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A Study on Botanical Garden Regeneration Strategies from the Perspective of Urban Renewal: A Case Study of the Landscape Enhancement of the Magnolia and Camellia Garden in Hangzhou Botanical Garden

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ABSTRACT

In the context of urban renewal, specialized botanical gardens, as an integral component of urban green spaces, face multiple challenges including functional revitalization, ecological optimization, and cultural reshaping. Taking the landscape enhancement scheme of the Magnolia and Camellia Garden in Hangzhou Botanical Garden as an example, this paper explores innovative paths for botanical garden design strategies from the perspective of urban regeneration. The study first reviews the development history of the Magnolia and Camellia Garden since its establishment in 1959, analyzing existing problems concerning plant varieties, supporting facilities, and spatial vitality. On this basis, it proposes a four-in-one design principle of "ecological priority, scientific layout, cultural manifestation, and interactive experience," establishing an overall positioning characterized by "beautiful scenery, exquisite horticultural techniques, and elegant style." Through strategies such as optimizing the topography and water framework, integrating the road system, enriching plant communities, and improving service facilities, the scheme achieves a dual enhancement of both the ecological environment and recreational functions of the garden. Simultaneously, by incorporating smart garden technologies, it constructs a diversified experiential space integrating popular science education and leisure activities, thereby exploring a sustainable development path for specialized botanical gardens amid urban renewal. The research demonstrates that botanical garden design integrating urban renewal concepts can not only effectively activate existing green spaces but also promote the transformation of botanical gardens from a single ornamental role to a composite function encompassing ecology, culture, and education. This provides theoretical references and practical insights for the upgrading and renovation of similar specialized gardens.

KEYWORDS

Urban renewal; Botanical garden design; Magnolia and Camellia Garden; Landscape enhancement; Specialized garden.

1. INTRODUCTION

Currently, China's urban construction has shifted from a phase of large-scale incremental expansion to a development stage that emphasizes both the quality improvement of existing "stock" and the structural adjustment of "increments." Within this context, "urban renewal" has emerged as a critical path for driving high-quality urban development and reshaping the value of urban space [1, 2]. Against this backdrop, urban public spaces—as the core carriers of citizens' daily lives and social interactions—have received increasing attention regarding their quality enhancement and cultural remodeling [3, 4]. As an essential component of the urban spatial environment, landscape architecture

plays an irreplaceable role in improving the urban ecological environment, continuing historical context, and stimulating social vitality [5-7].

Botanical gardens, as a vital type of urban green space, undertake multiple functions including species conservation, scientific research, popular science education, and leisure recreation, serving as important vehicles for the construction of urban ecological civilization [8-10]. However, with the acceleration of urbanization and changes in residents' lifestyles, specialized botanical gardens established in earlier years generally face issues such as functional lag, aging facilities, degradation of plant varieties, and declining spatial attractiveness. How to integrate these gardens into modern urban life through scientific renewal strategies while preserving their scientific connotations and site memories has become an urgent task for the discipline of landscape architecture [11, 12]. The Magnolia and Camellia Garden of Hangzhou Botanical Garden, established in 1959 as the earliest camellia-specialized garden in East China, once led the trend with its innovative "Magnolia + Camellia" landscaping technique. At the time, it ranked first in East China in terms of both species count and land area. However, due to deficiencies in investment management and variety updating, it has gradually lost its appeal to visitors in recent years, necessitating a systematic landscape enhancement and renovation.

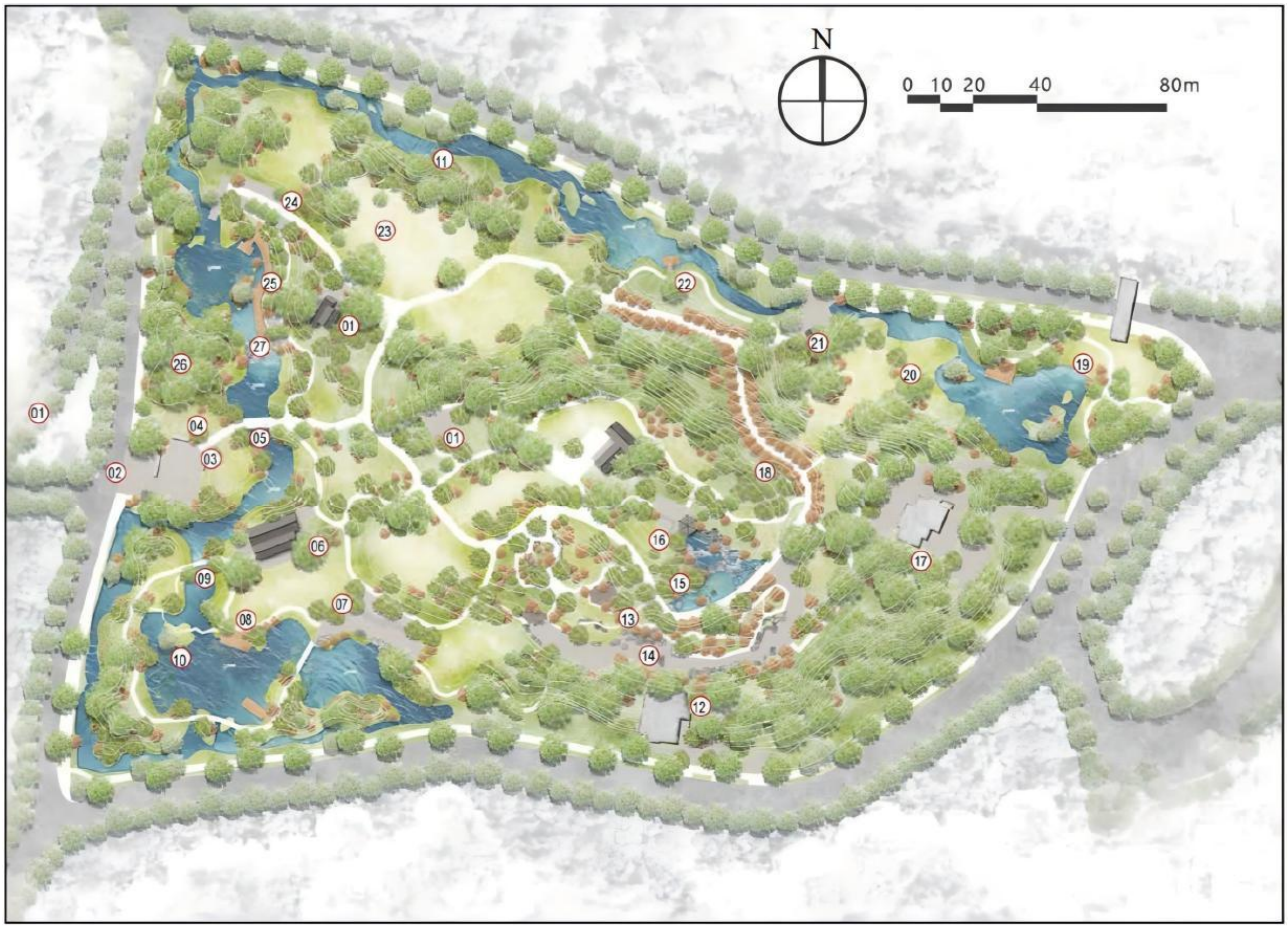
From the perspective of urban renewal, this study focuses on the landscape enhancement scheme of the Magnolia and Camellia Garden in Hangzhou Botanical Garden. By systematically reviewing its historical evolution and realistic dilemmas, and drawing on the construction experience of outstanding specialized gardens at home and abroad, this paper explores development paths for specialized botanical gardens in terms of functional integration, cultural inheritance, ecological optimization, and smart management. The research aims to provide theoretical support and practical references for the upgrading and renovation of specialized botanical gardens under the context of urban renewal. It seeks to promote the transformation of botanical gardens from a single ornamental function to a composite function encompassing ecology, culture, and education, ultimately achieving the revitalization and value enhancement of existing urban green spaces.

2. TASK ANALYSIS

2.1. Project background

The Magnolia and Camellia Garden was established in 1959. It is bounded by Yuquan Road to the north, Yugu Road to the west, and Lingyin Road to the south, featuring a gentle terrain characterized by low hills and mild slopes. Based on the camellia's biological preference for semi-shaded and moist environments, the garden was originally designed by pairing camellias with arbor trees from the Magnoliaceae family. In its early stages, the Magnolia and Camellia Garden was the largest specialized camellia garden in East China in terms of both species count and land area, garnering widespread attention immediately upon its opening. Breaking away from conventional landscaping methods for specialized botanical gardens, it pioneered thematic plant pairing techniques such as "Maple + Azalea," "Magnolia + Camellia," and "Osmanthus + Crape Myrtle." This innovative approach quickly made it a benchmark for landscape architecture in China at the time.

Since the beginning of the 21st century, however, with the emergence of other distinctive botanical gardens across the country, the garden's own development became disconnected from the times. Constrained by insufficient investment, inadequate management, and other factors, the Magnolia and Camellia Garden has experienced a continuous loss of plant varieties and the aging of its supporting facilities. It has gradually lost its appeal to visitors, leading to a decline in the national prominence of the Hangzhou Botanical Garden. In recent years, in pursuit of new development opportunities, the Hangzhou Botanical Garden has initiated a series of self-enhancement and renewal projects aimed at restoring its former glory.



1.South entrance of the botanical garden
2.Main entrance to Mulan Mountain Tea Garden
3.Entrance landscape wall
4.Park introduction and guide signs
5.Huanhua bridge
6.Production team building
7.Waterfront plaza
8.Wedding lawn
9.Small arch bridge
10.Ecological island
11.Boundary river
12.Existing villas
13.Variety display area
14.Rock garden features
15.Clear Stone Flowing Spring
16.Pillowfall Pavilion
17.Villa No. 7
18.Oxygen-rich flower path
19.Public bayside space
20.Existing ancient tree
21.Camellia & magnolia garden secondary entrance
22.Viewing platform
23.Baihua meadow
24.Outdoor tea break
25.Waterfront walkway
26.Open wooded grassland
27.Cascade water

Fig. 1. Master plan of Magnolia and Camellia Garden in Hangzhou Botanical Garden

2.2. Site analysis

2.2.1. Location Analysis

Hangzhou, the capital of Zhejiang Province, is located on the southeast coast of China and in the northern part of Zhejiang Province. It serves as the political, economic, cultural, educational, transportation, and financial center of the province. The West Lake Scenic Area is a national key scenic spot, and the Hangzhou Botanical Garden is an integral component of it. Located in the northern section of the overall scenic area and founded in 1956, it is a comprehensive, multi-functional botanical park integrating germplasm conservation, popular science education, and leisure and entertainment.

This landscape enhancement project focuses on the Magnolia and Camellia Garden within the Hangzhou Botanical Garden, covering an actual area of approximately 5.3 hectares. It is bounded by Yuquan Road to the north, Yugu Road to the west, and Lingyin Road to the south. The garden enjoys an excellent geographical location with convenient transportation: it is approximately 5.5 km from Hangzhou Railway Station, 9.3 km from Hangzhou East Railway Station, 18.4 km from Hangzhou

South Railway Station, 6.2 km from Xixi National Wetland Park, and 16.1 km from Xianghu Tourist Resort, all reachable within a half-hour drive. Furthermore, the minimum straight-line distance to the circum-lake scenic area is less than 1 km, which can be reached within a 15-minute walk.

2.2.2. Surrounding Traffic Analysis

Bordered by Yuquan Road to the north, Yugu Road to the west, and Lingyin Road to the south, the Magnolia and Camellia Garden's current main entrance is located on the east side of Yugu Road. This main entrance faces the south gate of the Hangzhou Botanical Garden. The Yuquan Road entrance is in close proximity to the east gate of the botanical garden; visitors exiting through Yuquan Road towards Yanggong Causeway can quickly enter the circum-lake scenic area to tour the West Lake. Multiple bus stops are situated near the east and north gates of the botanical garden. Additionally, a subway station for Line 10 (currently under construction) is located about 0.7 km from the north gate, ensuring highly convenient external transportation.

2.2.3. Surrounding Land Use Analysis

Situated in the eastern block of the Hangzhou Botanical Garden, the Magnolia and Camellia Garden covers an area of roughly 5.3 hectares and belongs to the Renshou Mountain scenic cluster. However, the current physical separation caused by Yuquan Road and Yugu Road isolates the Magnolia and Camellia Garden from other zones within the Hangzhou Botanical Garden. The fact that the garden operates an independent ticketing system separate from the main botanical garden further exacerbates this sense of spatial and functional fragmentation.

2.2.4. Current Site Conditions Analysis

① Topography and Elevation: The terrain of the Magnolia and Camellia Garden is generally gentle, characterized by low hills and mild slopes. The highest point has an elevation of 25.10 m, while the secondary peak is at 17.96 m.

The main topographical features are concentrated in the central part of the garden. The northern section features relatively steep terrain, whereas the western entrance area is generally flat. The overall elevation of the site ranges from 9 m to 25 m.

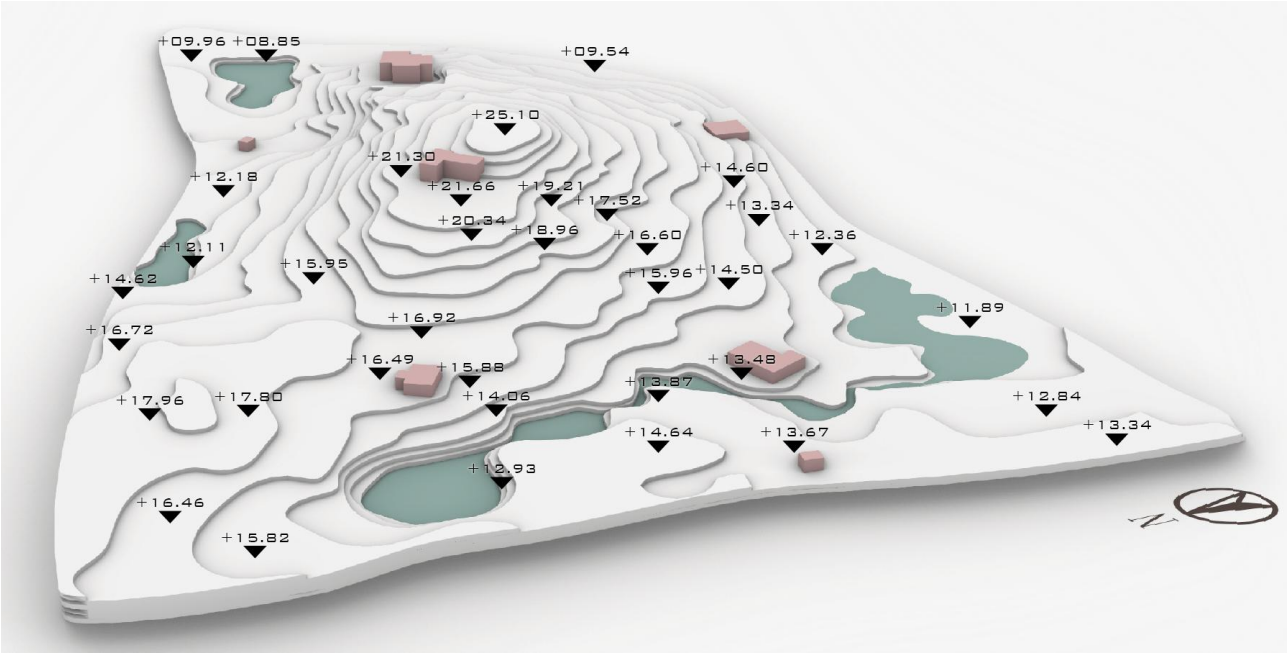


Fig. 2. Site vertical analysis

② Water System (Hydrology): The water system within the garden is morphologically fragmented, lacking connectivity, and suffers from poor water quality. The waterfront interfaces are visually cluttered and lack spatial vitality, making them unattractive to visitors.

Fig. 3. Current status of the site's water system

③ Vegetation (Flora): The plant species within the garden are relatively monotonous and lack seasonal variation, although the overall green volume (canopy coverage) remains high. Due to inadequate horticultural management, some plants exhibit poor growth, resulting in relatively disorganized and chaotic planting spaces.

Fig. 4. Current status of vegetation on site

④ Roads and Paving (Circulation): The structural layout of the internal road system is incomplete, characterized by poor connectivity and aging, dilapidated paving. Furthermore, the path network is overly dense, which leads to severe spatial fragmentation within the site.

Fig. 5. Current status of site roads and paving

⑤ Architecture and Structures: The basic functional buildings within the garden—such as ticketing booths, administrative offices, production facilities, and public restrooms—are relatively complete and adequately serve their primary purposes.

Fig. 6. Current status of the site buildings

3. CASE STUDIES

3.1. Wanzhou Xishan Park — "Awarded international camellia garden of excellence in 2016"

Located in the Wanzhou District of Chongqing, China, Xishan Park covers a total area of 14.3 hectares. It is one of the earliest renowned parks in China and stands as one of the country's famous ancient camellia gardens. Wanzhou began introducing and planting camellias as early as 1925. Currently, the garden hosts nearly 400 camellia varieties and over 10,000 individual plants. Among these, 114 trees are over a century old, and 29 trees exceed 200 years of age. Notably, the ancient camellia garden features a 'Zijinguan' (Purple Gold Crown) camellia tree with an astonishing age of 350 years, making it an extreme rarity in China.

Fig. 7. Wanzhou Xishan Park

3.2. Kunming Jindian Scenic Area Camellia Garden — "Awarded international camellia garden of excellence in 2016"

Situated in Kunming, Yunnan Province, the Jindian (Golden Temple) Scenic Area Camellia Garden spans 15 hectares. To date, it has successfully hosted over 30 flower exhibitions and features 21 camellia-related scenic spots. It is a comprehensive camellia-themed park with well-equipped facilities and a rational spatial layout. Its multifunctional development seamlessly integrates tourism and recreation, research and development (R&D), popular science education, germplasm resource collection, production practice, and commercial sales.

Fig. 8. Tea Garden in Kunming Golden Temple Scenic Area

3.3. Tokyo Izu Oshima Camellia Garden — "International camellia garden of excellence"

Located in Tokyo, Japan, this park was originally established in 1938. It integrates an ecological park, a campsite, a botanical garden, and coastal nature trails, covering a broader total area of 3.27 square kilometers (with the specific garden area noted at 3.27 hectares). The collection of camellias began around 1940. Today, the garden boasts approximately 1,000 cultivated varieties alongside 5,000 wild camellia trees.

Fig. 9. Tokyo Izu Oshima Tea Garden

3.4. Descanso Gardens, USA — "International camellia garden of excellence"

Located in Los Angeles, USA, Descanso Gardens covers an area of 10 hectares (Note: The actual total property of Descanso is larger, but this follows your text's focus). It is a botanical garden that offers year-round natural beauty, featuring internationally renowned botanical collections and spectacular seasonal horticultural exhibitions. The site primarily includes the Camellia Garden, Rose Garden, Japanese Garden, Oak Woodland, Native Plant Garden, and Edible Garden. The Camellia Garden has been a favorite destination for visitors for over 50 years. Additionally, the Japanese Garden integrates camellias with other distinctive plants such as black pines, ornamental grasses, flowering cherry trees, and Japanese maples.

Fig. 10. Descanso Gardens, USA

4. DESIGN STRATEGIES

After conducting in-depth research on the historical evolution, current site conditions, and development demands of the Magnolia and Camellia Garden in Hangzhou Botanical Garden, the design team established the core strategies of "boundaryless integration, scenic landscape creation,

botanical enhancement, and feature illumination." Based on respecting the original topography and vegetation foundation, the design systematically optimizes the spatial structure, improves functional formats, enriches plant landscapes, and upgrades service facilities. The ultimate goal is to create a premium specialized botanical garden that integrates species conservation, popular science education, and leisure recreation.

4.1. Boundaryless integration: grounded in the site foundation to reconstruct the landscape framework

(1) Boundary Integration and Green Permeation. The project takes "fence removal, underground road routing, and green permeation" as its design starting point, reconstructing the garden's boundary relationships while respecting current site conditions. First, the existing green fences that detract from visual aesthetics are removed, and the water system is connected to serve as a boundary river, eliminating rigid park boundaries and achieving a "boundaryless" spatial integration between the inside and outside. Second, in accordance with the Regulatory Detailed Plan for the Botanical Garden Area of the Hangzhou West Lake Scenic Area, Yuquan Road is routed underground to enhance the overall integrity and connectivity of the botanical garden. Third, through adjustments in plant configuration, visual corridors are reserved toward the external urban interface, allowing the internal landscape of mountains and water to permeate outward, achieving a visual connection that "reveals the mountains and water." Simultaneously, the plant configuration interpenetrates with the Cherry Blossom and Crabapple Garden to the north, further dissolving boundaries and constructing an interconnected green network.

(2) Adapting to Local Conditions with Clear Primary and Secondary Elements. Based on a thorough survey of the site's topography, the design team adopts a strategy of "retaining the main structure while adjusting local areas." The current main topography features a highest elevation of 25.10m and a secondary peak of 17.96m, with a generally gentle and undulating terrain. The design retains this primary topographical framework, making only localized adjustments to optimize the layout of scenic spots. Centered around the primary and secondary peaks within the site, and combined with the main water system, a landscape framework with clear primary and secondary elements is established. Local topography is also refined to lay the groundwork for subsequent scenic spot construction.

(3) Orderly Spatial Sequence and Earthwork Balance. Addressing the issues of fragmented water system morphology and a lack of connectivity within the garden, the design adopts a strategy of "excavating earth to expand the lake." A new boundary river is introduced to connect the existing water systems, enhancing the overall integrity and natural aesthetic of the hydrology. To balance the earthwork generated from the lake excavation, localized micro-topography is simultaneously created. This not only achieves earthwork balance but also leaves spatial opportunities to create outward-facing visual corridors, forming a "separated yet permeable" spatial layering that guides external lines of sight into the garden and realizes an organic dialogue between internal and external spaces.

Fig. 11. Garden boundary integration area rendering

4.2. Scenic landscape creation: optimizing the water system structure and creating vibrant waterfronts

(1) Water System Connection and Ecological Restoration. Addressing the current issues of poor morphological condition, fragmented distribution, and substandard water quality of the existing water system, the design proposes an overall strategy of "water system connection and ecological water corridors." By introducing a new boundary river, the scattered water bodies within the garden are interconnected to form a complete water system network. Concurrently, substrate dredging, water purification, and ecological revetment modifications are implemented to enhance the ecological functions and landscape quality of the water bodies, utilizing the water network to link the scenery throughout the garden.

(2) Dynamic and Static Water Landscape Experience. Building upon the reorganization of the water system, the design emphasizes the creation of diverse water features. For dynamic water viewing, cascading water landscapes are designed by utilizing topographical elevation differences, creating a babbling visual and auditory experience. For static water viewing, a constant water level is maintained by controlling the water surface elevation, providing visitors with a tranquil waterfront recreational space. This harmonious combination of dynamic and static waterscapes enriches the visual layers of the garden's scenery.

(3) Spatial Creation of Vibrant Waterfronts. Integrated with the water system modifications, the design arranges diverse functional spaces along the water's edge. In terms of health and leisure, waterfront wooden boardwalks and viewing platforms are installed to provide an intimate water-walking experience. For forest wellness, wellness trails are developed in conjunction with waterfront walking paths. Regarding landscape attractions, waterfront spaces are merged with functions such as wedding activities and outdoor classrooms to establish diverse, vibrant nodes. The revitalization of the waterfront space achieves the organic integration of landscape scenery and functionality.

Fig. 12. Entrance area rendering

4.3. Botanical enhancement: supplementing thematic plants and enriching seasonal landscapes

(1) Organizing Existing Vegetation and Shaping Diverse Spaces. The design team comprehensively evaluated the existing vegetation in the garden, adopting a hierarchical treatment strategy of "clearing,

retaining, and supplementing." Small trees with poor growth and messy shrubs are cleared to free up planting space. Large arbor trees with good growth and elegant forms are retained as the landscape foundation, while the plants on the main hillside and outside the southeastern fence are kept as a background forest. Building on this, diverse spaces are shaped through different layers of plant communities: large spaces employ clean and sparsely arranged plant layers; small spaces incorporate enriched groundcover designs to enhance community stratification; and natural flower borders are appropriately dotted at key nodes. This systematic vegetation reorganization achieves an overall enhancement of the plant landscape.

(2) Increasing Thematic Plant Varieties. Addressing the issues of monotonous plant species and a lack of seasonal variation, the design focuses on supplementing plants from the Magnoliaceae family and the Camellia genus. For Magnoliaceae, the proportion of color-foliage tree species (such as Liriodendron) is increased, along with the addition of ornamental flowering trees like Yulania denudata (white magnolia) and Yulania liliiflora (purple magnolia), as well as fragrant plants like Michelia. For the Camellia genus, highly ornamental varieties are added, the proportion of endemic Camellia species native to East China is increased, and rare or precious camellia varieties are appropriately introduced. The scheme provides a reference directory containing 26 Magnoliaceae species, 259 Camellia varieties, and 29 Camellia sasanqua varieties, offering a scientific basis for subsequent plant procurement and configuration. This richness in variety elevates the core value of the specialized botanical garden.

(3) Enriching Thematic Plant Planting Forms. The design breaks away from traditional, monotonous planting models to explore diversified application forms for thematic plants. Camellia species are planted along path edges to create a romantic "Camellia Trail." Highly ornamental Camellia varieties are arranged along the edges of lawns to beautify the open grassy spaces. Camellia flower walls are set up at key nodes to create popular photo-op locations ("internet-famous" spots). By combining innovative planting methods to create landscape hotspots, a unique brand effect for the Magnolia and Camellia Garden is established, enhancing the ornamental and interactive qualities of the plant landscape through diverse planting forms.

(4) Enriching Plant Seasonal Variations. Based on the site's existing vegetation foundation, flowering and color-foliage plants are added to form a four-season landscape characterized by "spring flowers competing in beauty, pleasant summer shade, autumn leaves reflecting in water, and winter silhouettes playing with snow." The addition of seasonal plants remedies the visual monotony previously dominated by evergreens, achieving the landscape goal of "splendor throughout the four seasons." This continuous seasonal variation enhances the sustained attractiveness of the garden's scenery.

Fig. 13. Theme plant character area rendering

4.4. Feature highlighting: improving functional zoning and shaping diverse experiences

(1) Optimizing the road network structure to highlight spatial order. Addressing the issues of an incomplete road system structure, poor connectivity, and spatial fragmentation caused by an overly dense road network within the garden, the design adopts the strategy of "integrating space and optimizing structure." Unnecessary roads are removed to integrate fragmented spaces; the road network structure is optimized to enhance the connectivity of roads at all levels; and aging pavements are comprehensively upgraded to improve the touring experience, thereby highlighting the spatial order within the garden through a clear road network system.

(2) Improving functional zoning to highlight thematic features. Based on the current site analysis and design positioning, the scheme divides the entire garden into five major functional zones: the entrance landscape zone, the boundary integration zone, the thematic plant scenery zone, the lawn landscape zone, and the variety exhibition zone. The entrance landscape zone uses the entrance plaza complemented by rich waterscapes to create a trendy stage; the boundary integration zone relies on the protective water system and waterfront spaces to create an open ecological corridor; the thematic plant scenery zone combines camellias as the thematic plants with broad lawns to create an oxygen-rich woodland; the lawn landscape zone utilizes lawn spaces enclosed by plants to create an exquisite outdoor recreational area; the variety exhibition zone takes advantage of the undulating terrain to display various floral arrangements, creating an elegant garden. These distinct zoning features highlight the core value of the specialized garden.

(3) Improving supporting facilities to highlight the service experience. On the basis of retaining current building functions (ticketing, administration, production, and public restrooms), the building facades are decorated to highlight the characteristics of the specialized garden; for buildings that have been leased out, the surrounding environment is appropriately modified to reduce interference with visitors; new service facilities such as viewing platforms, resting pavilions, landscape bridges, and waterfront plazas are added to enhance the park-touring experience, highlighting the visitors' user experience with complete supporting facilities.

(4) Activating multi-dimensional fields to highlight vibrant spaces. The design uses the four-season camellia as the thematic flower to create branded events for the Hangzhou Botanical Garden, highlighting the park's vitality through floral activities; relying on rich botanical resources, diverse popular science education activities are planned to realize the expansion of the botanical garden's scientific research and educational functions; open lawn spaces are utilized to introduce multiple leisure and entertainment activities, stimulating the participation enthusiasm of young groups; meanwhile, a smart system is constructed from the three dimensions of visitors, plants, and the park to achieve smart navigation and smart management, highlighting the sustainable development path of the specialized garden through a multi-dimensional injection of vitality.

5. CONCLUSION

Against the background of the era where urban renewal is shifting from incremental expansion to the quality improvement of existing stock, specialized botanical gardens, as an important component of urban green spaces, are facing historic opportunities for functional transformation and value reshaping. Taking the landscape enhancement scheme of the Magnolia and Camellia Garden in Hangzhou Botanical Garden as an example, this study systematically explores the design strategies and practical paths of specialized botanical gardens from the perspective of urban renewal.

Research indicates that specialized botanical gardens established in earlier years generally face problems such as functional lag, aging facilities, degradation of plant varieties, and declining spatial attractiveness. Their renewal and renovation need to break through the traditional limitation of "renovating the garden for the garden's sake" and shift towards systematic spatial reconstruction and

value enhancement. The renovation practice of the Magnolia and Camellia Garden shows that taking "boundaryless integration, scenic landscape creation, botanical enhancement, and feature highlighting" as the core strategies can effectively achieve the vitality regeneration of specialized botanical gardens: through boundary integration and green permeation, the isolated and closed park boundaries are broken, realizing an organic dialogue with urban spaces; through water system optimization and ecological restoration, a waterfront landscape with a harmonious blend of dynamic and static elements is created, enhancing the garden's ecological functions and recreational experience; through supplementing thematic plants and enriching seasonal variations, the core characteristics and landscape attractiveness of the specialized garden are strengthened; and through improving functional zoning and activating multi-dimensional fields, a diversified experiential space combining popular science education and leisure activities is constructed.

The main conclusions of this study are as follows: First, the design of specialized botanical gardens from the perspective of urban renewal should adhere to the four-in-one principle of ecological priority, scientific layout, cultural manifestation, and interactive experience, achieving the transformation goals of functional compounding, aesthetic scene creation, cultural vitalization, and smart management. Second, boundaryless spatial reconstruction is the foundation for activating existing green spaces; through means such as boundary cancellation, underground road routing, and visual permeation, the specialized garden is transformed from an "urban green island" to an "urban vitality node." Third, the enhancement of plant landscapes is the core of the specialized garden's renewal, which requires both supplementing thematic plant varieties to strengthen characteristics and enriching seasonal variations to enhance sustained attractiveness. Fourth, the activation of multi-dimensional fields is the key to realizing value enhancement; through the organic integration of floral activities, popular science education, leisure and entertainment, and smart management, an all-season, all-time urban vitality space is constructed.

The landscape enhancement practice of the Magnolia and Camellia Garden provides a beneficial exploration for the renovation of specialized botanical gardens under the background of urban renewal. In the future, with the in-depth advancement of urban renewal actions, the design of specialized botanical gardens needs to pay further attention to the synergistic development of ecological resilience, cultural inheritance, and community co-construction. This will promote the transformation of botanical gardens from a single ornamental function to a composite function encompassing ecology, culture, and education, contributing green value to high-quality urban development.

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