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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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Management guides for decarbonization of forest ecotourism

森林生态旅游低碳化管理导则

(English Translation)

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Foreword

In order to strengthen the protection of my country's forest eco-tourism resources, promote low-carbon tourism destinations, and standardize development and construction activities, this specification is formulated. this the standard is applicable to newly built, expanded and rebuilt forest ecotourism areas throughout the country.

This standard is compiled in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard was proposed and managed by the State Forestry and Grassland Administration.

Drafting organizations of this standard. Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, Forest Tourism Management Office of National Forestry and Grassland Administration, Fujian Academy of Forestry

1 Scope

This standard specifies the basic requirements of the guidelines for the low-carbon management of forest eco-tourism, and mainly stipulates the general principles, protection of forest eco-tourism resources, Forest ecological environment environmental management, construction, basic facilities, service facilities, low-carbon behavior of tourists, low-carbon publicity and education, service management, etc.

begging.

This standard is applicable to national nature reserves and other areas that provide forest eco-tourism.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated reference documents, only the dated version applies to this document.

For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB 3095 Ambient Air Quality Standard GB 3096 Acoustic Environmental Quality Standard
GB 3838 Surface Water Environmental Quality Standard GB 22337 Environmental Noise
Emission Standard for Social Life GB 18483 Fume Emission Standard for Catering Industry
GB 8978 Integrated Wastewater Discharge Standard GB 16153 Restaurant (restaurant)
hygiene standard GB 9663 Hygienic Standard for Hotel Industry GB 15618 Soil
Environmental Quality Construction Land Soil Pollution Risk Control Standard (Trial) GB/T
2589 General Rules for Comprehensive Energy Consumption Calculation GB/T 20399
Technical Regulations for Overall Planning of Nature Reserves GB/T 50033 Building
lighting design standard GB/T 10001.1 Public Information Graphic Symbols for Signs Part
1: General Symbols LY/T 2005 National Forest Park Master Planning Specification LY/T
2241 Forest Ecosystem Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Specification LB/T 007
Green Tourist Hotel

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Forest Ecotourism

Refers to tourism activities based on the forest landscape and forest environment and conforming to the principles of eco-tourism.

3.2 Low Carbon

Wood (bamboo) timber products refer to all kinds of products made with timber and bamboo as the main or partial components, including logs, raw bamboo, sawn timber, Glulam, plywood, particle board, wood-plastic composite, recombined timber, etc.

Low Carbonization

Low-carbonization is a systematic project, starting from the economy and society as a whole, to build a new system for low-carbon development.

Low-Carbon Tourism

Refers to the development and utilization of tourism resources and the environment based on the principles of low energy consumption, low pollution, and low emissions during the operation of the tourism system, and the realization of resources Sustainable development methods and behaviors with high efficiency and low consumption of source utilization and minimizing environmental damage.

4 General

4.1

There should be a clear development, construction, operation and management subject, and there should be a clear boundary.

4.2

Protect forest eco-tourism resources and forest ecological environment.

4.3

Implement low-carbon management of facilities such as construction, transportation, and tourism services.

4.4

Guide tourists to low-carbon tourism behavior and strengthen low-carbon publicity and education.

4.5

In addition to complying with this standard, it should also comply with relevant national and local regulations and standards.

5 Requirements for the protection of forest ecotourism resources

5.1

Protect the structure of existing forest plant types, promote natural renewal, and form a more complete combination of multiple tree species, multiple layers, and a combination of trees, shrubs, vines and grasses.

The community structure improves the sightseeing value and protection function.

5.2

Maintain the originality of the ecosystem, prohibit or be cautious in using alien species, prevent biological invasion, and protect ancient and famous trees and native flora to prevent degradation of the ecological environment.

5.3

Monitor the impact of human activities on wild animals and their habitats, and must not affect the national or local key protected wild animals and their living environment.

Adversely affect the environment.

5.4

Where there are protected species, measures should be taken to protect the habitat and food source of the species.

5.5

Forest tending improves forest carbon sink capacity.

5.6

For special heritages, cultural relics, and ancient buildings, the protection measures are effective, the job responsibilities are clear, and a dedicated person is responsible for management.

5.7

Every year, more than 20% of tourism operating profits or the same amount of funds from other sources are used for resource environmental protection, such as monitoring the quality of the ecological environment.

Conduct resource protection scientific research projects and implement resource protection measures.

5.8

There is a forest eco-tourism plan, the implementation of functional zoning development, and the design of landscape ecological security patterns.

6.1 Environmental quality

6.1.1

The surface water body is clear. The quality should meet or exceed the level III water quality specified in GB 3838.

6.1.2

The air quality should reach the first level specified in GB 3095 for more than 2/3 of each year, and the air anion content should be the average value during the tourist season.

Achieve more than 1000/cm³.

6.1.3

The noise of all kinds of reception facilities should meet the Class 1 standard of GB 3096.less than 55dB during the day and less than 45dB at night.