

Analysis of the correlation between youth-developing provinces and common wealth—Taking Zhejiang Province as an example

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Abstract. Youth development province refers to the province development method that mutually stimulates youth innovation and creative vitality and province innovation and creative vitality, and mutually promotes youth high-quality development and province high-quality development. 2021 The Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Supporting the High-quality Development of Zhejiang Province to Construct a Common Wealth Demonstration Zone, which was introduced in 2021, further clarifies that the judgment indicators for the realization of the common wealth can be classified into 10 aspects, namely high-quality development, Income Distribution, Social Public Services, Resident Income, Quality of Life, Culture and Entertainment, Basic Education, Sustainable Ecology, Life Safety, Information and Transportation. Taking Zhejiang Province as an example, this paper starts from the question of whether there is a certain correlation between the building of youth development province and the realization of common prosperity, and analyzes the correlation between the index of youth development province and the index of common prosperity in Zhejiang Province, and discusses and expounds the construction direction of the goal of "common prosperity" in Zhejiang Province.

1 Introductory

The youth development-oriented province is a new urbanization strategy centered on human beings, and through the continuous improvement of the policy environment and social environment to meet the diversified and multi-level development-oriented needs of young people, so as to promote the mutual stimulation of youth innovation and creative vitality and urban innovation and creative vitality, and the mutual promotion of high-quality development of youth and high-quality development of the city ^[1].

Common wealth is the essence of socialism and the goal of the struggle, the term "common wealth" was first written into the important documents of the party and important newspapers in 1953, and began to be widely used after that.^[2] 2021 The Opinions of the State Council of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Supporting Zhejiang's High-Quality Development and Building a Common Wealth Demonstration Zone was released at , which further clarified that the indicators for the realization of the common wealth can be divided into 10 aspects: high-quality development, income distribution, public social services, residents' incomes, quality of life, culture and recreation, basic education, sustainable ecology, safety of life, and information and transportation.

Is there a correlation between the creation of youth-developing provinces and the realization of common prosperity? Although the existing research has not fully verified the correlation in detail, various regions have

been exploring and experimenting with attractive policies on employment, entrepreneurship, and settlement. Therefore, this paper examines and analyzes the correlation between youth-developing provinces and shared prosperity, and the coupling and coordination of their development.

2 Research Methods and Data

This paper combines qualitative and quantitative research to firstly analyze the concepts and characteristics of youth development-oriented provinces and common wealth, and construct the evaluation index system of youth development-oriented provinces and common wealth on the basis of researching relevant literature and policy documents; and then, based on the development data of Zhejiang Province from 2017-2021, we will evaluate the gray correlation degree of the Youth Development-oriented Provinces Index of Zhejiang Province and the Common Wealth Index based on the development data of Zhejiang Province from 2017 to 2021; then evaluate the grey correlation degree, so as to analyze the interaction between the youth development-oriented provinces and common wealth in Zhejiang Province; then analyze the coupling and coordination degree of the two, and finally put forward suggestions for the improvement of the quality of Zhejiang Province's common wealth and youth development-oriented provinces by combining the results of the evaluation of the coupling and coordination relationship

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between the youth development-oriented provinces and the common wealth in Zhejiang Province.

2.1 Construction of the indicator system

Establishing an appropriate index system is the basis for evaluating the coupled and coordinated development of quality and common wealth in youth development provinces. Based on the research results of scholars at home and abroad in the quality index and common wealth index collar of youth development-oriented provinces, [3,4,5,6,7,8,9] follow the principles of science, operability and data collectability, and combine with the characteristics of the actual development of Zhejiang Province, the evaluation index system of the quality and the common wealth of the youth development-oriented provinces is constructed respectively (Table 1).

Ideology and morality. The construction of youth-development-oriented provinces is an important tool for the in-depth implementation of the Medium- and Long-Term Youth Development Plan (2016-2025) during the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan period. Through the pilot program, it is conducive to further improving the implementation mechanism of the Plan, enriching the policy system of youth development, and promoting the implementation of the specific tasks of the Plan. The main task of the pilot construction of youth development-oriented provinces is to continuously improve the leadership mechanism of the Party committee for youth development work, centering on the goal of "cities becoming more youth-friendly and youth becoming more active in cities". With this clear political orientation, the city will create a better policy environment for the implementation of the Plan, create more policy carriers for the concept of prioritizing youth development, and lead the development of young party members. [10]

Youth Education. Research on Higher Education Indicator System, The European Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development OECD started the research on education development indicator system in the 1970s, which is a more complete indicator system formed on the basis of human capital theory and the framework of CIPP analysis model. Among them, the indicators of higher education include: gross enrollment rate of higher education, graduation rate of higher education, per capita expenditure on higher education and its ratio to per capita GDP, ratio of expenditure on higher education to GDP, tuition fees and student living subsidies of higher education, proportion of population in higher education, situation of international students, rate of continuing education for adults, ratio of students to teachers in higher education, and rate of full-time employment for higher education qualifications, and so

on. UNESCO UNESCO's assessment of education development is published in the Global Education Monitoring Report, which consists of five dimensions, namely education supply, education demand, access and participation, internal efficiency of education, and education output, with a total of 22 indicators. [11] In this paper, seven of the more straightforward secondary indicators have been selected as measures of the educational situation of young people.

Youth health. According to the National Physical Fitness Standard for Students, improving the operation mechanism of youth physical fitness monitoring has become the key to promoting the healthy development of youth, which is in line with the sports development model of the new era. With the characteristics of incentive mechanism and guarantee mechanism, youth physical health testing has revitalized the operation of youth physical health monitoring, which is the external driving force to strengthen youth physical health. [12]

Youth Marriage. Analyzed from a financial point of view, the number of youth marriages can reflect the development process of the city to a certain extent. The rapid increase in urbanization will affect people's concepts and behaviors of marriage and parenthood. In the past decade, the population has accelerated the transfer to big cities and central cities, and the pressure of housing, transportation and consumption will have a practical impact on people's love and marriage. [13]

Youth Social Participation. Currently, researchers have conducted relevant studies on social participation and its influencing factors. Social participation is defined as the behavior of individual citizens to participate in or influence the public affairs of the government and society through certain ways, and it is a dynamic development process that emphasizes the formation of coordination and mutual assistance, responsibility sharing, and responsibility-sharing mechanisms. Some researchers believe that social participation refers to the process of adaptation, molding, assimilation, and eventual integration of different individuals or groups. Social participation, also known as "social integration", is a dynamic, progressive, multidimensional and comprehensive concept. [14] In this paper, this comprehensive concept is measured in terms of the more concrete "social workers" and the number of assistants.

Youth social security. The Study on Social Security Problems and Countermeasures of Contemporary Youth divides youth groups into three categories: working youth groups, studying youth groups and special youth groups, and conducts a survey in the form of a questionnaire on the issue of "Youth Groups' Knowledge of and Satisfaction with Social Security" for the three youth groups. [15]

Table 1 Indicator system for evaluating the quality of youth-developing provinces and common prosperity

systems	Level 1 indicators	Secondary indicators
Youth Development Provincial System	ideological and moral	Number of young party members (age 35 and below)
	Youth education	Gross enrolment rate in upper secondary education
		Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education
		University students per 1,000 population

		Number of higher education institutions
		Number of students enrolled in undergraduate programs (for the province)
		Master's Enrollment
		Number of communities with cultural venues such as libraries, youth cultural plazas and youth cultural parks
	Youth health	Physical fitness test pass rate
		Physical fitness test excellence rate
	Youth Marriage	Youth marriages as a proportion of total marriages
	Youth entrepreneurship and employment	Youth employment rate
		Number of youth entrepreneurs
	Youth social participation	Number of social workers and assistant social workers
	Social security for youth	Number of child welfare institutions
		Maternal and child health institutions
		Youth satisfaction with social security
		Number of young people insured
Common Wealth Index System	social development	GDP growth rate
		R&D expenditure as % of GDP
		per capita GDP
		Regional GDP per capita high/low multiplier
		Value added of core digital economy industries per capita
		Urbanization rate of resident population
		Energy consumption of 10,000 Yuan GDP (tons of standard coal)
		Ratio of per capita income to per capita GDP
		Labor compensation as % of GDP
		Household deposits in financial institutions
		Fiscal expenditure per capita
		Percentage of Provincial Fiscal Expenditure on People's Livelihoods
		Number of beds in medical institutions per 1,000 population
		Minimum Subsistence Security Standard - Urban
		Minimum standard of living - rural areas
		Basic pension insurance participation rate
		Medical insurance participation rate
		Percentage of socially disadvantaged households receiving temporary State assistance
	material prosperity	Per capita disposable income
		High and low regional per capita disposable income multipliers
		26 County disposable income per capita as a percentage of the provincial average
		Disposable income growth rate
		Growth rate of low-income farm households Ratio of urban to rural incomes
		Difference between high and low income groups of the population
		Share of middle-income groups
		Consumption expenditure per inhabitant
		Consumption expenditure growth rate
	Engel's coefficient for the population	
spiritual abundance	Living space per inhabitant	
	Share of residents' expenditure on cultural, educational and recreational services in household consumption expenditure	
		Value added of culture and related industries per capita

		Number of theaters per 10,000 people in the provinces
		Value added per capita in the regional tourism industry
		Average years of schooling of the working-age population
		Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education
		Pass rate of sample test on physical fitness of students in tertiary institutions
		Number of higher education institutions
		Number of students burdened by elementary teachers in high schools
	Happy life and livable environment	Average PM2.5 concentration at prefecture level and above
		Proportion of Class I-III water quality
		Green space per capita in parks
		Sewage treatment rate
		Life expectancy per capita
		Daily domestic waste removal per capita
		Satisfaction with the sense of security of the masses
		Number of civil disputes mediated per 10,000 persons
		Counterfeiting cases filed per 10,000 persons
		Cell phones with Internet access per 100 households
		Public transportation vehicles per 10,000 population
		Vehicles per 100 households

2.2 Research methodology

2.2.1 Gray correlation analysis

Gray correlation analysis method refers to the degree of similarity or dissimilarity of development trends between two systems over time or different objects [16]. The main influencing factors in the system can also be explored through the gray correlation model, which is calculated as follows:

$$(1) \xi_{mn}(t) = \frac{\frac{\min \min |x_{ij} - y_{ij}| + \rho \frac{\max \min |x_{ij} - y_{ij}|}{m \ n}}{|x_{ij} - y_{ij}| + \rho \frac{\max \min |x_{ij} - y_{ij}|}{m \ n}}{\frac{\max \min |x_{ij} - y_{ij}|}{m \ n}}$$

$$(2) \gamma_{mn}(t) = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{t=1}^t \xi_{mn}(t)$$

Where $\xi_{m,n}(t)$ is the correlation coefficient between the m th indicator of the quality of youth development province and the n th indicator of the common wealth in year t . ρ is the resolution coefficient, and the smaller ρ is, the greater the resolution. When $\rho \leq 0.5463$, the resolution is the best, and in general, $\rho = 0.5$. $\gamma_{mn}(t)$ is the correlation coefficient, the higher the value, the stronger the correlation.

2.2.2 Analysis of the degree of coupling coordination

Coupling degree refers to the dynamic correlation relationship between two or more systems that interact and influence each other to realize coordinated development, which can reflect the degree of interdependence and mutual constraints between the

systems; the degree of coordination refers to the magnitude of the degree of benign coupling in the coupled interaction relationship, which can reflect the good or bad coordination status. [17] Through the coupling coordination degree model, we analyze the degree of interdependence and constraints between the two systems of youth development province and common wealth and the degree of coordinated development between them. The coupling coordination degree model is as follows:

$$(3) C = 2 \frac{\sqrt{U1 * U2}}{(U1 + U2)}$$

$$(4) T = aU1 + bU2$$

$$(5) D = \sqrt{C * T}$$

Where C is the degree of coupling, D is the degree of coupling coordination, $U1$ and $U2$ are the quality index of the youth development province and the index of the degree of common affluence, respectively. $C \in (0, 1)$, $C = 0$, indicating that the two systems are not coupled to the development of the two systems, the closer the value of C is to 1 indicating that the better the coupling state is, and the best the coupling state is when $C = 1$; $D \in (0, 1)$, the closer the value of D is to 0, indicating that the degree of coupling coordination between the two systems is lower, and the coupling will be towards disorderly development, the closer D is to 1, indicating that the higher the degree of coordination of the two systems coupling, the specific division of the stage is shown in Table 2; a, b are the parameters to be estimated, and because the youth development-oriented provinces are equally important as the common wealth system, so a, b are taken as 0.5.

Table 2 Coupling/coherence degree stage division

Degree of coupling/coordination	range of values	point
coupling (physics)	$0 < C \leq 0.3$	initial coupling stage
	$0.3 < C \leq 0.5$	low level coupling (LLCC) stage
	$0.5 < C \leq 0.8$	Intermediate coupling stage
	$0.8 < C \leq 1$	Advanced coupling stage
coherence	$0 < D \leq 0.3$	Initial coordination phase
	$0.3 < D \leq 0.5$	Low-level coordination phase
	$0.5 < D \leq 0.8$	Intermediate coordination phase
	$0.8 < D \leq 1$	Advanced coordination phase

2.3 Data sources and processing

The relevant data in this paper mainly come from the Statistical Yearbook of Zhejiang Province, Zhejiang Yearbook, Statistical Bulletin of Civil Affairs Development of Zhejiang Province, Online Employment Market of College Students in Zhejiang Province, etc. In order to eliminate each index plus for

the measure of quantity, all data are normalized in a dimensionless way. In this paper, we believe that the seven dimensions of the youth development province quality index and the four dimensions of common prosperity are of the same importance, so the comprehensive index is constructed with equal weights. The final quality evaluation index of youth development-oriented provinces and common wealth index are as follows in Table 3:

Table 3 Quality index of youth-developing provinces and common prosperity index

vintages	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
ideological and moral	0.143	0.000	0.031	0.071	0.082

Youth Development Province Quality Assessment Index	Youth education	0.015	0.046	0.060	0.091	0.141
	Youth health	0.061	0.090	0.138	0.083	0.048
	Youth Marriage	0.114	0.013	0.048	0.000	0.143
	business start-up and employment	0.070	0.077	0.079	0.021	0.111
	social participation	0.000	0.018	0.056	0.085	0.143
	social security	0.000	0.014	0.029	0.106	0.143
Common Wealth Index (CWI)	social development	0.216	0.227	0.233	0.281	0.294
	prosperous	0.257	0.254	0.276	0.290	0.173
	spiritual abundance	0.188	0.219	0.250	0.289	0.304
	happy and livable	0.242	0.229	0.266	0.229	0.285

3 Analysis of results

This study applies the gray correlation model and the coupled coordination model to study the relationship between the two systems of the quality of youth-developing provinces and the degree of realization of common prosperity, in order to clarify the impact of youth-developing provinces on the degree of realization

of common prosperity and the degree of coupled coordination between the two.

3.1 Gray correlation result analysis

The results of the gray correlation analysis of the quality of youth developmental provinces and the degree of common prosperity are shown in Table 4:

Table 4 Gray correlation evaluation results

Quality of youth development-oriented provinces	mutual enrichment	relatedness	rankings
Thought S_1	C_0	0.883	3
Education S_2	C_0	0.829	5
Healthy S_3	C_0	0.912	1
Marriage $_4$	C_0	0.885	2
Job Creation S_5	C_0	0.869	4
Social participation S_6	C_0	0.581	7
Social Security S_7	C_0	0.574	8
Provincial quality S_0	C_0	0.818	6

The correlation between the quality of youth development provinces S_0 and the degree of common prosperity C_0 is 0.818, indicating that there is a strong correlation between the two systems, and that the construction quality of youth development provinces has a greater impact on the degree of realization of common prosperity. The correlation between the seven level indicators of youth development provinces and the common prosperity index is as follows: youth health 0.912 > youth marriage and love 0.885 > youth thinking 0.883 > youth entrepreneurship and employment 0.869 > youth education 0.829 > youth social participation 0.581 > youth social security 0.574. It can be seen that

youth health, marriage and love, thinking, entrepreneurship and employment and education have a strong correlation with common prosperity. Common wealth has a strong correlation.

3.2 Analysis of the results of the coupled coordination model

The results of the model analysis of the degree of coupled coordination between the two systems of quality U_1 and common wealth U_2 in the youth-developing provinces are shown in Table 5:

Table 5 Results of the analysis of the coupled harmonization of quality and common prosperity in youth-developing provinces

vintages	Quality of Youth Developmental Provinces (U_1)	Shared prosperity (U_2)	C	T	D	Coupling/coordination phase
2017	0.403	0.902	0.924	0.653	0.777	Advanced coupling/intermediate coordination phase
2018	0.258	0.930	0.825	0.594	0.700	Advanced coupling/intermediate coordination phase
2019	0.441	1.010	0.920	0.725	0.817	Advanced coupling coordination phase
2020	0.457	1.102	0.911	0.780	0.843	Advanced coupling coordination phase
2021	0.811	1.056	0.991	0.933	0.962	Advanced coupling coordination phase

From the results of the coupling degree analysis, it can be seen that the coupling degree between the quality of youth development-oriented provinces and the common wealth index in Zhejiang Province fluctuates from 0.924 in 2017 to 0.991 in 2021, which is in the advanced coupling stage for a long time. This indicates that there is a strong mutual influence relationship between the two systems of youth development-oriented province construction and common wealth in Zhejiang Province in the long term.

From the results of the analysis of the coupling coordination degree, it can be seen that the coupling coordination degree of the quality of youth developmental provinces in Zhejiang Province and the common wealth index fluctuates and rises from 0.777 in 2017 to 0.962 in 2021, and the two are still in the intermediate coordination stage during 2017 and 2018, and gradually rise to the advanced coordination stage since the beginning of 2019 to 2021, which suggests that the two systems have a positive, mutually reinforcing effect.

4 Conclusions and responses

4.1 reach a verdict

- (1) There is a strong correlation between quality improvement in youth-developing provinces and the degree of shared regional prosperity.
- (2) All five elements of youth health, marriage, thinking, entrepreneurship and employment, and education are strongly correlated with the degree of realization of regional common wealth.
- (3) Youth development provinces and common prosperity have a reciprocal and mutually reinforcing relationship.

4.2 development response

4.2.1 Improve the construction of the "Asian Games City" and create a good health environment for young people.

Schools should comprehensively promote the construction of an education system for the physical and mental health of young students. Implement health and fitness testing and establish the guiding principle of 'health first'. Reasonably interspersed with outdoor sports in daily learning life to enhance students' physical fitness, and cultivate students into high-quality talents with all-round development of morality, intelligence, physical fitness, aesthetics and labor. The government should establish a sound mechanism to incorporate youth health promotion into the basic public assessment indicators for building the "Asian Games City".

4.2.2 Enhancing the sense of well-being in the provinces and promoting the comprehensive development of young minds.

The Government should help to enhance the sense of well-being in the provinces by improving the employment, income, security and social security systems, creating a quality of life in the provinces, guaranteeing that people can live and work in peace and contentment, enhancing the sense of security of the population, guaranteeing that everyone can enjoy the freedoms and rights granted by the law, and helping young people to positively create their own personal and social values and create a positive psychological experience.

4.2.3 Promoting employment and facilitating the expansion of youth employment.

The Government should further increase investment in support of youth entrepreneurship training. Encourage more social forces to participate in the training and support of youth entrepreneurship, and give corresponding subsidies to expand the service content and effect of training. Not only that, society should also help optimize the environment for youth employment creation. Ideology: help young people to establish a correct concept of employment, excellent job creation youth report show, report, employment and entrepreneurship apprenticeship and other forms, to update the youth and even the whole society's entrepreneurial outlook, abandon the old ideas. Mechanisms: Continuously improve policies and regulations on entrepreneurial investment, assist various types of financial institutions, create a unified and

systematic entrepreneurial platform, and realize the sharing and interoperability of social resources. In terms of higher education, we should provide training services for fresh graduates, actively organize local enterprises to enter campuses, and carry out campus recruitment campaigns; secondly, we can open vocational skills training and vocational skills appraisal points on campus, and popularize all kinds of vocational qualification certificates and preferential policies, so as to improve the competitiveness of students in employment and the success rate of their employment.

4.2.4 Optimizing the educational environment and creating an educational environment in which young people can learn.

From the government's point of view, efforts can be made to broaden the channels for mobilizing education funds and to raise the province's investment in education. Establish a sound mechanism for the operation of education funding, and implement the flow of each expenditure. Ensure that the funds for running schools, various types of subsidies and career funds are allocated in full and on time. The government also needs to pay attention to safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of teachers and improving their salaries and benefits. Enhance the social identity of teachers and strengthen the teaching force. From the perspective of the school, you can improve all kinds of infrastructure within the school, to provide students with a good learning environment, and maintain a normal education and teaching order. In the selection and hiring of the teacher team, prudent investigation and decision-making, responsible for the students, responsible for the school. In addition, families should also pay attention to youth education, in their daily lives, to provide a stable educational environment for children, parents and elders of special families should pay more attention to their children's psychological and personality problems, and cultivate young people to become well-rounded, psychologically healthy, good at learning, moral and aptitude of the pillars of the talent. The Government, schools and families need to cooperate with each other to form a good education development system and create an educational environment in which young people can learn.

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