tangwanghe National Park. It can be seen that Tourist are more satisfied with the current natural conditions of Tangwanghe National Park. That is, Tourist are positive.
646	Songhua River Wetland	Heilongjiang	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	0	ZHAO Jie. Study on Environmental Education System of the Songhua River Wetland in Harbin. Northeast Forestry University, 2015. Master Thesis.	21, 33	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to evaluate the environmental and ecological environment of Harbin Songhua River wetland. According to the average of the scores, it was unsatisfactory between 1-2.4; neutral between 2.5-3.4; satisfactory between 3.5-5. The results showed that the environmental status average score was 3.1; the environmental monitoring system perceived average score of 2.2; the environmental capacity is within the threshold, and the average degree of congestion is 3.2; the average perceptual score of ecotourism environment education function is 1.90; the eco-tourism manual and other environmental education materials have a complete mean score of 2.0, and

											the evaluation is between general and dissatisfied. That is, Tourist are negative.
647	Songhua River Wetland	Heilongjiang	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	0				
648	Manchuria	Heilongjiang	Tourist	80	5	Man-made attraction	1	SHANG Mingjuan. A Study on the Development of Suifen-Russia Border. Harbin University of Commerce, 2014. Master Thesis.	29	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the satisfaction of Tourist Suifenhe on the development of Russian border tourism. According to the average of the scores, it was unsatisfactory between 1-2.4; neutral between 2.5-3.4; satisfactory between 3.5-5. The results show that the average satisfaction degree of scenic natural scenery is 4.35, the satisfaction of human landscape is 4.28, the capacity of scenic spot is 4.59, and the scenic spot of 4.2 or above indicates that Tourist' evaluation of the satisfaction of scenic environment is relatively high. That is, Tourist are positive.	
649	Harbin Ice and Snow World	Heilongjiang	Tourist	225	0	Man-made attraction	1	DU Yuan. The Study on Harbin Ice-Snow Tourism Resources Development Based on Tourist Experience. Northeast Forestry University, 2013. Master Thesis.	34	The article uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the experience of Tourist on the experience of Harbin ice and snow tourism. The results show that the Tourist have a clear environmental characteristic of the evaluation factor of the tourism environment. The average value of ornamental value, cultural characteristics, crowdedness, environmental harmony, warmth and friendliness, and social stability are all above 3.90. That is, Tourist are positive.	
650	China Harbin Sun Island International Snow Sculpture Art Fair	Heilongjiang	Tourist	225	0	Man-made attraction	1				

651	Zhaolin Park	Heilongjiang	Tourist	50	0	Man-made attraction	1			
652	Jinhewan Wetland Park	Heilongjiang	Tourist	30	0	Natural attraction	1	ZHOU Fangfei. Research on Optimization Strategy of Landscape Experience for Harbin Jinhewan Wetland Park Based the AHP Method. Harbin Institute of Technology, 2014. Master Thesis.	49	The article conducts a fuzzy comprehensive evaluation of the data collected by the questionnaire, and the comprehensive evaluation value consists of the rating level. And compared with the comment set $V = \{\text{very good, good, average, poor, very poor}\} = \{0.9, 0.7, 0.5, 0.3, 0.1\}$, the fuzzy comprehensive evaluation value can be obtained. The results show that the ecological comprehensive evaluation value of Jinhewan Wetland Park in the overall ecological environment is "very good (0.808)". That is, Tourist are positive.
653	Zhalong Nature Reserve	Heilongjiang	Tourist	65	0	Natural attraction	1	LI Yongling. The Design Research on Zhalong wetland eco-tourism environment facilities. Qiqihar University, 2013. Master Thesis.	17	Through the questionnaire survey on the satisfaction of Zhalong wetland eco-tourism environment, the results show that 55% of the Tourist have expressed satisfaction with Zhalong's natural environment, artificial environment and artificial environment after the end of tourism. That is, Tourist are positive.
654	Songhua River Wetland	Heilongjiang	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1	LI Yue. Study on the Development of Songjiang Wetlands Ecological Tourism in Harbin. Harbin Normal University, 2012. Master Thesis.	38	Through interviews with residents of Harbin Songjiang Wetland Ecological Tourism Scenic Spot, it is found that most of the community residents have a positive attitude towards the local wetland ecotourism resources and wetland ecotourism development. 82.4% of the residents were in favor of wetland ecotourism, 13.4% opposed it, and 4.2% were uncertain. That is, residents are positive.
655	Longfeng Mountain Scenic Area	Heilongjiang	Tourist	6	2	Natural attraction	1	LIU Yanqiu. Study on Tourism Environmental Bearing Capacity of the Mountain-Lake Scenic Area.	37-38	The measurement of the aesthetic value of tourism resources is mainly based on the psychological judgment of Tourist. According to this requirement, this paper designed a special tourist questionnaire and 171 valid

								Northeast Agricultural University, 2007. Master Thesis.		questionnaires. The survey results show that Tourist believe that the beauty value of Longfeng Mountain Scenic Area is 56.14%. That is, Tourist are positive.
656	Honghe National Nature Reserve	Heilongjiang	Resident	20	0	Natural attraction	1	DAI Huxuan. Protection Willingness for Ecosystem Service in Nature Reserves of Sanjiang Plain Basing on Community Perception. Northeast Forestry University, 2016. Master Thesis.	23	This paper takes the Likert 5 scale to investigate the community perception of Sanjiang Wetland Reserve. The results show that the community residents in the protected area can realize the benefits of the activities of the protected area, "Environment is better (4.30)" and "Environmental awareness is improved (4.30)". This ecological benefit is most obvious. That is, residents are positive.
657	Naoli River National Nature Reserve	Heilongjiang	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1			
658	Dongfanghong Everglade Nature Reserve	Heilongjiang	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1			
659	Sanjiang National Nature Reserve	Heilongjiang	Resident	20	0	Natural attraction	1			
660	Basha Island National Wetland Nature Reserve	Heilongjiang	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1			
661	Khanka National Nature Reserve	Heilongjiang	Resident	0	4	Natural attraction	1	ZHANG Yan. A Study on Community Participation of Natural Reserves along The Ussuri River under The Background of Social Governance. Northeast Forestry	24	According to the average of the scores, it was unsatisfactory between 1-2.4; neutral between 2.5-3.4; satisfactory between 3.5-5.

								University, 2014. Doctor Dissertation.		
662	Chen-pao Island Wetland National Nature Reserve	Heilong jiang	Residen t	0	0	Natural attraction	0			
663	Sanjiang National Nature Reserve	Heilong jiang	Residen t	20	0	Natural attraction	0			
664	Sanjiang National Nature Reserve	Heilong jiang	Residen t	20	0	Natural attraction	1	ZHANG ChunLi, YAN WanShan, TONG LianJun. Influence Factors on Farmers' Willingness to Participate in Wetland Tourism—A Case of Sanjiang National Nature Reserve. 2009, 7(4):363-367.	365	The article investigates the influencing factors of farmers' willingness to participate in wetland tourism through questionnaire survey. The results show that 83.8% of the residents think that the living environment is improving, and 16.2% of the residents do not agree. That is, residents are positive.
665	Qixinghe National Nature Reserve	Heilong jiang	Tourist	15	0	Natural attraction	1	ZHENG Yulian. The Model of Wetland Ecotourism Planning Based on Visitors' Perceived Value Analysis. Beijing forestry university, 2014. Master Thesis.	55	Descriptive analysis of the value per capita of each dimension of the visitors is carried out as a whole. The measurement method for each value- aware element in the questionnaire uses the Likert 7 subscale. Among them, 1 means very unimportant, 4 means uncertainty, and 7 points means it is important. In the perceptual evaluation, the ecologicality is 5.80, the tangibleness is 5.36, the guarantee is 5.55, and the participation is 4.81. The positive perception of the tourist environment is higher. The ecologicality (the wetland maintains its original state, you can feel the original local folk customs, the damage to the environment is the lowest, the color, shape and environment of the facility are integrated); the tangibleness (the

										local has beautiful natural scenery, the overall view is pleasing to the eye, you can see rare and rare animals and plants, the wetland has unique natural or cultural resources, you can see a variety of wetland birds, you can see more Wetland plants, souvenirs with local characteristics, the scenic spot has a greater popularity). That is, Tourist are positive.
666	Qianniaohu Wetland Park	Heilongjiang	Tourist	50	4	Natural attraction	0	ZOU Hongfei, HAO Jing, YANG Miao. Heilongjiang Naoli river national nature reserve's Environmental education present situation and the development countermeasures. Territory and Natural resources Study, 2014(2):38-40.	39-40	According to a questionnaire survey of Tourist in Yanwo Island and Qiangwu Lake Tourist Area, "the results of environmental education in the Naoli River National Nature Reserve are less, the results are not good, and the Tourist' perception of the environment and satisfaction are not high. " That is, Tourist are negative.
667	Yanwo Island Wetland Park	Heilongjiang	Tourist	0	4	Natural attraction	0			
668	Wudalianchi Scenic Spot	Heilongjiang	Tourist	60	5	Natural attraction	1	DENG Qianqian. Research on Eco - tourism Development of Wudalianchi Scenic Spot Based on Tourism Experience. Heilongjiang University, 2016. Master Thesis.	49	According to the statistics of the survey results of Tourist, the expectations of Tourist for environmental factors are greater than the satisfaction value. In particular, about 31% of Tourist are satisfied with the "beauty of the natural environment". In addition, for the "features of folk culture" and "cleanliness of scenic spots", the expectations and satisfaction values of Tourist are basically the same. It shows that the achievements of Wudalianchi Scenic Area in these two aspects are acceptable. That is, Tourist are positive.

669	Khanka Nature Reserves	Heilongjiang	Tourist	0	4	Natural attraction	1	NIE Wenlong. Analysis of Vegetation Influence and Management Evaluation of Tour Environment in Traveling Areas of Khanka Nature Reserves. Northeast Agricultural University, 2008. Master Thesis.	32	According to the survey of the overall impression of the tourist area, "about half of the Tourist think that their tourism experience is not ideal, and the Tourist who think that they can still have a large proportion, but the Tourist actually reflect the satisfaction of the unique natural ecological environment." That is, Tourist are positive.
670	Zhalong Nature Reserve	Heilongjiang	Tourist	65	4	Natural attraction	1	ZHU Ruiping, YANG Zhihong, WANG Lei, HAO Meng, ZOU Hongfei, Demands and Satisfaction of Tourist with Reference to the Plant Landscape in Zhalong Nature Reserve. Chinese Journal of Wildlife, 2013, 34(2):101-105.	104	Through the survey on the satisfaction of Tourist in Zhalong Nature Reserve, the results show that 51% of Tourist have higher overall satisfaction with the plant landscape. "Mainly because most of the Tourist come from the city, many of the sights are natural landscapes such as wetland reeds or wild plants that are different from the urban landscape. They feel novel and therefore feel satisfied or satisfied." That is, Tourist are positive.
671	Naoli River National Nature Reserve	Heilongjiang	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	0	ZHOU Hongfei, YAN Han, WU Qingming. Analysis on Tourist's Satisfaction Degree in Naolihe Nature Reserve Based on Plant Cognition and Demands. Anhui Agricultural University, 2013(32):12667-12668.	12668	For wetland type protected areas, the plant species, color and plant landscape configuration in the ecotourism area are directly related to the visual perception, appreciation and satisfaction of Tourist. This paper studies the satisfaction of Tourist in the Naoli River Reserve from the perspective of plant cognition. The results showed that "the main tourist group believes that the plant species richness in the tourist area is low (6.66%), which does not meet the tourist's cognitive needs for wetland plants, especially for flower viewing plants (53.57%)". That is, Tourist are negative.
672	Zhujiajiao Town	Shanghai	Tourist	30	4	Man-made attraction	1	LI Junju. A Research on the Old Water Town Tourist	38	According to a questionnaire survey of the tourist destinations of the ancient towns in Shangshui Township, the

								Destination in Shanghai— A Case Study of Zhujiajiao. East China Noamal University, 2005. Master Thesis.		results show that more than 30% of the Tourist believe that the residences in Zhujiajiao have a classical atmosphere and good sanitation. That is, Tourist are positive.
673	Zhujiajiao Town	Shanghai	Resident	30	4	Man-made attraction	1	LIU Jinhui. Study on Community Participation Tourism Development in Old Town South of Yangtze River— A Case of Zhujiajiao. Shanghai Normal University, 2007. Master Thesis.	40	Tongduo's questionnaire survey on the participation of Jiangnan ancient town community in tourism development shows that most residents (65%) believe that tourism development has improved the living environment of residents to a certain extent; most residents (76%) believe that they can actively protect the environment. That is, residents are positive.
674	Shanghai Happy Valley	Shanghai	Tourist	230	0	Man-made attraction	1	XU Changting. Research on Resort Tourist Satisfaction Based on IPA Model— A Case Study of Shanghai Sheshan National Resort. Shanghai Normal University, 2012. Master Thesis.	58	According to the results of the questionnaire survey on the satisfaction of Tourist in the Laoshan Tourism Resort, the Tourist gave a high evaluation of the natural environment and the social environment. Among them, the satisfaction of the Tourist to the natural environment was 4.48, and the satisfaction with the safety environment was 4.36. That is, Tourist are positive.
675	Shanghai Sculpture Park	Shanghai	Tourist	120	4	Man-made attraction	1			
676	Chenshan Botanical Garden	Shanghai	Tourist	60	0	Man-made attraction	1			
677	Sheshan National Forest Park	Shanghai	Tourist	0	4	Natural attraction	1			
678	Jiading Malu grape theme park	Shanghai	Tourist	30	4	Man-made attraction	1	LI Wenhua. Studies on Customer Satisfaction of Rural Tourism in Shanghai. Shanghai Jiao Tong University, 2009. Master Thesis.	51	According to the questionnaire survey results of Shanghai rural tourism customer satisfaction, and on the basis of the average of the scores, it was unsatisfactory between 1-2.4; neutral between 2.5-3.4; satisfactory between 3.5-5. Shanghai rural tourism natural

										scenery with a mean value of 3.953, human landscape 3.925, health environment 3.505. The environmental assessment is relatively high. That is, Tourist are positive.
679	Sunqiao Modern Agricultural Park	Shanghai	Tourist	30	0	Man-made attraction	1			
680	Chongming Island	Shanghai	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1	ZOU Wenting. The Comprehensive Analysis of the Impact of Rural Tourism on Local Community—A Case Study of Chongming Island. East China Normal University, 2016. Master Thesis.	27	A questionnaire survey method was conducted for randomly sampling rural tourism clusters in Chongming Island. According to the average of the scores, it was unsatisfactory between 1-2.4; neutral between 2.5-3.4; satisfactory between 3.5-5. Community residents are more satisfied with the perception of changes in the living environment. Among them, tourism improved living conditions by 4.48, improved living environment quality by 4.20, improved landscape by 4.48, improved public facilities by 4.47, tourism caused pollution by 3.32, tourism broke quiet life by 3.12, tourism affected residents' daily life by 3.25, crime increased by 2.10, and garbage increased by 2.80. That is, residents are positive.
681	Fengjing Ancient Town	Shanghai	Tourist	42	4	Man-made attraction	1			
682	Chongming Island	Shanghai	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	0	LIU Guicun. Investigation on the Lifestyle Change of Island Residents Disturbed by Tourist Activity—Taking Chongming Island as a case. Journal of Shandong Agricultural University (Natural	286	In the analysis of the differences in living environment impacts of Chongming Island residents, the residents of the scenic spots have different perceptions of "landscape and environmental sanitation" at different ages of 3.00, 2.36, 1.75, 2.71 and 3.00. The environmental perception evaluation scores of different age groups were 2.564, and the scores were lower. According to the average of the scores, it was unsatisfactory between 1-

								Science Edition), 2015(2):284-287.		2.4; neutral between 2.5-3.4; satisfactory between 3.5-5. That is, residents are negative.
683	Tianzifang	Shanghai	Resident	0	3	Man-made attraction	0	HUANG Zheng. The Local People's Perception and Attitude Towards the Tourism Development Influence in Tian'zifang. Fudan University, 2010. Master Thesis.	26	According to the analysis of the survey results of community residents, according to the average score of the scores between 1-2.4, it is disapproved; between 2.5-3.4 is neutral, and 3.5-5 is agreed. The average noise pollution is 4.16, and the average life disturbance is 3.24. It is considered that the environmental perception is negative. That is, residents are negative.
684	Zhujiajiao Town	Shanghai	Resident	30	4	Man-made attraction	0	ZHAO Lei, FANG Cheng. An Empirical Study on the Factors Affecting Community Residents' Participation in Tourism Management Intention in Ancient Towns - A Case Study of Zhujiajiao and Xitang Ancient Towns. Finance and Trade Economics, 2011(8):113-121.	116	The article uses the Likert 5-point scale method to study the community residents' perception of ancient town tourism. According to the average value of the score, the value is between 1-2.4, which means disapproval; between 2.5-3.4, it means neutral; between 3.5-5, it means agree. The results show that the average value of tourism environmental conditions is 2.17, which is not satisfactory. That is, residents are negative.
685	The ancient town of Xitang	Zhejiang	Resident	100	5	Man-made attraction	0			
686	Wusong Paotaiwan Wetland Forestry Park	Shanghai	Tourist	10	4	Natural attraction	1	TAO Yun. Exploring the Value Preference to Ecological Services of Landscape and Tourist, Environmental Satisfaction Using YEP and So Ives Model. East China Normal University, 2016. Master Thesis.	43	This paper reviews the domestic and foreign literatures on landscape preferences and recreational behavior research. On the basis of summarizing the previous research, with the help of mobile phone photographing and positioning, the VEP (Visitor Employed Photography) method is combined with the GVT (GPS Visitor Tracking) method. Shanghai Wusong Cannon Taiwan Wetland Forest Park was selected as the research area, and 32

										recreational volunteers were recruited. A total of 1212 photos of each landscape type were taken to further explore the perception and behavioral performance of Tourist' landscape preferences. The results show that the Tourist experience the key words are mostly "good", "very good", "ecologically natural", "worth to come again", showing a positive emotional state. From the behavioral state and experience of Tourist, it is possible to basically establish the nature of the park and the evaluation and positioning of the public. Therefore, there will be descriptions of behaviors such as wild fun, hair blowing, and breathing in the wetland park. It also has emotional positioning such as ecology, leisure, and characteristics. It is also worth visiting again. That is, Tourist are positive.
687	Dalishu	Liaoning	Tourist	70	4	Man-made attraction	1	ZHENG Liaoji. Rural Ecological Experience Tourism: A Case Study from Dangdong. Northeast Normal University, 2013. Master Thesis.	58	Through questionnaires that have been repeatedly verified by survey questions, the situation related to multi-functional agricultural development is investigated in a concise form. Of the valid questionnaires collected, 366 (87.5%) were answered by Tourist, and 52 (12.5%) were from local villagers. The answer to each question is in the form of a Likert scale five-level scale: 1 for "strongly disagree", 2 for "disagree", 3 for "neutral", and 4 for "consent" And 5 means "very agree"; the answers to 3, 4 and 5 can be regarded as positive responses to the questions. The average of the observed variables is 3.56~3.15, which represents the basic experience perception attitude between "consent" and "neutral". The results show that Tourist get the average value of ecological interest with local characteristics of 3.33,

689	Haitang Mountain Nature Reserve	Liaoning	Resident	0	4	Natural attraction	1	GUO Di. Study on Ecotourism Community Participation in Nature Reserves Based on Stakeholder Theory: Taking Nature Reserves of Haitang Mountain as a Case. Bohai University, 2015. Master Thesis.	40	participate in rural activities and integrate into rural activities and indulge in the characteristic living environment 3.28, the rural landscape aesthetic perception degree obtained by participating in rural activities is 3.34, and the overall environmental satisfaction is higher. That is, both Tourist and residents are positive. In the evaluation index of tourism environmental impact of residents in scenic spots, the scores of the three villages on green coverage rate and garbage treatment rate were 84.88 and 71.13 respectively. That is, residents are positive.
690	Snake Island-Laotie Mountain National Nature Reserve	Liaoning	Resident	120	0	Natural attraction	0	ZHOU Dan. A Study on the Model of Nature Reserve Management Based on Stakeholder analysis: a case study on the Snake Island-Laotie Mountain National Nature Reserve, Liaoning, China. Dalian University of Technology, 2014. Doctor Dissertation.	73	Through a questionnaire survey on the impact of tourism development on the residents of Snake Island-Laotie Mountain National Nature Reserve, Liaoning Province, the results show that 37.3% of the residents believe that the number of migratory birds in the reserve has decreased, 22.9% of the residents believe that the number of migratory birds has increased; 63.9% and 59% of the residents believe that the quality of seawater and soil gets worse in the past decade; 62.7% of the residents think that the vegetation coverage rate has increased; 63.9% of the residents think that the quality of life has improved. In recent years, the improvement of the living standards of local residents has sacrificed the cost of the environment, so that Tourist are not satisfied with the environmental quality. That is, resident are negative.

691	Qixing Mountain Scenic Area	Liaoning	Resident	5	2	Natural attraction	1	MIAO Chengmin, LIU Xingshuang. A Study on Tourism Impact Awareness of Community Residents in Rural Tourism. Tourism World and Tourism Development Research, 2017, (3).	72	Through the study on the residents' perception of tourism environmental impact in rural tourist attractions, the results show that 32% and 28% of the residents think that rural tourism development has a great impact on the environment and has little impact on the environment, while 36% of the residents think that it has improved the local environment. It is concluded that tourism development does not bring about a breakdown of the environment, but a relative improvement of the environment. That is, residents are positive.
692	Haizhou Strip National Mine Park	Liaoning	Tourist	0	0	Natural attraction	1	XIE Jiahui. Residents' Sense of Place in Mining Heritage Tourism Area—Taking Fuxin Haizhou Strip National Mine Park as an Example. Dongbei University of Finance and Economics, 2014. Master Thesis.	43	In this paper, a 5-point Likert scale was used to study the residents' perception of mining heritage tourism destination, and the "very disagreement" and "disagreement" in Likert's scale were classified as "disagreement", and the "consent" and "very consent" were classified as "consent" and the general items remained unchanged. The results show that 3.70 of the natural environment perception is relatively satisfactory. That is, Tourist are positive.
693	Wunvfeng National Forest Park	Jilin	Tourist	210	4	Natural attraction	1	WANG Shuo. The Research on the Evaluation and Satisfaction of the Ecological Tourism Resources of Ji'an Wunvfeng National Forest Park. Jilin Agricultural University, 2013. Master Thesis.	43	Through the study of Tourist's satisfaction to Wunufeng National Forest Park in Ji'an, the results show that the satisfaction evaluation results of Tourist' satisfaction to various elements of the park show that the satisfaction of the scenic spot is better, except one item (the service level of the scenic spot staff = 2.90) has reached more than 3 points, among which The crowding degree of scenic spots ranks first, and the integrity and harmony of the ecosystem, the integrity and primitiveness of the ecological resources of the scenic spots are ranked

694	Changbai Mountain Scenic Area	Jilin	Tourist	125	5	Natural attraction	1	ZHANG Peng. An Empirical Study of Tourist Satisfaction Based on the Factor Analysis of Natural Resources Type of Tourist Attractions—Take Changbai Mountain Area for Example. Yanbian University, 2009. Master Thesis.	27, 29	<p>second and third respectively. This shows that the scenic spots in the scenic area have made a better distribution in the environmental carrying capacity, but also from the side reflects the forest park scenic area has a good eco-tourism resources. That is, Tourist are positive perceptions.</p> <p>According to the investigation and research on the Tourist' satisfaction in natural resources tourism scenic areas, the structure shows that among all the Tourist' satisfaction survey scores, the natural attribute factor score of the scenic areas is the highest in core landscape 4.54, natural environment 4.49 and landscape features 4.26, which is in the position of "satisfaction tends to be very satisfied". Accessibility 3.18, regional traffic 3.20, sanitary environment 3.20, indicator 3.53, viewing facilities 3.43 and degree of perfection 3.39. In 5-point likert scale, most indicators are at the level of "general" and only one indicator is at the level of "general trend toward satisfaction". That is, Tourist are positive.</p>
695	Changbai Mountain Scenic Area	Jilin	Tourist	125	5	Natural attraction	1	ZHAO Jingjing. A Evaluation Study on Tourist Satisfaction on Changbai Mountain Tourist Attraction. Yanbian University, 2010. Master Thesis.	39	<p>Through the study on the tourist satisfaction of Changbai Mountain scenic spot, the results show that 55% of the Tourist are satisfied with it, 26.9% of the Tourist are generally satisfied, 16.4% of the Tourist are satisfied, 1.9% of the Tourist are not satisfied, no Tourist are very unsatisfied, in this way, Tourist's satisfaction with the overall Changbai Mountain is still very high. In addition, according to the results of IPA analysis model, the protection of tourism resources in Changbai Mountain scenic spot falls in the first quadrant, that is, the region</p>

696	Changbai Mountain Scenic Area	Jilin	Tourist	125	5	Natural attraction	1	SUN Baoding. The Investigation on Tourist Market and The Tourist Behavior Model in Mount Changbai. Northeast Normal University, 2008. Master Thesis.	30	with high scores of importance and satisfaction, which shows that Tourist'satisfaction with tourism resources is also very high. That is, Tourist are positive. Through the survey of 396 Tourist in Changbai Mountain, the results show that the Tourist'sexperience evaluation of the development of the Changbai Mountain scenic spot is: 32.5%, 43.8%, 17.6% and 6.1% respectively. Tourist'satisfaction rate to the scenic spot tourism reached 76.3%. The natural scenery of Changbai Mountain National Forest Park makes most of the Tourist' aesthetic experience get the greatest satisfaction. They feel that the tour has gained something and the tour is worth it. That is, Tourist are positive.
697	Changbai Mountain Scenic Area	Jilin	Resident	125	5	Natural attraction	0	Guan wenjing. Perception difference of urban residents based on different population groups scenic Changbai Mountain travel portal study. Harbin Normal University, 2016. Master Thesis.	18	In this paper, the 5-point likert scale was used to study the perception differences of Changbai Mountain scenic area among different residents, among which the positive statements were made to the positive values. The likert scale scored 1-2.4 as opposed, 2.5-3.4 as neutral, and 3.5-5 as agreed. For the reverse statement problem with the reverse assignment, the likert scale scored 1-2.4 in favor, 2.5-3.4 in neutral and 3.5-5 in opposition. The results show that the mean value of environmental satisfaction of the tourism development in the tourism gateway town of Changbai Mountain resort is between 2.22-3.44, and the satisfaction of environmental perception is generally unsatisfactory. That is, residents are negative.
698	Changbai Mountain Scenic Area	Jilin	Tourist	125	5	Natural attraction	1	XUAN Zhenhua. The Effect of Tourist' Sperception of Travel Site Image on	19-20	In this paper, the 5-point likert scale is adopted to study Tourist' perception of the influence of yanbian scenic spot. Likert scale has a 5-point scale score of

								Behavior Intention— A Case Study in Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture. Yanbian University, 2016. Master Thesis.		1-2.4 is not agreed, 2.5-3.4 is neutral, and 3.5-5 is agreed. The results show that Tourist have a strong positive perception of the environment. Good air quality (M=4.06), clean public environment (M=4.64), quiet rest environment (M=4.22), appropriate architecture and environment (M=3.98), beautiful scenic spots (M=4.05), rich natural resources (M=3.91), rich cultural landscape resources (M=3.96). That is, Tourist are positive.
699	Xianghai Nature Reserve	Jilin	Residen t	90	4	Natural attraction	1	YANG Lijia. Study on Community Participation Tourism Development in Xianghai Mongolian Countryside. Northeast Normal University,2010. Master Thesis.	24	Through the questionnaire survey results of the scenic area residents, "in terms of tourism environment influence, people believe that tourism development can enhance environmental protection consciousness, strengthen infrastructure construction and improve traffic conditions, likewise, community residents seldom aware of the negative impact of tourism environment, tourism development could undermine the community atmosphere and environmental degradation ratio were 12.77% and 19.15% respectively, far lower than positive impact" (the original). That is, the residents are positive.
700	Xianghai Nature Reserve	Jilin	Residen t	90	4	Natural attraction	1	ZHOU Lijun,YANG Lijia.Study on Community Participation of Tourism Development in Ecologically Vulnerable Region of West Jilin Province. 2010(9):75-78.	76	The questionnaire was conducted in this paper, and the questionnaire was distributed to local community residents randomly. By investigating the community residents'attitudes toward the economic, social and environmental impacts brought about by the development of local tourism, we know that residents have a strong perception of the positive impact of tourism. Most people believe that tourism will increase the income of local residents and improve the living

											standards of community residents. In terms of the impact of tourism on community culture, most people believe that the development of tourism is conducive to enhancing the popularity of the community, and is conducive to the exploration and development of traditional community culture. And about half of the residents believe that the development of tourism will improve the community's transport facilities and infrastructure. That is, residents are positive.
701	Momoge National Nature Reserve	Jilin	Resident	0	4	Natural attraction	1				
702	Liujiang national geological park	Hebei	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1	QI Tong, QIAO Xiaohong. PRED System. Analysis Liujiang national geological park. Tourism Geography and the Construction of Geological Parks- The 16th Collection of Tourism Studies. 2009-12.	305	Based on the survey of residents'satisfaction in Liujiang National Geopark, the results show that 57.3% of the residents are satisfied with the current living environment, while more than 40% of the residents think that the current living environment is general or unsatisfactory. That is, residents are positive.	
703	Changli Gold coast	Hebei	Tourist	135	0	Natural attraction	1	MA Yan. Research on the Gold Coast Tourism Resources Development Countermeasure of Tourist Satisfaction. Hebei Normal University, 2013. Master Thesis.	30	In this paper, Likert scale is used to measure the satisfaction of Tourist to the beach quality, water quality protection and beautiful scenery of Beidaihe Golden Coast. The satisfaction is divided into five grades : 5 to 1, which are very satisfied, relatively satisfied, generally satisfied, unsatisfied and very unsatisfied. The results show that the average satisfaction degree of Tourist to the scenic area environment is higher, according to the IPA importance-satisfaction diagram. The environment of the scenic area falls on the first quadrant of the IPA analysis	

704	Ranzhuang Tunnel Warfare Site	Hebei	Tourist	0	3	Man-made attraction	1	LI Mintian. Research on Tourist Satisfaction of Ranzhuang Tunnel Warfare Site. Hebei Normal University, 2013. Master Thesis.	14	model, which indicates that Tourist are relatively satisfied with the tourism environment. That is, Tourist are positive. This paper uses Likert Scale to study Tourist'satisfaction with Ranzhuang Underground Battle Site. The scores are divided into five grades: 5 to 1. They are very satisfied, relatively satisfied, generally satisfied, unsatisfied and very unsatisfied. The results show that the Tourist are satisfied with the overall style of Ranzhuang Underpass Battle Site, which is 3.84 and 3.81 respectively. That is, Tourist are positive.
705	Nan Daihe International Entertainment Center	Hebei	Tourist	130	4	Man-made attraction	0	ZHANG Yaliang. Further Development of Nan Daihe International Entertainment Center Based on Tourist Satisfaction. Yanshan University, 2009. Master Thesis.	54	This paper adopts the method of field investigation, and obtains the original data and information by sending out questionnaires and interviews. According to the evaluation order of "very satisfied", "more satisfied", "general", "less satisfied" and "unsatisfied", it assigns 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The results show that Tourist are not satisfied with the tourist landscape features, average value of 3.12, the appreciation value of 3.02, the ticket of 2.94 and the tourist environment of 2.93, which indicates that "Tourist are not satisfied with the various factors of the tourist landscape, the environmental satisfaction of the scenic spot is low". That is, Tourist are negative.
706	Wuling Mountain Forest Park	Hebei	Resident	120	0	Natural attraction	0	YANG Yuedong. Study on the Impact of Tourism Development and Utilization on Ecological Environment in Wuling Mountain Nature Reserve.	65	In this study, we investigated the perception of wild animals in Wuling Mountain Nature Reserve before and after the development of tourism and since the development of tourism. On this basis, we analyzed the population changes of buffalo animals in Wuling Mountain Nature Reserve. Thirty years ago, the disappearance indices of birds,

								Shanghai Normal University, 2009. Master Thesis.		mammals and reptiles in the reserve were 0.02, 0.01 and 0.13, respectively, indicating that the number of wildlife in the reserve was still very rich. Twenty years ago, the disappearance indices of birds, mammals and reptiles in the reserve were 0.06, 0.14 and 0.22, respectively, slightly lower than 30 years ago, but still lower. By 10 years ago, the disappearance indices of birds, mammals and reptiles had risen to 0.57, 0.51 and 0.57 respectively, and to 0.54, 0.51 and 0.44 respectively in 20 years. In the past five years, the disappearance indices have risen to 0.81, 0.79 and 0.77 respectively, indicating that the wildlife in the reserve is very rare, and it is difficult to see the trace of wildlife. That is, residents are negative.
707	Aries valley Qian'an Great Wall Tourist Area	Hebei	Resident	40	3	Natural attraction	0	ZHANG Xuejiao. Research on the Development of Rural Tourism of Bai Yang Yu Based on Community Participation. Yanshan University, 2012. Master Thesis.	26	The paper combines the methods of field interview, questionnaire survey and data analysis. The results show that the residents' perception of environmental pollution caused by tourism is 3.64, the negative perception of local nature and environment and landscape is 3.91, and the local living atmosphere is 3.75. According to the average score between 1 and 2.4, they were not satisfied, between 2.5 and 3.4, they were neutral, and between 3.5 and 5, they were satisfied. That is, the residents are negative.
708	Changli Gold coast	Hebei	Resident	135	4	Man-made attraction	1	LI Ling. Golf Tourism Development of Qinhuangdao City Based on Tourist Experience. Yanshan University, 2015. Master Thesis.	39	This paper uses Likert scale to evaluate Tourist's satisfaction with environmental experience. The results show that: the richness of resources 3.91, beautiful landscape 4.02, cultural characteristics 3.91, clean air 3.89, environmental harmony 4.01 shows that environmental experience satisfaction is higher. That is, residents are positive.

709	Shanhaigu an Ancient City	Hebei	Residen t	20	5	Man- made attraction	1	GUAN Liyin. A Study on the Residents' Attitude During the Development of Shanhaiguan Ancient City. Hebei Normal University, 2012. Master Thesis.	21	According to the questionnaire survey on residents' attitudes towards the development and utilization of Shanhaiguan ancient city, the results show that the residents has attitudes towards the environmental impact of the development of ancient city accounted for 48.35% of positive attitude, 25.825% of negative perception and 15.825% of neutral attitude respectively, which are generally relatively satisfactory. That is, residents are positive.
710	Bai-yang Lake	Hebei	Residen t	28	5	Natural attraction	0	WANG Jin. Study of Ecotourism Development Under the Target of Sustainable Livelihoods—A Case Study of Wangjiashai Community in Baiyangdian Wetland Nature Reserve in Hebei Province. Beijing Forestry University, 2012. Master Thesis.	38	Based on the survey on the livelihood result evaluation area with eco-tourism as the strategy, the farmer households score each index in the livelihood result evaluation index system, and the evaluation grade is divided into 5 levels, which are "very consistent", "relatively consistent", "general", "not very consistent" and "very inconsistent", respectively, with the values of 100, 80, 60, 40 and 20. Then calculate the average of all respondents' ratings for each indicator. Thw results showed that "ecological tourism on the natural resources sustainable profit contribution is not obvious, is low, the score of reason in the newsletter yet area ecological tourism revenue increased focus on reserve environmental protection engineering, the proportion of scientific research item, and adopt a lot of scenic spot ecological facilities to make tourism as possible to minimize the negative effects of water and other natural capital, however, the environmental work that should be characteristic of eco-tourism is not well done, resulting in no significant change in the ecological values of community

711	Beidaihe Scenic Area	Hebei	Tourist	0	0	休闲度假	0	LIANG Jinlan, GUO Shuangzhou. Study on Tourist Satisfaction in Coastal Tourism: A Case Study on Beidaihe. Tourism Forum, 2013, 6(1):29-35.	33	<p>residents, and it is not well reflected in actual actions."(the original). That is, the residents are negative.</p> <p>This paper takes Beidaihe Scenic Area as the case study area, obtains the data through the field survey, and combines with the IPA analysis model to build the importance - satisfaction quartile analysis method, and calculates the value of satisfaction and importance index into four quadrants. The results show that "the eco-environmental quality plays an important role in the overall satisfaction evaluation, but the actual Tourist'satisfaction is low, which is an indicator that the scenic area should pay attention to and improve as soon as possible". That is, Tourist are negative.</p>
712	Yuntai Mountain World Geopark	Henan	Tourist	90	5	Natural attraction	1	PENG Yongxiang. Core Competitiveness of Geological Park Based on Tourist' Income and Its Evaluation. Shaanxi Normal University, 2012. Doctor Dissertation.	158-159	<p>According to the comparison of the average value of the structural model of the Tourist' satisfaction survey, the results show that: "the hardware facilities and services of Yuntai Mountain World Geopark are of high level in the whole country, and the management is standard, so the Tourist'perception level is high. Tourist' satisfaction with the general revenue and loyalty intention of Yuntai Mountain is lower than that of Cuihua Mountain World Geopark, and Tourist' satisfaction with Hukou Waterfall is higher than that of Cuihua Mountain World Geopark. That is, Tourist are positive perception.</p>
713	Cuihua Mountain World Geopark	Shaanxi	Tourist	70	4	Natural attraction	1			
714	Hukou Waterfalls	Shaanxi	Tourist	0	4	Natural attraction	1			

715	World Geopark Cuihua Mountain World Geopark	Shaanxi	Tourist	70	4	Natural attraction	0	QIU Shouming. A Study on Tourist Satisfaction of Tourist Attractions - A Case Study of Cuihua Mountain National Geopark. Market Forum, 2012(6):98-100.	99	In the survey of Tourist's satisfaction with the environment, the environmental hygiene mean is 3.76 and the tourist capacity is 3.80. That is, Tourist are negative.
716	Loess National Geological Park	Shaanxi	Resident	0	2	Natural attraction	1	LI Huiqin, LI Xiaoqin, HOU Linchun. Study of Feeling Effects of Pro-poor Tourism in Fragile Eco-environment Areas of Loess Plateau — Take Guzui village of Shanxi Province as an Example. Tourism Research, 2012,4(3):1-6.	5	Based on a field survey in Guzui Village, Luochuan County, Shaanxi Province, this paper analyzes the residents' perception of the economic, social and environmental effects of tourism poverty alleviation. and expresses opposition between 1-2.49, neutrality between 2.5-3.49 and approval between 3.5-5 according to the average score. The results showed that Guzui village residents' perception of the positive environmental effects of tourism was obvious, which promoted the perception of the protection of loess landforms with characteristics of 4.24; the perception of living environment (such as sanitation and living conditions) was 4.19; the perception of ecological environment was 4.00; the perception of environmental pollution was 3.04; the perception of noise was 2.77. That is, the residents are positive.
717	The Summer Palace	Beijing	Tourist	25	5	Man-made attraction	1	ZHOU Chun. The Influence of Tourist' Perception Value of Historical Heritage Sites on Revisitation Willingness: A Case Study of the Summer Palace. Beijing Forestry University, 2016. Master Thesis.	45	Through the study of the Tourist' perception value of historical heritage sites, the results show that the male Tourist' environmental facilities value is 3.86, the female Tourist' environmental facilities value is 3.89, and the overall environmental perception satisfaction is higher; the male landscape value is 4.16, the female landscape value is 4.3257, and the

718		Beijing	Tourist	40	0	Natural attraction	1	ZHANG Boya, Classification and Evaluation of Ecotourism Resources in Nature Reserves: A Case Study of Baihua Mountain Nature Reserve. Beijing forestry university, 2016.	63	overall landscape value satisfaction is higher. That is, Tourist are positive. Questionnaires were distributed to Tourist to ask about the attractiveness of resources for Tourist. The resources are arranged in five scales: very attractive, attractive, general, unattractive and totally unattractive. The statistical data quantify the five degrees in turn into five to one. The results showed that the air quality and the core attraction meadow landscape of the reserve were the most popular among Tourist, and the weight value was also the largest. That is, Tourist are positive.
719	Tanzhe Temple	Beijing	Tourist	55	4	Man-made attraction	1	HAN Yubing. Research on Suburban Tourism Environment Based on Visitor 's Perception. Capital Normal University, 2011. Master Thesis.	49	According to the questionnaire result of Tourist, visitors to air quality, public security, friendly people and the natural landscape, explanation and evaluation factors of such Settings, A health environment are located in A region (the first quadrant), says visitors to the expectation and experience higher levels of these factors, that level of understanding of these factors more thorough of scenic spots, We should continue to maintain a relatively high level of input and construction. That is, Tourist are positive.
720	Taierzhuang Ancient Town	Shandong	Tourist	160	5	Man-made attraction	1	LIU Jing. Research on the Perception of Tourism Authenticity Having Effect on Tourist Satisfaction—A Case Study of Taierzhuang. Anhui University of Finance and Economics, 2015. Master Thesis.	22	According to the survey results of Tourist' experience satisfaction, the satisfaction degree of tourism environment and hardware facilities in Taierzhuang is 3.84; the satisfaction degree of C4 humanistic service quality is 3.63. That is, Tourist are positive.
721	Mount tai scenic spot	Shandong	Tourist	127	5	Natural attraction	0	QI Lingling. Study on the Degree of Tourist Satisfaction at the	39	Visitors to the Taishan Scenic Area Environmental Side Assessment Index results show that: scenic area climate

								Tourist Attractions --- A Case Study of Taishang Scenic Spot. Chongqing Technology and Business University, 2011. Master Thesis.		2.57, scenic area water quality 2.42, noise level 3.52, according to its average score between 1-2.4 expressed dissatisfaction, 2.5-3.4 expressed neutrality, 3.5-5 expressed satisfaction, indicating that Tourist are not satisfied with the environment. That is, Tourist are negative.
722	Fantawild adventure theme park	Shando ng	Tourist	220	0	Man- made attraction	1	GUO Jingjing. Research on Tourist Satisfaction of Amusement Theme Park—A Case Study of Fantawild Adventure in Taian. Zhejiang Gongshang University ,2012. Master Thesis.	42-43	According to the results of the study, the location distribution of each factor's importance—satisfaction degree,the park environment and the distribution facilities are located in the second quadrant area, namely the importance of low and high satisfaction.It shows that for visitors to Fantawild , they do not have very high requirements for the park environment and supporting facilities, but after the actual experience of both sides of the perception is very satisfactory. That is, Tourist are positive.
723	Xiongersha n Mountain World Geopark	Shando ng	Tourist	30	4	Natural attraction	1	WANG Xiaoi, HOU Zongqiang. Investigation on Tourist' Satisfaction Degree in Xionger Mountain in Shandong Province. Journal of Anhui Agricultural Sciences, 2010, 38(13):6969- 6972.	6971	From the results of tourist satisfaction index system, environmental perception includes natural landscape environment perception, social service environment perception and cultural landscape environment perception. The results show that Tourist have a higher evaluation of Xiong'er Mountain's tourism environment perception, in which 65.0% of the total number of Tourist express "satisfaction" and "very satisfied". Only 14.0% of the Tourist express "dissatisfaction" or "very dissatisfied". Tourist'perception of Xiong'er Mountain's environment is 70.2%. The overall environment of the scenic spot is good, and has been praised by the majority of Tourist. Tourist'satisfaction with environmental perception is high. That is, Tourist are positive.

724	Silver Beach	Shandong	Resident	20	0	Natural attraction	1	XUE Kang. An Empirical Study on the Residents' Perception and Attitudes toward the Impact of Coastal Tourism on Social Culture. Fudan University, 2012. Master Thesis.	47	According to the assessment of environmental impact factors, the results showed that the average perception of crowding, disturbance of quiet life and improvement of urban sanitation were 3.44, 3.09 and 3.52, respectively. Therefore, Tourist'negative perception of environment was neutral and had a strong perception of positive environmental impact. That is, residents are positive.
725	Jinshantan	Shandong	Resident	0	4	Natural attraction	1			
726	XiaoZhuShan scenic spot	Shandong	Resident	35	4	Natural attraction	1			
727	Tangdaowan Tourist Resort	Shandong	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1			
728	Changdao Scenic Area	Shandong	Resident	20	4	Natural attraction	1	Xu Fuying. Study on the Basic Framework and Typical Types of Coastal Tourism Sustainable Development—Taking Shandong Binhai as an Example. Qingdao University, 2015. Doctor Dissertation.	115	According to the study on the residents'satisfaction degree of coastal tourist attractions, the results show that the residents of Long Island are satisfied with the natural ecological environment of the island as a whole, and only 7.3% of the respondents are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. That is, residents are positive.
729	Mount tai scenic spot	Shandong	Resident	127	5	Natural attraction	1	WANG Xue. A Study on the Residents' Perceptions of World Heritage Tourism Destinations. Shandong Normal University, 2013. Master Thesis.	33	In this paper, five-point Likert scale was used to measure the score from "complete disagreement" to "complete agreement" with 1-5 points, "1" means complete disagreement, "2" means basic agreement, "3" means ignorance, "4" means basic agreement, "5" means complete agreement, but the reverse statement asks the question is assigned from 5 to 1 points from "complete disagreement" to "complete consent", that is, the opposite of assignment. The

										results showed that in the negative perception, the residents "reduced the degree of people's hospitality (2.94)", "the negative impact of social order (3.45)", "the construction of related facilities destroyed the natural environment (2.83)"; in the positive perception, "promoted the protection and utilization of ancient buildings (3.99)"; the respondents believed that The development of tourism in Mount Tai has a negative impact on the natural environment, but it is still satisfied with the current environmental quality. That is, residents are positive.
730	Beijiushui Scenic Area	Shandong	Resident	52.5	4	Natural attraction	1	ZHU Wei. Empirical Study for Perceptions of Rural Tourism Effects from Residents of Beizhai Community in Qingdao. Qingdao University, 2008. Master Thesis.	29	The results of a questionnaire survey of residents in Beizhai show that the residents in the scenic area have a high awareness of "tourism enhancing residents'environmental awareness", with an average of 4.281 and a approval rate of 80.42%; 74.58% of the residents agree that "the development of tourism has improved the rural landscape", with an average of 4.098; and the residents in Beizhai have not very high recognition of "the decline in the quality of a community environment ", the average is 3.627, on the whole, the negative perception of weak positive perception. That is, residents are positive.
731	Hualou Scenic Area	Shandong	Resident	10	0	Natural attraction	1			
732	Mount Laoshan Scenic Area	Shandong	Resident	80	5	Natural attraction	1			
733	Bigan Temple	Henan	Tourist	50	4	Man-made attraction	1	LV Lianqin, LI Xiaoyong. An Investigation of Tourist Satisfaction	61	Through the investigation and study of tourist satisfaction in Henan cultural tourist attractions, the satisfaction degree of each index is divided into five

								ofHenan Cultural Tourism Scenic Spots. Journal of Anyang Teachers College, 2015(5):59-65.		grades by Likert scale, which are very satisfied (5 points), relatively satisfied (4 points), basic satisfied (3 points), dissatisfied (2 points) and very dissatisfied (1 point). The results showed that the scores of tourism environment and landscape quality of Biganmiao, Kangbai-wan Mansions , Yue Fei Temple and Neixiang County Ya Museum were in the top places, while those of Da Ni Shan, Ling Shan, Funiu Mountain Ski Resort and Lao Zi's hometown were in the bottom places.
734	Kangbai- wan Mansions	Henan	Tourist	75	4	Man- made attraction	1			
735	Yuefei Temple	Henan	Tourist	50	4	Man- made attraction	1			
736	Mount Ling	Henan	Tourist	50	4	Natural attraction	0			
737	Mt. Dapi Scenic Spot Area	Henan	Tourist	60	4	Man- made attraction	0			
738	Funiu Mountain Ski Resort	Henan	Tourist	30	4	Man- made attraction	0			
739	Museum of the Governme nt Office of Neixiang County	Henan	Tourist	80	4	Man- made attraction	1			
740	Xinxian County oyuwan capital	Henan	Tourist	0	0	Man- made attraction	1			
741	Laozi Hometown	Henan	Tourist	40	0	Man- made attraction	0			
742	Songshan Global Geopark	Henan	Tourist	70	5	Natural attraction	1	YI Ping, FANG Shiming. Evaluation on the tourist	200	In order to directly reflect the importance and expressiveness of tourist satisfaction evaluation factors

								satisfaction for Songshan Global Geopark. Journal of Arid Land Resources and Environment, 2014, 28(8):196-202.		and scientifically express the strengths and weaknesses in the process of tourism development, this paper makes an empirical study on tourist satisfaction of Songshan World Geopark by means of questionnaire survey- satisfaction (Satisfaction) matrix distribution model. The results show that the air quality and environmental capacity are in the first quadrant of the advantageous areas, and the human landscape evaluation factors are mostly in the continuing maintenance areas. This indicates that the good tourism environment not only enables Tourist to enjoy their senses, recover their bodies, enjoy their spirits and cultivate their temperaments in the process of participating in Tourism activities, but also helps them to enjoy themselves. It greatly improves the Tourist' experience quality and perceived value, and forms a higher tourist satisfaction. That is, Tourist are positive.
743	Kaifeng Shudian Historic District	Henan	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	NIU Jie. Research on The Tourism Development of The Case Kaifeng Shudian Historic District Based on Tourist Satisfaction. Henan University, 2014. Master Thesis.	21	The paper calculates the satisfaction degree of the historic block of Bookstore Street is 3.41, 68.2, and the satisfaction degree is general. On this basis, the paper uses IPA analysis method to analyze the influencing factors and factors respectively. The results show that the overall landscape effect, the humanistic landscape atmosphere, the coordination with the surrounding environment, the place. The first quadrant of 12 factors is the display of culture, the friendly attitude of residents, the convenience of arriving at the scenic spot, the service of restaurants, the types and characteristics of catering, the maintenance of ancient buildings, the

744	Baotianman Scenic Area	Henan	Tourist	100	4	Natural attraction	1	WANG Wenjing. The Development Research of Science Ecotourism in Baotianman Nature Reserve Base on the Tourists' Perception. Henan University, 2014. Master Thesis	47-48	quality of shopping goods, the environment of shopping shops and the types and characteristics of shopping goods, indicating that Tourist are satisfied with the tourist environment. That is, Tourist are positive. In order to fully understand Tourist's perception of the evaluation items, the paper uses Likert 5 scale to express the perception results, the score is from 5 to 1, gradually decreasing. (5 is very good, 4 is better, 3 is general, 2 is bad, 1 is very bad). The results showed that most of the indexes in the perception scale of Baotianman Nature Reserve were more than 3, indicating that the perception of most of the indexes in the perception scale was higher. Among the indexes, Tourist had higher perception of tourism resources, especially for biotourism resources. The perception of water tourism resources is the highest, with a mean of more than 4 points. That is, Tourist are positive.
745	The Longmen Grottoes	Henan	Tourist	100	5	Man-made attraction	1	ZHOU Weiwei. The Study on Tourist Experience Satisfaction of World Heritage Site—A Case Study of Longmen Grottoes. Henan University, 2011. Master Thesis.	40	According to the questionnaire survey of Longmen Grottoes Tourist's experience satisfaction, the results show that the Tourist's satisfaction with reception and service in Longmen Grottoes is 3.83, the Tourist's score on environmental cleanliness and sanitation is 3.98, the safety and order of the scenic spot is only 3.98, and the evacuation and diversion in the peak period of the scenic spot is 3.73. That is, Tourist are positive.
746	Longtan Valley	Henan	Resident	60	4	Natural attraction	1	XIE Fei. The Research on Community Participation in the Tourism Development of Longtan Valley in	30-31	This paper takes Longtan Valley in Nanyang as an empirical study object, from the perspective of community residents, through interviews and questionnaire analysis, summarizes the current status of Longtan Valley

								Nanyang. Hua Zhong Normal University, 2008. Master Thesis.		<p>tourism community residents' participation in tourism. The results showed that more than 85% of the respondents believed that the development of local tourism had improved the traffic conditions and public facilities, only about 5% believed that these had not been improved; 70.3% of the respondents agreed that the noise had increased significantly compared with the previous, but 24.1% had a negative attitude towards the noise. The environment is not as good as before, 55.6% of the residents do not think that the current environment is not as good as before, while 41.2% think that the local environment is not as good as before. The strong correlation effect of tourism has been clearly reflected in Longtan Gully. Transportation and public facilities have been significantly improved. At the same time, most residents agree with it. At the same time, residents also feel that the development of tourism has a direct impact on their physical and mental health, and the noise has increased significantly. But whether the overall environment is worse than before? No obvious feelings. This shows that the residents' influence on rural tourism environment is positively influenced by perception. That is, residents are positive.</p>
747	Millennium City Park	Henan	Tourist	120	5	Man-made attraction	0	LI Jiemeng. A Research on the Perception Differences of Theme Park Tourist Based on the Temporal Distribution Characteristics—A Case Study of	40	<p>In the process of investigating Tourist' perception information, Likert scale is used to classify it into five grades: very inconsistent, inconsistent, basically accordant, accordant and very accordant, so as to obtain the relevant information about Tourist' perception of various aspects of the scenic spot and the overall satisfaction of the scenic</p>

								Millennium City Park. Huaqiao University, 2014. Master Thesis.		spot. The results show that: according to the field survey, during the "Eleventh" period in 2013, the daily tourist volume of Qingming Shanghe Garden reached 40,000, although current restriction measures were taken, but due to the limited area of scenic spots, the environment of scenic spots is still under pressure, resulting in negative impact on Tourist's environmental perception. That is, Tourist are negative.
748	Millennium City Park	Henan	Tourist	120	5	Man-made attraction	1	HOU Xindong. Research on the Interactive Development of Theme Parks and Historic and Cultural City—A Case Study on Qingming Riverside Landscape Garden in Kaifeng City. East China Normal University, 2006. Master Thesis.	36	Through the survey of Tourist's satisfaction degree of Qingming Shanghe Garden, the result shows that "art performance, architectural style and environment in the park are the three most satisfactory aspects for Tourist in turn, which shows that Qingming Shanghe Garden has been recognized by Tourist in terms of hardware environment construction and maintenance, and overall atmosphere construction". That is, Tourist are positive.
749	Yaoshan scenic spot	Henan	Tourist	80	5	Natural attraction	1	KANG Yongbo. Study on Protection and Development of Geoheritage: a Case of the Yaoshan National Geopark, He Nan Province. China University of Geosciences (Beijing), 2013. Master Thesis.	58	In the questionnaires on hardware and software facilities of Yaoshan National Geopark, the paper adopts attitude scale (5 points of satisfaction or approval, 4 points of satisfaction or approval, 3 points of general or unknown, 2 points of dissatisfaction or disapproval, 1 point of dissatisfaction or disapproval), and combines with adjustment. According to the actual situation, each factor score was divided into four grades (excellent quality more than 55 points, good quality 549-500 points, moderate quality 499-450 points, poor quality less than 449 points). Tourist's attitudes scored above 550 points according to the software and hardware of Yaoshan. Hardware factors

										include scenic beauty (597 points), traffic convenience (584 points), quality of sign indication (574 points), protection of scenic resources (570 points), and traffic convenience (567 points) outside the scenic spot. Scenic area cableway (565 points), scenic area slideway (552 points), scenic area sightseeing transport vehicle (551) a total of 8 items. These 8 hardware factors are of high quality. Environmental hygiene quality (544 points) good quality. That is, Tourist are positive.
750	Three-Kingdom Culture	Henan	Tourist	0	3	Man-made attraction	1	ZHU Jingwen. A Study of the Three Kingdoms Cultural Tourism Development of Xuchang City: Based on the Cultural Creativity. Henan University, 2013. Master Thesis.	58	Satisfaction survey of the tourism elements, 67.5% Tourist is satisfied with the traffic condition, 69.8% of visitors to the scenic environment with high satisfaction. That is, Tourist are positive.
751	Songshan Mountain and Shaolin Temple	Henan	Tourist	100	5	Man-made attraction	0	CHEN Dongyan. Research on Innovative Development of Henan Culture Heritage Tourism. Zhengzhou University, 2014. Master Thesis.	57	According to the results of the questionnaire survey, 48.7% of the Tourist think that the business climate of cultural tourism in Songshan Heritage Site is "comparatively commercialized". 23.3% of the Tourist think that the business climate of cultural tourism in Songshan Heritage Site is "excessively commercialized". Overall, the Tourist who think that the business climate of cultural tourism in Songshan is relatively strong account for a large proportion. In addition, in the field interviews, "Tourist can not enjoy the quiet, mysterious and pristine artistic conception and the experience of returning to nature when they visit the Shaolin Temple which is full of Tourist and shops. The Buddhist

										cultural atmosphere of the Shaolin Temple is weakened, which not only reduces the tourist experience, but also greatly damages the cultural heritage. Authenticity and completeness. That is, Tourist are negative.
752	Jiguandong Scenic Area	Henan	Tourist	90	4	Natural attraction	1	WANG Guotao. Study on the Pro-poor Tourism Development Theory and Empirical Research. Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University, 2008. Master Thesis.	26	In order to study the impact of tourism development on the local rural economy and peasants' lives, the attitude of local villagers towards the development of scenic spots tourism was studied by field investigation. The results showed that: the ecological environment benefit analysis concluded that "all the respondents believe that the village appearance has been greatly improved than before, the village infrastructure and the living environment of the villagers have been greatly improved. The phenomenon is not yet obvious. That is, Tourist are positive.
753	Long Yu Bay Scenic Area	Henan	Tourist	68	4	Natural attraction	1			
754	Laojun Mountain	Henan	Tourist	100	5	Natural attraction	1			
755	Yangzi ditch scenic area	Henan	Tourist	55	4	Natural attraction	1			
756	Bao Duzhai	Henan	Tourist	65	4	Natural attraction	1			
757	Zhaigou Scenic Area	Henan	Tourist	20	0	Natural attraction	1			
758	Daohuigou Scenic Area	Henan	Tourist	30	0	Natural attraction	1			
759	Chongdu Ferry	Henan	Tourist	100	4	Natural attraction	1			
760	Tongtian Gorge	Henan	Tourist	100	2	Natural attraction	1			

761	Baimatan	Henan	Tourist	45	0	Natural attraction	1			
762	Shilonggou	Henan	Tourist	60	0	Natural attraction	1			
763	Jiulong Mountain hot spring	Henan	Tourist	80	4	Natural attraction	1			
764	Pantao Mountain	Henan	Tourist	50	0	Natural attraction	1			
765	Wanxian Mountain	Henan	Resident	245	4	Natural attraction	0	LI Ya. Comparative Study on Perceptions and Attitudes of Tourism of Local Residents Based on the Theory of Social Cost. Journal of Anhui Agri. Sci. 2008, 36(2): 665- 666, 669	666	This paper adopts Likert's 5-subscale measurement, 5 expresses strong agreement, 4 expresses agreement, 3 expresses general, 2 expresses opposition, 1 expresses firm opposition. The results showed that the residents of the three villages had the strongest perception of the negative environmental impacts of "increasing the amount of local garbage" and "increasing local environmental pollution". That is, residents are negative.
766	Songshan Mountain and Shaolin Temple	Henan	Tourist	100	5	Man-made attraction	0	YANG Jianhua. The Impact of Tourism on the Vision of the Beauty Spot—A Case Study of Songshan in Henan Province. Human Geography, 2008(1):111-114.	114	According to the result of the questionnaire survey, the Tourist's impact on the visual quality of the tourist landscape is more serious, among which the seriously affected scenic spots are Shaolin Temple Scenic Area and Dengfeng Scenic Area, Sanhuangzhai Scenic Area, Songyang Academy Scenic Area and Zhongyue Temple Scenic Area, and Luhang Waterfall Scenic Area and Fawang Temple Scenic Area. The scenic spots of Yongtai Temple, Qingliangsi Temple, Shaoxuque Scenic Area, Yongtai Temple Scenic Area, Royal Bifeng Scenic Area and Fengshitan Scenic Area have less influence.
767	Songyang Academy of classic learning	Henan	Tourist	30	4	Man-made attraction	0			

768	Zhongyue Temple	Henan	Tourist	80	4	Man-made attraction	0			
769	Yongtai Temple	Henan	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
770	qingliang Temple	Henan	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
771	Fawang Temple	Henan	Tourist	20	0	Man-made attraction	1			
772	Astronomical Observatory Scenic Area	Henan	Tourist	40	0	Man-made attraction	1			
773	kikungshan Scenic Area	Henan	Tourist	80	4	Natural attraction	1	ZHANG Huanhuan. A Study on Tourist' satisfaction of Mountain tourism based on factor analysis—A case of jigongshan area in Henan Province. Journal of Northwest Normal University (Natural Science), 2016, 52(5):120-124+129.	122	Taking Jigongshan Scenic Spot in Henan Province as an example, this paper obtains the data by questionnaire survey, studies the main influencing factors of tourist satisfaction of mountainous tourism by factor analysis method, and makes an in-depth evaluation on the tourist satisfaction of the evaluation index by using the importance-satisfaction analysis chart. Satisfaction degree draws four quadrant diagrams, takes the importance as abscissa, divides 0.731, takes the satisfaction degree as ordinate, divides 2.774, divides four quadrants. The results showed that the Tourist'perception of the scenic area was 3.444, which was in general but inclined to be satisfied. The first quadrant was the dominant area, including the four evaluation indexes of natural landscape, rich historical and cultural background, suitable recuperation environment, clean and tidy environment. The importance and

774	Guanmen National Forest Park	Liaoning	Tourist	75	4	Natural attraction	1	GU Xiaoping, LI Yanquan, NIU Lijun, YU Dapao, ZHOU Li, ZHOU Wangming, WU Shengnan, DAI Limin. A Survey of Tourist Behavior in Mount Guanmen National Forest Park , Benxi City. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2015, 35(1):204-211.	209	satisfaction of the evaluation indexes were high. That is, Tourist are positive. Among the 10 evaluation indexes of tourist satisfaction, Tourist's satisfaction with the service quality of scenic spots and the quality of scenic spots is higher, with the average scores of 4.04 and 4.01 respectively. That is, Tourist are positive.
775	Turpan Grape Valley Scenic Area	Xinjiang	Resident	75	5	Man-made attraction	1	CHEN Wanyue. Research on Satisfaction of Home Visiting in Typical Minority Communities in Xinjiang Based on Tourist' Experience — as Example of Uighur Home Visiting in Grape Valley Turpan. Xijiang Normal University, 2012. Master Thesis.	34	According to the study on the satisfaction degree of domestic visitors to typical ethnic minority communities in Xinjiang, through the analysis of importance-expressiveness, it is found that the visitors think that the beautiful natural environment, the appropriate number of Tourist to receive the crowded, friendly residents of the Ministry of Environment, attractive explanations and distinctive features are the important and better performances. National culture, wonderful national musical instruments and dance performances, national costumes, etc. That is, residents are positive.
776	Turpan Grape Valley Scenic Area	Xinjiang	Resident	75	5	Man-made attraction	1	ZHAO Jiali. Research on Tourism Stakeholders Based on System Theory - Taking Turpan Grape Valley Scenic Area as an Example. Xinjiang University, 2016. Master Thesis.	49	This paper adopts Likert 5-point scale to conduct a questionnaire survey on four tourism stakeholders in Putaogou scenic spot. The results show that from the perspective of the residents, the residents of the scenic spot have a higher positive perception of "improving local public facilities 4.542" and "improving local ecological environment 4.170", that is, the residents of the scenic spot are positive. Tourist' perception of "environmental

										hygiene (4.252)" and "primitive ecological natural scenery (4.750)" from the perspective of Tourist' perception. That is, Tourist are positive.
777	Turpan Grape Valley Scenic Area	Xinjiang	Tourist	75	5	Man-made attraction	1			
778	Mount Nan Scenic Area	Xinjiang	Tourist	2	3	Natural attraction	1	FANG Yongling, YU Guoxin. An Empirical Analysis of Tourist Satisfaction in Nanshan Tourist Area in Urumqi City. Economic Vision, 2010(3):40-43.	42	By reading the questionnaire survey of Tourist'satisfaction in Nanshan scenic spot of Urumqi, the results show that the factors of Tourist' evaluation of "tourist landscape" are: ornamental perception score 3.59 points, ticket price perception score 3.38 points, tourist environment perception score 3.82 points. That is, Tourist are positive.
779	Kanas Scenic Area	Xinjiang	Resident	185	5	Natural attraction	1	NUERJIAOWA-qieketai. Residents' attitude and perception of tourism impacts on community of Kanas Tuva village in Xinjiang. Xinjiang Normal University, 2014. Master Thesis.	28	This paper uses Likert 5 scale to measure residents'perception of tourism impact in Tuwa community of Kanas village, Xinjiang. The results show that the average perception of residents' attitudes toward infrastructure improvement is 3.57, the approval rate is 60.6%; the average perception of environmental hygiene satisfaction is 3.18, the approval rate is 45.4%, and the disapproval rate is 60.6%. 20.5%; the average perception of residents' attitudes towards environmental protection awareness was 4.03, the approval rate was 79.7%, and the disapproval rate was 2.2%; the average perception of attitudes towards traffic and overcrowding was 3.19, the approval rate was 46%, and nearly half of the residents were in favor of it; the residents of destination generally agreed and supported that tourism caused traffic. And overcrowding. The average perceived attitude of community environmental damage is

										2.71, the disapproval rate is 43.8%, and the approval rate is 24.7%. There are many disapproving people, indicating that community residents disapprove of the damage caused by tourism to the community environment. That is, residents are positive.
780	Kanas Scenic Area	Xinjiang	Resident	185	5	Natural attraction	1	ZUO Shenman. The Ethnic Community Participation in Eco-tourism Development in Xinjiang: A Case Study of Kanas. Xinjiang Normal University, 2014. Master Thesis.	30	Through the questionnaire survey on residents' perception of tourism impact in Kanas village, the results show that the majority of residents approve of the perception of health status, rural style and ecological environment, environmental factors, sanitation status 3.50, rural style 3.97, ecological environment 3.50. That is, residents are positive.
781	Kanas Scenic Area	Xinjiang	Resident	185	5	Natural attraction	0	HEN Li, YANG Zhaoping, DONG Guotao. Multiple Gray Evaluation on the Impact of Tourism on Kanas Tuva Communities. China Soft Science, 2009(2):91-97.	95	This paper uses Likert's five-grade scale to measure the impact of tourism on Tuwa community in Kanas village. The evaluation values are 5,4,3,2,1, which indicate that the impact degree is large, large, general, small and small. When the index level is between two adjacent levels, the corresponding evaluation value is: 4.5, 3.5, 2.5, 1.5. According to the calculation, the environmental impact value of tourism on Tuva community in Kanas village is 3.781, the score is between the general impact (3 points) and the great impact (4 points). It can be concluded that tourism has a greater impact on Tuva community in Kanas village. In addition, the environmental hygiene quality of Kanas village is remarkable during the period of accommodation. The decline is manifested in the increase of waste water, extensive treatment methods, poor toilet hygiene, water quality, atmospheric quality, noise pollution caused by tourism development to a certain extent

782	Tianshan Tianchi Scenic Spot	Xinjiang	Resident	92.5	5	Natural attraction	1	FENG Xiaohua, WANG Jin, YU Jingfeng. The Tourism Perception and Tourism Participation of the Residents Lived in Tianshan Tianchi Scenic Spot. Journal of Arid Land Resources and Environment, 2015, 29(12):227-232.	229	interfered with the daily life of villagers. That is, residents are negative. Through the study on residents' perception of tourism impact in Tianchi Scenic Area, the results show that residents in Tianchi Scenic Area have a strong positive perception of the natural environment impact, only 23.1% of the residents think that tourism development has brought negative impact on "environmental quality". That is, residents are positive.
783	Hemu Scenic Area	Xinjiang	Resident	60	0	Natural attraction	0	WANG Qing, ZHANG Junmin, WANG Jin, FENG Ying, LI Ruru. Empirical Study about Perceptions of Tourism in Hemu Scenic Community Resident. Resource Development and Market, 2014, 30(9):1123-1126.	1125	In this paper, a 5-point Likert scale was used to study the perception of community residents' tourism impact in Hemu scenic spot. The results showed that residents' perception of tourism increased environmental pollution (water, air, noise, etc.) by 3.35 points, and that of domestic and production garbage by 3.55 points. That is, residents are negative.
784	Kanas Scenic Area	Xinjiang	Resident	185	5	Natural attraction	0	FENG Xiaohua, MENG Xiaomin. The Perception of Tourism Impacts and Tourism Participation of Local Minority Resident in Kanas Scenic. Urban Development Studies, 2013, 20(1):103-107.	106	According to the questionnaire survey on the perception of tourism impact of ethnic minority residents in Kanas scenic area, 85.0% of ethnic minority residents think that tourism development has destroyed the local ecological environment; 65.0% think that tourism development has caused "a large number of grassland and arable land occupancy"; generally speaking, the residents have a negative impact on the tourism environment. The influence perception is stronger. That is, residents are negative.
785	Kanas Scenic Area	Xinjiang	Resident	185	5	Natural attraction	0	NUERJIAOWA-qieketai, CHEN Xuegang. The Attitude of	190	A questionnaire survey was conducted to investigate the attitudes of residents in typical Tuva communities towards

								Residents of Community Participation in Tourism-A Case Study of Kanas Country.Theory Research, 2013(25):189-191.		tourism. The results showed that more than 50% of the residents believed that tourism improved the local appearance and infrastructure; 80.95% believed that tourism destroyed the natural environment and landscape; 38.1% of the residents believed that tourism aggravated environmental pollution (garbage, water, air and noise). 9.25% of the residents disagreed. From the whole result, negative perception is stronger than positive perception. That is, residents are negative.
786	Kanas Scenic Area	Xinjiang	Tourist	185	5	Natural attraction	1	LIU Xuling, YANG Zhaoping, LI Xinhua. A Suvrey on tourist Pecreption to Kanas. Arid Land Geography, 2006, 29(3):417-421.	419	By using the methods of questionnaire and individual interview, this paper scientifically recognizes and analyzes the present situation and problems of Kanas tourism development from the perspective of Tourist' perception. The survey items are basically divided into four grades. When the perception average is between 3-4 points, it shows the highest degree of support or the best evaluation for the problem. A value between 2.5 and 3 indicates a higher degree of support or a better evaluation; a comprehensive average between 2 and 2.5 indicates a general level of support; a comprehensive average of 1-2 indicates that the problem is not supported or evaluated as an investigation. The results show that the average value of Tourist' perception of tourism environment is between 2.31 and 2.56. The overall evaluation of Tourist' perception of environmental protection in Kakanas is general, but the bias is better. That is, Tourist are positive.
787	Kanas Scenic Area	Xinjiang	Tourist	185	5	Natural attraction	1	TANG Gaorong, ZHENG Wei. Evaluation and Analysis of Tourist'	80-81	This paper uses Likert 5-point scale to study Tourist' satisfaction with the six basic factors of Kanas' food, accommodation, travel, travel, purchase

								Satisfaction in Kanas Scenic Spot in. Journal of Tianshui Normal University, 2014, 34(2):79-82.		and entertainment, and divides Kanas' tourist satisfaction level into fuzzy and uncertain factors, and divides Kanas' tourist satisfaction level into very satisfactory (0.80-1) and relatively satisfactory ones. Satisfaction (0.60-0.80), general satisfaction (0.40-0.60), dissatisfaction (0.20-0.40) and extreme dissatisfaction (0-0.20) 5 grades. The results show that the satisfaction of scenic spots is 0.632, which is in a relatively satisfactory level. The satisfaction of scenic spots includes infrastructure, scenic services, ticket prices and tourism value. The satisfaction of Kanas natural landscape is much higher than that of human landscape, with an average score of 0.676. The mountain landscape with the lowest score in the natural landscape has reached the level of satisfaction. 0.542, the satisfaction degree of forest landscape is 0.815, which is very satisfactory. That is, Tourist are positive.
788	Kanas Scenic Area	Xinjiang	Tourist	185	5	Natural attraction	1	LIU Yanhong, Research on Tourist Perception in Environmental Education System of Tourism Site Taken Kanus Resort, Xinjiang, as Example.	19	This paper uses Likert 5 scale to survey Tourist' perception. The score is from 1 to 5, which means that 5 is very good; 4 is better; 3 is general; 2 is bad; 1 is very bad. Visitors to the Kanas Scenic Spot natural resources rarity, natural resources spectacular, natural resources diversity, natural resources and human landscape, the average survey results of 3.9615, the maximum is spectacular 4.0891, the minimum is human landscape 3.7976, indicating that Tourist have a higher perception of the resource base of the scenic spot. That is, Tourist are positive.
789	Kanas Scenic Area	Xinjiang	Tourist	185	5	Natural attraction	1	WEN Bin, ZHANG Xiaolei, YANG Zhaoping, XIAONG	59	This paper uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the Tourist' satisfaction with the environment of Kanas National

								Heigang. Behavioral Characteristics of Tourist in Kanas National Forest Park in. Jiangsu Agricultural Sciences, 2016, 44(4):527-531.		Forest Park in Xinjiang. The rate of re-visit in Kanas is high. 43.9% of the Tourist have visited Kanas for the second time or more. 92.3% of the Tourist expressed their desire to re-visit Kanas a whole, indicating that Kanas Scenic Area has left the Tourist the whole. The impression of tourism is better. Kanas satisfaction was assessed by Richter's "Five-Scale". The overall evaluation score of Tourist to Kanas was 4.37, and that of Tourist who were satisfied with Kanas was 91.3%. This shows that the overall satisfaction of Tourist to Kanas Forest Park is higher. Among the 10 factors affecting the evaluation of satisfaction, Tourist' satisfaction with the ornamental quality and service quality of scenic spots was higher, with the average score of 4.04 and 4.01 respectively. That is, Tourist are negative.
790	Tianshan Tianchi Scenic Spot	Xinjiang	Resident	92.5	5	Natural attraction	1	MENG Xiaomin. The Empirical Research on Community Residents to Participate in the Tourism Development of Sangong River Kazakh Rural in Tianshan Tianchi Scenic Spot. Shihezi University, 2014. Master Thesis.	26	Through the study of Tourist' perception of tourism impact in Tianchi, Tianshan Mountain, the results show that among the nine factors of tourism environmental impact, community residents agree with three positive factors, while the negative factors are neutral. Among them, the positive environmental impact factors are all above 3.5, and the standard deviation is small, the approval rate is high, which shows that most residents generally believe that tourism has a strong positive impact on the environment, including "improved infrastructure and public facilities (hydropower, communications, etc.)" and "improved traffic conditions" two indicators. The average values were 4.11 and 3.98, respectively, and the approval rate was above 90%. The

										residents of the community were neutral and the standard deviation was relatively large for the indicators of "traffic and population congestion", "noise and solid waste increase", "serious damage to grassland and meadow" and "serious River pollution" caused by the development of tourism. It shows that not all community residents are aware of certain negative impacts, and residents have relatively weak perception of negative impacts on the tourism environment. That is, residents are positive.
791	High-profile Residents	Xinjiang	Resident	30	5	Man-made attraction	1	JIA Qiaoyun, Maimaitiyiming Mamuti, Aierxiding Yiming. Research on Minority Communities Residents'Perceptions Towards the Tourism Impact—A Case Study from High-profile Residents. Journal of Kashgar Teachers College, 2012, 33(5):46-52.	49	This paper uses Likert's scale to set up five levels of "very disagreement", "disagreement", "neutrality", "consent" and "very consent". The higher the score is, the higher the degree of approval is. Generally speaking, the average rating of the scale is between 1 and 2.4, which indicates the opposite. Yes, 2.5 to 3.4 expressed neutrality and 3.5 to 5 agreed. Residents' perception of the positive impact of tourism development on the environment is in favor of the attitude (the average value is above 3.5). Residents' perception of the negative impact of tourism development on the environment is "destroying the tranquil living atmosphere", "traveling garbage is too much, it is difficult to deal with", "too much commercial advertising has affected the ancient city." "The style" is opposed (mean 2.32-2.88). That is, residents are positive.
792	Nalati scenic spots	Xinjiang	Resident	75	5	Natural attraction	0	XI Wenjuan. Research on Resident Perception of Tourism Impact and Community Participation Case of	26	This paper investigates the residents' perception of the impact of tourism with the Likert Scale of 5 points. The Likert Scale is used to measure the perception of changes and attitudes. The results show that the residents

								Xinjiang Nalati Scenic Spot. Xinjiang University, 2012. Master Thesis.		have a higher negative perception of the overall environment and "traffic and population congestion" as an indicator. The average attitude was 3.68; "domestic waste", "noise" and "river pollution" were between 3.40 and 3.90; grassland protection was 3.92; and river pollution was 3.43. That is, residents are negative.
793	Zhangjiajie National Forest Park	Hunan	Tourist	248	5	Natural attraction	1	Baloglu, S., & Mangaloglu, M. (2001). Tourism destination images of Turkey, Egypt, Greece, and Italy as perceived by US-based tour operators and travel agents. Tourism management, 22(1), 1-9.	309	To identify Western travelers' positive image of Zhangjiajie as a holiday destination, good comments in the Western traveler's blogs were thematically coded. Results of the content analysis indicated that they had a great impression on Zhangjiajie in terms of offering beautiful nature-based tourism attractions. That is, Tourist are positive.
794	Nangong Mountain National Forest Park	Shaanxi	Resident	50	4	Natural attraction	0		612	Enhanced natural and urban environment (n=83), more noise (n = 68) and traffic congestion (23). The construction of tourism facilities and the development of scenic spots pose a threat to the local environment. The average perception of rural residents' environment is 3.45, and the negative perception is not strong. They still agree with the positive impact of the tourism environment. The urban residents' perception of the environment is 3.7961, which means that the environment is seriously threatened.
795	Xiangxi Hole	Shaanxi	Resident	0	4	Natural attraction	0			
796	AnKangYing lake ecological tourist area	Shaanxi	Resident	70	4	Natural attraction	0			

797	Shichahai	Beijing	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1	642	However, while residents agree that the hutong is cleaner and smarter in appearance because of tourism (mean=4.66) . That is, residents are positive.
798	Xixi National Wetland Park	Zhejiang	Tourist	80	5	Natural attraction	1	70	Tourist' evaluation of Xixi National Wetland Park is in the medium to upper level. As a five-item score, the overall impression score was 3.65, with the highest score of 3.86 for natural landscape and the second highest score for sanitation and human environment. That is, Tourist are positive.
799	Lugu Lake	Yunnan	Tourist	70	4	Natural attraction	1	73	According to the results of questionnaire survey on Tourist' perception of tourism impact, 84.3% of Tourist are satisfied with the natural environment, with an average value of 4.27. That is, Tourist are positive.
800	Zhangjiajie National Forest Park	Hunan	Tourist	248	5	Natural attraction	0	541	A questionnaire survey of 683 Tourist showed that 71.6% of the Tourist were not satisfied with the vegetation and soil of the two test sites Treasure Box for Celestial Books'(TBCB) and General Rock'(GR) in Gold Whip Crag', indicating that the Tourist were not satisfied with the environmental changes of the test sites, and most of the tours were not satisfied. Landscape environmental impact is also unacceptable. That is, Tourist are negative.
801	Mount Tai	Shandong	Tourist	127	5	Natural attraction	1	27	By means of questionnaire, descriptive statistical analysis, consistency test, reliability analysis and principal component analysis, this paper studies the residents'perception and attitudes towards tourism impact in Zhaoping County, Xijiang River Basin. According to the Likert scale analysis, there are five options, which are "complete agreement (score)", "agreement (4 points)", "uncertainty (3 points)",

									"disagreement (2 points)" and "complete disagreement (1 point)". The results showed that: in the negative perception, the average value of the destruction of the community ecological environment by tourism was 2.4459, the perception score of the destruction of community tranquility by tourism was 2.2568, and the garbage increased by 3.16; in the positive perception, tourism improved the perception score of community appearance by 4.1081; in general, the positive perception of residents in scenic spots was stronger. That is, residents are positive.
802	Mount Huangshan	Anhui	Tourist	190	5	Natural attraction	1		
803	Wudang Mountains	Hubei	Tourist	234	5	Natural attraction	1		
804	Lushan Mountain	Jiangxi	Tourist	157.5	5	Natural attraction	1		
805	Mount Emei	Sichuan	Tourist	147.5	5	Natural attraction	1		
806	Mount Wuyi	Fujian	Tourist	140	5	Natural attraction	1		
807	Mount Qingcheng	Sichuan	Tourist	90	5	Natural attraction	1		
808	Mount Wutai	Shanxi	Tourist	120	5	Natural attraction	1		
809	Longxian village	Zhejiang	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	968-969	
810	Xiaohuang village	Guizhou	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1		
811	Zhou zhuang	Jiangsu	Resident	100	5	Man-made attraction	1	77	
812	Xidi Village	Anhui	Resident	104	5	Man-made attraction	1		

813	Jiuhua Mountain	Anhui	Resident	165	5	Natural attraction	1		
814	Xidi Village	Anhui	Resident	104	5	Man-made attraction	0	176-177	Residents of the two villages have already felt some of the negative impacts of tourism on the environment, with 65.1% and 72.1% claiming that "some students scribble on the walls of their houses, and paintings pollute the water flowing through the village"; 44%and 69.7%residents agree that" Tourist' rubbish pollute the river water seriously" ; 38.7%and 71.4%of residents realize "tourism development has disturbed community residents regular life and destroyed the peaceful surrounding of ancient Villages". That is, residents are negative.
815	Hongcun Village	Anhui	Resident	104	5	Man-made attraction	0		
816	Lushan Mountain	Jiangxi	Tourist	157.5	5	Natural attraction	1	277	Images are defined as perceptual phenomena formed by the rational and emotional interpretation of consumers. They have cognitive (belief) and emotional (emotional) components (DOBNI and ZINKHAN, 1990). The results show that the tourist images of Longhu Mountain, Sanqing Mountain and Lushan Mountain are very similar: there are many excellent tourist attractions, famous mountain scenery, close to nature, good tour guide service and so on. It also reflects the Tourist' satisfaction with the environment of the three places. That is, Tourist are positive.
817	Mount Longhu Scenic Area	Jiangxi	Tourist	260	5	Natural attraction	1		
818	Sanqing Mountain	Jiangxi	Tourist	130	5	Natural attraction	1		

819	Kanas Scenic Area	Xinjiang	Resident	185	5	Natural attraction	1	271	Among the 25 indicators of tourism ecological security evaluation in Kanas, the highest index of tourism ecological security is 1, and the index of tourism ecological security (> 0.9) is close to the standard. This indicates that Kanas has a better ecological security in these areas. The ecological security of tourism is good, and the comprehensive evaluation is about 0.7198. Among the 15 limiting factors of tourism ecological security in Kanas, seven factors with less weight, such as surface cleanliness and sewage treatment rate, reflect the better environmental sanitation and biodiversity in Kanas. That is, residents are positive.
820	Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area	Sichuan	Tourist	150	5	Natural attraction	0	379	According to the survey of Tourist, Tourist' perceptions of tourism contributing to the protection of the natural environment are 2.83, tourism can improve environmental awareness by 2.00, and the average score of the scale is between 1 and 2.4, 2.5 to 3.4 is neutral, and 3.5 to 5 is in favor of tourism. Tourist do not fully agree that tourism has environmental awareness. Conducive to the natural environment. That is, Tourist are negative.
821	Zhaolin Park	Heilongjiang	Resident	50	0	Man-made attraction	1	12	This paper is based on Likert's 5-point scale, in which 1= strongly disagree; 2= disagree; 3= either agree or disagree (neutral); 4= agree; 5= strongly agree. According to the questionnaire survey of residents in scenic spots, the positive environmental perception of residents in Harbin is relatively strong, of which the mean value is 3.35; negative environmental perception factor, garbage increased by 2.90; congestion perception 3.04, traffic congestion 2.55, noise 2.57, environmental damage 2.76. That is, residents are positive.

822	Zhongyang Street	Heilongjiang	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
823	Stalin Park	Heilongjiang	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
824	St. Sophia Church	Heilongjiang	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
825	Mogao Grottoes	Gansu	Resident	150	0	Man-made attraction	1	Zhu Peng. An Analysis of Dunhuang Residents' Traveling Perception and Its Impact on Tourism Development. Qufu Normal University, 2013	31	This paper quantifies residents' subjective judgments by using the Likert Scale, which can be divided into five measures, from "complete agreement" to "very disagreement". Five points represent "complete agreement", four points represent "comparative agreement", three points represent "neutrality", two points represent "disagreement" and one point represents "very disagreement". On this basis, the structural equation model is used to study the relationship among tourism economy, society and environmental impact. The results show that although the residents of Dunhuang have realized the changes of human and natural environment brought about by tourism (environmental perception is negatively correlated with residents' attitudes), they are very weak in terms of economic perception and sociocultural perception, and are willing to support the development of tourism. However, it neglects a series of negative chain reactions caused by tourism. In the future development and development of tourism, it pays less attention to the reasonable protection of the environment, which leads to the deterioration of the environment. That is, residents are positive.

826	Singing sands mountain	Gansu	Resident	120	5	Natural attraction	1			
827	Site of hanging spring	Gansu	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
828	Jade Gate Pass	Gansu	Resident	40	4	Man-made attraction	1			
829	Yadan National Geological Park	Gansu	Resident	120	4	Natural attraction	1			
830	Yangguan	Gansu	Resident	50	4	Man-made attraction	1			
831	Dunhuang Folk Museum	Gansu	Resident	20	0	Man-made attraction	1			
832	Dunhuang history Expo Garden	Gansu	Resident	30	0	Man-made attraction	1			
833	Leiyin Temple	Gansu	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
834	Xiyun Guan	Gansu	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
835	Shilin village	Zhejiang	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	Xu keshuai, Yu Dongmei, Zhu Haisen. Gendered Difference of Residents in Ancient Villages. Tourism Form, 2008, 19(1):91-95.	92	This paper makes a comparative analysis of the perception of men and women in Shilin ancient village from four aspects of nature, economy, society and tourism by using the method of environmental perception. There are 71 males and 79 females. The results showed that there was no significant difference in the perception of natural environment between men and women. Men and women had negative perception of water quality, while men and women had positive perception in the other five aspects. The perception of

836	Royal Prime Minister's palace Scenic Area	Shanxi	Resident	120	5	Man-made attraction	1	Zhang Bixing, Wang Kaili. Analysis of Tourist Perception and Attitude of Residents of Royal Prime Minister's Palace. Journal of Shanxi Normal University (Natural Science Edition). 2017, 31(03):107-114.	111-112	<p>sanitation was positive (70.4% of men thought sanitation was better, 73.4% of women thought sanitation was better); vegetation coverage (59.2% of men thought vegetation coverage was unchanged, 47.4% of women thought vegetation coverage was unchanged); men and women thought that the other three environmental factors had not changed, including wildlife (28.2%). Men thought wildlife was better, 32.9% of women thought wildlife was better, air quality (73.2% of men thought air quality was unchanged, 72.2% of women thought air quality was unchanged) and sound environment (60.9% of men thought sound environment was unchanged; 72.2% of women thought sound environment was unchanged;). That is, residents are positive.</p> <p>Through a questionnaire survey of the residents in the imperial Prefecture scenic spot, the results show that 79% and 82% of the residents disapprove of the deterioration of local environmental quality, the aggravation of pollution, the increase of noise and garbage caused by tourism development, which destroys the peaceful living atmosphere before, and the comparison of tourism environmental protection management is in place. As for traffic congestion, the proportion of approval and disapproval is 56% and 43% respectively. Tourism development has caused traffic congestion to local residents to a certain extent. The tourism traffic planning of Huangcheng Village needs to be improved. That is, residents are positive.</p>
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837	Nanxun Town	Zhejiang	Resident	100	5	Man-made attraction	1	Li Yueli. Residents' Perception to Tourism Impact: Case Study of Nanxun Ancient Town. East China Normal University, 2014.	43	Through the perception of Nanxun residents' tourism environment, the results show that the residents in the scenic area have a positive reaction to the tourism environment. Most of the respondents have a strong positive perception of the tourism environment, mainly reflected in the improvement of public infrastructure, the improvement of sanitary environment and the enhancement of residents' awareness of environmental protection. Their residents' approval rate reached more than 70% in several aspects, such as the protection of the natural resources of ancient buildings in Heguzhen. The average perception intensity of the project "tourism development promotes the protection of historical buildings and natural resources in Nande" was as high as 4.25. That is, residents are positive.
838	Xidi Village	Anhui	Resident	104	5	Man-made attraction	0	Lu Song. On the tourist Environmental Carrying Capacity and he Characteristics of Tourist Flows in Ancient Village: The Case Study of world cultural Heritage Xidi Village. Anhui Normal University, 2003.	11	In residents' perception of the natural environment, water quality decreased by 2.50, polluted water environment by 2.40, and domestic refuse increased by 2.91; about half of the residents agreed that "travelers' garbage seriously polluted streams" and "tourism makes local environmental quality decline" and residents had a strong perception of the negative effects of students' study behavior, with 67.1%. People agree that "students paint, scribble on the wall, at the same time, paint pollution streams," how to regulate the behavior of students should be noted. The survey results show that 57.7% of the residents think that the back stream is the cleanest stream in Xidi at present, and 57.9% of the residents think that the front 12 streams and the West stream are the most polluted streams.

839	Ash soup hot spring	Hunan	Resident	118	0	Man-made attraction	0	MEN Lijuan. Study on Residents' Perception of Hot Spring Tourism Impacts: Case Study on Huitang Town in Ningxiang. Central South University of Forestry & Technology, 2013,	35	<p>The negative effect of tourism development on streams. That is, residents are negative.</p> <p>From the results of the survey, we can see that the approval rates for the four items of hot spring tourism, namely "increasing local traffic congestion", "increasing local domestic garbage", "increasing local living noise" and "enhancing residents' environmental awareness", reached 60.0%, 64.5% 75.5% and 81.8% respectively, that is, 60.0% of them were surveyed. The residents agreed that the development of hot spring tourism made local traffic congestion aggravated, 64.5% of the respondents agreed that the development of hot spring tourism made local living garbage increase, and 75.5% of the respondents agreed that the development of hot spring tourism made local living noise increase. The support rates for "causing local population congestion", "polluting local river water sources", "destroying local soil vegetation" and "destroying local original ecology" were 44.5%, 41.8%, 32.7% and 40.9% respectively. That is, residents are negative.</p>
840	Yangjiayin g Village	Hebei	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	Feng Hongying, Zhaojintao. Study on Residents' Perception to Tourism Influence and Exploiting countermeasures in "Beijing-Tianjin Passageway" Area. Journal of Anhui Agricultural Sciences, 2009, 37(14):6674-6677.	91	<p>In this paper, a questionnaire survey was conducted to establish residents' perception of tourism, including 10 perceptions of tourism economy and 1 perception of Tourism Society and culture. There are 7 items of tourism environmental perception, 5 items of tourism overall perception, totaling 4 categories and 33 items of indicators, which are quantitatively measured by 5-point system. 1 representative strongly opposes, 2 representative opposes, 3 representatives does not know, 4 representative agrees, 5</p>

										representative agrees very much, and the questionnaire is statistically processed. The results showed that 95% of the residents were in favor of the improvement of living environment quality, with an average value of 4.23; 100% were in favor of the improvement of local landscape, with an average value of 4.58; 95% were in favor of the improvement of traffic, with an average value of 4.38; 98% were in favor of the enhancement of local residents' awareness of environmental protection, with an average value of 4.51; 29% were in favor of the destruction of quiet life. Living environment, the average value of 2.42; 8% of the residents in favor of garbage, destruction of landscape coordination, the average value of 2.15; 9% of the residents in favor of environmental quality decline, the average value of 1.95. That is, residents are positive.
841	Kanas Scenic Area	Xinjiang	Resident	185	5	Natural attraction	1	Wang Qiong. Empirical Study of the Impact of Community Residents Kanas Scenic Tourist Perception. Shihezi University, 2015	38	This paper uses the 5-point Likert scale to measure quantitatively. According to the average score between 1-2.4, 2.5-3.4 and 3.5-5, Tourist are not satisfied with the environment. The results show that the perception of environmental pollution is all below 3.40 in the residents' environmental perception evaluation. Apart from the awareness of environmental protection, the perception of environmental benefits is enhanced by 3.42. The perception of the other three environmental factors is all above 3.50. In a word, Tourist have strong perception of the positive impact on the environment. That is, residents are positive.
842	Hibiscus Town	Hunan	Resident	100	4	Man-made attraction	1	CHEN Nanxi, LI Changyu, WU Yongqing. Tourism	96	According to the results of the questionnaire survey on the residents of scenic spots, the residents have a strong

843	Chi Town Xunyang County	Shaanxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	<p>Perception of Ethnic Minority Areas from the Perspective of Tourism Poverty Alleviation—A Case Research of Furong Town in Xiangxi. Hunan Agricultural Sciences, 2017, (8): 93-97</p> <p>LI Yanhua, YAN Ling. Comprehensive Research in Apperception of Tourism Destination Residents: A case study of Xunyang in Shaanxi. Journal of Xi'an University of Arts & Science (Nat Sci Ed). 2008, 11(3):99-103.</p>	102	<p>positive perception of the tourism poverty alleviation environment (the average value is more than 4.0), and a neutral attitude towards the negative perception of the environment. This shows that tourism development can indeed enhance the residents' environmental awareness and improve the local health facilities to a certain extent. That is, residents are positive.</p> <p>More than 80% of the respondents thought that tourism accelerated local construction, tourism enhanced residents' awareness of environmental protection, tourism improved traffic conditions and tourism development enhanced the government's awareness of environmental protection. Travel destroyed the peaceful atmosphere of life, 30.7% agreed that "traveling garbage is more difficult to deal with"; 32.3% agreed that the development of tourism to reduce the quality of the local environment. This shows that the positive impact of Xunyang residents on tourism development is stronger than negative environmental impacts. That is, residents are positive.</p>
844	Qufu	Shandong	Resident	150	5	Man-made attraction	1	<p>WANG Liping. The research on Perception of tourism impacts of community resident in Qufu. Central South University of Forestry and Technology, 2010.</p>	22	<p>The results of a questionnaire survey on residents' perception of the impact of tourism in Qufu community show that the five perceptions of the positive impact on the environment of Qufu residents are all above 3.8, and they maintain a neutral attitude towards the negative impact. The survey results show that the residents in Qufu generally recognize the positive impact on the tourism environment, but have a weak understanding of the negative impact. That is, residents are positive.</p>

845	Dragon Well farm	Hunan	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	CHEN Lihong. The Study of Environmental Impact Perception of Community Residents on the Development of Rural Tourism. Hunan Normal University, 2016.	25	In this paper, a five-point Likert scale was used to study the perception of community residents to the environmental impact of farmhouse entertainment development. The results showed that the perception of community residents to the environmental impact of farmhouse entertainment development was generally higher than that of eco-residential environment. The average perception was above 3.5, and the average score was between 1 and 2.4. Italy, 2.5-3.4 between neutral, 3.5-5 between satisfaction, indicating that the community residents have a good sense of the development of farm music on the ecological living environment. That is, residents are positive.
846	Wufu Village	Hunan	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
847	Yinghuawe nquan	Hunan	Resident	0	3	Man-made attraction	1			
848	Graceland Resort	Hunan	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
849	Songya Lake Ecological Farm	Hunan	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
850	Eagle Lake Resort	Hunan	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
851	Farmhouse of foal pond reservoir	Hunan	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
852	Mount Huangshan	Anhui	Resident	190	5	Natural attraction	1	WANG Yong. Characteristics and mechanism of tourism development	53	Applying the Importance-Performance Analysis (IPA) model, this paper compares the perception of importance and satisfaction of urban residents in

								in Gateway towns of large scenic area: A case study of Mount Huangshan. Anhui Normal University, 2014.		Huangshan Scenic Area. The results show that the urban residents in each portal have positive perception of the importance and performance of tourism development, and the perception factors of environmental benefits mainly fall on the importance and high performance. Continue to maintain the "Quadrant I" area, indicating that environmental protection and tourism development complement each other, the residents of all portals attach importance to environmental protection, tourism development also improve the natural environment and landscape quality, promote infrastructure construction, especially improve traffic conditions, enhance people's awareness of environmental protection. That is, residents are positive.
853	Sanqing Mountain	Jiangxi	Resident	130	5	Natural attraction	1	DUAN Xinyin. Study on the Resident's Perception and Attitude of the World Natural Heritages Site: Based on the analysis of the Sanqing Mountain. Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics, 2010.	24	The positive perception is greater than the negative perception in judging the environmental impact factors of Sanqing Mountain residents' tourism resources. Among them, the influx of Tourist caused the crowding of tourist sites (4.38), tourism led to the improvement of local infrastructure (4.27), the construction of hotels and other cultural landscape tourism facilities destroyed the local natural environment (1.63), the development of tourism led to the decline of environmental quality in some areas (1.82), according to its score level. Means between 1 - 2.4 expressed disapproval, between 2.5 - 3.4 expressed neutrality, between 3.5 - 5 expressed approval, positive perception of scenic area residents is stronger. That is, residents are positive.

854	Xijiang Miao Village	Guizhou	Resident	100	4	Man-made attraction	1	HUANG Yanling, LIU Xing, LUO Shengfeng. Tourist Environment Impact in Southwest Ethnic Villages: From the Perspective of Residents and Visitors. Yunnan Geographic Environment Research, 2014, 26(3):7-13.	9	This paper studies the tourism environment impact of ethnic villages in southwest China from the perspectives of Tourist and residents of scenic spots. The results show that residents and Tourist of scenic spots have stronger perceptions of positive natural environment impact than negative impact (positive perceptions mean 4.51-6.05, negative perceptions mean 3.75-4.95). Both sides have positive environmental impact on tourism. The degree of knowledge is more consistent. That is, residents are positive, and Tourist are positive.
855	Ping'an Village	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
856	Dazhai	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
857	Hongyan New Village	Guangxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
858	Xijiang Miao Village	Guizhou	Tourist	100	4	Man-made attraction	1			
859	Ping'an Village	Guangxi	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
860	Dazhai	Guangxi	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
861	Hongyan New Village	Guangxi	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
862	Kongyuan Village	Fujian	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	Huang Jielong. Research on the Relationship and Difference of Rural Tourism Farmers Perception, Attitude and Behavior	57-58	According to the results of a questionnaire survey on residents' perception of social environment, the average positive perception (4.12) of residents in scenic spots is higher than that of negative perception (2.99). These positive effects are reflected in the

								intention: Take Three Different Development Modes as Example. Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, 2016.		improvement of infrastructure, the improvement of greening rate, the improvement of traffic, the increase of recreational and entertainment facilities, etc. The average score between 1 and 2.4 indicates disapproval, between 2.5 and 3.4 indicates neutrality, and between 3.5 and 5 indicates approval. It can be concluded that the respondents' perception of the positive effects of local tourism development is still relatively strong. That is, residents are positive.
863	Song Kou Town	Fujian	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
864	Fengdong Rock Scenic Area	Fujian	Tourist	60	4	Natural attraction	1	CHEN Jinhua. Study on the Tourist Perception of Island Tourist Environment: A Case Study of Dongshan Island. Journal of Guangdong Ocean University, 2007, 27(2):10-13.	12	This paper chooses four tourism natural environment indicators, such as beach, sea water, scenic area greening and cultural relics protection, and analyzes the Tourist' perception of them. The results show that Tourist have a strong positive perception of them. More than 51.2% of Tourist think "good" and "good". The evaluation of seawater quality is the highest, 74.3% of Tourist think it is good and "good". Better. That is, Tourist are positive.
865	Dongshan Maluan Bay	Fujian	Tourist	0	4	Natural attraction	1			
866	Dongshan Jinluan Bay	Fujian	Tourist	0	4	Natural attraction	1			
867	Yueyang Tower	Hunan	Resident	80	5	Man-made attraction	1	LIU Wenbin. Research on Perception of the residents Toward Imitated Ancient Buildings at Scenic Area of Yueyang Lou. Hunan Normal University, 2009.	77	This paper investigates residents' perception of antique buildings in Yueyang Lou Scenic Area by using the 5-point Lickett Scale. The results show that the residents' perception of the positive impact of antique buildings is more profound than that of the negative impact. Among them, the perception of environment in antique

868	Hong Village	Anhui	Resident	104	5	Man-made attraction	1	Zhang Hongxia. The Evaluation of the Recreation Benefits and the Negative Environment Effects of HongCun's Tourism. Anhui Normal University, 2006.	13	buildings is 3.66, and the harmony between buildings and environment is 3.63. Group Decoration 3.59, architectural style 3.66. That is, residents are positive. Through the survey of residents' perception of tourism impact in Hongcun ancient village scenic spot, Hongcun residents' perception of the negative living environment of tourism development is weak, but the perception of positive living environment is strong; 28.8% of Hongcun residents agree that "tourism development interferes with the normal life of the villagers"; 30.3% believe that "tourism brings noise". 87.8%, support "tourism development to improve traffic environment and water and electricity infrastructure". That is, residents are positive.
869	Maiji Mountain	Gansu	Tourist	90	5	Natural attraction	1	Wang Xinmin Wang Yibo Shao Weixia. Based on the tourist perception of maijishan scenic area tourism development research.	33	According to the survey of Tourist in Maijishan scenic spot, 60% of the Tourist think that the environmental quality of Maijishan scenic spot is better on the whole; 91% of the Tourist think that the air is fresh and the climate is pleasant; 65% of the Tourist think that the vegetation coverage rate is high; 63% of the Tourist oppose that the sanitation work is not timely and there is more garbage in the scenic spot. . That is, Tourist are positive.
870	Jincang Lake Park	Jiangsu	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1	Wang Yi. A Research into the Strategies for Developing County Rural Tourism from the Perspective of Tourist Perception: A Case Study of Rural Tourism Development in Taicang.	27	Through the questionnaire survey of Taicang rural tourism Tourist' satisfaction with the tourism environment, the results show that Tourist are particularly satisfied with the rural natural scenery 4.18, the overall rural atmosphere 4.03, rural pastoral landscape 4.15, rural lifestyle 3.95. That is, residents are positive.

								Journal of Wuxi Institute of Commerc, 2016, 16(6): 24-28.			
871	Shaxi Town	Yunnan	Residen t	0	0	Man- made attraction	1				
872	Terracotta Army	Shaanxi	Tourist	150	5	Man- made attraction	1	Chen Zhigang , Liu Dan , Liu Junsheng. Tourism environment perception and evaluation based on host-tourist interactions in Xi'an City. Resources Science , 2017 , 39 (10) : 1930-1941.] DOI : 10.18402/resci.2017.10. 12	1935	From the perspective of host-guest interaction, this paper adopts the 5- point Likert scale to study the perception and evaluation of tourism environment. The results show that the average value of Tourist' perception of tourism environment quality in Xi'an is between 3.2-3.5 except the average value of residents' life, air quality, climate and tourism capacity, the average value of the other 32 indicators is higher than 3.5. Residents are satisfied with the evaluation of living, air quality, climate and tourism capacity of Xi'an, the rest are basically in a satisfactory state. That is, Tourist and residents are positive.	
873	Shaanxi History Museum	Shaanxi	Tourist	0	4	Man- made attraction	1				
874	Daming Gong Palace	Shaanxi	Tourist	60	0	Man- made attraction	1				
875	Big Wild Goose Pagod	Shaanxi	Tourist	50	5	Man- made attraction	1				
876	Xiaozhai	Shaanxi	Tourist	0	0	Man- made attraction	1				
877	Terracotta Army	Shaanxi	Residen t	150	5	Man- made attraction	1				
878	Shaanxi History Museum	Shaanxi	Residen t	0	4	Man- made attraction	1				

879	Daming Gong Palace	Shaanxi	Resident	60	0	Man-made attraction	1			
880	Big Wild Goose Pagod	Shaanxi	Resident	50	5	Man-made attraction	1			
881	Xiaozhai	Shaanxi	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			
882	Qiao Yue District Road Lang Village town	Shandong	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1	Liu Shanshan. Research on the Differences of rural tourism environmental impact perception of tourism stakeholders. Zhejiang Gongshang University, 2016.	24	According to the Lickett Five-Point Scale (1 for very different, 2 for disagreement, 3 for general, 4 for consent, 5 for very consent), the respondents gave the acceptance of each item. The results showed that disagreement was expressed between 1 and 2.4, neutrality between 2.5 and 3.4, and agreement between 3.5 and 5 according to the average score. The overall statistics of Tourist and rural community residents' perception of the impact of rural tourism on the environment is around 3, and the overall negative environmental perception is neutral but tends to disagree. For example, the air pollution caused by tourism is 2.87, the water pollution is 3.17, the noise pollution is 3.19, the garbage is 3.33, the natural resources richness is reduced by 2.62, the Tourist destroy the natural landscape by 2.29, the construction of scenic spots is not in harmony with the natural environment by 2.87, the destruction of forest vegetation by 2.94, and the soil erosion by tourism development is 2.90. That is , residents are positive, and Tourist are positive.
883	Wu Village	Shandong	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1			

884	Nishan Village	Shandong	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1
885	beiguo Town	Shandong	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1
886	Lingshan Village	Shandong	Resident	0	0	Man-made attraction	1
887	Taierzhuang Ancient Town	Shandong	Resident	160	5	Man-made attraction	1
888	Niuzhuang Town	Shandong	Resident	160	5	Man-made attraction	1
889	Bamboo spring village tourist resort	Shandong	Resident	70	4	Man-made attraction	1
890	Qiao Yue District Road Lang Village town	Shandong	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1
891	Wu Village	Shandong	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1
892	Nishan Village	Shandong	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1
893	beiguo Town	Shandong	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1
894	Lingshan Village	Shandong	Tourist	0	0	Man-made attraction	1
895	Taierzhuang Ancient Town	Shandong	Tourist	160	5	Man-made attraction	1
896	Niuzhuang Town	Shandong	Tourist	160	5	Man-made attraction	1

897	Bamboo spring village tourist resort	Shandong	Tourist	70	4	Man-made attraction	1			
898	Ba Tscu Ueung Park & Baishuiyang Park	Fujian	Tourist	95	5	Natural attraction	1	ZHANG Qiuqian, YANG Jianming, TANG Fang. Fuzzy Comprehensive Evaluation of the Tourist Satisfaction in Baishuiyang Resort of Fujian. Journal of Chongqing Normal University (Natural Science), 2011, (4):74-78.	76	In order to understand the satisfaction degree of Tourist to the tourism products and services of Baishuiyang scenic spot in Ningde World Geopark, Fujian Province, this paper uses two-layer fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method to establish a mathematical model on the basis of the survey results of each index of Tourist' satisfaction. According to the results of fuzzy comprehensive evaluation, 18.35% of the Tourist are "very satisfied" with the scenic spot, 40.02% are "satisfied", 33.32% are "ordinary", 7.10% are "unsatisfied" and 1.20% are "very unsatisfied". According to the principle of maximum membership, Tourist are generally satisfied with the scenic spot. According to the principle of maximum membership degree, the satisfaction level of all the factors in the project level can be found that the satisfaction level of all the Tourist is in the "general" level except the Tourist who are satisfied with the resources (natural scenery, sanitary environment, tourism image). That is, Tourist are positive.
899	Old Town of Lijiang	Yunnan	Resident	80	5	Man-made attraction	0	HUANG Yuli, LONG Liangfu, WANG Yuqiong. A Comparative Study on Residents' Perceptions and Attitudes on Tourism Impacts of World Heritage Destinations—A Case Study of Pingyao and	93	The questionnaire survey on residents' perception of tourism environmental impact in Pingyao and Lijiang ancient city scenic spots was conducted by using the 5-point Lickett scale. The results showed that the negative impacts of tourism environment on residents in Pingyao ancient city such as crowding, deterioration of social order and deterioration of environmental quality were all below

								Lijiang Ancient Cities. Human Geography, 2008(2):91-94.		2.7, while the negative impacts of Tourism environment in Lijiang ancient city were all below 2.7. Face affects more than 3.3 perception and strong negative perception. That is, for the ancient city of Pingyao, the residents are negative; for the ancient city of Lijiang, the residents are positive.
900	The Ancient City of Ping Yao	Shanxi	Resident	130	5	Man-made attraction	1			
901	Tianmu Mountains	Zhejiang	Resident	120	4	Natural attraction	0	JIANG Chunqian, WU Weiguang, Shen Yueqin, Li Lanying. Conflicts between Tianmu Nature Reserve and Its Peripheral Communities and the Causes of the Conflicts. Journal of Northeast Forestry University, 2005, 33(4):85-87.	86	Taking Tianmu Mountain Nature Reserve as an object of study, this study adopted the rural rapid participatory assessment (PRA) method, centering on the theme of nature reserve protection and neighboring community development, through the Tianmu Mountain Nature Reserve Administration, the government of Xitianmu Township, the different types of villagers' representatives and scientific and technological personnel in neighboring communities (Baojiacun, Yujiacun and Dongguancun). After tourism development, 12 group interviews with major stakeholders, 104 farmer households and 59 public questionnaires found that "environmental quality and social security conditions have deteriorated. With the success of tourism development, the corresponding tourist facilities such as hotels and hotels have been increasing; at present, hotels, hotels and cultural landscape tourism in scenic spots have become worse and worse. The sewage produced by the tours is discharged directly without any treatment, polluting the water sources of the surrounding residents and affecting the normal production and

										living of the surrounding residents. Meanwhile, the number of foreigners is increasing, the conflicts between Tourist and residents (mainly referring to a few uncivilized Tourist who damage crops or steal, etc.), and the tourist clothes of foreign Tourist are increasing. The conflict between project operators and local tour operators has increased. That is, residents are negative.
902	Fujian Xiongjiang Huangchul in Nature Reserve	Fujian	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	1	YUAN Ningbo.The public management research of Fujian Province Xiongjiang Cyclobalanopsis chungii Forest Nature Reserve. Fujian Normal University, 2015. Master Thesis	34	A questionnaire survey was conducted among 320 residents in the surrounding communities of the Xiong Jiang Huang Zhulin Nature Reserve in Fujian province. The results show that 94.3% of the people believe that Huang Zhulin Nature Reserve has a better ecological environment. That is, residents are positive.
903	Zhalong Nature Reserve	Heilongjiang	Tourist	65	4	Natural attraction	1	GAO Qingguo. Study onTourism Environmental Bearing Capacity of Zhalong National Nature Reserve. Northeast Forestry University, 2008. Master Thesis.	40	Tourism environmental carrying capacity is to determine whether the coordination of tourist activities and the environment of the scale. Eco-environmental carrying capacity refers to the intensity of tourism economic activities that do not interfere with the eco-environmental system and gradually improve the eco-environment within a certain period of time. Animal and plant richness is an important indicator of animal and plant diversity, and is one of the conditions for the stability and balance of natural ecosystems. A survey of Tourist was conducted in the scenic spots, and 137 valid questionnaires were collected. The survey results show that 62.18% of Tourist think Zhalong National Nature Reserve is of high aesthetic value, indicating that Tourist are satisfied with the biodiversity of the scenic area, reflecting the Tourist' satisfaction with

904	Wulingyuan World Heritage Site	Hunan	Tourist	248	5	Natural attraction	1	559	<p>the tourism environment. That is, Tourist are positive.</p> <p>By taking the open questions and semi-structured interviews of 45 Tourist learned that many Tourist said to see the beautiful scenery from the cableway / elevator can be positive, "worth the money and effort to" , the Tourist believe that the Wulingyuan tourism environment evaluation is good, That is, Tourist are positive.</p>
905	Tiantong National Forest Park	Zhejiang	Tourist	50	0	Natural attraction	1	135	<p>This paper uses the 5-point Likert scale to study the satisfaction of forest tourism Tourist, and divides it into five points: very satisfied (very agree) for 5, relatively satisfied (relatively agree) for 4, general (difficult to say) for 3, less satisfied (less agree) for 2, very unsatisfied (very disagree) for 1. The results showed that the service facilities were integrated with the local ecological environment (the average value of Siming Mountain was 4.14, the average value of Xikou was 3.93, the average value of Qiandao Lake was 3.47, the average value of Daqi Mountain was 3.73, the average value of Lanting Mountain was 3.65, the average value of Tiantong was 3.56, and the average value of Qingshan Lake was 3.72); the service facilities did not cause much damage to the environment (the average value of Siming Mountain was 3.70, the average value of Xikou was 3.83, the average value of Qiandao Lake was 3.42, Daqi Mountain mean 3.95, Lanting mean 3.81, Tiantong mean 3.49, Qingshan Lake mean 3.63); Scenic area environment is clean and beautiful (Siming Mountain mean 4.20, Xikou mean 4.31, Qiandao Lake mean 4.11, Daqi Mountain mean 4.04, Lanting mean 3.99, Tiantong mean 3.84,</p>

									Qingshan Lake mean 3.95). That is, Tourist are positive.	
906	Thousand Islet Lake	Zhejiang	Tourist	135	5	Natural attraction	1			
907	Daqi Mountain	Zhejiang	Tourist	65	0	Natural attraction	1			
908	Siming Mountain	Zhejiang	Tourist	50	3	Natural attraction	1			
909	Xikou National Forest Park	Zhejiang	Tourist	230	5	Natural attraction	1			
910	Qingshan Lake	Zhejiang	Tourist	35	2	Natural attraction	1			
911	Lanting Pavilion national Forest Park	Zhejiang	Tourist	0	4	Natural attraction	1			
912	Yongding Earth Building	Fujian	Tourist	50	5	Man-made attraction	0	ZHANG Wenting, LUO Peicong. A Comparative Research on Tourism Destination Image of Tourist' Perception and Official Dissemination Based on Network Text—Taking Yongding Tulou in Fujian as the Case. Journal of Fujian Normal University (Natural Science Edition), 2017, (1): 90-98.	97	Taking Yongding Earth Building World Heritage Site as a case study, this paper takes Tourist' online travel notes, online comments and official communication texts as samples, and extracts high-frequency words from Tourist' perceptions of online travel notes and travel images disseminated on official websites by using ROST Content Mining software. The results show that visitors' perception of Yongding Earth Building mainly centers on the peculiar and spectacular Earth Building, but their perception of the local rural natural beauty is low. That is, Tourist are negative.
913	Hupingshan National Nature Reserve	Hunan	Resident	80	0	Natural attraction	1	HUANG Wenjuan. A preliminary study on the implementation of community co-management in National Nature Reserve—A Case Study of Hunan Mountain National	32-34	Through the extensive voting and screening of 748 residents on the problems existing in the community, the survey results show that the residents of the scenic spot have experienced the improvement of environmental quality after the establishment of the reserve, 27.94% of the residents have realized that

								Nature Reserve.Central South University of Forestry and Technology, 2014.		environmental protection is urgent. That is, residents are positive.
914	Wanzhou Qinglong Waterfall	Chongqing	Tourist	98	4	Natural attraction	1	ZHOU Xuejun, ZHANG Yan. The Tourist Expectations and Perception Impacts on The Development of Tourist Attractions --- A Case Study of Qinglong Waterfall. Tourism Forum, 2011, 04(5):17-21.	19	This paper takes Qinglong Falls as the research object, obtains Tourist'expected performance perception through questionnaire, and then uses the Importance-Performance Analysis (IPA) method to evaluate and discuss 19 perception items which affect Tourist' tourism experience. The results showed that: the satisfaction perception score of beautiful natural environment was 3.63, and the importance perception score was 4.52, indicating that Tourist were relatively satisfied with the tourism environment of Qinglong Falls. That is, Tourist are positive.
915	Zhangjiajie National Forest Park	Hunan	Tourist	248	5	Natural attraction	1		306	The analysis of visitor blogs shows that "Tourist are impressed by the beautiful natural scenery of the destination, especially the natural tourist attractions are very satisfied". That is, Tourist are positive.
916	Baimaxueshan	Yunnan	Resident	0	0	Natural attraction	0	Pan Jinglu.Research on Effectiveness of Projects of Baimaxueshan National Nature Reserve in Yunnan Province. Beijing Forestry University, 2009. Master Thesis	37-39	This paper adopts the Participatory Rural Rapid Assessment (PRA) method to compare and analyze the project effectiveness of specific project sites. The actual investigation adopts the method of combining group interviews with individual interviews. One rich household, two middle-rich households, two poor households are selected for household survey. The results show that: "in 2007 Xiangguguan village problems of comprehensive development and countermeasures analysis table that the development of tourism to local residents brought environmental pollution and benefit distribution

problems." That is, residents are
negative.

Table S2. Province name in China and its initial.

Province	Initial
Anhui	AH
Beijing (Tianjin)	BJ(TJ)
Chongqing	CQ
Fujian	FJ
Guangdong	GD
Gansu	GS
Guangxi	GX
Guizhou	GZ
Hainan	HAN
Hebei	HEB
Henan	HEN
Heilongjiang	HLJ
Hubei	HUB
Hunan	HUN
Jilin	JL
Jiangsu	JS
Jiangxi	JX
Liaoning	LN
Neimenggu	NMG
Ningxia	NX
Qinghai	QH
Shaanxi	SAX
Sichuan	SC
Shandong	SD
Shanxi	SH
Shanxi	SX
Xinjiang	XJ
Xizang	XZ
Yunnan	YN
Zhejiang	ZJ

Table S3. Number of records in each class.

Class	Class content	Number of records
Province	AH	16
	BJ(TJ)	4
	FJ	52
	GS	49
	GD	20
	GX	56
	GZ	47
	HAN	19
	HEB	15
	HEN	41
	HLJ	27
	HUB	17
	HUN	43
	JL	5
	JS	17
	JX	15
	LN	10
	NMG	10
	NX	9
	QH	7
	SD	23
	SX	11
	SAX	46
	SH	11
	SC	39
	XZ	4
	XJ	8
	YN	29
	ZJ	38
	CQ	9
Attraction rating	NA	276
	1A	3
	2A	18
	3A	37
	4A	241
	5A	122
Ticket price	0-50	427
	50-100	168
	100-150	60
	150-200	23
	200-250	15
	250-300	4

Attraction type	Natural attraction	373
	Man-made attraction	324



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