The Study on Urban Landscape Suitability Index of Indigenous Arbors, Shrubs In Nanchang

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Abstract: This paper through brainstorming, the Delphi method, and in-meeting & after-meeting method, screening out suitability evaluation indicators of indigenous arbors, shrubs plants for urban landscapes in Nanchang. It sets up the suitability evaluation indicator system of indigenous arbors, shrubs to urban landscapes in Nanchang. To improve bio-diversity in cities, we need to focus on indigenous plants in greening initiatives. In this study, the indigenous plants in Nanchang were investigated to analyze the current situations of indigenous plants in this region and their application in urban greening in Nanchang. The problems in using indigenous plants for greening in Nanchang City were analyzed and corresponding suggestions were made.

1 Introduction

The species composition of arbors and shrubs can reflect the vegetation types of a region, and the plant community of urban landscapes, which must be dominated by native plants, should be formed by simulating the natural community structure according to the plant flora of the city. The plant configuration should be dominated by native plants while supplemented by exotic plants, so as to ensure species diversity and landscape diversity, which is the basis for maintaining biodiversity. There are abundant native resources of arbors and shrubs in Nanchang, but there are still few species used in urban greening. How many kinds of them are suitable for urban ecological environment and available for urban greening? For this question, it is necessary to put forward a method for screening excellent native arbors and shrubs so as to provide sufficient basis for the rational selection and application of native plants in urban landscaping.

2 Resources and Methods

2.1 Data Collection and Sorting

The species of indigenous arbors and shrubs in Nanchang studied in this paper are all derived from the author's field survey. The route survey and the special survey are combined to investigate the peripheral and internal areas of Nanchang urban jurisdiction. The urban periphery includes Meiling Forest Park, Shengshuitang Forest Park and Xiangshan Forest Park, and the urban interior mainly refers to Yaohu Forest Botanical Park, Aixi Lake Wetland Park, Bayi Park, People's Park and other large parks, as well as residential areas, enterprises and institutions and major urban roads with relatively better greening. The investigation contents include plant species, characteristics, habitats and ornamental characteristics, etc., which are investigated through field investigation and inductive statistics, as well as synchronous photography, recording and filing. According to Flora of Jiangxi^{[1][2][3]}, it is concluded after investigation that there are 129 families, 317 genera and 451 species of native plants in Nanchang, including 191 species of indigenous arbors and shrubs.

2.2 Research Methods

2.2.1 Establishment of the Suitability Indexes of Indigenous Arbors and Shrubs for Urban Landscapes

The brainstorming method, the Delphi method, and the in-meeting and after-meeting method are combined to screen out the suitability evaluation indexes of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes and to establish the suitability evaluation index system of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes.

2.2.2 A Study of the Suitability Evaluation System of Indigenous Arbors and Shrubs for Urban Landscapes in Nanchang

With indigenous arbors and shrubs in Nanchang as the objects, the suitability evaluation indexes of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes are stratified by expert scoring method, the weight of each evaluation index on the suitability of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes in Nanchang is determined by the analytic hierarchy process, and the suitability evaluation index system of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban

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landscapes in Nanchang is established. By calculating the score value of each index and the product of its weight of the suitability evaluation system of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes in Nanchang and by obtaining the accumulated value, the suitability indexes of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes in Nanchang are obtained. According to the suitability indexes of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes in Nanchang are obtained. According to the suitability indexes of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes in Nanchang, the indigenous arbors and shrubs in Nanchang are divided into the four grades: I, II, III and IV, indicating the excellent, the good, the common and the poor level, respectively ^[4].

3 Setting Up the Evaluation System

3.1 The Suitability Evaluation Index System of Indigenous Arbors and Shrubs for Urban Landscapes in Nanchang

Through collecting and sorting out the domestic research literature related to indigenous arbors and shrubs, combined with the research contents of forest cities and landscape aesthetics, a total of 30 primary, secondary and tertiary evaluation indexes are collected. Ten relevant experts are invited to combine the brainstorming method, the Delphi method and the in-meeting and after-meeting method to screen out the evaluation indexes of the suitability of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes in Nanchang. The target layer is the suitability of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes in Nanchang. There are four indexes in the criterion layer and 20 indexes in the scheme layer. The evaluation index system of the suitability of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes in Nanchang is determined. See Table 1.

Tab. 1 The Evaluation Index System of the Suitability of Indigenous Arbors and Shrubs for Urban Landscapes in Nanchang



3.2 Calculating the Suitability Indexes of Indigenous Arbors and Shrubs for Urban Landscapes in Nanchang

The suitability of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes is measured according to the suitability evaluation indexes of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes. By calculating the score values of the 24 indexes of the suitability evaluation system of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes and the products of their weights, their accumulated values are defined as the suitability indexes of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes. The suitability of indigenous arbors and shrubs applied in urban landscapes is measured according to the suitability index of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes.

The suitability indexes of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes are set as the percentage system, and are attached to different scores according to the weight of each index. On this basis, according to the suitability indexes of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes, the suitability of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes is divided into five grades: I, II, III and IV, indicating the excellent, the good, the common and the poor level, respectively. The division results are shown in Table 2.

| Grades of Indigenous Arbors and | Grades of the Suitability Indexes of Indigenous Arbors and Shrubs | Remarks |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------|
| Shrubs | for Urban Landscapes | |
| | | |
| Ι | 90-100 | Excellent |
| II | 70-90 | Good |
| III | 60-70 | Common |
| IV | 0-60 | Poor |

Tab. 2 Division standard table of indigenous plants suitability index rank in urban landscape

3.3 A Study of the Suitability Evaluation Index System of Indigenous Arbors and Shrubs for Urban Landscapes in Nanchang

3.3.1 Constructing the Judgment Matrix

Through practicing the expert investigation on the experts from Jiangxi Provincial Forestry Department, **Tab. 3** Judgement matrix (B1-C)

Central and South Forestry Survey, Planning and Design Institute of State Forestry Administration, and Jiangxi colleges and universities, the pairwise judgment matrix to construct the relative importance of each criterion layer under each target layer of the suitability evaluation of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes in Nanchang is obtained. The judgment matrixes are shown in table 3, table 4, table 5, table 6 and table 7.

| | Ecological Benefits | Introduction and | Ornamentality | Maintenance |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | Domestication | | Management |
| Ecological Benefits | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Introduction and Domestication | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Ornamentality | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1 | 2 |
| Maintenance Management | 0.333333333 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1 |

| | Dust Retention | Absorbing Harmful Gases | Fixation and Oxygen Release | Sterilization | Cooling and Humidifying |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Dust Retention | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Absorbing Harmful Gases | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Carbon Fixation and | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Oxygen Release | | | | | |
| Sterilization | 0.333333333 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 |
| Cooling and Humidifying | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2 | 1 |

Tab. 5 Judgement matrix (B2-C)

Tab. 4 Judgement matrix (B1-C)

| | High Temperature Resistance | Drought Resistance | Water Resistance | Resistance to Pests and Diseases | Cold Resistance |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| High Temperature | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Resistance | | | | | |
| Drought Resistance | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Water Resistance | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Resistance to Pests | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 |
| and Diseases | | | | | |
| Cold Resistance | 0.5 | 0.333333333 | 1 | 2 | 1 |

Tab. 6 Judgement matrix (B3-C)

| | Tree Shape | Leaves | Flowers | Branches | Fruits |
|------------|-------------|--------|---------|----------|--------|
| Tree Shape | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Leaves | 0.5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Flowers | 0.5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Branches | 0.333333333 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1 | 2 |
| Fruits | 0.333333333 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 |

Tab. 7 Judgement matrix (B4-C)

| | Watering Amount | Fertilization | Pest Control | Weed Removal | Trimming |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|----------|
| Watering Amount | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Fertilization | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Pest Control | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Weed Removal | 0.333333333 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1 | 2 |
| Trimming | 0.5 | 0.333333333 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 |

3.3.2 Hierarchical Ranking and Consistency Checking

The feature vectors of the criterion layer corresponding to the target layer and the scheme layer corresponding to **Tab. 8** Consistency Checking of Hierarchical Single Sequence

the criterion layer are obtained by each judgment matrix, and then the weight is calculated by the feature root method, and the consistency of the results of the total weight is checked. The results are shown in Table 8.

| Single Sequencing | A-Bn | B1-Cn | B2-Cn | B3-Cn | B4-Cn |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| λ max | 4.045692 | 5.145981 | 5.38494 | 5.153899 | 5.157475 |
| CR | 0.016923 | 0.032585 | 0.085924 | 0.034352 | 0.035151 |
| | | | | | |

3.3.3 Total Hierarchy Permutation

According to the above relationship of the hierarchical structure, the comprehensive weight of the suitability of indigenous arbors and shrubs for urban landscapes in Nanchang is calculated, and each index is weighted and quantified. The percentage system (upper limit exclusion method) is used to determine the score value of each index, each index is divided into three grades, and each grade is given a certain score. The results are shown in Table 9.

Tab. 9 Total Hierarchy Permutation of the Suitability of Indigenous Arbors and Shrubs for Urban Landscapes in Nanchang

| | Ecological Benefits | Introduction and Domestication | Ornamentality | Maintenance Management | Weight | Scores |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| - | 35.92% | 32.45% | 19.30% | 12.33% | - | |
| Dust Retention | 34.36% | | | | 12.34% | 12 |
| Absorbing Harmful Gases | 24.01% | | | | 8.62% | 9 |
| Carbon Fixation and Oxygen Release | 18.20% | | | | 6.54% | 7 |
| Sterilization | 9.64% | | | | 3.46% | 3 |
| Cooling and Humidifying | 13.79% | | | | 4.95% | 5 |
| High Temperature Resistance | | 29.01% | | | 9.42% | 9 |
| Drought Resistance | | 23.85% | | | 7.74% | 8 |
| Water Resistance | | 19.14% | | | 6.21% | 6 |
| Resistance to Pests and Diseases | | 12.63% | | | 4.10% | 4 |
| Cold Resistance | | 15.37% | | | 4.99% | 5 |
| Tree Shape | | | 37.21% | | 7.18% | 7 |
| Leaves | | | 20.87% | | 4.03% | 4 |
| Flowers | | | 18.17% | | 3.51% | 4 |
| Branches | | | 12.70% | | 2.45% | 2 |
| Fruits | | | 11.05% | | 2.13% | 2 |
| Watering Amount | | | | 32.55% | 4.01% | 4 |
| Fertilization | | | | 26.75% | 3.30% | 3 |
| Pest Control | | | | 16.27% | 2.01% | 2 |
| Weed Removal | | | | 13.06% | 1.61% | 2 |
| Trimming | | | | 11.37% | 1.40% | 1 |

4 Results and Discussion

After a total of 191 indigenous arbors and shrubs in Nanchang are assigned values and calculated, there are a total of 104 species with a comprehensive score above 60 points, as detailed in table 10. Among them, except those that have been used in gardens, the evergreen arbors include Schima superba, Altingia chinensis, Cyclobalanopsis glauca, Cyclobalanopsis jenseniana, Lithocarpus glaber, Tutcheria hirta, Elaeocarpus duclouxii, Castanopsis fargesii, Castanopsis sclerophylla, etc., the deciduous arbors include Vernicia fordii, Betula luminifera, Carpinus viminea, Castanea seguinii and Quercus variabilis, etc., the evergreen shrubs include Rosa laevigata, Rosa cymosa, Sycopsis sinensis, Turpinia

arguta, Ilex chinensis, Symplocos sumuntia, ndocalamus latifolius, etc., and the deciduous shrubs include Lespedeza davidii, Lespedeza formosa, Dalbergia mimosoides, Lespedeza cuneata, Rhododendron ovatum, etc.. A large number of native species with potentials in application are waiting for development and application.

Nanchang is located in the evergreen broad-leaved forest area of the subtropical monsoon climate, so the urban greening should be dominated by evergreen species. In order to protect biodiversity, the backbone tree species and the keynote tree species should be mainly native tree species, so as to improve plant diversity and create regional characteristic landscape. However, at present, the utilization rate of indigenous arbors and shrubs in the backbone tree species and keynote tree species in Nanchang is relatively low, and foreign tree species are dominant in various green spaces such as roads, squares, parks and residential areas and so on, which needs to be improved urgently.

 Tab. 10 The Mark Sheet of the Suitability Indexes of

 Indigenous Arbors and Shrubs for Urban Landscapes in

 Nanchang

| Specific Name | Latin Name | Comprehensiv | Grad |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------|--------|
| | | e Evaluation | e |
| Masson pine | Pinus massoniana | 91 | Ι |
| Chinese fir | Cunninghamia lanceolata | 92 | Ι |
| Camphor tree | Sassafras tzumu | 90 | Ι |
| Common | Sassafras tzumu | 91 | I |
| sassafras | 5 | | - |
| Leatherleaf mahonis | Mahonia bealei | 91.5 | Ι |
| Heavenly bamboo | Nandina domestica | 92.5 | Ι |
| Tea oil camellia | Camellia oleifera | 92 | Ι |
| Tea | Camellia sinensis | 95 | Ι |
| Schima | Schima superba | 95 | Ι |
| Chinese St. | Hypericum | 92.5 | Ī |
| John's wort | monogynum | | |
| Elaeocarpus | Elaeocarpus | 90 | Ι |
| glabripetalus | glabripetalus | | |
| Merr. | a . 1.c | 01.5 | т |
| Chinese tallow | Sapium sebiferum | 91.5 | 1 |
| Tungoiltroo | Varnicia fordii | 02 | т |
| David hugh | Laspadaza davidii | 92 | I T |
| Altingia | Altingia chinonsis | 91.5 | I T |
| Reputiful | Liquidambar | 91 | I T |
| sweetgum | formosana | 24 | 1 |
| Dry willow | Salix matsudana | 93 | I |
| Chinese | Mvrica rubra | 91 | Ī |
| waxmyrtle | | <i>,</i> ,, | 1 |
| Seguin | Castanea seguinii | 91.5 | Ι |
| chinkapin cup | - | | |
| Boue Japanese | Cyclobalanopsis | 92 | Ι |
| oak | glauca | | Ŧ |
| Cyclobalanopsis jensenniana | Cyclobalanopsis jenseniana | 92 | 1 |
| Pasania | Lithocarpus glaber | 91 | Ι |
| Cort col | Quercus | 92 | Ι |
| COIK Oak | variabilis | | |
| Hackberry | Celtis sinensis | 94 | Ι |
| Chinese elm | Ulmus parvifolia | 92 | Ι |
| Paper mulberry | Broussonetia | 90.5 | Ι |
| | papyrifera | 00 | т |
| Holly | Tiex chinensis | 90 | l T |
| Tea-of -heaven | altissima | 90 | 1 |
| Chinaberry | Melia azedarach | 91 | l |
| Chinese sumac | Rhus chinensis | 92.5 | l |
| Chinese wingnut | Pterocarya stenoptera | 96 | 1 |
| Azalea | Rhododendron simsii | 90 | Ι |
| Sumuntia sweetleaf root | Symplocos sumuntia | 90.5 | Ι |
| Chinese privet | Ligustrum sinense | 95.5 | Ι |
| Cape jasmine | Gardenia jasminoides | 94.5 | Ι |
| June snow herb | Serissa janonica | 95.5 | I |
| salle show herd | Sambucus | 90.5 | Ţ |
| Williams elder | williamsii | 20.0 | L |
| Hempleaf negundo | <i>Vitex negundo</i> var. cannabifolia | 90.5 | Ι |
| chastetree | | | |

| Specific Name | Latin Name | Comprehensiv e Evaluation | Grad e |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| Red-fruit | Lindera | 71 | II |
| greyblue | erythrocarpa | | ~~ |
| spicebush | | | |
| Mountain spicy | Litsea cubeba | 75.5 | II |
| tree White flower | Wibatuo omia | 74 | п |
| longflower | trichotoma | /4 | 11 |
| stringbush | intenotomu | | |
| Rough | Tutcheria hirta | 88 | II |
| brushwood | | | |
| Elaeocarpus | Elaeocarpus | 87 | II |
| duclouxii | duclouxii | | |
| gagnep Salam rosa harb | Pubus resifelius | 70.5 | П |
| Mimoselike | Nalhergia | 81.5 | П |
| rosewood | mimosoides | 01.5 | 11 |
| Cuneate | Lespedeza | 83.5 | II |
| bush-clover | cuneata | | |
| rootor herb | | | |
| Beautiful | Lespedeza | 86.5 | II |
| Iespedeza | formosa Stachowana | 70.5 | П |
| chinensis Franch | chinensis | 19.5 | 11 |
| Euonymus | Buxus | 78.5 | П |
| japonicus | megistophylla | | |
| Betula | Betula luminifera | 84.5 | II |
| luminifera | | | |
| Carpinus | Carpinus viminea | 88.5 | II |
| viminea Wall | Castanonaia | 00 5 | п |
| Oat chestnut | faraesii | 88.5 | 11 |
| Bitter | Castanopsis | 80. | П |
| evergreenchinkapi | sclerophylla | | |
| n | 1 2 | | |
| Quercus alba | Quercus fabri | 70 | II |
| Mulberry tree | Morus alba | 80 | II |
| Purple tephrosia | Celastrus | 72.5 | II |
| Oriental | glaucophyllus | | |
| Oriental | Phammus cronata | 74.5 | п |
| buckthorn | Knumnus crenutu | /4.5 | 11 |
| Picrasma | Picrasma | 80 | П |
| quassioides (D. | quassioides | | ** |
| Don) Benn. | | | |
| Oliver maple | Acer oliverianum | 74 | II |
| Acerwilsonii | Acer wilsonii | 79 | II |
| Euscaphis | Euscaphis | | II |
| japonica | japonica | 72.5 | TT |
| Wax-tree | Toxicodendron | 75 | II |
| | Toxicodendron | 15 | П |
| Lacquer tree | vernicifluum | 73 | 11 |
| Devetore | Platycarya | | II |
| Dyetree | strobilacea | 84 | |
| Spinystem aralia | Aralia | | II |
| -F) | echinocaulis | 71 | п |
| Chinese aralia | Aralia elata | /4 | 11 |
| Dentiferous | Denaropanax | 73 | 11 |
| Rhododendron | ueniigerus | 15 | П |
| chrysodoron | Rhododendron | | 11 |
| ovatum | ovatum | 85 | |
| Purpus privet | Ligustrum quihoui | 88.5 | II |
| Seriesa herb | Serissa | | II |
| Sellssa lielu | serissoides | 73 | |
| Moso bamboo | Phyllostachys | 72 | II |
| Pod | edulis Illigium | 15 | III |
| neu poison hemlock | iiiicium lanceolatum | 68 | ш |
| Greyblue | T. J. J | 50 | Ш |
| spicebush | Lindera glauca | 68 | |
| Glabrous | Sarcandra olahra | | III |
| scrcandra herb | Surcunuru giubru | 61.5 | |

| https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20212830200 |)9 |
|---|----|
| | |

| Specific Name | Latin Name | Comprehensiv | Grad |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| Specific Name | | a Evaluation | Olau |
| | | e Evaluation | e |
| Boxleaf | Syzygium | | III |
| syzygium | buxifolium | 65.5 | |
| Twelvestamen | Melastoma | | III |
| Melastoma herb | dodecandrum | 64.5 | |
| Rose mallow | Urena lobata | 62.5 | III |
| Mountain | G · I· I | | Ш |
| tallowtree | Sapium discolor | 62.5 | |
| Deutzia | Deutzia | | Ш |
| setchuenensis | setchuenensis | 63.5 | |
| Panicle | Hvdrangea | | Ш |
| hydrangea | naniculata | 69.5 | |
| Photinia | Photinia | | Ш |
| beauverdiana | heauverdiana | 62.5 | m |
| Everlasting | Pyracantha | 0210 | Ш |
| thorn | fortuneana | 69 5 | m |
| Cheroke rose | Rosa laevigata | 64.5 | Ш |
| Cheroke rose | Rosa ineviguia | 04.5 | ш |
| Smalliruit rose | Kosa cymosa | 69.5 | |
| Loropetalum | Loropetalum | . | III |
| chinense | chinense | 69.5 | |
| Sycopsis | Sycopsis sinensis | 68.5 | III |
| Raisin tree | Hovenia | | III |
| Raisin tree | trichocarpa | 64 | |
| Medicinal | Evodia | | III |
| evodia | rutaecarpaTetradi | | |
| evouia | um ruticarpum | 67.5 | |
| Redwood | Meliosma | | III |
| branches | oldhamii | 63.5 | |
| Common | Meliosma | | III |
| common anaihia dan duan | <i>rhoifolia</i> var. | | |
| craiblodendron | barbulata | 60.5 | |
| Turpinia arguta | Turpinia arguta | 61.5 | III |
| Chinese | 41 · 1 ··· | | III |
| alangium | Alangium kurzii | 68 | |
| Medicinal | | | Ш |
| evodia | Acanthopanax | | |
| slenderstyle | evodiaefolius | | |
| acanthopanax | 5 | 61 | |
| 1 | Hedera | | Ш |
| Chinese ivv | nenalensis var. | | m |
| chinese rry | sinensis | 64 | |
| Whiteflower | Tarenna | | Ш |
| tarenna | mollissima | 67 | |
| Chinese abelia | Abalia chinansis | 64.5 | Ш |
| Eortuno | Dauloumia | 04.5 | ш |
| ronune | fortunci | 64 | 111 |
| Dumlo | Callicarna | 04 | ш |
| r uipie booutyborry | bodinioni | 68 | 111 |
| Circld | Callicarra | 08 | ш |
| b agaitaita | canicarpa | 64 | 111 |
| V a al | giraiaii Callianna a | 04 | |
| Kocn | Callicarpa | (0 | 111 |
| beautyberry | <i>kocniana</i> | 08 | |
| Manyflower | Clerodenarum | (2) | 111 |
| glorybower | cyrtophyllum | 63 | |
| Japanese premna | rremna | (5 | Ш |
| nerb | microphylla | 00 | 117 |
| Inegundo | Vitex negundo | ((= | Ш |
| cnastetree | ~ | 00.0 | 117 |
| Indocalamus | Indocalamus | | Ш |
| latifolius | latifolius | 66.5 | |

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