

Fujian Provincial Textile Intangible Cultural Heritage List Analysis

Zhiqi Lin

Wuhan Textile University, Wuhan, 430000, China

Abstract. [Research significance] Fujian Province is located in the southeast coastal area of China. Its rich natural environment resources, unique geographical location conditions, and developed cultural economy all make this region form a rich intangible cultural heritage in the process of social history. This article sorts out and analyzes the provincial textile intangible cultural heritage projects in Fujian province to promote the cultural inheritance and protection of this region, which has great research significance for its cultural and economic development.[Methods] article to textile technology, printing and dyeing technology, embroidery techniques and traditional clothing for classification and the Fujian provincial people's government from 2005 to 2022 published seven batches of provincial textile non-material cultural heritage project research, through the natural geography of Fujian province, history and humanities, as well as the political and economic characteristics of study, combing the Fujian provincial textile non-material cultural heritage.[Results and conclusion] study that: Fujian provincial textile class non-material cultural heritage projects mostly to strip distribution in the coastal area, the traditional clothing category accounted for more, embroidery skills, textile technology and printing and dyeing technique is relatively few, project category on the geographical distribution and quantity are relatively unbalanced phenomenon, it is closely related to the cultural history factors, natural geographical factors.

Keywords: Fujian Province; Textile Intangible Cultural Heritage; List Sorting.

1. Introduction

[1] Fujian Province is located in the southeast of China, known as "seaside Zou Lu"; the unique natural geographical environment and developed cultural economy bred Fujian rich cultural resources¹, long cultural history, and developed social economy make the region reproduce unique regional charm of Fujian culture, and rich intangible cultural heritage ("intangible cultural heritage" referred to as "intangible heritage"). The cultures of She, guest family and Gaoshan has added a lot of national creativity to the intangible cultural heritage projects in Fujian Province. As of 2022, the people's government of Fujian province released seven batch of provincial intangible list, the author will from the seven batch list of textile class related provincial intangible project, and on the basis of the related characteristics of textile technology, printing and dyeing technology, embroidery techniques and traditional clothing four categories of research, traditional clothing category will also from the intangible list of drama, dance and folk culture items involved in extract clothing content.

2. Fujian Provincial Textile Intangible Cultural Heritage List and Characteristics

The Fujian Provincial People's Government published the first to the seventh batch of provincial intangible cultural heritage lists in 2005,2007,2011,2011,2019 and 2022, covering various fields. According to the author's statistics (Table 1), the applicant has a total of 24 items of provincial textile intangible cultural heritage. In 2005, the first batch of 3 provincial textile intangible cultural heritage in 2005, respectively, 1 item of printing and dyeing process -- Anxi blue calico, 2 items of traditional clothing -- Yanping beat drum and Fengze Zewu Xunpu women's clothing. In 2007, the second batch of four provincial textile intangible cultural heritage items in Fujian Province, all of which belong to traditional costumes -- Quanzhou Licheng Huoding Gong, Qingliu Li family, Tanka customs in Xiamen, and She costumes (Xiapu). In 2009, the third batch of Fujian provincial textile intangible cultural heritage has 7, respectively, 2 embroidery skills -- Quanzhou cang embroidery skills, Zhang embroidery skills, belong to 5 traditional costumes -- Fuzhou Gaohu dance dragon lantern, Juying Academy "Nine lotus lamp", Linshan Palace ZaoLi dance, Longjiao dance, Ninghua ancient tour Nuo.



In 2011, there were 0 items in the fourth batch of provincial textile intangible cultural heritage in Fujian Province. The author could not find the fourth batch of provincial intangible cultural heritage related textile projects in the statistics. In 2017, the fifth batch of Fujian provincial textile intangible cultural heritage has one item, which belongs to the traditional costume -- She nationality bamboo hat making skills. In 2019, the sixth batch of Fujian provincial textile intangible cultural heritage item is 1, which belongs to traditional clothing -- She marriage custom (Luoyuan). In 2022, the seventh batch of Fujian provincial textile class intangible a total of 7, respectively, belong to embroidery skills 1 -- Quanzhou bead embroidery production techniques, belongs to the traditional clothing 6 -- flower festival traditional customs, Qingliu county lai fang, pool wenwu off knife lamp, Meizhou female headdress clothing, mindong she traditional clothing production techniques (Manila city, makes, Fuding), mountain vines weaving techniques. According to the statistics, the third batch and the seventh batch of provincial textile intangible cultural heritage projects in Fujian province have the largest number, with 7 each; the fourth batch of provincial textile intangible cultural heritage items are blank, and the relevant items were not counted. In addition, the fifth batch and the sixth batch of projects are few, and only one.

Table 1. List and characteristics of Fujian Province

order number	The category	Announce the batch	project name	Declaration unit	Project features
1	textile technology	The second batch (2007)	She nationality ramie cloth weaving, dyeing and sewing skills	Fuzhou, Fujian Province	Weaving and dyeing ramie cloth from planting raw material ramie, to harvesting, peeling, fine processing textile and other processes, finally can be made into ramie cloth. In the old days, most of the she people's costumes were made of ramie cloth. The silk belt is the belt of the She people. Sililbreeding and weaving is made of weaving belt, which becomes a meaning from generation to generation at the waist of each She woman
2	Printing and dyeing process	the first batch of (2005)	Anxi blue print cloth	Quanzhou City	Anxi blue calico is a traditional Chinese folk craft. The blue calico is made of pure cotton, pure natural dye and pure handmade, and is rooted in the folk . Blue calico is a special craft located in Anxi County, Quanzhou City, and it is also one of the representative intangible cultural heritage techniques in southern Fujian [2]
3	Embroidery skills	The third batch (2009)	Quanzhou cang embroidery skills	Quanzhou City	A kind of embroidery introduced into Fujian in the Ming and Qing Dynasties was also known as "tung embroidery" in ancient times, which was very similar to "frowning jin embroidery" in the Tang Dynasty. First fix the pattern with the embroidery line, and then thicken the base on the luo satin base cloth, and then use a series of stitches, litchi jump, pineapple convex and so on to stack all kinds of embroidery line brocade [3]
Zhang embroidery skills			Zhangzhou City	Zhangzhou embroidery craft is passed on by family and family, and is passed down from generation to generation. Women need to learn their skills from childhood and continue to teach them in the family when they grow up. In the Ming and Qing Dynasties, Zhang embroidery was used as a tribute to the imperial court. Its exquisite style and vivid embroidery techniques made it famous	
5		The seventh batch (2021)	Quanzhou bead embroidery production skills	Licheng District, Quanzhou City	Quanzhou bead embroidery production technology has developed on the basis of Chinese embroidery. It mainly makes pearls, gems, amber, sequins and other colorful beads on a special cloth. The embroidery method is mainly oblique flat embroidery, convex embroidery, string embroidery, as famous as gold and Cang embroidery, but the production difficulty is better than gold and Cang embroidery
6	traditional costume	the first batch of (2005)	Yan Ping beat the drum	Nanping City	Yanping victory drum is a kind of traditional folk dance, with a strong characteristics of northern Fujian. The performance features uniform warrior costumes, blue armor and helmet, yellow headscarf and cloak, and red tassels inlaid on the brim . The characteristic traditional costumes have also become the signature feature of this folk dance [4]
7			Fengze Po women's clothing	Quanzhou City	Okanagan valley Po female clothing belongs to the minnan regional characteristics of traditional dress, Po female perennial work on the beach, its characteristic traditional dress also ocean characteristic for the sea, the work of the headdress is the most bright eye part of the whole clothing model called "hairpin flower wai", coat for "big train unlined upper garment", bottoms

				for "wide-legged pants", overall dress modelling practical and beautiful
8	The second batch (2007)	Quanzhou Licheng fire ding Gong fire ding po	Quanzhou City	Quanzhou Licheng Huoding Gong Huo Dingpo is a folk dance performance to celebrate the festival, with a strong flavor of southern Fujian customs, with a history of about 200 years. The costume and road of the folk dance "Huoding Gonghuo Dingpo" have the traditional characteristics of Quanzhou in southern Fujian [5] The costumes of the performers draw on the modeling characteristics of "ugly", "family" ugly "and" servant girl " in Minnan opera
9		Qingliu Li family five classics chief	Sanming City	Qingliu Li Family Wukui is a traditional folk nuo dance inherited by the Li family in Li Village, Qingliu County, Sanming City, which is also known as the "dance ghost" in the local area. Among them, there are five characters, namely "Lei Zhenzi" with a red gown, "Zhong Kui" with a blue robe, "Bao Zheng" in a black python robe, "Kou Jun" with a yellow coat, and "Li Guang" with a golden dress
10		Tanka custom in Xiamen	Xiamen City	The Tanka democracy in Xiamen refers to a group of fishermen living at sea in Xiamen Port, whose special living environment gives birth to the unique Tanka customs and culture. Clothing: Tanka men and women generally wear Han suits with wide trousers. The typical characteristics of women are inlaid with a variety of lace. unmarried men and women have red braids on their heads [6]
11		She Minority Clothing (Xiapu)	Ningde City, Xiapu County	She costume, very ethnic, characteristic, is, representative She culture. The traditional She costumes with black and blue as the main colors, with colorful edge ornaments, headscarves, belts, exquisite and interesting
12	The third batch (2009)	Fuzhou Gaohu dance dragon lantern	Cangshan District, Fuzhou City	Fuzhou Gaohu dance dragon lantern, also known as "dragon lantern Dance", originated in the Tang Dynasty. During the performance, the team members wore a white undershirt, flat pants, a silk wide edge belt, and white sports shoes. During the high Lake dragon dance performance, each shoulder carried a cloth gift bag, called "incense bag", used to store gifts and "red envelopes" (reward)
13		"Nine Lotus Lantern" in juying Academy	Putian City, Xianyou County	"Nine Lotus Lantern" is a traditional folk dance with religious color, which expresses the joy of harvest and the memory and gratitude for the deceased relatives. The costumes used are traditional Ming Dynasty costumes, clothes and hats incorporate the colors of Ru, Taoism and Buddhism, and implies the characteristics of the unity of the three religions
14		Linshan Palace soap Li dance	Xianyou County, Putian City	Li Dance is a traditional folk dance and a religious ritual dance in Putian area, which has been inherited today for hundreds of years. The performance team is generally 17 people, respectively as the flag officer, ZaoLi and ancient soldiers. The clothes also correspond to the characters such as blue long gown and gray top hat, red head with high hat and straw sandals and half-long skirt cambric clothes
15		Dragon horn dance	Sanming City, Yong'an City	Longhorn dance is a traditional folk dance in Yong'an City, also commonly known as "jumping god". Originating from the popular Southeast Asian sacrificial dance in the Song Dynasty, it has various performance forms and distinctive costumes and props. The main characteristics of the costumes are wearing a Mount Wutai hat and a red cloth apron around the waist
16		Ninghua ancient wandering nuo	Ninghua County, Sanming City	Ninghua Ancient Tour Nuo originated in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. It is a folk dance with the characteristics of sacrificial ritual. It is performed on the 13th day of the first lunar month every year. For example, the characters of Meishan, the "one saint", "two saints", "three saints", but "three saints" and "three saints" head machete; "four saints", "five saints", "six saints" and "seven saints" wear blue skirts
17	The fifth batch (2017)	She ethnic group fighting bamboo hat making skills	Ningde City, Xiapu County	She hat making technique is a traditional handicraft technique of the She people in Xiapu County, Ningde City. She hat, also called flower hat, has a long history and unique ethnic characteristics. It is also one of the representatives of She bamboo weaving technique. The whole bamboo hat is made of carefully selected bamboo broken, woven and decorated
18	The sixth batch	She Minority Marriage Customs (Luo Yuan)	Luoyuan County, Fuzhou City	She marriage custom is the unique marriage custom culture of she people. In terms of clothing: when the bride combs the "phoenix" head and wears the "phoenix" dress, and the patterns

		(2019)			are mostly phoenix and peony. The top is classical cross clothing type, clothing long to the knee, short and narrow sleeves, Lead, and other parts of the seam "bundle only face" and lace [7]
19		The seventh batch (2022)	Mountain ine weaving techniques	Yongtai County, Fuzhou	Mountain vine weaving technology was originally only used for weaving wood cutter covers and simple blue baskets and other daily necessities, after integrating modern fashion elements, developed a variety of different weaving methods, weaving a variety of rattan crafts and exported to foreign countries
20	Flower dynasty festival traditional customs		Cangshan District, Fuzhou	According to the traditional custom of "Celebrating the Birthday of the flower Festival", the young girls offer flowers in spring to express their wishes and blessings. The fusion and collision of modernity and tradition make the traditional flower festival spread in today's society and culture	
21	Qingliu County Lai Fang walk ancient things		Qingliu County, Sanming City	The bridal sedan chair, called "scaffolding", has the ancient shed square framed by wooden columns, and selected boys and women dressed in costume costumes as dramatic figures. There are traditional plays such as "Liu Bei bride", "Guo Ziyi pays birthday", "Mu Guiying leading", "Xu Xian sends umbrellas", and "Three stars"	
22	Chi Wenwu closes the knife lamp		Ninghua County, Sanming City	Chi wenwu close knife lamp is a kind of sports ceremony in Sanming spread seven hundred years, late wenwu close knife lamp into many local elements, very characteristic, pool children with uniform traditional dress dance lamp ancestor worship, performance shock, this ceremony has continued, its clothing is distinctive, such as the skirt shirt, Chinese pants, red belt, etc	
23	Meizhou female headdress dress		Putian City, Meizhou Island	Meizhou female is a general term for local women living on Meizhou Island, Putian City, Fujian Province. Her headdress and dress are very distinctive and also called "Mazu costume". Putian city, Meizhou Island as the hometown of Mazu, for thousands of years, there has been a ballad circulating on the island, including "sailing head, sea blue shirt, red and black pants to send peace", this sentence can be said to be not only the traditional dress image of Meizhou women, but also full of Meizhou Island people's love for Mazu [8]	
24	Traditional costume making techniques of She people in eastern Fujian (Jiaocheng, Fuan and Fuding)		Ningde	The traditional clothing of she people in eastern Fujian has a recorded history of more than 200 years. The traditional clothing of She people in eastern Fujian originated from myths and legends, and has the color of myths and legends in the production of costumes. They can be divided into three styles: Phoenix head, Phoenix body and Phoenix tail, and can also be divided into four She costumes with different regional characteristics according to region. Its production skills have been handed down to this day, and they have become one of the characteristics of She culture	

3. Analysis of Provincial Textile Intangible Cultural Heritage Categories in Fujian Province

Among the proportion of textile intangible cultural heritage in Fujian province, 1 textile technology and printing and dyeing technology, each accounting for 4% of total textile intangible cultural heritage in the region, the least; embroidery technology account for 12%, total 3 items; traditional clothing accounts for 79.2%, total 19 items, accounting for the largest proportion.1.5 According to statistics, the provincial traditional clothing intangible cultural heritage projects in Fujian Province account for the largest proportion in the total number of textile intangible cultural heritage items, and the number is close to four-fifths of the total number. The traditional clothing category contains more traditional folk customs, traditional dance and ethnic clothing. Embroidery skills are second, but its number is only 3, respectively, Quanzhou bead embroidery production skills, Quanzhou cang embroidery skills and Zhang embroidery skills. Textile technology and printing and dyeing technology accounted for the least proportion, all only one, respectively she ramie cloth weaving, dyeing and sewing skills and Anxi blue printed cloth. [9] Thus provincial textile class intangible project category of uneven, investigate the reason can know: first, folk comes from human life, and service for people's life, its inheritance and development is closely linked with people's life , for the southeast coastal areas of China, since ancient times for China's trade port, frequent foreign exchanges, make foreign customs culture into Fujian, especially in the southeast coastal area of Fujian province,

with the local folk culture, make it breeds a variety of intangible folk project. Second, embroidery skills, textile technology, printing and dyeing process of such handicraft inheritance intangible project may exist protection does not reach the designated position, no successor, people are easily from the traditional skills of learning and spreading, etc., so in the three aspects of intangible project number relatively less traditional clothing, traditional clothing category mainly in some traditional drama, traditional dance, folk culture, and national costumes, relatively speaking these projects spread is higher, also easier to inheritance and learning, so the traditional clothing category of intangible project accounted for the largest.

4. The Influencing Factors of the Provincial Textile Intangible Cultural Heritage List in Fujian Province

4.1. Natural Geography and Environmental Factors

Fujian province is located in the southeast coastal area of China, but a large part of the land area is mountainous and hilly, is a very characteristic "near the mountains and rivers" province. The unique natural and geographical environment makes the rich natural and cultural resources in Fujian Province, which greatly promotes the development of the intangible cultural heritage in Fujian Province. The vast sea area of Fujian province has also created many folk customs and traditional costumes born of the sea. For example, the Meizhou women's costume in Putian, the Fengzepu costume in Quanzhou and the custom of Tanka people in Xiamen are all intangible cultural heritages born near the sea, breeding people and culture on the sea. In terms of spatial regional distribution, according to the social, economic and cultural differences among various regions in Fujian province, Fujian province is divided into five regions: eastern Fujian, western Fujian, southern Fujian, northern Fujian and central Fujian. [10] Among them, the textile intangible cultural heritage in eastern Fujian and southern Fujian is relatively rich. Eastern Fujian and southern Fujian are close to the vast sea area, and most of the ethnic minorities are distributed here. Their special geographical location and cultural environment give birth to the folk culture in eastern Fujian and southern Fujian, and create the rich intangible cultural heritage resources in eastern Fujian.

Fujian has two core areas in the provincial level, including Quanzhou and Fuzhou, and the main strip area is distributed in the coastal areas such as Quanzhou, Xiamen, Zhangzhou, Putian, Fuzhou and Ningde. Except for Sanming City, most of the intangible heritage projects are concentrated in this strip area. The main reasons are as follows: first, due to the special geographical environment of coastal areas, foreign exchanges are closer, local ethnic culture is integrated with other ethnic cultures, and land culture is also closely intertwined with Marine culture, which greatly promotes the development of handmade techniques and dyeing and weaving techniques in coastal areas. In particular, ethnic minorities in Ningde, Quanzhou, Putian and other places gathered, with countless ethnic cultural treasures handed down, which greatly promoted the development of local intangible cultural heritage projects. Second, the song dynasty period, nobles, literati heavily moved south to Fujian region, and the root, for Fujian region brought a lot of craftsmanship and cultural thought, after that, Fujian culture to unprecedented development, folk arts and crafts development prosperity into the golden age, and precipitate many legacy of non-material cultural heritage. [11] Third, coastal area residents born by the sea, has an important maritime traffic fortress, shipping, fishery, import and export industry is relatively developed, special geographical environment but also promote its economic development, the sea eat environmental factors make the residents have the fear of nature since ancient times, such as the intangible project traditional clothing part of Xiamen huangshao folk custom fishermen passed down folk clothing culture, Fuzhou high lake dance dragon lantern, our mountain palace soap li dance, dragon horn dance folk customs culture for intangible traditional costumes add another color. Therefore, the special geographical environment has promoted the development of the customs and folk culture in Fujian intangible cultural heritage, and some folk customs and the traditional costume culture in the seaside work activities have been handed down to this day.

4.2. Political and Economic Environment Factors

At the same time, the development of intangible cultural heritage projects in Fujian Province is closely related to its political economy. The developed economy improves the demand of residents for cultural activities, and also promotes the excavation and protection of intangible cultural heritage. The policy support of the local government is also closely related to the development of the intangible cultural heritage projects. From (Figure 2), Fuzhou and Quanzhou have the largest number of intangible cultural heritage projects, with Fuzhou as the provincial capital of Fujian Province. The development of local intangible cultural heritage projects cannot be separated from the strong support, mining and protection from the government, so the number of intangible cultural heritage projects is large after the reform and opening up, and its GDP ranks the top two in Fujian Province. Its rapid economic development, promotes the citizens' yearning for a better life, further drives the cultural and spiritual demands, and also promotes the development of intangible cultural heritage projects. Fujian Province is a typical province of ethnic minorities, with the largest minority population in Fujian Province, with a total of 365,500 people (website of Fujian Provincial Department of Ethnic and Religious Affairs), accounting for 51.58% of the She population in China and 45.87% of the minority population in Fujian province. [12] Most of the She people live in Ningde area, Fujian Province. And the government has issued many relevant regulations to protect the She culture, and established ethnic villages as tourist attractions to inherit and carry forward the She culture. At present, there are 19 ethnic townships in Fujian Province, 18 of which are the She townships, and the only provincial ethnic economic development zone in Fujian Province is the Fu'an She Economic Development Zone. Therefore, the protection and declaration of intangible cultural heritage projects of She people can be developed with the strong support of the government.

Most of the She people live in the mountains, and the terrain is dangerous. In the past, when the transportation was extremely inconvenient, it was difficult for the She people to get out of the mountains, which was unable to communicate with the outside world, accompanied by slow economic development and low living standards of the people. Therefore, more and more young She people of Fujian generation began to walk out of the mountains in order to improve their lives. Since the reform and opening up, Fujian province has developed rapidly, especially in the coastal areas. Therefore, with the development of economic people began to pursue the quality of life, the demand for cultural activities is more and more intense, and the government is actively for the people to build a better life, actively mining around the cultural activities, such as Fujian Ningde xia she township government in April 8 held in xia she township cloud village "April 8" square annual "cattle", she marriage folk customs, traditional sports, folk songs singing minority traditional culture will show on this day . On the same day, the She people in Ruiyun Village put on traditional She costumes and gathered in the "April 8" square. The ancient people of the whole group sang the long history of She culture, which is all the intangible cultural heritage inherited and developed in the folk culture, adding infinite power to the development of intangible cultural heritage projects in Fujian Province. [13] With the development of the government's poverty alleviation work, the living conditions of the She people in Fujian Province, who are originally in the economic poverty, are getting better and better

5. Conclusion

Textile intangible project development of the economic, political and cultural development of Fujian province and the future intangible project protection and heritage has a role, through the above of Fujian provincial textile intangible project research, can draw the following conclusions: 1) Fujian provincial textile intangible project a total of 24, including traditional clothing category number more a total of 19, followed by embroidery skill category a total of 3, textile technology and printing and dyeing process only 1 respectively. The textile technology and printing and dyeing technology projects in Fujian provincial intangible cultural heritage projects still need to be developed, and the government should also intensify efforts to explore, protect and declare such intangible cultural heritage projects. 2) Through the analysis of natural geographical factors in Fujian province in Fujian

provincial textile class intangible project mainly has two intangible project area for Fuzhou and Quanzhou city, two dense area Sanming and Ningde, and most of the intangible project in a ribbon area distribution in coastal areas, the natural geographical conditions greatly promoted the development of Fujian provincial textile class intangible project. 3) Since the reform and opening up, the economy of Fujian Province has developed rapidly, especially in the coastal areas. The rapid economic development has promoted people's yearning for a better life, and the rich cultural life has been carried out. As a scattered and mixed living area of ethnic minorities, Fujian Province is the province with the largest She minority population in China. The foundation laying of She culture makes its intangible cultural heritage items unique and unique. At the same time, the Fujian Provincial government is also actively carrying out the application of intangible cultural heritage projects, vigorously supporting the development of the mining, development and protection of related intangible cultural heritage projects, and issuing a number of documents to implement specific measures. With the support of the government, the development of intangible cultural heritage projects in Fujian Province is also becoming stronger. It is hoped that more intangible cultural heritage projects will grow in this land in the future.

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