

ECOTOURISM BIBLIOGRAPHY

An Annotated Bibliography for Researchers, Planners and Managers

Fifth Edition



EDITORS

Paul F. J. Eagles
University of Waterloo

Per Nilsen
Parks Canada



THE INTERNATIONAL ECOTOURISM SOCIETY
Burlington, Vermont, USA

© 2001 The International Ecotourism Society

First Edition, as an Electronic Book (E-Book)

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means without the written permission of the publisher.

THE INTERNATIONAL ECOTOURISM SOCIETY*

P.O. Box 668

Burlington, VT 05402 USA

Tel: 802/651-9818

Fax: 802/651-9819

Email: ecomail@ecotourism.org

Web: www.ecotourism.org

* *The International Ecotourism Society* (formerly *The Ecotourism Society*) is an international, non-profit membership organization founded in 1990 to make ecotourism a tool for conservation and sustainable development. The Society provides professionals with the information and educational materials they need to plan and manage ecotourism in destinations worldwide. TIES publishes a quarterly newsletter, books, information packages, guidelines and fact sheets; develops standards and monitoring programs for the ecotourism industry; performs research; and offers workshops, seminars, training programs and international forums on key topics within the field.

Production Director: Jeremy D. Garrett

Suggested citation: Eagles, Paul F.J. & Nilsen, Per, eds. 2001. *Ecotourism Bibliography: An Annotated Bibliography for Researchers, Planners and Managers – Fifth Edition*. The International Ecotourism Society, Burlington, VT, 72 pp.

INTRODUCTION

The International Ecotourism Society (TIES) has provided information resources to ecotourism professionals, researchers, managers, and students throughout the world since its founding in 1990. The demand for information on ecotourism continues to grow dramatically. Thousands of businesses, nonprofit organizations, governments, land management agencies, and universities need technical information in the field. Each year many requests for information are received by TIES. Most of these information seekers need an authoritative bibliography on ecotourism. In 1993, TIES published an annotated bibliography, building upon an existing study of the literature previously done at the University of Waterloo. With the help of Parks Canada, another edition was published in 1995. In 1997 the publication was the result of a three-way partnership amongst Parks Canada, TIES and University of Waterloo. This 2001 edition continues the excellent long-term cooperation of these three groups.

TIES defines ecotourism as “**responsible travel that conserves the environment and sustains the well-being of local people.**” The papers in this bibliography are chosen for their significance and relevance to the subject as defined here. There is a conscious attempt to include seminal works from all major facets of the literature. Books and journal papers are listed. Papers in conference proceedings, where most of the literature can be found on ecotourism, are not listed individually; rather, conference proceedings are included as one reference due to space limitations. Relevant papers in a book or proceedings are included if the title is of importance. The papers included in this bibliography are a select few from several thousand read and reviewed by the editors.

Ecotourism is an accepted branch of tourism studies. The first significant literature appeared in the 1980s, but not until 1990 did planners, managers and researchers discover the phenomenon in earnest. The literature has evolved from descriptive and personal, in the early years, to analytical and predictive now. Starting in 1993, the literature rapidly expanded with many important papers, as mainline governments and researchers started to publish the results of major studies. Approximately 150 major works are appearing in English each year.

Some categories of literature included are the following: ecotourism planning, visitor impact management, economic issues in ecotourism development, community development, local participation, facility design, economics, conservation education, and development and marketing of ecotourism products. A conscious attempt is made to include papers from around the world. Only papers in English are included. There is a need for an ecotourism literature database to be developed for the languages of Spanish, French and German. Anyone interested in such an ongoing effort should contact TIES and the editor of the existing English bibliography.

This bibliography is the fifth edition. The first three were undertaken with the help of Mark Robson, Joanne Waters, Susan Buse, Glen Hvenegaard, and Nanao Kachi. The fourth was a major update, due to the three-way partnership of Parks Canada, TIES and University of Waterloo. Lisa Wenger and Anne Ross helped with the preparation of the fourth edition. Megan Epler Wood of TIES and Cheryl A. Chouiniere of The George Washington University commented upon an early draft of this fourth edition. The fifth edition was compiled by Paul Eagles, with the assistance of student assistant Wayne Smith. Anne Ross also provided editorial

advice. Financial assistance from Parks Canada helped with the completion of the database for the fifth edition.

The data are stored in a bibliographic software database for ease of use and management. The database is upgraded continually. Approaches for the distribution of the database on the World Wide Web are being explored.

The database now contains approximately 850 references. Many potential works, such as those from popular magazines and newspapers, were considered and rejected. From the 850, a select group of 267 was chosen for this bibliography. The criteria used to select this smaller number are listed below.

- 1) **Significance.** Only the most important papers on a subject are selected.
- 2) **Availability.** Papers that are generally available to researchers are included, while others that are in the gray literature are not.
- 3) **Timeliness.** Papers that are the most up-to-date are included. Early papers are only included if they are of considerable significance.

Since 1997, much significant literature has been published in the field. Substantive and illustrative papers appeared continually in the journals. However, the most important event was the publishing of many excellent books, on a wide variety of topics. The books signal a maturity in the field, where the knowledge is sufficiently comprehensive that an expert feels confident that a coherent story can be told in a substantive area. In 2001 major works appeared that functioned like an encyclopedia, that is a book that contains many summary papers of the knowledge in various areas written by global experts in those areas. This is a further indication of a considerable deepening of the global knowledge now available in many aspects of ecotourism.

When the geographical location of research is a key element of the publication, the location of the research is recorded. Table 1 contains a summary of all the major political jurisdictions recorded in the computer database of 850 papers. Interestingly, the 10 jurisdictions given the highest level of research interest are, in order: 1) Canada, 2) Australia, 3) United States of America, 4) Costa Rica, 5) Kenya, 6) Caribbean, 7) Ecuador, 8) New Zealand, 9) Nepal, and 10) Thailand. The strong level of work from Canada probably partially reflects the location of the editors in that country. The large amount of high quality research coming out of Australia in the last few years is an indication of a strong profile of ecotourism development in that country. The low level of research output coming from Europe is notable.

The International Ecotourism Society and Paul Eagles of the University of Waterloo plan on keeping the database up-to-date and hope to publish updated bibliographies periodically. In future editions, the editors intend on following the pattern of maintaining the printed bibliography at a manageable size with only the most important papers listed.

Authors are encouraged to send copies of their work to the senior editor, Paul Eagles, for inclusion in future editions of the bibliography. Comments on the annotations used, the suitability of the papers included, and additional references are always welcome.

The editor wishes to thank all those who contributed to the completion of the bibliography. The corresponding editor can be contacted at the following address:

Paul F.J. Eagles
Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1 Canada
Telephone: 519-885-1211, ext. 2716
Fax: 519-746-6776
E-mail: eagles@healthy.uwaterloo.ca

Most of the individual books and papers are stored in the Documentation Centre of Parks Canada in Ottawa. These can be borrowed and photocopied. A person may borrow up to 10 listed publications at a time, for a period of four weeks. Loans are renewable by phone, if no other requests have been received for the publication. One also may wish to consult the whole collection in person (see address and open hours below). Requests are handled on a first-come/first-serve basis. Emergency requests will not be accepted as the Documentation Centre is operating with a minimum of personnel. One may contact the National Parks Documentation Centre in person, by electronic mail, by fax or by telephone.

The National Parks Documentation Centre loans documents to Parks Canada's employees, to other government departments or agencies, and to universities or colleges who have established Memoranda of Understanding or partnerships with Parks Canada.

Students from universities and colleges with a Memorandum Of Understanding or a partnership with Parks Canada only have to contact their university library in order to arrange an interlibrary loan. Loans are for a four-week period. Documents on loan may be extended for an additional period as long as they have not been requested by other users.

Here's how to reach Parks Canada's Documentation Centre:

National Parks Documentation Centre
Parks Canada
Jules Leger Building
25 Eddy Street, 4th floor, Room 419
Hull, Quebec K1A 0M5 Canada
Email: celine_racette@pch.gc.ca
Fax: 819-994-5140
Telephone: 819-994-2845
Hours: Monday to Thursday, 07:30 to 12:00 and 1:00 to 15:30

Table 1: Number of References per Political Jurisdiction

Country/State/ Province	No. of References	Country/State/ Province	No. of References	Country/State/ Province	No. of References
Africa	63	Chile	3	Greece	1
Alaska	6	China	5	Grenada	1
Alberta	9	Columbia	4	Guam	1
Argentina	1	Comoros	1	Guatemala	3
Asia	16	Costa Rica	55	Hawaii	4
Australia	103	Cuba	1	Honduras	1
Bahrain	1	Cyprus	1	Idaho	2
Bali	1	Dominica	7	India	8
Belarus	1	Dominican Republic	1	Indonesia	17
Benin	1	East Africa	18	Jamaica	2
Bolivia	1	East Asia	3	Japan	6
Bonaire	1	Eastern Europe	1	Jordan	1
Borneo	4	Ecuador	23	Kenya	36
Botswana	5	El Salvador	1	Labrador	1
Brazil	11	England	1	Laos	1
British Columbia	11	Eritrea	1	Louisiana	1
Brunei	1	Ethiopia	1	Madagascar	4
California	1	Europe	6	Maine	1
Cambodia	3	Fiji	3	Malaysia	5
Cameroon	1	Florida	3	Maldives	1
Canada	114	France	3	Manitoba	2
Caribbean	25	Georgia	1	Marshall Islands	1
Cayman Islands	1	Germany	1	Mauritius	1
Central America	24	Ghana	1	Mexico	11

Country/State/ Province	No. of References	Country/State/ Province	No. of References	Country/State/ Province	No. of References
Micronesia	1	Pennsylvania	2	Tanzania	12
Montana	2	Peru	6	Tasmania	1
Montserrat	1	Philippines	5	Texas	1
Morocco	1	Poland	2	Thailand	20
Mozambique	2	Qatar	1	Tibet	1
Myanmar	1	Quebec	1	Tonga	1
Namibia	1	Queensland	8	Transvaal	1
Nepal	21	Russia	4	Trinidad	1
Netherlands Antilles	3	Rwanda	3	Tunisia	1
New Brunswick	1	Saskatchewan	4	Turkey	1
New Jersey	1	Saudi Arabia	2	Uganda	6
New South Wales	6	Senegal	1	United Arab Emirates	1
New Zealand	22	Seychelles	2	United Kingdom	10
Newfoundland	1	Solomon Islands	1	United States	65
Niger	1	South Africa	11	Venezuela	3
North Carolina	1	South Carolina	1	Vermont	1
Northern Territory	1	South Korea	3	Victoria	2
Northwest Territories	2	Spain	1	Viet Nam	1
Norway	1	Sri Lanka	3	Wales	1
Oman	1	St. Lucia	2	Western Australia	13
Ontario	21	St. Vincent	1	Windward Islands	1
Oregon	2	Switzerland	1	Wyoming	4
Panama	3	Taiwan	1	Yucatan	1

Country/State/ Province	No. of References	Country/State/ Province	No. of References	Country/State/ Province	No. of References
Yukon	2	Zaire	1	Zanzibar	1
Yemen	1	Zambia	1	Zimbabwe	8

The Ecotourism Bibliography: Fifth Edition

1. Akama, J. S. (1996). **Western Environmental Values and Nature-Based Tourism in Kenya**. Tourism Management, 17(8), 567-574.

Abstract: This study gives a historical evaluation of western environmental values and how these values influence wildlife conservation and the development of nature-based tourism in Kenya. Also, a comparative analysis is conducted between western environmental values and rural peasant's environmental perceptions.

2. Alderman, C. L. (1994). **The Economics and the Role of Privately-Owned Lands Used for Nature Tourism, Education and Conservation**. in M. Munasinghe, & J. McNeely (Editors), Protected Area Economics and Policy: Linking Conservation and Sustainable Development (p. 364 pages). Washington, D. C.: The World Bank.

Abstract: This paper reports on a survey of private nature reserves throughout Latin American and four African countries (Kenya, South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Madagascar). A total of 93 reserves were identified, and 71% responded. The paper reports in detail on the reasons for establishing the reserves, the amount of land owned, the visitor use levels, the revenues from tourism, profitability levels, the size of investments, the employment levels, community education, and problems faced by the private reserves. Case studies are presented from the Marengo Biological Station in Costa Rica, Finca Merenberg in Columbia, Rara Avis in Costa Rica, Community Baboon Sanctuary in Belize and Reserva Natural La Planada in Columbia.

3. Allaway, J. (1995). **Ecotourism Planning Guide for Alaska Native Landowners**. The Nature Conservancy.

Abstract: This guide presents a general framework for assessing whether ecotourism is appropriate for a native community. Ecological and land management factors are considered. A planning structure is suggested. The project organizer, The Nature Conservancy of Alaska, aims to assist aboriginal communities in finding a suitable tourist use of their land in order to provide economic and social benefits. Native corporations own 44 million acres of Alaska, 11.7% of the state. The document maintains that 7% of the world's travel and tourism economy can be considered to be nature tourism. In the last four years, tourism to Alaska has grown 9% per year. Tourism in the second-largest, private-sector employer in Alaska. This guide is a practical and useful planning document for the development of ecotourism in rural areas. It is applicable to many rural communities.

4. Allcock, A., Jones, B., Lane, S., & Grant, J. (1994). **National Ecotourism Strategy**. Canberra, Australia: Commonwealth Department of Tourism.

Abstract: The Australian National Ecotourism Strategy is the first of its type. It outlines a vision and specific objectives for ecotourism in Australia. The paper develops a national framework to guide ecotourism operators, natural resource planners, and all levels of government. The goal of the strategy is to generate foreign exchange earnings and social benefits through the use of the natural competitive advantage of Australia's natural features, flora, fauna, and cultural heritage. The national government committed \$10,000,000 for the implementation of the strategy.

5. Ankomah, P. K., & Crompton, J. L. (1990). **Unrealized Tourism Potential: The Case of Sub-Saharan Africa.** *Tourism Management*, 11(3), 11-27.

Abstract: Many countries of sub-Saharan Africa have made efforts to transform their tourism potential into a profitable industry. However, these efforts have largely failed. After discussing the primary motives of countries in the subregion for undertaking tourism development, five inhibiting factors that account primarily for this failure are identified. They are negative image; lack of skilled manpower; weak institutional frameworks for tourism planning; and political instability, resulting from civil liberation wars and military coups, which compounds the other four problems. The paper concludes with suggested strategies for mitigating the impact of these inhibitors to tourism development.

6. Ashley, C., & Roe, D. (1998). **Enhancing Community Involvement in Wildlife Tourism: Issues and Challenges.** London, UK: IED Wildlife and Development Series.

Abstract: This paper considers ways of enhancing local populations' participation in wildlife tourism. The aim of the document is to examine ways in which wildlife tourism can enhance local communities, thus meeting social, economic and ecological goals. It defines communities and types of tourism, as well as who is interested in community involvement. There is a review of benefits and limitations of tourism, and an identification of the challenges facing communities. There are strategies presented for dealing with the challenges and for the enhancement of community development. Several excellent international examples are given from Asia, Africa, South American and the Caribbean.

7. Australian Department of Industry, Science and Tourism, Office of National Tourism (1996). **Projecting Success: Visitor management projects for sustainable tourism growth.** Canberra, Australia: Commonwealth of Australia.

Abstract: Projecting Success is a publication produced in consultation with the Australian Nature Conservation Agency and Territory park management agencies. The report profiles over 20 projects in Australia, and is a useful tool for providing links with land managers nationwide and assisting in the development of mechanisms that will encourage cooperation across agencies and interests groups. Some projects included are: Desert Parks pass visitor package, Great Barrier Reef tourism operator training program, Kings Canyon walking trail, Prince Henre cliff walk, Seal Bay visitor centre, Valley of the Giants, and Yellow Waters wildlife tourism. The projects describe a range of management strategies undertaken across Australia to both enhance visitor experiences and protect natural resources.

8. Aylward, B., Allen, K., Echeverria, J., & Tosi, J. (1996). **Sustainable ecotourism in Costa Rica: The Monteverde Cloud Forest Preserve.** *Biodiversity and Conservation*, 5(3), 315-345.

Abstract: The paper discusses the sustainability of the Monteverde Cloud Forest Preserve in the context of Costa Rican ecotourism. While the history of the Preserve is somewhat unique, the analysis of visitation, financial, ecological and economic factors provides a convincing case that tourism at the Preserve is sustainable. The experience of the Preserve is also put in the context of Costa Rican ecotourism, particularly to the national parks. The paper concludes that the Preserve has played a very important role in the development of Costa Rica as an ecotourism destination. Nonetheless, the failure of experience at the Preserve to inform recent changes in national park pricing policy reveal that Costa Rica has yet to fully capitalize on the experience gained and lessons learned at the Preserve.

9. Bahamas Ministry of Tourism. (1995). **Sustainable Tourism Policies and Guidelines**. Vancouver, BC, Canada: Ecoplan:net Ltd.

Abstract: A study of the Out Islands of the Bahamas, this paper looks at threats to the area caused by tourism, offers a set of policies aimed at reversing such degradation and creating a model for sustainable tourism development. Some of the environmental issues facing the islands are poor solid waste management, coastal water pollution, illegal overfishing, inefficient fresh water use, etc. The paper goes on to discuss the ecotourism possibilities for the area, following the sustainable tourism model. Based on the definition of sustainable development put forth by the Bruntland Commission, the Out Islands offer eight sustainable tourism principles and thirty sustainable tourism policies to guide ecotourism endeavors

10. Baker, J. E. (1997). **Development of a model system for touristic hunting revenue collection and allocation**. Tourism Management, 18(5), 273-286.

Abstract: Ecotourism can take many forms and provide different levels of human and environmental benefits. The trend has been toward non consumptive forms of activity. One consumptive form of recreation, trophy hunting, potentially provides very high revenues per visitors. This paper states that there has been a trend, resulting from declining budgets, forcing many managers to look increasingly to consumptive uses of natural resources, which have revenue producing potential. The tourist hunting industries of six eastern and southern African countries are profiled, and models of their revenue collection and disbursement systems are provided. The relative merits of the six systems are discussed in terms of the level of benefits that accrue to local people and to wildlife protection programs. An optimal revenue collection and disbursement system is proposed.

11. Baker, P. R. (1984). **Tourism, Parks and Recreation: The Newest Alliance**. Parks and Recreation, 19(10), 48-50, 70.

Abstract: Park management represents a significant factor in the economic health of the United States: at the national, state, and local levels. Travel and tourism represent the second largest industry in the United States in terms of retail sales. Because travel and recreation do represent such significant economic benefits, each segment of the industry is tinged with that same significance. Park managers are in the travel and recreation business, but most park managers probably do not consider themselves to be part of the travel and recreation industry. Their missions are determined publicly; their nonprofit organizations are operated using public funds. But the operation of a city, county, state, or national park is also the operation of a travel destination or recreation area that is available to travelers.

12. Ballantine, J. L., & Eagles, P. F. J. (1994). **Defining Canadian Ecotourists**. Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 2(1), 1-5.

Abstract: The definition of an ecotourist is an issue of debate. Many define an ecotourist based on a list of specific requirements that the tourist must meet, such as age, education level, or income level. The authors propose that while these characteristics may be useful in forming a general description of an ecotourist, they do not necessarily serve as a basis for a prescriptive definition. For the purposes of this study, a set of three criteria is developed based on knowledge gained from studies on known ecotourist groups. A group of Canadian tourists to Kenya is evaluated against these criteria and found to qualify as ecotourists. The authors propose that such criteria as social motive (travelling to learn about nature), a site attraction motive (visiting wilderness or undisturbed areas), and time commitment (33% of trip) can be used to define ecotourists.

13. Basche, C. (1999). **Being green is your business**. Woolloomooloo, New South Wales, Australia: Tourism Council Australia.

Abstract: This manual contains the general principles of sustainable tourism as adopted by the Tourism Council of Australia. The principles are explained under the following headings: Use resources sustainably, reduce over-consumption and waste, maintain diversity, integrate tourism into planning, support local economics, involve local people and indigenous communities, consult stakeholders and the public, train staff, market tourism responsibly, and undertake research. This book provides understandable directions for sensitive and sustainable tourism. Details are provided on seven specific activities: road transport, marine tours, camping tours, bushwalking tours, horse riding, raft and kayak tours, light aircraft and helicopters. The only publication of its type available.

14. Beaumont, N. (1997). **Perceived crowding as an evaluative standard for determining social carrying capacity in tourist recreation areas: The case of Green Island, North Queensland**. In C. M. Hall, J. Jenkins, & G. Kearsley (Eds.), Tourism Planning and Policy in Australia and New Zealand: Cases, Issues and Practice (pp. 168-180). Sydney: Irwin Publishers.

Abstract: There is a false perception that social carrying capacity can be simplified to a specific number. In fact, the concept is much more complex. This paper describes the use of two models of perceived crowding in an attempt to determine the social carrying capacity of Green Island.

15. Beeton, S. (1998). **Ecotourism: A Practical Guide for Rural Communities** (First ed.). Collingwood, Australia: Landlinks Press.

Abstract: The aim of this book is to provide a comprehensive reference for individuals and communities in rural areas seeking to become involved in ecotourism. The book argues that ecotourism can rural tourism can act as a companion industry to existing rural businesses. The book has three sections. The first describes ecotourism and ecotourists. The second covers issues of sustainability in regards to social and environmental issues. The third section covers business and financial aspects. The book has an Australian focus, including a special section on the unique program called Land Care. This program aims to have local communities design and implement environmental conservation in rural areas. The book is filled with 45 case studies from Australia and New Zealand. The main appeal of the book is in its applied focus aimed at rural people who are interested in developing ecotourism.

16. Belski, J. M. (2000). **The Meaning of the Manatee: An Examination of Community-Based Ecotourism Discourse and Practice in Gales Point, Belize**. C. Zerner (Editor), People, Plants, & Justice (First ed., p. 449 pages). New York, New York, United States of America: Columbia University Press.

Abstract: This book chapter discusses community-based conservation as a means to correct human injustices and social impacts wrought by a prior model of protected area management that subordinated resident peoples' welfare and rights and local economic development to environmental preservation. The article uses the Gales Point Manatee Community Conservation project in central Belize as a case study. The author maintains that the conservation project is an invention by conservationists and their allies in government ministries and NGOs and rural elites. The Gales Point project was first proposed by foreign conservationists who suggested the development of a biosphere reserve in the area. The Belizian government expressed support as did the Belize Audubon Society and the U.S. Peace Corps. Later the USAID and UNDP provided grants. The community-based ecotourism project has reinforced historic political struggles within the community. National and international forces have intensified human injustice of some of the local people who are impacted by the project. The research found uneven participation in tourism, and considerable levels of social stress resulting from the distribution of costs and benefits of the

project. Old community rivalries were sometimes accentuated. The author calls for greater attention to the political forces and struggles that occur in a community and the impact of a conservation project on these forces.

17. Blamey, R. K., & Briathwaite, V. A. (1997). **A Social Values Segmentation of the Potential Ecotourism Market.** *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 5(1), 29-45.

Abstract: The use of social values in segmenting leisure and travel markets involving social goods is suggested as an alternative to the more common personal values approach. Results of a social values segmentation of the potential Australian ecotourism market indicate that the majority of potential ecotourists do not have particularly green values, and those with greener values tend to be least in favour of the use of park entrance fees. The latter appears to be a consequence of the high importance greens attach to equality, and the fact that shared responsibility through income taxes is perceived to be a more equitable source of funds for the management of natural areas.

18. Blamey, R. K. (1997). **Ecotourism: The Search for an Operational Definition.** *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 5 (2), 109-131.

Abstract: Although questions of how ecotourism as a concept is to be defined have begun to subside, the question of how a given definition might be operationalised for marketing and research purposes remains. The paper discusses this question, arguing that a distinction between intentions and outcomes is required, as is a distinction between normative and descriptive perspectives. A consideration of the pros and cons of the alternative ways of identifying ecotourism experiences in market research studies suggests that different applications may require different approaches, and that any one application may require a combination of different measurement approaches. When comparability among the results of different market research studies is desired, a minimalist definition involving references to a mixture of intentions and outcomes may be required.

19. Blamey, R. K. (1995). **The Nature of Ecotourism.** Canberra, Australia: Bureau of Tourism Research.

Abstract: The book summarizes the state of ecotourism market in Australia. The author carefully develops an operational definition of ecotourists, then applies this definition to the existing Australian market. Detail is provided on the psychographic characteristics of ecotourists in Australia. Other ecotourist characteristics, such as environmental values, environmental concern, involvement, motivations, and some market segmentation studies are reported. Some supply characteristics are discussed. Overall findings and comments on further work needed in measurement of the ecotourist market are provided. This is an important work that breaks new ground in the operational definition of ecotourism and its utilization in market analysis. It is the most comprehensive description of ecotourists published.

20. Blane, J. M., & Jaakson, R. (1994). **The Impact of Ecotourism Boats on the St. Lawrence Beluga Whales.** *Environmental Conservation*, 21(3), 267-269.

Abstract: Approximately 500 Beluga Whales live in the St. Lawrence River near the mouth of the Saguenay River in Quebec, Canada. A national marine park is under development in the area. Behavioural observation of Belugas' responses to a boat found that the species sometimes exhibits avoidance behaviour by prolonging the intervals between surfacing, by increasing travel speed, and by bunching into groups. They spend longer times in dives and less on the surface. The avoidance increases with the number of boats and with the speed of the boats. The level of avoidance behaviour varied geographically. Detailed recommendations on tour boat interactions with the whales are included.

21. Blangy, S., Genot, J. C., & Criventchuk, M. (1996). **Ecotourism in Berezinsky: Opportunities and Constraints.** Ecodecision, 20(Spring), 61-64.

Abstract: This paper describes the development of an ecotourism strategy for the Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve in Belarus. The reserve is a very significant natural area in Eastern Europe. The reserve has competent management, but with severe financial problems. To help with management, the Reserve has signed an agreement with Vosges du Nord Regional Nature Park in France. The French Park has been giving technical assistance in the form of work by scientific specialists, study trips for managers, and financial advice. A local NGO has been created to facilitate cooperation and international assistance. Work is underway to find external funding to develop ecotourism infrastructure, with the goal of developing a self-sustaining tourism economy in the biosphere reserve.

22. Boele, N. (1996). **Tourism Switched On: Sustainable Energy Technologies for the Australian Tourism Industry.** Barton, ACT: Tourism Council Australia.

Abstract: The purpose of this guide is to demonstrate the advantages of being energy-efficient and using appropriate energy technologies to power tourism operations. It has been proved that when used in combination, energy efficient and alternative technologies save money and are better for the environment. Each technology described in this guide is less environmentally damaging than its conventional counterpart, makes more commercial sense, and will earn a healthy return on outlay.

23. Boo, E. (1990). **Ecotourism: The Potentials and Pitfalls.** Volumes 1 and 2. Washington, D.C.: World Wildlife Fund.

Abstract: This book was the first to examine ecotourism, or nature tourism, and its links to conservation and protected natural areas. The study evaluates economic and environmental impacts of ecotourism in two protected areas in each of five countries: Belize, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, and Mexico. The study highlights critical issues in the development of ecotourism and offers several planning, development, and management recommendations for all groups involved in ecotourism.

24. Bottrill, C. G., & Pearce, D. G. (1995). **Ecotourism: Towards a Key Elements Approach to Operationalising the Concept.** Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 3(1), 45-54.

Abstract: Private ecotour operators in British Columbia, Canada, were classified using five key elements: physical activity in the program, education in the program, visitor participation in the program, environmentally sensitive management, use of a protected area. Just eight of the 22 operators fulfilled all criteria. The authors suggest that ecotourism can occur outside protected areas. The authors also challenge the criteria that the experience must be physically challenging.

25. Boyd, S. W. B. R. W. (1996). **Managing ecotourism: an opportunity spectrum approach.** Tourism Management, 17(8), 557-566.

Abstract: Over the past decade and a half, visitor management frameworks and procedures have been developed to address issues resulting from tourism and recreation use of areas. These have included the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS), the Tourism Opportunity Spectrum (TOS), Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC), Visitor Activities Management Planning (VAMP), and the Visitor Impact Monitoring Process (VIMP). This paper outlines a new framework, based on existing approaches, within which opportunity for ecotourism may be set. It incorporates and modifies ideas from the ROS and TOS to address ecotourism specifically, is termed the Ecotourism Opportunity Spectrum (ECOS) and contains eight components. The paper concludes with a

discussion of the difficulties of assigning relative priorities to ecotourism activities in a region, and assessing the significance of the resulting environmental impacts.

26. Brandon, K. (1996). **Ecotourism and Conservation: A Review of Key Issues** (First ed.). Washington, D. C.: The World Bank.

Abstract: This paper reviews the key issues of ecotourism and nature-based tourism as tools for conservation. In many cases, these forms of tourism have not lived up to the conservation expectations held by many people. For tourism to generate benefits for biodiversity conservation, conditions must be met. The site must be touristically competitive. The site managers must have the capacity to implement sustainable tourism policies. The fees collected must reflect the costs of management of tourism and site protection. The revenues from fees must provide for proper levels of park management. Proper levels of community economic benefits only occur with clear planning and management. The rural areas that contain the ecotourism destinations often cannot capture sufficient levels of the tourism expenditures. Without adequate regulation of private sector activities and sound site management, adverse impacts on natural resources can occur. Despite the problems, ecotourism represents one of the few areas where the link between economic development and conservation of natural resources is clear and direct. The paper provides recommendations on site management, local community development, government policy, user-fees, the roles of NGOs and universities, and international institutions' planning. Case studies are presented from: Uluru National Park in Australia, Community Baboon Sanctuary in Belize, the Cockscomb Basin Wildlife Sanctuary in Belize, the Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve in Costa Rica, the Galapagos Islands in Ecuador, the Capirona indigenous community in Ecuador, Taitai Batti National Park in Indonesia, Tangkoko DuaSaudara Nature Reserve in Indonesia, the Annapurna Conservation Area Project in Nepal, Air/Tanere National Nature Reserve in Niger, Bwindi Impenetrable Forest Conservation Reserve in Uganda.

27. Bray, D. (1998). **Living with Monarchs: The Uneasy Relationship Between Mexican Peasants and a Migratory Butterfly**. <http://www2.planeta.com/made/planeta/0598/0598monarch.html>

Abstract: This paper discusses the impact of monarch butterfly reserve creation on the campesinos in the mountains of Mexico. The creation of monarch reserves by the Mexican government has impacted negatively on local peoples' land and resource use rights. However, increases in tourism have the potential to provide local income. The government has developed a model forest program. This is a typical story of local people being impacted by conservation and tourism. Fortunately, with ecotourism the potential for a symbiotic relationship between the local people, the tourists, the government and the butterflies is high.

28. Brock, R. E. (1994). **Beyond fisheries enhancement: Artificial reefs and ecotourism**. Bulletin of Marine Science, 55(2), 1181-1188.

Abstract: Artificial reefs used as submarine and dive tour sites receive less fishing pressure from the public because the high use patterns by dive tour firms preclude much of the fishing activity. Such reefs when used as part of a non-destructive "ecotourism" dive package provide significantly greater economic return than when used for commercial fishery purposes. Annual gross revenue from the commercial fishery of one open-access dive tour artificial reef analyzed in this study is 4% of the annual pre-tax profit of dive tours operating on this same reef. Moreover, the daily estimated catch from this reef is equivalent to the estimated annual sustainable yield, suggesting that the fishery is capitalizing on fishes aggregating to the reef rather than in situ production. If the rationale for artificial reef development is economic gain and a viable tourist industry presently exists, reefs deployed for non-consumptive purposes may provide the best use, especially when fishery resources are in a state of decline.

29. Brockelman, W. Y., & Dearden, P. (1990). **The Role of Nature Trekking in Conservation: A Case-Study in Thailand.** Environmental Conservation, 17(2), 141-148.

Abstract: The authors describe the development of a nature tourism trekking program in Khao Yai National Park, Thailand, designed to enhance the positive values of a national park to a local community. A wildlife trekking program was initiated, employed local villagers, and rewarded them for large mammal sightings. As a result, local income has increased, poaching has decreased, and local relations have improved. The authors also discuss requirements for a successful program and constraints that currently exist.

30. Brown, J., & Mitchell, B. (1999). **Private Initiatives for Protected Areas in South America.** S. Stolton, & N. Dudley (Editors), Partnerships for Protection: New Strategies for Planning and Management for Protected Areas (First ed., pp. 173-183). London, United Kingdom: Earthscan Publications.

Abstract: There is an emergence of private reserves in Latin American countries. This book chapter discusses the private reserves in Ecuador, Brazil, Columbia and Chile. Ecuador has a national network of private reserves, and 41 reserves have joined the network. Many other reserves occur that are not members. Many of the reserves encourage low-impact activities, such as ecotourism. Brazil has a national private reserve program, stimulated by national legislation. Eight years after enacting the legislation, there are 185 private reserves in this country. Columbia has a network of private reserves, with 100 members. Chile has a national network of private reserves with 59 properties in the system. Private reserves has 5 identified contributions: increasing the protected area coverage in a country, sustaining traditional land and resource uses, providing social and environmental services, linking conservation with income-generating activities such as ecotourism, recreation and agroforestry and enhancing protected area management capacity in a country.

31. Buckley, R., & Pannell, J. (1990). **Environmental Impacts of Tourism and Recreation in National Parks and Conservation Reserves.** The Journal of Tourism Studies, 1(1), 24-32.

Abstract: National parks and conservation reserves are subject to increasing levels of recreation and tourist pressure. These produce environmental impacts associated with travel, accommodation, and recreational activities. Typical impacts in Australian parks and reserves include soil erosion and compaction, damage to vegetation, disturbance to wildlife, water pollution, increased fire frequency, vandalism, and noise. The minimizing of the environmental degradation associated with tourism and recreation may require appropriate land-use zoning; regulation and surveillance of access and activities; direct physical protection of particular areas; and education both on-site and elsewhere. In addition, it is important to provide incentives to encourage low-impact types of recreation, such as naturalist and wilderness travel activities and to discourage high-impact types, such as sporting, social, motorized, and building activities.

32. Buckley, R. (1994). **A Framework for Ecotourism.** Annals of Tourism Research, 21(3), 661-669.

Abstract: The paper proposes that there are four ecotourism industry categories: nature-based tourism, sustainably run tourism, conservation-supporting tourism and environmentally aware tourism. Each of these categories are emphasized differently in different contexts. Therefore a precise definition of ecotourism is unnecessary.

33. Budowski, G. (1976). **Tourism and Environmental Conservation: Conflict, Coexistence, or Symbiosis?** Environmental Conservation, 3(1), 27-31.

Abstract: This groundbreaking article describes three different relationships that can exist between tourism and nature conservation: conflict, coexistence, or symbiosis. Budowski suggests that most

cases have a coexistence relationship, moving towards conflict. This is critically important, considering the rapid increase in tourism based on natural resources. Initial steps to counter this negative trend are to exclude visitor amenities from natural areas and to disallow tourism agencies from managing natural areas. In all cases, conservation should be given highest priority for natural area planning. Several ways in which tourism can invest in tourism are listed.

34. Bulter, J., Hvenegaard, G. T., & Krystofiak, D. K. (1994). **Economic Values of Bird-Watching at Point Pelee National Park, Canada.** in M. Munasinghe, & J. McNeely (Editors), Protected Area Economics and Policy: Linking Conservation and Sustainable Development (p. 364 pages). Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

Abstract: This paper reports on a 1987 study of 603 bird watchers at Point Pelee National Park in Ontario, Canada. The study found bird-watchers had very high education levels. Most of the respondents were international visitors to Canada. These tourists had an average of 15 years of bird-watching experience, and spent 35.6 days per year on their sport. The average length of stay was 3.4 days. On average each person spent 9.8 hours a day birding. The bird-watching trips to this national park resulted in total trip expenditures of Can\$5,400,000, with Can\$3,200,000 spent locally. The survey found a substantial consumer surplus as well. The study found that most local business were underestimating the economic contribution made by this park-based tourism.

35. Burger, J., & Gochfeld, M. (1998). **Effects of ecotourists on bird behaviour at Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, Florida.** Environmental Conservation, 25(1), 13-21.

Abstract: In order to manage wildlife it is necessary to understand how people affect birds in natural areas. The foraging behaviour of five species of water-birds at Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, part of the Everglades, in Southern Florida, was observed, between 1992 and 1994, from a dike that received visitors. Species examined included common gallinule, sora rail, glossy ibis, little blue heron and Louisiana heron. These birds were observed before people were near, while people were present, and following the departure of people. Variation in feeding behaviour was largely explained by whether people were present, the number of people and the noise made by the people. For all species, time devoted to feeding and the number of strikes or pecks decreases while people were present. The percentage of time spent foraging and the number of strikes decreased as the noise made by people increased. Birds flew away or swam away from the path while people were present. High noise level was more important than the number of people present.

36. Burger, J., Gochfeld, M., & Niles, L. (1995). **Ecotourism and Birds in Coastal New Jersey: Contrasting Responses of Birds, Tourists, and Managers.** Environmental Conservation, 22(1), 56-65.

Abstract: This paper discusses ecotourism in an urbanized state of the United States, New Jersey. The paper uses several avian categories: migrants, breeding birds, and solitary versus colonial species. The birder types used are solitary, small groups, and mass. Many case studies are presented using the categories. Interactions with nesting herons, least terns, and piping plovers are highlighted. Birders and birds can coexist amicably, but only when careful consideration is given to controlling the duration and closeness of the encounters. The paper proposes that managers be cognizant of the various responses of birds to human intrusion. These include response distance, flushing distance, approach distance, and tolerance distance. By understanding these factors, careful planning and enforcement can create a situation where birds and birders can exist without undue disturbance to the birds.

37. Burnie, D. (1994). **Ecotourists to Paradise**. New Scientist, 142(1921), 23-27.

Abstract: This popular account discusses Costa Rican ecotourism, with an emphasis on private reserves. Both the Monteverde Cloud Forest Preserve and Rara Avis are discussed. The entrance fees for national parks were increased substantially in 1994 in order to provide more funds for park management. The author discusses the role of ecotourists in spearheading development of other forms, of economic leakage from the economy, and of overexpansion of tourism use of sensitive environments.

38. Butler, R. W. (1990). **Alternative Tourism: Pious Hope or Trojan Horse?** Journal of Travel Research, 28(3), 40-45.

Abstract: Butler argues that the problems, implications, and potential costs of alternative tourism (as a rejection of mass tourism) have been largely ignored. Even when compared with mass tourism, alternative tourism causes substantial impacts in new ways. Alternative tourism should be supported only where it is the most appropriate form of tourism. It can complement mass tourism by fulfilling roles, such as increasing attractions and authenticity, serving specific tourist groups, supplementing rural incomes, and keeping tourism within certain limits.

39. Butler, R. W., & Boyd, S. W. (2000). **Tourism and National Parks: Issues and Implications** (First ed.). Chichester: John Wiley & Sons.

Abstract: This is an edited book containing 19 chapters. Each chapter deals with some aspect of park tourism. All chapters were specifically prepared for this book by well-known scholars in the field. The book emphasizes park tourism in the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the UK. The book has an international focus. The title implies the book covers only national parks, but a much wider range of protected area classes are discussed. Historical coverage is provided for the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Theme chapters look at aboriginal involvement, local communities, private lands, environmentally sensitive lands, polar regions and wildlife. One section of the book looks at management issues. Some future trends are outlined. This is an important book in an area, that of park tourism, that has not been given the attention it deserves.

40. Campbell, L. M. (1999). **Ecotourism in Rural Developing Communities**. Annals of Tourism Research, 26(3), 534-553.

Abstract: This paper considers the ad hoc development of ecotourism in Ostinal, Costa Rica. It looks at the potential benefits for the local community in the absence of government planning or intervention. The community lies within the Ostinal Wildlife Refuge. This reserve is important as a nesting area for the Olive Ridley Turtle. In 1995, only 4% of the Ostinal households identified tourism as source of income. However, this was substantial compared in comparison to that derived from other economic activities. While most Ostinal residents had positive attitudes towards tourism, they had limited awareness of employment or investment opportunities. Lack of awareness, along with increased activity by outside investors suggests that in the absence of formalized planning or intervention, the possibilities for the community at Ostinal to further benefit from tourism development will be limited.

41. Canadian Tourism Commission. (1995). **Adventure Travel in Canada: An Overview of Product, Market and Business Potential**. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Canadian Tourism Commission.

Abstract: This study provides data from a national survey of adventure travel operations in Canada. It describes the current state of adventure travel in Canada. The primary target markets, and the specifics of each market are described. Key factors and issues, which affect the evolution of the

adventure travel sector, are presented. The principal competition is discussed. A performance evaluation is included. Trends, business practices and means of increasing efficiency, productivity and competitiveness are presented. The study uses low density outdoor recreation activities that are non-consumptive as the primary activity definition. The study concentrated on private sector tour operators. Park and site managers were not included. Outfitters, resorts and other firms that provided adventure services as a secondary activity were not included. It is not clear if non-profit operators were included. Of 669 tour operators contacted in 1993, 535 answered the survey. The survey found rapid, recent growth in the number of operators. All provinces has operators, with British Columbia being strongly represented. The operators were seasonal, with only 16% being in business year round. In 1993, the respondent operators accounted for 1.1 million traveller days of activity. The average tour length was 5.3 days. The mean price per day was CAN \$143.45. The sector generated 3,238 person-years of direct employment. Within wildlife viewing, whale watching had more traveller days of activity than all other wildlife viewing activities combined. Within the land adventure category, trail riding had much more participation than did hiking, ice/rock climbing and bicycling. A total of 57% of travellers in this sector were Canadian.

42. Cater, E., & Lowman, G. (1994). **Ecotourism: A Sustainable Option?** Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

Abstract: With articles by a diverse group of people focusing on the same issue of ecotourism, the book takes a hard look at this growing form of tourism. Demonstrating in particular the complexity and great division of opinion over this trend, the book has articles looking at the economics, the environment, and the cultures that are affected both positively and negatively by ecotourism. The writers expose the reader to issues surrounding this form of tourism in many parts of the earth, including the Caribbean, Antarctica, Australia, and Eastern Europe, as well those countries of the Third World. The book serves as a extensive, well-balanced, and provocative introduction to the issue.

43. Ceballos-Lascurain, H. (1996). **Tourism, Ecotourism and Protected Areas**. Cambridge, United Kingdom: International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

Abstract: This book contains a general coverage of issues related to parks and tourism. It is loosely based on the papers presented at the Fourth World Parks Congress held in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1992. Chapters discuss tourism and the environment, negative impacts of tourism, government policy, management of tourism, visitor management, and planning. The book uses literature up to 1992. Many appendices provide information on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, the content of the World Congress workshops, the Caracas declaration, and case studies.

44. Chapin, M. (1990). **The Silent Jungle: Ecotourism Among the Kuna Indians of Panama**. Cultural Survival Quarterly, 14(1), 42-45.

Abstract: In the early 1980s, the Kuna Indians of Panama set aside virgin forest along the southern border of their territory, the Comarca of Kuna Yala, for transformation into a wildlife reserve. During the first years, project staff developed a management plan for the park and helped outside specialists to create a series of guides and inventories of the regions' natural resources. The Kuna made contact with conservation groups abroad, and members of the project staff traveled to conferences and workshops around the world, stimulating considerable interest in their project, including environmental education, agroforestry, other forms of "sustainable" agriculture, and the design of nature trails and field stations. This paper traces their story with respect to ecotourism.

45. Child, G. (1985). **Tourism and the Parks and Wildlife Estate of Zimbabwe.** Tourism Recreation Research, 10(2), 7-11.

Abstract: Given the history and mandate of protected areas in Zimbabwe, the author examines the current and potential role of tourism and its effects on conservation. Regulations in the various categories of protected areas will influence subsequent, local tourism policies. Domestic and foreign tourism benefits are compared; Zimbabwe seeks to blend both. For future management, conservation must take first priority, but a vigorous tourist industry is essential.

46. Chizhova, V. P. (1996). **Ecotourism in Russia.** Parks, 6(3), 22-25.

Abstract: The development of an ecotourism industry represents for financing the management of zapovedniks and national parks. Russia has magnificent natural sites, which can be marketed abroad, but has no experience in attracting tourists to these destinations. Since much of the ecotourism activities are still in their formative stage, Russia needs to learn from the experience of other countries which have implemented successful ecotourism programmes.

47. Christian, C. S., Potts, T. D., Wesley Burnett, G., & Lacher Jr, T. E. (1996). **Parrot Conservation and Ecotourism in the Windward Islands.** Journal of Biogeography, 23(3), 387-395.

Abstract: The genus *Amazona* is represented on three islands in the Windward Islands. Since Europeans first visited the region in the fifteenth century, at least three parrot species have become extinct in the Windward Islands, and today all the extant parrots of the region are endangered. Several factors have contributed to the current plight of the parrots. The authorities in each of the islands of the Windward Islands that have endemic parrots have come to the realization that sound environmental management measures can complement rather than hinder national socioeconomic goals and objectives. Consequently, regional governments have begun to explore and foster linkages between conservation and other sectors of the economy. This article examines current parrot conservation efforts in the Windward Islands and the linkages, which are being fostered between tourism and other sectors of the economy. Policy and research implications of the region's current parrot conservation efforts and ecotourism program are also considered.

48. Christiansen, G., & Conner, N. (1999). **The Contribution of Montague Island Nature Reserve to Regional Economic Development.** Hurstville, New South Wales, Australia: New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service, NPWS Environment Economics Series.

Abstract: Montague Island Nature Reserve is 9 km offshore from Narooma on the south coast of New South Wales. This island is ecologically important for marine mammals and provides breeding habitat for Little Penguins, Crest Terns, Silver Gulls, Sooty Oystercatchers, Wedge-tailed Shearwaters, Short-tailed Shearwaters and Sooty Shearwaters. It has important historical, archaeological and marine features as well. The National Park and Wildlife Service manage the island for conservation and for local economic development. Guided tours cater for 4,300 visitors each year. This report describes an economic impact assessment of the contribution of the nature reserve to the regional economy of the Eurobodalla Local Government Area. The economic contribution comes from the NPWS expenditures on island management and from the expenditures of the park visitors. An input-output analysis was conducted. In total the NPWS management expenditure resulted in \$233,000 in gross regional output. Surveys found an average per person expenditure of \$206.05 per trip. Expenditures by visitors to the island contributed an estimated \$1,400,000 in gross regional output per year to the regional economy. Therefore, the aggregated NPWS and visitor expenditure impacts are estimated to be \$1.65 million in gross regional output and \$857,000 in gross regional product, including \$588,000 in household incomes which equates to 26 local jobs. This is an impressive study of the economic impact of ecotourism to one destination.

49. Clark, R. N., & Stankey, G. H. (1990). **The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum: A Framework for Planning, Management, and Research.** Proceedings of a North American Workshop on Visitor Management: Perspectives of Several Canadian and United States Park, Protected Area and Natural Resource Management Agencies: Towards Serving Visitors and Managing Our Resources (pp. pp. 127-158). Waterloo, Ontario: Tourism Research and Education Centre, University of Waterloo.

Abstract: In this paper, a framework for outdoor recreation managers and policymakers who must answer questions concerning both the allocation and management of opportunities for recreation is described. This framework rests on the concept of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). It is distinguished by varying conditions, ranging from modern and developed to primitive and undeveloped. The background of the opportunity spectrum concept and how it has been used in the past is reviewed; six manageable factors for setting attributes that influence the opportunities for recreation are described; and uses of the spectrum concept for identifying and measuring the consequences of alternative allocations of and management actions on opportunities for outdoor recreation are presented.

50. Cohen, E. (1988). **Authenticity and Commoditization in Tourism.** Annals of Tourism Research, 15(3), 371-386.

Abstract: Three basic assumptions, common in the literature on tourism, regarding commoditization, staged authenticity, and the inability of tourists to have authentic experiences are re-examined. Authenticity is conceived as a negotiable rather than primitive concept, the rigor of its definition by subjects depending on the mode of their aspired touristic experience. New cultural developments may also acquire the patina of authenticity over time - a process designated as emergent authenticity. It is also argued that commoditization does not necessarily destroy the meaning of cultural products, although it may change it or add new meanings to old ones. Conclusions contrary to the deductions following from the above assumptions are spelled out, and a new approach to the study of authenticity and meaning in tourism, which could help the formulation of a more discerning tourism policy, is advocated.

51. Cohen, E. (1984). **The Sociology of Tourism: Approaches, Issues, and Findings.** Annual Review of Sociology, 10, 373-392.

Abstract: This article reviews the body of sociological and anthropological literature on tourism. Following a historical survey of the field, the principal concepts and approaches to the study of tourism are surveyed. The main body of the paper discusses the four principal issue areas in the field: (a) the tourist - his motivations, attitudes, reactions, and roles; (b) the relations and perceptions of tourists and locals; (c) the structure of the tourist system; and (d) the socioeconomic and sociocultural impact of tourism.

52. Cohen, J., & Richardson, J. (1995). **Nature Tourism vs. Incompatible Industries: Megamarketing the Ecological Environment to Ensure the Economic Future of Nature Tourism.** Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing, 4(2), 107-116.

Abstract: The nature tourism industry is vulnerable to incompatible industries operating near the nature tourism site that can destroy the value of that site. However, a sufficiently powerful nature tourism industry can enlist the support of public policy officials to exclude incompatible industries. The winning and retaining of public policy support can best be achieved through the building of a coalition in which the nature tourism industry acts as political entrepreneur. As political entrepreneur, the nature tourism industry must employ a megamarketing strategy in order to attract a variety of critical groups into the coalition.

53. Commonwealth Department of Tourism. (1995). **Best Practice Ecotourism: A Guide to Energy and Waste Minimisation**. Canberra, Australia: Commonwealth Department of Tourism.

Abstract: This report contains a study of ecotourism and nature-based tourism impacts in Australia and a discussion of the negative economic costs of waste generation and energy consumption. The goal of this energy/waste minimization guide is to help the operators of ecotourism and nature-based tourism to achieve "best practice." In other words, it is proposed that environmental consideration and conservation is good for business. Divided into three sections, the work offers instructions for getting started (energy and waste self-audit, issues in minimizing energy and waste, energy and waste principles, and others). Secondly, it provides reference sheets on such areas as lighting, toilets, cooking, glass, land transport, and many others. Finally, the report provides assistance and advice information centered around the opportunities presented through governmental and nongovernmental bodies.

54. Countryside Commission, English Tourist Board, & Wales Tourist Board. (Undated). **Tourism in National Parks: A Guide to Good Practice**. United Kingdom: Glasgow & Associates.

Abstract: This guide is for individuals who have a tourism enterprise in a national park or who are developing one. It was developed specifically for parks in the United Kingdom, but the principles are applicable to most parks. It identifies ways in which one can make the most of one's special location to benefit his or her business and at the same time help to support the objectives of national parks. The goal of this guide is not to encourage more tourism enterprises in national parks, but rather to help existing ones. The suggestions have implications for national park authorities and other public bodies in the way they work with tourism enterprises. The guide presents a challenge to be more active and positive in this field.

55. Crossley, J., & Lee, B. (1994). **Characteristics of Ecotourists and Mass Tourists**. Visions in Leisure and Business, 13(2), 4-12.

Abstract: From the client lists of two tour companies, a sample of 400 ecotourists and 400 traditional "mass tourists" was mailed a questionnaire that asked about sociodemographic variables and trip characteristics. Return rates were 69.5% and 63.3% respectively. Results indicated that these ecotourists differed significantly from the mass tourist in several ways: age, education, income, occupation, trip duration, number in tour group, trip partner, trip season, type lodging, trip planning, and percent of tour spent for transportation. There was no difference in gender or total trip cost per day. A limitation is the sampling method; results may differ with clients of other tour companies or independent travelers.

56. Davis, D., Banks, S., Birtles, A., Valentine, P., & Cuthill, M. (1997). **Whale sharks in Ningaloo Marine Park: managing tourism in an Australian marine protected area**. Tourism Management, 18 (5), 259-271.

Abstract: The whale shark is the largest fish in the ocean. A tourism industry based on interacting with whale sharks has developed recently in Ningaloo Marine Park, off the coast of Western Australia. This is the only known, accessible place in the world where whale sharks congregate in significant numbers. Results from participant surveys in the 'whale shark experiences' are reported, with the experience found to be extremely satisfying for most consumers. Yet management questions relating to diver-to-shark separation distances, the appropriate number of operators, and the use of regulation, self-regulation and economic instruments remain. The nexus between experiential aspects of the whale shark attraction and such management concerns is examined, and the usefulness of appropriate research in resolving management questions is established. It is concluded that a judicious combination of management approaches is required to ensure the

sustainable development of the whale shark tourism industry.

57. Dearden, P., & Harron, S. (1994). **Alternative Tourism and Adaptive Change**. Annals of Tourism Research, 21(1), 81-102.

Abstract: Trekking in northern Thailand is assessed for the nature of the interaction between the changes in the attraction and motivations of the clients. Over 100,000 trekkers a year visit the hill tribes of northern Thailand. The main emphasis of the travel is to observe the local people. Recently, due to cultural changes, the trekking companies are starting to stage cultural phenomenon and portray these as being authentic. Recreation activities, such as elephant riding and bamboo rafting, are becoming more important, shifting the emphasis from ethnic tourism to cultural tourism. The paper deals sympathetically with the cultural changes, occurring in the hill tribe peoples, caused by trekking and other forces.

58. Department of Conservation and Land Management. (1996). **Recreation and Tourism Strategy 1996-2000 - People in CALM Places**. Western Australia: Department of Conservation and Land Management.

Abstract: The Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) of Western Australia manages more than 20 million hectares of the State's lands and waters, natural areas that protect invaluable natural assets. These assets are important recreation and tourism resources and make significant social and economic contributions to Western Australia. This Strategy outlines the basic philosophy of CALM in providing recreation and tourism opportunities on the lands and waters it manages. It describes the vision of CALM's Recreation and Tourism Program and articulates a number of focuses and strategic actions in relation to managing natural areas for public use. It also proposes some ways of measuring CALM's effectiveness and efficiency in delivering recreation and tourism services and facilities, and the effect recreation and tourism has on the natural environment.

59. Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. (1996). **The Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa: White Paper**. Cape Town, South Africa: Government of South Africa.

Abstract: Divided into seven sections, this report covers many of the issues surrounding tourism in South Africa. Those topics included are key constraints, types of tourism, vision, objectives and principles, tourism growth (safety, education, youth development, etc.), key players, and the structure of organization. As the report points out, tourism development in South Africa has been marked by missed opportunities. The authors point there is great tourism potential in this area because of the wildlife, scenery, unspoiled wild areas, diverse cultures, climate, developed infrastructure, and special interest opportunities. This report offers a great deal of information for a better understanding of tourism in South Africa.

60. Dixon, J. A., Scura, L. F., & van't Hof, T. (1993). **Meeting Ecological and Economic Goals: Marine Parks in the Caribbean**. Ambio, 22(2-3), 117-125.

Abstract: Marine parks protect marine ecosystems and biological diversity. Trade-offs between protection and use are always made. Bonaire Marine Park in the Netherland Antilles is an example of a Caribbean protected area that balances protection and use. Bonaire is one of 135 marine and coastal protected areas in the Caribbean. Bonaire park and the dive operators have combined to provide a much higher level of protection that otherwise would have occurred. A survey of diver's knowledge was used to evaluate marine environmental quality and changes over recent years. A photoanalysis of reef communities was used to detect the impacts of recreational diving. The paper proposed a limit of 4,500 dives per year at a mooring site and a park limit of 387,000 dives per

year. An economic analysis showed very strong leakage from the tourism income to the island, resulting in only a small portion of the gross revenue remaining. Plans to make the park a self-financing institution were proposed.

61. Dixon, J. A., & Sherman, P. B. (1990). **Economics of Protected Areas: A New Look at Benefits and Costs**. Washington, D.C.: Island Press.

Abstract: There is agreement on the importance of maintaining protected areas. However, the total area given protected status is often less than desirable, and the level of funding provided for management is usually inadequate to do the job. This comprehensive book explains how economics can improve planning and management decisions in protected areas. The authors review the history and types of protected areas, especially in developing countries, and suggest methods to value their many benefits and costs. Many management issues are also addressed. Examples of protected areas in Africa, Latin America, and Asia are used, especially the protected areas in Thailand (an in-depth analysis of Khao Yai National Park). A short section deals exclusively with the values of recreation and tourism in parks.

62. Dowling, R., & Alder, J. (1996). **Shark Bay, Western Australia: Managing a Coastal World Heritage Site**. Coastal Management in Coastal Asia, March, 17-21.

Abstract: This article is a study of the management of a Coastal World Heritage area, with a focus on Shark Bay in Western Australia and is divided into seven sections: an introduction and overview; use and management issues, objectives, goals, and strategies; future management; tourism issues for residents and visitors; community attitudes; discussion of findings; and a conclusion, summarizing the issues of tourism and management. There are many issues and a need for balance when a sensitive area, such as Shark Bay, builds its tourism industry. Whether tourism will be a "saviour" for the Bay or will bring ecological damage depends, the authors contend, on a well-planned framework. They explain that the World Heritage Area Strategic Plan and the Shark Bay Regional Strategy will be what sets this necessary framework. Shark Bay Region is a rare and unique area that requires well-defined management issues and careful planning to be able to remain healthy and to sustain increased tourism.

63. Dowling, R. K. (1993). **An Environmentally-based Planning Model for Regional Tourism Development**. Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 1(1), 17-37.

Abstract: The report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission) in 1987 advocates sustainable development. However, it makes no reference to the environment and tourism. It is argued here that the two can be integrated through environmentally appropriate planning for tourism development and tourism activities. Area development planning models are briefly reviewed as well as those applicable to environmental conservation and protection planning. A new regional sustainable development framework called the Environmentally Based Tourism Development Planning Model is described. It is grounded in environmental conservation and seeks to advance environmentally compatible sustainable tourism through the identification of significant features, critical areas, and compatible activities. Zoning is used to maintain environmental and tourism values and includes sanctuary, nature conservation, outdoor recreation, and tourism destination zones.

64. Dowling, R. K. (1996). **The Implementation of Ecotourism in Australia**. Paper presented at The Second international Conference, The Implementation of Ecotourism: Planning, Developing and Managing for Sustainability.

Abstract: The goal of this paper is to introduce the past, present and future issues in relation to the implementation of ecotourism in Australia. In whole the author presents a study of Australian ecotourism and notes major issues facing its development. These include fostering sustainable tourism development; establishing ethics in advertising and operations; the involvement of indigenous people; and the return of economic benefits to local communities. Notes that future trends include the strong market demand; its high-yield nature; increasing industry professionalism; and its potential to help 'green' the tourism industry as a whole.

65. Driml, S., & Common, M. (1996). **Ecological economics criteria for sustainable tourism: Application to the Great Barrier Reef and Wet Tropics World Heritage Areas, Australia**. Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 4(1), 3-16.

Abstract: This paper examines the extent to which tourism in the Great Barrier Reef and Wet Tropics World Heritage Areas of Australia can be said to be sustainable. The definition of sustainability used contains ecological economics criteria. The criteria discuss tourism's compatibility with natural environment conservation and the tourism's provision of a non-declining stream of economic benefits. Tourism and its management in these two sites are described and the outcomes are assessed against the definition. The authors conclude that the available data are not sufficient to permit a definitive overall assessment. However, a favourable interim verdict appears to be justified against environmental criteria in the case of the Great Barrier Reef. In other words, the review did not find any evidence of widespread or serious biophysical impacts attributable to tourism. For the wet tropics the authors conclude that not sufficient time has elapsed to assess the management effectiveness on nature conservation. In regards to the assessment of economic benefits, the authors conclude that insufficient information is available to properly assess the net economic outcomes of public investments and policies.

66. Driml, S., & Common, M. (1995). **Economic and Financial Benefits of Tourism in Major Protected Areas**. Australian Journal of Environmental Management, 2(2), 19-39.

Abstract: Tourism has emerged as an important economic activity in Australia. Australia's parks and protected areas are among the nation's major tourism attractions. This article provides estimates of the financial value of tourism in five Australian World Heritage Areas (Great Barrier Reef, Wet Tropics, Uluru National Park, Kakadu National Park, and Tasmanian Wilderness). The five areas studied had tourism expenditures in 1991/1992 of \$1,372,000,000. The total management budgets were \$48,700,000, and the user-fee income to the management agencies was \$4,160,000. Overall, the management budgets were 3.5% of the tourist expenditure in the World Heritage Areas. The revenue raised by government through user-fees represented only 8.5% of the government expenditures. This study shows the very high financial value of tourism in the five studied World Heritage Areas. It also reveals the low level of government expenditure for management and the very low level of government cost recovery. The authors question the ability of the existing management structure to maintain environmental quality in the face of large increases in tourism use. The authors point out that tourism research expenditures in Australia are very low compared to other economic generators, such as agriculture and mining, both of which have a smaller economic impact than tourism.

67. Driml, S. M. (1997). **Bringing ecological economics out of the wilderness.** Ecological Economics, 23, 145-153.

Abstract: This paper provides comments on the state of usage of economics in the designation and management of protected areas in Australia. The paper concludes that the formal use of economic analysis in decision-making concerning the planning and management of protected areas has been limited and ad hoc. Two areas, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area are profiled. The paper argues that economic analysis can play a role in policy making in regards to both designation and management. The research found that most park management agencies do not employ people with the necessary training to make the best use of economic information.

68. Duffus, D. A., & Dearden, P. (1993). **Recreational Use, Valuation, and Management of Killer Whales (*Orcinus orca*) on Canada's Pacific Coast.** Environmental Conservation, 20(2), 149-156.

Abstract: The nonconsumptive, recreational use of killer whales on Canada's Pacific Ocean coast is an example of management difficulties that are associated with oceanic species. Problems associated with jurisdiction and institutional arrangements are coupled to significant levels of biological uncertainty and restricted management options, as well as to management concerns associated with the human domain. The case is conceptualization as an interaction between the human and the more general ecological spheres, mediated by the history of the relationship between humans and the species in question. Two routes of regulation are presented, dealing respectively with the human and ecological aspects. This study suggests that if killer whales (a high-profile species) in Canada (a wealthy nation) have not warranted more substantial protection, then the outlook for less well-known marine species in areas of the world where resource management priorities involve more direct survival concerns, is not optimistic.

69. Durst, P. B., & Ingram, D. C. (1988). **Nature-Oriented Tourism Promotion by Developing Countries.** Tourism Management, 9, 39-43.

Abstract: The authors examined the promotional practices of tourism offices in developing countries. They sent 230 letter requests for nature-oriented tourism information to 116 countries and received responses from 52%. Only 38% provided the requested nature-oriented promotional materials, and 75% provided general nature-oriented information. Of various nature-oriented activities, those promoted most often include wildlife viewing, hiking, bird-watching, hunting/fishing, and botanical study.

70. DuWors, E., Villeneuve, M., Filion, F. L., Reid, R., Bouchard, P., Legg, D., Boxall, P., Williamson, T., Bath, A., & Meis, S. (1999). **The Importance of Nature to Canadians: Survey Highlights.** Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Environment Canada.

Abstract: This survey, conducted in 1996, outlines the relationships between Canadians and wildlife. The survey sampled 86,951 Canadians who were carefully chosen to represent 98% of the Canadian population 15 years of age or older in the 10 provinces and in the Yukon. The response rate was 70.6%. The survey found that in 1996, 20 million Canadians took part in one or more nature-related activities in Canada. The popularity of the activities was high across the country. The participants spent a total of 1.5 billion days of their time on nature-related activities. They took 191.0 million trips, of which three-quarters were same day trips and one quarter were overnight trips. Expenditures by Canadians on these activities amounted to Can. \$11 billion. Detailed figures on the participation in a large number of outdoor recreation activities are outlined. The study compared results with a similar study in the USA and found that the inflow to Canada by Americans for nature-related activities (1.1 million visitors) was twice as high as the flow from

Canada to the USA for such activities. This is the most complete and up-to-date study of its type ever undertaken in Canada. The results are very important for an understanding of Canadian nature-based tourism.

71. Eagles, P. F. J. (1998). **Ecotourism and Parks: Do or Die**. J. S. Marsh, & B. W. Hodgins (Editors), Changing Parks: The History, Future and Cultural Context of Parks and Heritage Landscapes (First ed., pp. 261-278). Toronto, Ontario: Natural Heritage/ Natural History Inc.

Abstract: This book chapter outlines the recent financial history of national parks in Canada and Ontario provincial parks. The paper documents the increases in park area and the increases in park visitation in the last 20 years. It also documents the absolute and relative decreases in park finances over the same period. The decreases in park management capability are troubling, need to be stopped and then reversed. The paper proposes that increases in user fees, responsive financial management and new management structures are necessary. Since ecotourism depends upon high quality environments, the finance and administration of parks must be structured so that these high quality environments are preserved. If environmental quality is reduced, ecotourism will suffer and so will income. Therefore, in ecotourism there is a self-serving link between protective management and financial sufficiency. With a carefully constructed park administration, ecotourism has the potential to protect sensitive environments while providing outdoor recreation opportunities. The paper proposes that the key concepts in the new management approach include resource protection, high levels of visitor satisfaction, fee for service and financial self-sufficiency in tourism.

72. Eagles, P. F. J. (1996). **Issues in Tourism Management of Parks: The Experience of Australia**. Australian Leisure, June, 29-37.

Abstract: Nature-based tourism is a rapidly expanding portion of the world's travel market. Many of the destinations are national parks and other types of protected areas. The scale and speed of the increase cause impacts that require sophisticated management approaches. This paper discusses key management issues apparent worldwide: management of environmental quality, limits of acceptable change and zoning, management of tourist use, allocation of access, market specialization, management of recreation conflict, enforcement and monitoring, consumer assurance of quality, facility design, park financial viability, and community development. Australia's experience in these areas is discussed.

73. Eagles, P. F. J. (1999). **Nature-based Tourism in Terrestrial Protected Areas**. S. Stolton, & N. Dudley (Editors), Partnerships for Protection: New Strategies for Planning and Management for Protected Areas (First ed., pp. 144-152). London, United Kingdom: Earthscan Publications.

Abstract: This book chapter discusses issues involved in the understanding and management of tourism in terrestrial parks. The issue of identifying motive-based sectors within nature-based tourism is introduced. There is a critical link between park tourism and the maintenance of environmental quality. Parks need frameworks for the determination of acceptable levels of social, cultural, economic and environmental impact of tourism. The Limits of Acceptable Change framework is proposed to be useful in this context. Most park systems in the world are reasonably effective in their management of tourism use. Given increasing tourist demand, the allocation of access to scarce park resources is an increasingly important issue. Given increasing sophistication of park tourism, market specialization is starting to become visible. High levels of use can lead to conflict and park tourism managers must have conflict resolution procedures in place. A few parks are developing customer experience quality guidelines. Many parks are using special procedures for the design of tourist facilities. Community development through tourism is an important issue in many parks. In recent years, park agencies have seen declining tax-based budget allocations from government, with policies put in place to ensure that tourism income is increased. This often leads

to higher levels of public and private-sector cooperation with park tourism.

74. Eagles, P. F. J. (1995). **Tourism and Canadian Parks: Fiscal Relationships.** Managing Leisure, 1(1), 16-27.

Abstract: Parks at both a federal and provincial level in Canada have increased considerably in number and area in the last two decades. At the same time, the government monetary allocations for management dropped. As a result, many parks have insufficient funds for proper facility maintenance, to enforce carrying capacity decisions, and to halt depreciative activities. Canadian parks are therefore starting to shift more of the costs of operation to the park users. The Province of Ontario recently created Parks Ontario, a corporation with internal financial managerial and financial control. These changes are emphasizing the importance of tourism in park management. The desire of the visitors to experience high-quality natural environments should result in the preservation of these environments, if the management structure is operating efficiently. The paper discusses this self-serving link between protective management and financial sufficiency in parks.

75. Eagles, P. F. J. (1992). **The Travel Motivations of Canadian Ecotourists.** Journal of Travel Research, XXXI(2), 3-7.

Abstract: This article reports on the grouped findings of three studies on the travel motives of Canadian ecotourists. The results are compared to the general Canadian traveler population. The ecotourists are much more likely to have social motives that put stress on physical activity, on meeting people with similar interests and on seeing the maximum possible in the time available, than is the general Canadian traveler. The ecotourist is also much more likely to be interested in the destinations that contain wilderness, lakes and streams, rural areas, parks, mountains and oceanside, than is the general traveler. The paper finds that ecotourists have distinctly different attraction and social travel motives, when compared to the average traveller.

76. Eagles, P. F. J. (1995). **Understanding the Market for Sustainable Tourism.** Gen. Tech. Rep. INT-GTR-323: Linking Tourism, the Environment, and Sustainability. Ogden, Utah: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Research Station.

Abstract: Sustainable tourism is a general term referring to a broad range of recreational activities that take place within the context of a natural environment. There is an emerging consensus that within sustainable tourism there are identifiable niche markets, each with a unique set of characteristics. This paper deals with four such niche markets: ecotourism, wilderness use, adventure travel and car camping. These niche markets are discussed within the context of: extrinsic/intrinsic motives, environmental attitudes, social motives, demographics, economics, social constraints, environmental impacts, travel profile development, business cycle, use levels and key management issues. This is an early paper to describe motive-based tourism market segmentation.

77. Eagles, Paul F. J., Bowman, Margaret, & Tao, Taresa C.H. (2001). **Guidelines for Tourism in Parks and Protected Areas of Eastern Asia.** Gland, Switzerland: World Conservation Union (IUCN).

Abstract: This book provides guidelines for tourism planning and management in the parks and protected areas of East Asia. It is primarily written for planners and managers of parks and protected areas. Effective planning enables various interest groups to maximize the potential positive impacts of tourism while minimizing the various potential negative ones. General tourism and protected area concepts are introduced in Section 1. Tourism and protected areas in East Asia are reviewed in Section 2. In Section 3, general guidelines for sustainable tourism are outlined in the format of a 15-item checklist. Parks and protected area managers can refer to this checklist to

guide their efforts in sustainable tourism planning and management. Issues associated specifically with high-altitude and marine environments are outlined in Section 4. Conclusions relating to broader actions necessary for structural support behind successful guideline implementation are identified in Section 5. Detailed suggestions for management action are made throughout the document.

78. Eagles, P. F. J., & Cascagnette, J. W. (1995). **Canadian Ecotourists: Who Are They?** Tourism Recreation Research, 20(1), 22-28.

Abstract: Canadian ecotourists who travel in a group format are a distinct population of travellers. Their primary travel motives concentrate on the natural characteristics of the destination, with wilderness, parks, and wildlife highly valued. In contrast, the average traveller travels for social purposes, with family, friends, safety, and familiarity important. The ecotourists show a higher level of interest in their desired attractions. They want efficiency in their travel, meaning a desire to see as much as possible in the time available. These ecotourists tend to be older, more highly educated, and have a higher income than the average traveller. The ecotourists have high levels of travel expenditures with 48% spending more than \$4,000 a year. Demographic analysis suggests that in the future, as more people complete post-secondary education, the ecotourism market will expand accordingly.

79. Eagles, P. F. J., & Wind, E. (1994). **Canadian Ecotours in 1992: A Content Analysis of Advertising.** Journal of Applied Recreation Research, 19(1), 67-87.

Abstract: A content analysis of the advertising of Canadian ecotour company offerings for 1992 reveals the tour destinations, the site, social attractions, and the trip characteristics of the ecotours. A total of 347 guide-led tours visited a total of 50 countries, with 53% of the tours staying in Canada. Attractions of the ecotours are a broad range of natural features including rivers, mountains, and birds. Parks are important destinations, especially for trips outside Canada. The tour group sizes are small. The expenditures per person per day are high. Therefore, high economic impact and low environmental impact occur. Cultural attractions are secondary in importance in the advertising. The paper predicts growth in this market segment. The analysis reveals a rapidly maturing ecotour market in Canada.

80. Economic Planning Group of Canada. (1999). **On the Path to Success: Lessons from Canadian Adventure Travel and Ecotourism Operators** (First ed.). Ottawa, Canada: Canadian Tourism Commission.

Abstract: In 1999 the Canadian Tourism Commission operated a course and tour where ecotourism and adventure tourism operators learned from each other. This report is a summary of the findings of the tour. Best practices are included in the report in the following areas: administration, operations, product development, market readiness, human resources, marketing strategies, market research, packaging, suppliers, travel trade, customer service, interpretation, and environmental practices.

81. Edington, J. M., & Edington, M. A. (1986). **Ecology, Recreation and Tourism**. Cambridge, U. K.: Cambridge University Press.

Abstract: This comprehensive text examines interactions between people and the environment, based on the base components of ecology, recreation, and tourism. In a chapter on observing wildlife, the authors review the types of impacts and disturbances caused by wildlife viewing. Later, several control measures are described to reduce disturbances (e.g. zoning, fixed viewing points, and viewing guidelines).

82. English Tourist Board. (1991). **The Green Light: A Guide to Sustainable Tourism**. London: English Tourist Board.

Abstract: Much of the tourism to the English countryside is dependent upon an attractive environment. This book is designed for anyone who is in the tourism business. The guide contains chapters on sustainable tourism, environmental policy, managing landscapes, visitor management, and marketing. This is a practical book that attempts to make the connection between appropriate landscape management and countryside tourism in England.

83. Fagen, J. M., & Fagen, R. (1994). **Interactions Between Wildlife Viewers and Habituated Brown Bears, 1987-1992**. *Natural Areas Journal*, 14(3), 159-164.

Abstract: The researchers systematically observed 322 interactions between brown bears and humans from 1987--1992 at Pack Creek, an Alaskan bear-viewing site. Overall, bear-human interaction declined after regulation of visitor activity began in 1988. This decline lasted until 1992, even though visitor use increased almost threefold from 1987--1992. Rates and types of interaction fluctuated among years and were influenced by individual bears and their age/sex class. During the years of the study, there were no bear-caused human injuries and no bears were killed in defense of human life. Bears avoided human-use areas when such areas were predictable. The goals of limiting human effects on bears and of enhancing human safety are best served by management that minimizes human-caused interactions and highlights visitor education.

84. Farrell, B. H., & Runyan, D. (1991). **Ecology and Tourism**. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 18(1), 26-40.

Abstract: The authors provide a good review of major studies done to date on tourism and sustainable development by individual scholars, consultants, and organizations. Exceptional case studies are highlighted and management implications are outlined. Science tourism and ecotourism are examined in detail. The authors stress greater integration between tourism and sustainable development is needed.

85. Federation of Natural Regional Parks of France. (1997). **European charter for sustainable tourism in protected areas**. Paris, France: Parcs naturels regionaux de France.

Abstract: This charter is a standard and guideline for high quality, sustainable tourism in national parks and protected areas. It aims at a balance amongst conservation, social, cultural and economic development. The charter is aimed at park management agencies, private tourism business and tour/transport companies. The comments are general in nature, but provide pointed directions on most appropriate policy directions. This charter is a unique multi-country collaboration towards the development of sustainable tourism in European parks.

86. Fennell, D. (1999). **Ecotourism: An Introduction** (First ed.). London, UK: Routledge.

Abstract: The book author directs the book at three goals. The first is to address the inconsistencies in the philosophical base of ecotourism and to offer the idea that private industry involvement is one aspect of the industry, the others including government, aboriginal interests, partnerships, training, and ethics. A second reason is to summarize the large amount of literature available. The third is to fill a gap in the ecotourism book market. The book posits that there are four pillars of ecotourism. These include: the natural environment, host cultures, local economic benefits and visitor satisfaction. The book discusses ecotourism definitions in depth. There are discussions of natural resources, conservation, parks, social and ecological impacts, policy, business, development and ethics. The ethics section is unique and seldom covered in other books.

87. Fennell, D. A., & Eagles, P. F. J. (1990). **Ecotourism in Costa Rica: A Conceptual Framework**. Journal of Park and Recreation Administration, 8(1), 23-34.

Abstract: Ecotourism, or nature-oriented travel, is a rapidly growing phenomenon. Developing countries can realize many economic and environmental benefits through a combination of ecotourism, parks management and community development. Ecotourism can play a role in providing community benefits that in turn provide incentives for nature conservation. This paper presents a conceptual framework for the understanding of ecotourism. The framework describes the interrelationships among natural resources, the service industry, and the tourists. The framework has been applied to Costa Rica, a small Central American country with a dynamic and growing ecotourism industry.

88. Fennell, D. A., & Malloy, D. C. (1995). **Ethics and ecotourism: A comprehensive ethical model**. Journal of Applied Recreation Research, 20(3), 163-183.

Abstract: In this paper it is argued that researchers and practitioners need to consider an underlying ethical framework to better understand the behaviour of ecotourists, operators, and local people (stakeholders) at the destination. It is suggested that each stakeholder can employ a triangulated ethical approach (teleology, "good" behaviour; deontology, "right" behaviour; and existentialism, "authentic" behaviour) as a basis for one's own behaviour, the behaviour of others, and the conduct of organizations. The framework is designed to contribute to the growing body of literature on ethics and ecotourism beyond the checklists, guidelines, or codes of conduct that currently exist.

89. Filani, M. O. (1975). **The Role of National Tourist Associations in the Preserving of the Environment in Africa**. Journal of Travel Research, 13(4), 7-12.

Abstract: Filani notes the incredible wealth of natural resources in Africa and conservation challenges facing African nations today. Tourism and its economic benefits are often cited as a motive for establishing protected areas, and are now very important to national economies. Filani stresses the need for clear government policies and national tourist associations to plan and coordinate tourism development, protected area management, and conservation efforts in African countries.

90. Filion, F. L., DuWors, E., Boxall, P., Bouchard, P., Reid, R., Gray, P., Bath, A., Jacquemot, A., & Legare, G. (1993). **The Importance of Wildlife to Canadians: Highlights of the 1991 Survey**. Ottawa: Canadian Wildlife Service.

Abstract: This 1991 study is the third national survey of Canadians' values on wildlife. A sample of 103,398 Canadians over 15 years of age was used. In 1991, 18,900,000 Canadians (90.2% of the population) took part in one or more wildlife-related activities, devoting a total of 1.3 billion days and \$5.6 billion. One in five people (18.7%) took trips specifically to watch, photograph, feed, or study wildlife. They devoted 84,300,000 days to these trips. Each participant spent, on average, 22 days in these trips. The expenditures were \$2,400,000,000. This participation rate is down slightly from 19.4% in 1981. Nine percent of Canadians were members of a wildlife organization, while 20.9% more expressed an interest in joining. This is up from 6.0% in 1981. Hunting was down to 7.4% of the population, from 9.8% in 1981. This extensive survey is an extremely important data source on Canadian's recreational use of wildlife.

91. Filion, F. L., Foley, J. P., & Jacquemot, A. J. (1994). **The Economics of Global Ecotourism**. in M. Munasinghe, & J. McNeely (Editors), Protected Area Economics and Policy: Linking Conservation and Sustainable Development (p. 364 pages). Washington, D. C.: The World Bank.

Abstract: This paper estimates the economic impact of ecotourism globally. The authors suggest that between \$660 billion and \$1.2 trillion of economic impact can be ascribed to global ecotourism, depending upon the multipliers used and the definition of ecotourism. The authors recommend that standardized approaches to the definition of ecotourism and to the measurement of economic impact be developed.

92. Filion, F. L., Jacquemot, A., DuWors, E., Reid, R., Boxall, P., Bouchard, P., Gray, P. A., & Bath, A. (1994). **The Importance of Wildlife to Canadians: The Economic Significance of Wildlife-related Recreational Activities in 1991**. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Canadian Wildlife Service.

Abstract: This study outlines the economic significance of wildlife -related activities in Canada, based upon a national survey of 103,000 people. In 1991, 19,000,000 Canadians spent \$5.6 billion pursuing wildlife-related activities, such as hunting, taking trips to observe and photograph wildlife, and enjoying wildlife around their homes or cottages. At the national level, wildlife resources support \$7.0 billion of gross domestic product, generate \$3.8 billion in personal income, generate \$3.1 billion in government revenue and sustain 126,440 jobs. Since 1981, total expenditures on wildlife-related activities have increased by one-third, but this is less than the rate of inflation. In addition, 1.8 million Americans visited Canada for wildlife-related activities in 1991, generating another \$2.0 billion in gross domestic product. A province by province breakdown is included. Selected trends across the 1981, 1987, and 1991 studies are given.

93. Finucane, S. J., & Dowling, R. K. (1995). **The Perceptions of Ecotourism Operators in Western Australia**. Tourism Recreation Research, 20(1), 14-21.

Abstract: This paper reports on a survey of Western Australian ecotourism tour operators. Data was obtained from 19 of the 30 operators in business in this state in 1992. The operators do not have a universal definition of ecotourism, but share a range of elements that focus on enjoyment and appreciation of the natural environment. Bushwalking and wildlife watching are the most common activities. The operators report that the adverse impacts associated with ecotourism include damage to vegetation, disturbance of wildlife, soil erosion and compaction, water pollution and noise. Suggestions are made for the codes of ethics and practice to guide the developers and operators of ecotourism.

94. Forestry Tasmania. (1994). **Guided Nature-based Tourism in Tasmania's Forests**. Hobart, Tasmania, Australia: Forestry Tasmania.

Abstract: Forestry Tasmania manages 25% of the state within the State Forest. Rapid outdoor recreation growth prompted a study of the guided tour industry using crown land. A detailed analysis of 14 companies and their clients was combined with the University of Tasmania survey results from 30 operators. The typical company was 3 to 4 years old, had nine employees at peak times, undertook day trips from an urban centre, took groups with two to thirteen people, and had a yearly clientele of 500 people. The operators felt that growth was limited by government licensing procedures, market perceptions of poor climate, high travel cost to Tasmania, and low local participation. The major findings of the research were that the small sized, underfinanced, and fragmented industry limited marketing and product development; there was a general lack of business expertise by the operators; rapidly changing values, terminology, and expectations limited profitability; the current ecotourism criteria were too broad and ambitious for general use. Additionally, inconsistent interpretative experience was provided; conflicting opinions on training

and accreditation limited the ability for standard development; a lack of baseline data and strategic research limited long-term development; and there were increasing expectations on crown land administrators with no increases in government funding. The report recommends an on-going research effort across Australia to build up a consistent and comparable database on the rapidly developing outdoor recreation market.

95. Gakahu, C. G. (1992). **Tourism Attitudes and Use Impacts in Maasai Mara National Reserve**. Nairobi, Kenya: Wildlife Conservation International.

Abstract: These proceedings of a workshop held in March, 1991, examine all aspects of the wildlife viewing and tourism in Maasai Mara National Reserve, Kenya. Papers by recognized experts deal with visitor motivations, government policy, sustainable use, ecological impacts, visitor attitudes, perceptions, norms, and use patterns, carrying capacity, planning, and management. This is an important summary of the state of management in this important reserve containing the northern portion of the Serengeti plains.

96. Gillespie, R. (1997). **Economic Value and Regional Economic Impact: Minnamurra Rainforest Center, Budderoo National Park**. Hurstville, New South Wales, Australia: New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service, NPWS Environment Economics Series.

Abstract: Budderoo National Park is located in the Kiama Region south of Sydney in New South Wales. The park protects significant portions of rainforest, and the associated flora and fauna. The National Park and Wildlife Service manages the park for conservation and for local economic development. The Minnamurra Rainforest Centre, located in the Park, provides high quality interpretation services to the park visitors. This report describes an economic impact assessment of the contribution of the Rainforest Centre to the regional economy of the Kiama Local Government Area. The travel cost method was used. Park visitation was 140,000 in 1995 and the average visit was less than one day. The study found that the consumers' surplus of recreation use of Minnamurra Rainforest Centre was \$28 to \$44 per person, or \$3,900,000 to \$6,200,000 per year. The present value of the recreation use benefits was in the order of \$56 M to \$89 M. Using input-output analysis, it was found that the visitors contributed an estimated \$2.2 M to \$4.2 M in output, plus \$2.2 to \$4.2 M in value added. The total employment impact ranged from 70 to 120 local jobs. This is an impressive study of the economic impact of ecotourism to one destination.

97. Giongo, F., Boxco-Nizeye, J., & Wallace, G. N. (1994). **A Study of Visitor Management in the World's National Parks and Protected Areas**. Fort Collins, Colorado: The Ecotourism Society and World Conservation Union.

Abstract: This report compares visitor management in 319 parks from many countries. The introduction to the paper provides a comprehensive overview of different aspects of protected area management concerning visitors. Questionnaire data on number and type of visitors, work with local people, number and kind of facilities, visitor management techniques, impact monitoring and funding is presented. Conclusions and recommendations are given regarding community participation, visitor management planning, investment in tourism infrastructure and manager training.

98. Goodwin, H., Kent, I., Parker, K., & Walpole, M. (1998). **Tourism, Conservation and Sustainable Development: Case Studies from Asia and Africa** (First ed.). (IIED Wildlife and Development Series No. 12). London, UK: International Institute for Environment and Development.

Abstract: This report is a summary document of a three-year research project comparing nature-based tourism in India, Indonesia and Zimbabwe. It explores the complex relationships amongst

tourists, host communities, the tourism industry, and protected areas. The case studies are detailed and insightful. Considerable insight into the relationships comes from the extensive research. Sites investigated included Keoladeo National Park in India, Komodo National Park in Indonesia and Gonarezhou National Park in Zimbabwe. This is an important publication with relevant insights into park tourism management.

99. Graefe, A. R., & Vaske, J. J. (1987). **A Framework for Managing Quality in the Tourist Experience**. Annals of Tourism Research, 14(3), 390-404.

Abstract: While the impacts of tourism have received considerable attention, relatively little research has focused on the impacts of tourism from the perspectives of the tourists themselves. This paper examines the impacts of tourism on the quality of the tourist's experience. A synthesis of previous research identifies an interrelated series of experiential impacts related to tourist activity. The resulting understanding of the factors that threaten the quality of the tourist experience provides the basis for a management framework aimed toward protecting quality recreation/tourist experiences. The suggested management framework focuses on the identification of undesirable impacts, and the selection of potential management strategies for ameliorating the undesirable impacts.

100. Graham, R., Nilsen, P., & Payne, R. J. (1988). **Visitor Management in Canadian National Parks**. Tourism Management, March, 44-62.

Abstract: This paper provides a discussion of the Visitor Activity Management Process (VAMP) of the Canadian Parks Service. The paper discusses the various roles of product and service marketing. The new protected area manager must be aware of the needs and desires of the user, more so than in the past. VAMP is an important contribution to proactively managing the tension between the user and the natural resource.

101. Graham, R., & Lawrence, R. (1990). **Towards Serving Visitors and Managing our Resources**. Waterloo, Ontario, Canada: Tourism Research and Education Centre.

Abstract: This landmark conference brought together key players in the development of visitor management strategies in North American parks and protected areas. Key issues discussed include the recreation opportunity spectrum, limits of acceptable change, the visitor activity management process, interpretation management, tourism management and recreation planning. The proceedings contain 41 papers and seven workshop commentaries.

102. Grange, N., & Odendaal, F. (1999). **Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Coastal Tourism** (First ed.). Maputo, Mozambique: The Secretariat for Eastern African Coastal Area Management.

Abstract: This book contains guidelines for the environmental assessment of tourism in coastal zones of eastern Africa. Chapter 1 provides a background to the coastal environment, to the need for careful development in coastal areas and to the structure of the guidelines. Chapter 2 discusses tourism trends in eastern Africa and the western Indian Ocean island states, discussing economic, environmental, social and cultural dimensions of tourism development. Chapter 3 presents the various environmental features that are found in the coastal zone. Chapter 4 deals with the economic, social and environmental impacts of tourism in coastal regions. Chapter 5 outlines techniques for environmental assessment, including project cycles, impact assessment, institutional involvement and specific techniques. Chapter 6 provides technical guidelines and quality standards for tourism development in coastal areas. This book is a useful and practical guide to the environmental assessment of tourism. It concentrates on coastal zones, but has utility in a broader range of environments.

103. Grant, S. D. (1998). **Arctic Wilderness: and other Mythologies**. Journal of Canadian Studies, 27-42.

Abstract: Many Canadians still conceive the Arctic as a vast area of pristine wilderness, a concept not shared by its indigenous peoples, the Inuit. The ecotourism industry promotes the vision of an unspoiled natural world to attract thousands of visitors northward by air or cruise ship. The Inuit who for centuries have relied upon the environment for sustenance and survival, argue that the right to decide how best to utilize their lands. The paper makes a strong point that the wilderness of the Canadian arctic is used and occupied by Inuit people, and has been for centuries. It is not the unpopulated wilderness of typical Canadian and American mythology. The Inuit demand a key role in all tourism planning and management decisions.

104. Hall, C. M. (1993). **Ecotourism in the Australian and New Zealand Subantarctic Islands**. Tourism Recreation Research, 18(2), 13-21.

Abstract: The paper examines the implications of ecotourism for the subantarctic islands of Australia and New Zealand. The impacts of such tourism, the management of the tourism and the long-term sustainable implications are presented. The existing management regimes are strongly weighted in favour of ecological considerations. However, tourism access is allowed. The management agencies are struggling with developing a level of ecological change that is acceptable.

105. Hall, C. M., & Johnston, M. E. (1995). **Polar Tourism: Tourism in the Arctic and Antarctic Regions**. Chichester, England: John Wiley and Sons.

Abstract: This collection of articles takes a look at the issues surrounding tourism in our polar regions. With a wide range of topics covered, the reader is given the opportunity to better understand these areas and the challenges facing them in regard to tourism. No longer areas for the few, the increasingly accessible arctic and antarctic regions are becoming highly visited and prized tourist areas. With this in mind one is also reminded of the great fragility and ecological sensitivity of these areas and the protection issues that must be addressed. The articles raise questions and problems that the person interested in ecotourism needs to understand.

106. Halpenny, E., & Sanders, E. (2001). **The Business of Ec lodges** (First ed.). Burlington: Vermont, USA: The International Ecotourism Society.

Abstract: This publication outlines the findings of a survey of 120 nature-based lodges, addressing the business of ecolodge ecotourism. Factors outlined include: occupancy rates, return on investment, replacement cost, methods of project finance, profit or loss, obstacles to profitability, and marketing.

107. Harmon, D. (1994). **Coordinating Research and Management to Enhance Protected Areas**. Cambridge, U. K.: The World Conservation Union.

Abstract: The book discusses research in parks and protected areas. Both natural and social science issues are presented. Topics include researcher and manager relationships, research coordination, financial efficiency, publications, and management uses of findings. Case studies are presented from Sinharaja in Sri Lanka, Kejimikujik National Park in Canada and the Greater Fundy Ecosystem Project in Canada.

108. Harris, R., & Leiper, N. (1995). **Sustainable Tourism: An Australian Perspective**. Chatswood, Australia: Butterworth, Heinemann.

Abstract: The book examines, through the use of case studies, how tourism is linking development and the environment within the context of sustainable development. Case studies from five natural attractions (Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, Phillip Island Penguin Reserve, Rottneest Island, Seal Bay Conservation Park, and Nagadgi National Park), five organizations (Australian Conservation Foundation, Commonwealth Department of Tourism, Ecotourism Association of Australia, Pacific Asia Travel Association, and Tourism Council Australia), five accommodation providers (Club Mediterranee Lindeman Island, Green Island Resort, Jemby-Rinjah Lodge, Kingfisher Bay Resort, and Seven Spirit Bay), and three tour operators (Australia, Discovery Ecotours, and Quicksilver) are provided. This book goes from the theory to the practice of sustainable tourism development. Virtually all of the case studies deal with ecotourism subjects.

109. Hawkins, D. E., Epler Wood, M., & Bittman, S. (1995). **The Ecolodge Sourcebook for Planners and Developers**. North Bennington, Vermont, United States of America: The Ecotourism Society. Notes: In U of W library.

Abstract: This well-rounded document discusses all aspects of ecolodge development, including site selection, finance, planning, design, alternative energy applications, conservation education, guidelines, and an impressive set of resources, including a variety of architectural plans for ecolodges. Case studies from around the world provide examples of ecolodge projects in progress.

110. Healy, R. G. (1994). **Tourist Merchandise as a Means of Generating Local Benefits from Ecotourism**. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 2(3), 137-151.

Abstract: Long-term protection of parks is difficult unless economic benefits flow to local people. This article examines the sales of handicrafts and other merchandise as a means of generating local benefits. It concludes that strong possibilities exist for market development and for the creation of new, sustainable, culturally-acceptable products. Of note are agricultural and forestry products that provide a sustainable supply of inputs, and the use of craft as performance to promote sale and the development of educational products. The production and sale of tourist merchandise is available to a much larger proportion of society than are other forms of tourist development, such as lodging, transportation and guiding.

111. Herremans, I. M., & Welsh, C. (1999). **Developing and Implementing a Company's Ecotourism Mission Statement**. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 7(1), 48-76.

Abstract: This case study illustrates the importance of strong, philosophical statements for a backcountry mountain biking company operations. The statements are implemented through an environmental planning and control system in the Crowsnest Pass/Pincher Creek area of Alberta, Canada. The company used an environmental management system to implement its goals. Careful planning allowed the company to gain access to the trails located on crown land. The key was the consideration of the overlapping goals between the company and other stakeholders. The company, Treadsoftly, was allowed to self regulate its operations.

112. Higgins, B. R. (1996). **The Global Structure of the Nature Tourism Industry: Ecotourists, Tour Operators and Local Business**. *Journal of Travel Research*, XXXV(2), 11-18.

Abstract: This article reviews the literature regarding the global nature of the nature tourism industry. It outlines a framework for understanding this sector. It also sketches a geography of nature tour operators based in the United States. A survey of US operators found a rapidly

increasing number of operators, an increasing size of many operators and some concentration starting to occur in a few very large operators. The US industry sends 39% of its clients to Central America, 25% to South America and only 18% to North America. Non-profit organizations serves 17% of the market.

113. Higham, J. E. S. (1998). **Tourists and albatrosses: the dynamics of tourism at the Northern Royal Albatross Colony, Taiaroa Head, New Zealand.** Tourism Management, 19(6), 521-531.

Abstract: This article presents a consideration of wildlife tourism as it as developed in the New Zealand context. Specifically, it addresses the complexities of understanding the impacts of non-consumptive wildlife tourism around the observation of North Albatross at a breeding site. The research found that in the absence of deliberate management intervention, wildlife tourism attractions evolve over time to the detriment of both the visitor experience and the focal wildlife species. The author suggests that much wildlife research is not transferable, that it is site and species specific. It is important that long-term monitoring be undertaken so as to understand long term impacts, such as might occur with long lived species.

114. HLA Consultants and ARA Consulting Group. (1995). **Ecotourism - Nature/Adventure/Culture: Alberta and British Columbia Market Demand Assessment: Main Report** (1st ed.). Victoria, British Columbia: Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture.

Abstract: A tourism market demand study looked at select Canadian and United States markets. The main report, one of six, is an integration of the study results. Tourism implications and recommendations are included. The study found an ecotourism market of 13,200,000 travellers in only seven major cities. British Columbia and Alberta could see from 1,600,000 to 3,200,000 potential visitors from these markets. The study quantifies the market demand for ecotourism that is building in North America. Study implications are provided for private operators, park managers, and marketers. This is one of the largest ecotourism market studies ever undertaken.

115. Hockings, M. (1994). **A Survey of the Tour Operator's Role in Marine Park Interpretation.** The Journal of Tourism Studies, 5(1), 16-28.

Abstract: In the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park private tour operators provide most of the information to the park visitors. A survey response from 189 operators showed that 72% offer interpretation. Those who operate day reef trips, diving and sailing offer more educational programs that do those offering fishing. Larger operators offer much more interpretation than smaller operators. Those who offer services to Australian, rather than foreign, tourists are less likely to interpretation. A majority of the interpretive staff has formal qualifications in a relevant discipline. Tour operators report that interpretation is an important part of their operation, however ranking behind friendly staff, vessel quality, and environmental quality. Only 25% of the operators have staff trained in the courses offered by the Marine Park Authority.

116. Honey, M. (1999). **Ecotourism and sustainable development : who owns paradise?** Washington, D. C.: Island Press.

Abstract: This book assesses the match between the normative expectations of sustainable tourism and that actually occurring in seven countries in South and Central America and Africa. The book gives considerable attention to the supply side of the ecotourism industry, with a critical eye towards whether the activity is fulfilling its assumed role of sustainable development. The seven countries profiled include: Ecuador, Costa Rica, Cuba, Tanzania, Zanzibar, Kenya and South Africa. This book integrates a wide array of issues involving ecotourism with the critical eye of a professional writer.

117. Hooten, A. J., & Hatzioios, M. E. (1995). **Sustainable Financing Mechanisms for Coral Reef Conservation: Proceedings of a Workshop** (Environmentally Sustainable Development Proceedings Series No.9. Washington, D.C: The International Bank.

Abstract: This report, generating from the proceedings of a workshop on Sustainable Financing Mechanisms for Coral Reefs, held in Washington D.C. on June 23, 1995, provides information and discussion on coral reefs. These large, biologically rich, diverse and productive ecosystems, as well as other coastal resources face many dangers that require active involvement on the part of many actors: governments, conservation organizations, public-private partnerships, and communities. The conference is guided by two general objectives: 1) To share our experiences about the management of coral reefs and especially the sustainable financing of coral reef conservation; 2) To take concrete steps toward implementation of more effective conservation efforts. Articles included cover topics, such as environmental trust funds, marine bioprospecting, marine protected areas in Belize, opportunities in sustainable marine culture, community groups, and sustainable financing, among others.

118. Hvenegaard, G. T., Butler, J. R., & Krystofiak, D. K. (1989). **Economic Values of Bird Watching at Point Pelee National Park, Canada.** *Wildlife Society Bulletin*, 17, 526-531.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the net economic value of bird-watching at Point Pelee National Park, Canada, and to assess the local economic impact of birders on the Point Pelee local area of Ontario. The birders had a significant economic impact on the community, spending \$2,100,000 in May. For the 1987 year, bird-watching \$3,200,000 was spent in the local area by bird watchers. The nearby Town of Leamington has made successful efforts to accommodate bird watchers during the spring season.

119. Hvenegaard, G. T., & Dearden, P. (1998). **Ecotourism versus tourism in a Thai National Park.** *Annals of Tourism Research* , 25(3), 700-720.

Abstract: Although considered distinct, ecotourists have been compared rarely with other tourist types at the same site and time. Moreover, ecotourism definitions imply support for conservation. This study differentiates ecotourists from other tourist types, and compares their financial support for conservation, sociodemographic characteristics, and recreation substitutability for nature trek activities. Based on a questionnaire survey of 857 respondents at Doi Inthanon National Park in Thailand, five main tourist types were identified. Ecotourists were older and more educated than other tourist types. Substitutability did not differ among different types.

120. Ingram, D. C., & Durst, P. B. (1989). **Nature-Oriented Tour Operators: Travel to Developing Countries.** *Journal of Travel Research*, 28(2), 11-15.

Abstract: The authors surveyed 32 tour operators that advertised nature-oriented activities in developing countries. The most common activities promoted include hiking, bird-watching, nature photography, wildlife safaris, and camping. Most common destinations were Kenya, Tanzania, Nepal, Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Costa Rica. Most (72%) tour operators worked for U.S.-owned firms. Brief discussions are made of client profile and growth constraints for these tour operators. Future promotional efforts must account for small firm sizes, equal interest between genders, individual travellers, and the use of rural accommodations.

121. Inskeep, E. (1987). **Environmental Planning for Tourism.** *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(1), 118-135.

Abstract: It is recognized that tourism and the environment are closely interrelated. This article reviews environmental planning for tourism, as it relates to environmental analysis, regional

development, facility design, attraction planning, maintaining environmental quality, and environmental impact assessments. Further research is required, development policies need refinement, and greater attention must be given to conservation objectives.

122. Jaakson, R. (1997). **Exploring the Epistemology of Ecotourism.** Journal of Applied Recreation Research, 22(1), 33-47.

Abstract: Ecotourism is a much beleaguered term, widely used and abused. This paper posits that the essence of ecotourism is an ethic, which distinguishes ecotourism from other forms of tourism. The discussion explores the meaning of ecotourism and an ethic of ecotourism. Revisionist and traditionalist ethical positions are considered in relation to ecotourism.

123. Jacobson, S. K., & Lopez, A. F. (1994). **Biological Impacts of Ecotourism: Tourists and Nesting Turtles in Tortuguero National Park, Costa Rica.** Wildlife Society Bulletin, 22(3), 414-419.

Abstract: Tortuguero National Park lacks the basic infrastructure, such as trained guides, interpretive information, and visitor centers necessary to support tourism. The park contains a very important turtle nesting area. The presence and behaviour of tourists on the beach during green turtle nesting resulted in some disturbance of the animals. During higher visitation periods, fewer turtles came on to the beach. However, specific nesting behaviours, such as laying success, did not differ on segments of beach exposed to different levels of human disturbance. A local guide training program assisted in the reduction of unacceptable tourist behaviours, in collecting fees, and in beach monitoring. No comments were made on the impacts on the turtles if the land use was other than recreation managed by a national park.

124. Jacobson, S. K., & Robles, R. (1992). **Ecotourism, sustainable development, and conservation education: Development of a tour guide training program in Tortuguero, Costa Rica.** Environmental Management, 16(6), 701-713.

Abstract: A tour guide training program was developed for rural communities near Costa Rica's Tortuguero National Park to respond to the impacts of the 24-fold increase in park visitation in the past decade, to involve local communities in resource management, and to provide regional environmental education. The development of the training course involved a survey of scientists and park managers to ascertain resource management needs, priorities for information to be disseminated, and impacts of tourism on the resource base. Current and potential tour guides were surveyed to identify their information needs, solicit their input in the training program, and to determine their knowledge and skills. Written questionnaires were developed and given to 400 tourists to determine their activities and environmental information needs, and hotel owners were censused to examine the economic feasibility of a local guide program involving 12 Tortuguero residents demonstrated that a tour guide program: (1) helped mitigate negative tourism impacts on Tortuguero National Park's natural resources, particularly by regulating tourists on the park's 35-km beach used for nesting by endangered sea turtles; (2) provided environmental education to an important segment of the local community not traditionally reached through school or government development projects; (3) provided environmental information to tourists, thus enhancing their visit; and (4) provided local economic benefits through lucrative part-time employment, thereby allowing local people to participate more fully in the tourism system. An extended training course is being planned to provide further environmental education programming and to increase year-round employment opportunities for the tourism guides.

125. Johnston, J. (1994). **The Evolution of Commonwealth Ecotourism Policy.** Australian Journal of Leisure and Recreation, 4(4), 45-50.

Abstract: The evolution of the ecotourism strategy at the national level in Australia is discussed. The different types of policy-making models available to the government are examined. The model discussion creates an understanding of how the ecotourism policy was developed and formulated. There is a comprehensive discussion of the evolution and factors that influenced the development of the strategy.

126. Jones, B., & Tea, T. (1995). **Australia's national ecotourism strategy.** Industry and Environment Quarterly -- Including APELL Newsletter, 18(1), 56-58.

Abstract: Ecotourism is internationally recognized as a major growth area in the tourism industry. Much of the increase in the number of visitors to Australia results from the growing awareness of its unique natural environment. The Australian Government has recognized the potential economic, social and environmental benefits of ecotourism. The National Ecotourism Programme provides support for projects that improve regional planning and destination management. It also looks at ways to assist in the development of businesses and products.

127. Kangas, P., Shave, M., & Shave, P. (1995). **Economics of an Ecotourism Operation in Belize.** Environmental Management, 19(5), 669-673.

Abstract: The economic input and output for the Possum Point Biological Station in Belize during 1990-1992 are described to illustrate some aspects of an ecotourism operation. Eight hundred fifty-four people in 59 groups visited Possum Point during the study period to tour rain forests, estuaries, and coral reefs. The economic input to Possum Point from these groups increased from \$74,552 in 1990 to \$166,268 in 1992. Outputs were for license fees, capital improvements, goods and services, labor, fossil fuels, and development of a historic sugar mill site. An annual donation was also made to a scholarship fund for local Belizean students. The net cash balance of income and outputs changed from negative (-\$6,678) in 1990 to positive (+\$4,811) in 1992, suggesting development of economic operation. Possum Point meets the economic criteria for ecotourism by feeding back some tourist monies for community and environmental support, particularly donations for the sugar mill site and the scholarship fund. Most of the outputs from Possum Point (about 80%) were retained in the local economy through employment and purchases, which have a positive influence on the local community. Ecotourism operations, such as Possum Point, offer important sustainable development opportunities for Belize.

128. Kellert, S. R. (1985). **Birdwatching in American Society.** Leisure Sciences, 7(3), 343-360.

Abstract: This is a landmark study in the development of an understanding of the recreation activity group known as bird-watchers. Based on the results of a national study in the United States the attitudes, knowledge, and behaviours of citizens towards animals is described. The demographics, animal-related knowledge, and attitudes of bird-watchers are detailed. Participation motives are discussed, as are the differences between casual and committed bird-watchers. In the United States, 25% of the people reported bird watching in the previous year, and 42% of that group (11% of population) participated more than 20 days of the year. Bird-watchers were highly educated and had higher incomes than those who did not participate. The bird-watchers had the highest knowledge of animal scores of any demographic group.

129. Kerlinger, P. (1995). **The economic impact of birding ecotourists on ten national wildlife refuges.** Winging It, 7(9), 10-11.

Abstract: This paper studies the economic impact of birding ecotourists on ten USA National Wildlife Refuges and the surrounding communities.

130. Kerlinger, P., & Brett, J. (1995). **Hawk Mountain Sanctuary: A Case Study of Birder Visitation and Birding Economics.** in R. L. Knight, & K. J. Gutzwiller Wildlife and Recreationists: Coexistence through Management and Research (First ed., pp. 271-280). Covelo, California: Island Press.

Abstract: The hawk mountain sanctuary protects an area important for migrating hawks. It is now one of the most popular birding sites in the world with 54,000 visitors in 1991. The authors studied the sociodemographic profile of birders who visited the sanctuary. About \$1,500,000 in primary expenditures came into the local communities due to the activities of the sanctuary. Economic multipliers increased the level up to \$3,700,000. Excessive automobile travel in a rural area is the most important negative environmental impact of the birding. This has resulted in 70% of local survey respondents wanting to see no visitation growth.

131. Khan, Maryam M. (1997). **Tourism Development and Dependency Theory: Mass Tourism vs. Ecotourism.** Annals of Tourism Research, 24(4), 988-990.

Abstract: Both types of tourism development create an impact and there is no such thing as 'zero impact.' Many countries that promote mass tourism will not attempt to phase it out because it involves so many stake holders. Though ecotourism is on the rise, not all tourists are seeking the eco-experiences. There will always be a demand for mass tourism and its benefits may outweigh its adverse impacts. Ecotourism, if planned and managed carefully, can remedy some of the problems caused by mass tourism, but it cannot replace it.

132. King, D. A., & Stewart, W. P. (1996). **Ecotourism and commodification: Protecting people and places.** Biodiversity and Conservation, 5(3), 293-307.

Abstract: The ability of ecotourism to protect both people and places is an unresolved, and growing, concern. Commodification of host culture and environment is a widely reported social impact of tourism and spawns an array of implications regarding indigenous people's view of their places and themselves. The degree of impact from ecotourism development is related to the degree of market development within the indigenous community and their state of decline regarding natural resource scarcity. Pre-existing power differentials between local people and other groups may be exacerbated by ecotourism development. To protect both people and their places, native people's claim to control should be legitimized by conservation and government authorities, particularly indigenous people's role in technical management of the protected area. Regional and national government controls are relevant at the inception of ecotourism development, but ultimately should be reduced to one of infrastructure planning and coordination.

133. Klein, M. L., Humphrey, S. R., & Percival, H. F. (1995). **Effects of Ecotourism on Distribution of Waterbirds in a Wildlife Refuge.** Conservation Biology, 9(6), 1454-1465.

Abstract: Humans visiting natural areas often disturb wildlife, possibly displacing animals from desirable habitat. To manage, visitation managers need to know which species are affected and what response levels occur at different levels of disturbance. Displacement of waterbirds of the J. N. Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge in Florida, U. S. was studied in 1993. Resident species were less sensitive to disturbance than were migrants. Migrants ducks were most sensitive when they

first arrived after fall migration. Herons, egrets, pelicans, and anhingas were most likely to remain close to areas of high human activity. Shorebirds were displaced at intermediate distance and visitation levels. Public education and changes in site management are needed to reduce disturbance. Constraining the behaviour of visitors, zoning, public education, limiting visitor levels, and periodic area closing are the most appropriate management options.

134. Knight, R. L., & Gutzwiller, K. J. (1995). **Wildlife and Recreationists: Coexistence through Management and Research** (First ed.). Washington, D. C.: Island Press.

Abstract: This book is composed of 21 chapters of individually authored papers. Each paper discusses some aspect of the impacts and management of the wildlife-recreation interface. The book focuses on the direct effects of recreationists and their activities on wildlife. The papers are prepared by authors with recognized experience and research in the field. There is a strong emphasis on management of the wildlife-human interaction. Both consumptive and non-consumptive wildlife recreational activities are discussed. The vast majority of the authors and the case studies are from the USA but there is some reference to Canada, the UK and England. This important book is an excellent summary of the subject area.

135. Laarman, J. G., & Perdue, R. R. (1989). **Science Tourism in Costa Rica**. Annals of Tourism Research, 16, 205-215.

Abstract: Science tourism, a subcomponent of nature tourism, is important in Costa Rica. The authors surveyed those associated with the Organization for Tropical Studies to determine participation rate and socioeconomic characteristics. Respondents were predominantly male, Caucasian, and highly educated, and had a return rate of 59% (average of 3.2 return visits per initial experience). Respondents claimed to have initiated considerable word-of-mouth influence on others to visit Costa Rica. The results suggest that science tourism merits serious attention in certain small countries like Costa Rica.

136. Laarman, J. G., Stewart, T. P., & Prestemon, J. P. (1989). **International Travel by U.S. Conservation Groups and Professional Societies**. Journal of Travel Research, 28(1), 12-17.

Abstract: The authors surveyed the conservation sector: 84 U. S. based conservation, professional, or international organizations to determine their volume of international travel, destinations, objectives, trip decision-making factors, and promotion levels. Over one-third of the organizations sponsored international travel; travel destinations were evenly divided between high-income and low-income countries. Education was the main objective for sponsoring trips. The authors conclude that these organizations represent a small, high-cost, and immature market segment of international travel.

137. Langholz, J. (1996). **Economics, Objectives, and Success of Private Nature Reserves in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America**. Conservation Biology, 10(1), 271-280.

Abstract: Current efforts for habitat protection, based largely on government efforts to establish protected areas, are not keeping pace with biodiversity loss. The conservation community must explore means for in situ protection that supplement existing government efforts. One possibility is the privately owned nature reserve. In this study a written survey of privately owned nature reserves in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America was undertaken to identify their economic attributes, initial objectives, and factors necessary for attaining those objectives. Data from 32 private reserves revealed that reserves can be profitable. Over half were profitable, and profitability had risen 21% since 1989. Tourism revenues provided 67.4% of reserve income. Despite the economic success, most owners were motivated by conservation goals. The respondents ranked management factors as

more important than geographic, social, political, financial, or stochastic factors for accomplishing reserves' objectives. The presence of interesting ecological attractions was rated the single most important factor. Government involvement was rated the least important factor in success.

138. Lee, C.-K., Lee, J.-L., & Han, S.-Y. (1998). **Measuring the Economic Value of Ecotourism Resources: The Case of South Korea.** *Journal of Travel Research*, 36(4), 40-46.

Abstract: The article attempts to quantify the economic benefits of ecotourism resources. The contingent valuation method was used to measure the economic value of ecotourism resources for recreational use at Mt. Minju in South Korea, using a dichotomous choice questionnaire. The empirical results show that the economic value of ecotourism resources per recreationist was estimated at 20,792 won (U.S. \$24) and 23,306 won (U.S. \$27) using parametric and non-parametric approaches respectively, under the hypothetical market scenario. The total economic benefits were estimated by multiplying the per capita economic benefit by the number of visitors. The findings show that ecotourism resources as nonmarket goods have economic value and benefits. This implies that significant economic benefits will be lost if a golf course and ski resort are constructed in an environmentally sensitive area. Policy makers need to estimate the economic benefits of natural resources when they promote ecotourism development, rather than when an alternative development is proposed that degrades the natural environment.

139. Lee, D. N. B., & Snepenger, D. J. (1992). **An Ecotourism Assessment of Tortuguero, Costa Rica.** *Annals of Tourism Research*, 19(2), 367-370.

Abstract: An ecotourism assessment methodology was used to survey residents, visitors and staff in Tortuguero National Park in Costa Rica. The visitors reflected ecotourism values: nature-oriented recreation, willingness to contribute to park protection, and only a moderate interest in cultural phenomenon. The local village residents were overwhelmingly in favor of tourism, largely due to the employment and income benefits. The park management was running at a deficit due to very low user fees. The authors conclude that the methodology used, emphasizing rapid and inexpensive data collection, was effective in getting a picture of the ecotourism industry in a remote locale. The repetition of the survey at five-year intervals is suggested.

140. Lindberg, K., & Aylward, B. (1999). **Price Responsiveness in the Developing Country Nature Tourism Context: Review and Costa Rican Case Study.** *Journal of Leisure Research*, 31(4), 281-299.

Abstract: Research on user fees recently has increased in the US in response to legislative changes expanding imposition of such fees. Parallel developments have occurred in developing countries, though much of the research has focussed on valuation rather than price responsiveness per se. This article reviews estimates of willingness-to-pay, revenue maximizing fees, and price elasticities in developing countries. It then uses actual price and visitation data to estimate price elasticities in three national parks in Costa Rica. Based on a \$1.00 increase from a \$5.00 fee, estimated elasticities for Poas, Irazu and Manuel Antonio are, respectively, -0.051, -0.296, and -0.238. These estimates are substantially different from those based on a recent stated preference study at the same parks.

141. Lindberg, K., & Enriquez, J. (1994). **An Analysis of Ecotourism's Economic Contribution to Conservation and Development in Belize.** Washington, D. C.: World Wildlife Fund.

Abstract: The paper describes research on the economic impact of ecotourism in Belize. In addition, the linkage between protected area use and the associated ecotourism income with the local public attitude toward conservation is explored. Tourism is a major component of the Belizian economy. It is estimated that each year tourism generates US \$211,000,000 in sales, including US

\$41,000,000 in payments to households. Positive experiences from contact with tourists are reported by many households, even by those who did not receive direct economic benefits. Increased economic benefits are possible with structural change in the industry. The study reports that in all case studies support for protected areas increased over time, due to ecotourism that were accruing to the community. There is now overwhelming support for tourism in the case study community. The authors report that community benefits appear to be more important than household benefits, suggesting strong community cohesion. This significant study is important in its findings that positive conservation attitudes and protected area support increase as ecotourism benefits accrue to communities.

142. Lindberg, K., Enriquez, J., & Sproule Keith. (1996). **Ecotourism Questioned: Case Studies from Belize**. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 23(3), 543-562.

Abstract: Ecotourism has become a buzzword within the tourism, conservation and rural development fields. Significant economic and political resources have been devoted to ecotourism on the assumption that it archives conservation and developmental objectives. This article evaluates the extent to which tourism at case study sites in Belize achieves three ecotourism objectives: generation of financial support for protected area management, generation of local economic benefits and generation of local support for conservation. When using the positive net financial impact as a standard, tourism does not archive the first objective, but could do so with implementation of a modest user fee. Tourism achieves the second and third objectives. The methodologies utilized are presented to encourage their refinement and application elsewhere.

143. Lindberg, K., Epler Wood, M., & Engeldrum, D. (1998). **Ecotourism: A Guide for Planners and Managers, Volume 2** (First ed.). North Bennington, Vermont: The Ecotourism Society.

Abstract: This book is an applied book on the planning and management of ecotourism. The book has 10 chapters, each by an author selected by the editors for expertise in a specific area. Chapter 1, by Paul F. J. Eagles and Bryan R. Higgins, outlines the developing global ecotourism market and the structure of the industry. They use Kenya and Costa Rica as case studies. Chapter 2, by Megan Epler Wood, reviews the development of the industry since the first volume of this book was published in 1993. Simon McArthur discusses the role of interpretation in ecotourism in Chapter 3. Kreg Lindberg's Chapter 4 on the economics of ecotourism is an insightful review of the literature. Jill Grant and Alison Allcock outline, in Chapter 5, the development of the national ecotourism strategy in Australia. This is an important chapter that explains the approaches used to develop this ground-breaking national policy document. William T. Borrie, Stephen F. McCool and George H. Stankey, in Chapter 6, outline principles for planning recreation use in parks. They follow from the Limits of Acceptable Change model developed in the United States of America. Chapter 7 is review of managing the impacts of recreation on park land, written by Jeffrey L. Marion and Tracy A. Farrell. Costa Crist discusses the role of the profit-making sector in local community development, in Chapter 8. Case studies are presented from Kenya and Tanzania. In Chapter 9 Andy Drumm discusses community-based ecotourism management in Ecuador. Keith W. Sproule and Ary S. Subandi, in Chapter 10, outline community-based ecotourism programs in Indonesia. This is an important book with carefully crafted contributions from expert authors.

144. Lindberg, K., & Hawkins, D. (1993). **Ecotourism, A Guide for Planners and Managers**. North Bennington, Vermont, U.S.: The Ecotourism Society.

Abstract: This book addresses the practical issues of ecotourism and offers case studies for people seeking solutions in the fields of ecotourism planning, infrastructure development in a low-impact fashion, community involvement, maximizing economic benefits, guidelines for reducing visitor impacts, and visitor management. The book is designed as a "how to" resource manual. Case

studies are used extensively. The authors of the chapters are experts in their fields and bring a wealth of experience to their writing.

145. Lonsdale, W. M., & Lane, A. M. (1994). **Tourist Vehicles as Vectors of Weed Seeds in Kakadu National Park, Northern Australia.** *Biological Conservation*, 69(3), 277-283.

Abstract: The paper reports on one of the subtle environmental impacts of tourism. Tourist vehicles can be dispersers of weed seeds to national parks from adjacent areas. Movement of weed seeds into the park does occur, causing local infestations. However, the low density of weed seed transport suggests that it is best to eradicate local weed infestations when they occur, rather than try to prevent this form of seed movement.

146. Malloy, D. C., & Fennell, D. A. (1998). **Ecotourism and Ethics: Moral Development and Organizational Cultures.** *Journal of Travel Research*, 36(4), 47-56.

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to present a model and hierarchy of ethical organizational cultural typologies as they apply to ecotourism. The literature suggests that those organizations with ethical cultures tend to provide work environments that encourage employee personal growth and development, and provide more efficient, effective and productive business outcomes for the stakeholders than do those organizations whose ethical practices are questionable. This article presents a model and hierarchy of ethical organizational cultural typologies as they apply to ecotourism. This framework is designed to help in the identification of the nature of an ecotourism organization's ethical culture. The framework may also provide a developmental structure for enhancing or transforming an ecotourism organization.

147. Manidiss Roberts Consultants. (1997). **Developing a Tourism Optimisation Model (tomm): A model to monitor and manage tourism on Kangaroo Island South Australia.**

Abstract: This reports suggests that it is unwise to equate tourism impacts with the number of tourists because there are so many other influences generating the impacts. Therefore, the adoption of a carrying capacity was considered inappropriate for Kangaroo Island because it could not be made accountable. Alternative models, such as the Visitor Impact Management Model, and Limits of Acceptable Change were also rejected. Instead, a system known as the Tourism Optimisation Management Model was specifically developed to monitor tourism activity and impacts, and to help make better decisions about tourism. This model is showing some promise in regional ecotourism planning and has been utilized in several countries.

148. Manning, R. E., Lime, D. W., Hof, M., & Freimund, W. A. (1995). **The Visitor Experience and Resource Protection (VERP) Process.** *The George Wright Forum*, 12(3), 41-55.

Abstract: National parks are becoming more popular, resulting in social and environmental impacts from tourism. This paper describes the application of the visitor experience and resource protection planning process to Arches National Park in the United States. The planning process is an extension of the carrying capacity concept. The carrying capacity is determined by developing desired resource and social conditions through a series of indicators and standards of quality. The paper deals with social carrying capacity, as indicated by visual impact measurement. The paper maintains that a socially acceptability limit can be found by showing park visitors photos of various density-based environmental impacts. When the social acceptability of the impact reaches zero, then a use limitation should be imposed.

149. Manning, T. (1996). **Tourism: Where are The Limits?** Ecodecision, 20(Spring), 35-39.

Abstract: Tourism use can exceed the ecological and cultural capacity of the host area. This paper describes work by the World Tourism Organization to develop indicators of sustainable tourism. The concept revolves around three composite indices: carrying capacity, site stress, and attractiveness. Individual indices are presented for indicators, such as site protection, stress, use intensity, social impact, development control, waste management, planning, critical ecosystems, consumer satisfaction, and local satisfaction. There are also ecosystem-specific indicators suggested. The indicators are to identify critical levels of impact. When these levels are achieved, remedial and regulatory action is required.

150. Markwell, K. W. (1995). **Ecotourist-Attraction Systems: Examples from East Malaysia.** Tourism Recreation Research, 20(1), 43-50.

Abstract: Attractions are important in the tourist experience. This paper explores the ways that attractions are used by ecotourists and by other tourists. It also explores the issue of authenticity. The Sepilok Orangutan Sanctuary now charges for admission, thereby increasing expectations in visitors for programs and facilities. It has developed facilities to limit environmental impacts and to increase animal viewability. The author suggests that these facilities lower authenticity and may create demand for other locales that are more natural. The paper raises the important issue of the balance between the need of visitor facilities and programs and the need to have minimum natural environment disturbance.

151. Markwell, K. W. (1996). **Dimensions of Photography in a Nature-Based Tour.** Annals of Tourism Research, 24(1), 131-155.

Abstract: This paper reports on an empirical study, which explored the spatial, temporal, and social dimensions of photography in a nature-based tour experience. Data sources which were used to investigate the tourist-photography phenomenon included on-site observations, post-tour interviews, photographic collections taken by the tour participants, diaries from some of the participants, and the authors narrative of the tour. The paper describes and examines the temporal distribution of photography throughout the duration of the tour, the role of photography in the social interactions of the tour participants, and patterns in the photographic collections and the importance of, and meanings given to, the images contained within them.

152. Masberg, B. A., & Savige, M. (1996). **Incorporating Ecotourist Needs Data Into the Interpretive Planning Process.** Journal of Environmental Education, 27(3), 34-40.

Abstract: Interpretation is an important part of the visitor services at parks and protected areas. The typical interpretive planning process is weak in seeking client information. This paper introduces a new planning model, Ecotourist Needs Assessment that contains methods for external sources to provide input into the interpretive planning process in a systematic manner. To test the approach, 136 ecotourists visiting Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon, U.S., were given a survey instrument to select their opinions on interpretive content. The paper recommends that ecotourists' opinions on information type and quality be a normal component of all park interpretive programs.

153. McCawley, R., & Teaff, J. D. (1995). **Characteristics and Environmental Attitudes of Coral Reef Divers in the Florida Keys.** Vol. Gen. Tech. Rep. INT-GTR-323. Linking Tourism, the Environment, and Sustainability. (pp. 40-46). Ogden, Utah: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Research Station.

Abstract: Increases in the number of divers and deterioration of many coral reefs draw attention to

diver impacts on coral reefs. This study investigated the relationships among reef divers' demographic characteristics, sports diving activity, sports diving trips, reasons for diving, knowledge of reef ecology, and environment attitudes. Coral reef divers that desire to learn about and be a part of the coral reef environment tend to be concerned with the negative impacts that people are having on the natural environment.

154. McCool, S. F. (1990). **Limits of Acceptable Change: Evolution and Future.** R. Graham, & R. Lawrence (Editors), Towards Serving Visitors and Managing Our Resources: Proceedings of a North America Workshop on Visitor Management in Parks and Protected Areas (pp. pp. 185-193). Waterloo, Ontario, Canada: Tourism Research and Education Centre.

Abstract: Effectively resolving the issues and problems of visitor use is a major challenge to recreation managers. No longer can the task of managing recreation use impacts be approached in the relatively simplistic ways of the past. An increasingly diverse demand for recreation opportunities overlaid by new and competing resource uses require managers to approach issues with a level of sophistication never before expected. In this paper, the author explores the historical evolution of the Limits of Acceptable Change planning system, the issues associated with its implementation, and where it is apparently headed in the near future.

155. McCool, S. F. (1995). **Linking Tourism, the Environment, and Concepts of Sustainability: Setting the Stage.** Vol. Gen. Tech. Rep. INT-GTR-323. Linking Tourism, the Environment, and Sustainability. (pp. pp. 3-7). Ogden, Utah: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Research Station.

Abstract: The tourism and recreation industry is at a crossroads in its development. Now one of the world's largest industries, it is increasingly confronted with arguments about its sustainability and compatibility with environmental protection and community development. Consideration of tourism, the environment, and the concepts of sustainability should include four key challenges: 1) a better understanding of how tourists value and use natural environments; 2) enhancement of the communities dependent on tourism as an industry; 3) identification of the social and environmental impact of tourism; 4) and implementation of systems to manage these impacts.

156. McFarlane, B. L. (1994). **Specialization and Motivations of Birdwatchers.** Wildlife Society Bulletin, 22(3), 316-370.

Abstract: A survey found four birder types: casual, novice, intermediate and advanced. The experience involves multiple satisfactions. Participation appears to be a dynamic process involving shifting goal orientations over time, such as appreciative to conservation to achievement. The predominant primary motivation among respondents (42%) was to contribute to wildlife conservation. Self-reported skill level and identification abilities reasonably measure birding involvement and can be used to differentiate users into types. Management of the experience must recognize the needs of different user types if the highest levels of experience satisfaction are to be achieved.

157. McFarlane, B. L., & Boxall, P. C. (1996). **Participation in Wildlife Conservation by Birdwatchers.** Human Dimensions of Wildlife, 1(3), 1-14.

Abstract: Decreasing revenues from traditional sources such as hunting license sales are causing wildlife management agencies to seek methods of raising revenue and generating support for wildlife conservation from nonconsumptive users. A mail survey was used to examine birdwatchers' participation in wildlife conservation activities. Results show that birders made substantial contributions that increased with higher levels of birding experience. This study suggest that using

volunteers, establishing cooperative agreements with private organizations, and recruiting birders in conserving private land for habitat may be acceptable contribution mechanisms for the birding constituency, and that it may be possible to design and market mechanisms for specific subgroups of birders.

158. McIntyre, G. (1993). **Sustainable Tourism Development: Guide for Local Planners**. Madrid, Spain: World Tourism Organization.

Abstract: Aimed at decision makers and planners, this guide provides an introduction to the implementation of sustainable tourism development. Although focused on large scale developments, the guide provides a useful overview of the concepts and techniques of sustainable tourism. Community participation and environmental protection are given emphasis. Topics covered are: principles for planning, marketing plans, environmental and social impacts, the roles of government and non-government organizations, and private involvement. The guide is designed to be used interactively with checklists, questionnaires, and case studies provided.

159. McIntyre, N., & Boag, A. (1995). **The Measurement of Crowding in Nature-based Tourism Venues: Uluru National Park**. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 20(1), 37-42.

Abstract: This study examined the relationship between visitor density and perceptions of crowding at Uluru National Park and the effect such perceptions had on the level of visitor satisfaction. The study found high crowding and the association visitor dissatisfaction at certain times. The paper proposes a managerial relevant criterion for critical levels of visitor density (dissatisfaction of 50 or more visitors at a time). The development of indicators and measures of experience quality are essential, and this paper proposes useful concepts in regard to crowding.

160. McKercher, B. (1998). **The Business of Nature-based Tourism**. Elsternwick, Victoria, Australia: Hospitality Press.

Abstract: Nature-based tourism, which includes ecotourism, adventure tourism, outdoor-oriented tourism and whole host of other outdoor-oriented, non-mass tourism, is the fastest-growing segment in Australia and New Zealand. But the failure rate of nature-based tourism ventures is high and many that do manage to survive could be much more profitable than they are. This book addresses the problems that affect the viability of private nature tourism operations. The book deals with business plans, legal aspects of operation, accreditation, budgets and finance, pricing, marketing, product definition, product distribution, promotion, product development, on-site development and management systems. This is the only book that outlines in detail many of the issues involved in the operation of a private ecotourism operation.

161. McKercher, B. (1996). **Differences Between Tourism and Recreation in Parks**. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 23(3), 563-575.

Abstract: Tourism means different things to different people. How they define it and how they differentiate between tourism and recreation in national parks reflect their attitudes to the appropriateness of tourism as a park use. This paper reports on a study of leaders of interest groups that have become involved in the political debate over tourism in the Alpine National Park in the State of Victoria, Australia. The study reveals that tourism is an imprecise concept and that the distinction between it and recreation falls along a seven-staged continuum. A strong relationship exists between opinion leaders' definitions of tourism and their responses to a series of attitudinal statements about its acceptability inside the park.

162. McKercher, B. (1993). **The Unrecognized Threat to Tourism.** Tourism Management, 14(2), 131-136.

Abstract: Sustaining the resource base on which tourism depends must be the central focus of any discussion surrounding sustainable tourism development. To date, this debate has focused narrowly on controlling the adverse impacts of tourism development itself. Yet, the applications of the conflicting interpretations of sustainable development may pose an even greater threat to the future of tourism, especially outside urban areas. Two specific sources of external threat are discussed in this paper: 1) economically sustainable development being used by other commercial interests as a tool to justify the introduction of incompatible urban or industrial activities into tourism areas that cause the degradation of the tourism resource base, and 2) ecologically sustainable development being used as a means of justifying the implementation of pernicious public land management policies that effectively restrict tourism access to and use of public land. The paper argues that the sustainable tourism debate must be broadened to recognize the role that nontourism entities play in determining the future of sustainable tourism development.

163. McKercher, B., & Robbins, B. (1998). **Business Development Issues Affecting Nature-Based Tourism Operators in Australia.** 1998 Australian Tourism and Hospitality Research Conference under the title: 'Do as I Say and Not as I Did' .

Abstract: The paper reports on research carried out on Australian nature-based tourism operators. The researchers asked the operators to discuss what they wished they knew before they entered the sector, or alternately, what they feel every new operator must know before entering business. The purpose of the study was to seek advice, in a qualitative manner, from established nature-based tour operators on the types of knowledge and skills needed by prospective new entrants to this sector. The study revealed that the problems of running a nature-based tour business in Australia are very similar to the generic problems faced by all manner of small businesses. To succeed, operators must be multi-skilled, they must possess the right personal qualities, business planning and management skills and they must also have appropriate operational skills to be able to deliver the products. A lack of ability in any of these skill or attribute areas may have an adverse effect on the success of the business.

164. McMinn, S., & Cater, E. (1998). **Tourist Typology: Observations from Belize.** Annals of Tourism Research, 25(3), 675-699.

Abstract: This examination of tourism on the island of Ambergris Caye, Belize utilize site investigations, questionnaires and in depth interviews in order to ascertain the various impacts on a rapidly growing Third World destination. It highlights the pitfall of treating tourists as a homogeneous group in terms of their behaviour group in terms of their behaviour and consequent impact, and points to the utility advantages. It enables a more detailed appreciation of the relationship between tourist consumption and the sociocultural, economic and physical fabric of the destination area, and consequently target specific issues.

165. McNeely, J. A. (1995). **Expanding Partnerships in Conservation.** Washington, D.C.: Island Press.

Abstract: Based on papers prepared for the Fourth World Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, this book of writings is focused around the contention that protected areas must be supported by the private and public sector as well as government agencies if they are to survive. McNeely is the Chief Officer of the Biodiversity Programme at IUCN and as editor of the work brings together authors in areas from the World Health Organization, Wildlands Management, Government of the Northwest Territories, and International Tropical Timber, as well as many others. In addition to making the case for cooperation among individuals and institutions, the articles discuss some of the activities currently underway around the world that are working to

improve conservation efforts at many levels. This is an important work for those involved in creation, management, and protection of natural areas.

166. McNeely, J. A., & Miller, K. R. (1984). **National Parks, Conservation, and Development: The Role of Protected Areas in Sustaining Society.** Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press.

Abstract: This book contains the papers presented at the Third-World Parks Congress in Bali, Indonesia, regarding the status of protected areas around the world. Many of its papers deal with tourism and nature tourism in parks and protected areas.

167. McNeely, J. A., & Thorsell, J. W. (1989). **Jungles, Mountains and Islands: How Tourism Can Help Conserve the Natural Heritage.** *World Leisure and Recreation*, 31(4), 29-39.

Abstract: As the world's population continues to grow, the natural world is shrinking, and some people predict that virtually all the rain forests will be gone within the next few decades. But as nature becomes a rarer commodity, it also becomes more valuable. One of the ways that nature can best express its value on the balance sheet, and hence make conservation attractive to development planners, is through tourism. The rising interest in nature and adventure tourism is channeling greater numbers of visitors beyond the beach resorts to hitherto under-visited national parks such as Sagarmantha, Khao Yai and Komodo. The challenge is to enhance the attractiveness of nature for tourism, while avoiding the dangers of overuse. National parks and other forms of protected areas are an excellent means of doing so.

168. Menkhaus, S., & Lober, D. J. (1996). **International Ecotourism and the Valuation of Tropical Rainforests in Costa Rica.** *Journal of Environmental Management*, 47(1), 1-10.

Abstract: Tropical rainforests have many values beyond the timber they hold and their potential as sites for agriculture and cattle grazing. This study examined one these additional values, rainforests as places for ecotourism. The study determined the value that tourists from the U. S. place on Costa Rican rainforests as ecotourism destinations, using the Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve as a sampling site for tourism to Costa Rica's protected areas. The valuation method used was the travel cost model, a non-market valuation approach, which uses travel expenses as a proxy for the value of the park. Data were collected by a survey of 240 U. S. tourists. This study found that the value placed by U. S. ecotourists on visiting Costa Rican rainforests was \$1150 per visit. This value can be used in policy making to better assess all the alternative land uses available.

169. Meric, H. J., & Hunt, J. (1998). **Ecotourists' Motivational and Demographic Characteristics: A Case of North Carolina Travelers.** *Journal of Travel Research*, 36(4), 57-61.

Abstract: The study reports on the motivational and demographic characteristics of nature tourists who had recently traveled to North Carolina, a state in the USA. These ecotourists tended to be middle aged, with higher educational and income levels than the general traveller and the general population. The top five general activity preferences were observing wildlife; visiting state parks, national wildlife areas and historic sites, and hiking wetland trails. The top five specific travel attractions were First Colony and Revolutionary War Sites, Native American centers, camping and hiking tours, cultural tours to archaeological centers and flora and fauna tours. Information on sources of travel information is also presented.

170. Mitchell, F. (1968). **The Economic Value of Wildlife Viewing as a Form of Land Use.** East African Agricultural and Forestry Journal, 98-103.

Abstract: This paper reports on a study at the Institute for Development Studies to assess the value of wildlife viewing as a form of land use in East Africa. It begins with a discussion of what is meant by the term value in the context of the land-use decision. While the main emphasis of the paper is on the objects, methods, and problems involved in the economic analysis of land-use alternatives, it finishes with a few remarks based on the available data for wildlife viewing.

171. Mountain Agenda. (1999). **Tourism and Sustainable Mountain Development** (First ed.). Berne, Switzerland: Centre for Development and Environment.

Abstract: This booklet documents local and regional experiences in tourism development in mountains. It presents case studies from many countries. Trends and summary conclusions are pulled from the international case studies. Case studies are presented from: Peru, Canada, USA, Mexico, Norway, Switzerland, Greece, Georgia, Jordan, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Nepal, Russia, Korea, Philippines and Australia.

172. Muir, F., & Chester, G. (1993). **Managing Tourism to a Seabird Nesting Island.** Tourism Management, 4(2), 99-105.

Abstract: Michaelmas Cay and Reef is one of the prime tourist destinations offshore from Cairns, North Queensland, Australia, with annual visitation of 90,000 persons per year. The Cay is also a major seabird nesting island with 30,000 birds during the nesting season. To control the increasing demand for visitor access by tourist operators and minimize associated environmental disturbance at Michaelmas, the responsible management agencies detailed and approved a management plan and associated prescriptions in 1986. However, since the introduction of the plan, tourism has increased at a rate and to an extent that plan review is necessary. Future management options must ensure that the values of the area are maintained, and that the purposes and objectives of the original management plan are not compromised.

173. Myers, N. (1975). **The Tourist as an Agent for Development and Wildlife Conservation: The Case of Kenya.** International Journal of Socio-Economics, 2(1), 26-42.

Abstract: In many respects, Kenya's experience may be considered a paradigmatic illustration of the problems facing African countries with tourist ambitions. This paper assesses the impact of tourism upon Kenya's economy and community. It goes on to consider the claims that the tourist is saving African wildlife by virtue of causing substantial blocks of land to yield greater economic returns than through any foreseeable alternative use. The author recommends that conservation-through-tourism should be supported by new fiscal strategies and new institutions.

174. Naito, N., Ito, T., Maita, A., & Miyagawa, H. (1999). **Environmental Awareness among Ecotourists who Participated in Sea-Kayak Tours at Iriomote.** Proceedings of the Third Conference on the Protected Areas of East Asia: Community Involvement in and around the Protected Areas of East Asia (pp. 358-365). Seoul, Republic of Korea: Seoul National University.

Abstract: This paper looks at the impact of an ecotour experience on the ecotourists. The study looked at the participants in a sea-kayak tour of Iriomote National Park in Japan. After participating in the tours the participants' interest in wilderness environments and in ecotours became stronger. However, their day-to-day environmental awareness did not change. The participants typically were urban, white-collar workers with little outdoor experience. This sea kayak tour was a unique experience, and one that was a rare experience in their lives. Since the

expense of the tour was very high, the authors conclude that it was unlikely to be repeated. To reinforce the interest in wilderness and ecotourism the author's recommend that near-urban experiences be developed for such people.

175. National Park Service. (1993). **Guiding Principles for Sustainable Design**. Denver, Colorado, U.S.: National Park Service, Denver Service Center. Also available at: <http://www.nps.gov/dsc/dsgncnstr/gpsd/toc.html>

Abstract: This important book provides a policy guide to the development of park facilities that integrated with nature, are energy efficient, promote conservation and reduce resource use. The book is aimed at planners, architects, landscape architects, and managers. Sustainability principles are presented in nine areas: interpretation, natural resources, cultural resources, site design, building design, energy management, water supply, waste management, and facility maintenance. Extensive use of charts, diagrams, and examples make for a useful and attractive format.

176. Nenon, J., & Durst, P. B. (1993). **Nature Tourism in Asia: Opportunities and Constraints for Conservation and Economic Development**. Washington, D.C.: Forestry Support Program.

Abstract: To better understand nature tourism's emerging role in Asia and its growing popularity, the Forestry Support Program commissioned studies of nature tourism in Nepal, Thailand, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka, as well as a general review of opportunities and constraints associated with nature tourism development. These five reports are compiled in this publication with the hope that their dissemination will help development and conservation planners better assess the potential benefits, risks, and opportunities of nature tourism in Asia.

177. Newmann, R. P. (2000). **Land, Justice, and the Politics of Conservation in Tanzania**. C. Zerner (Editor), **People, Plants, & Justice** (First ed., p. 449 pages). New York, New York, United States of America: Columbia University Press.

Abstract: This book chapter examines the ways in which questions of customary rights of access, social justice, and protected area conservation have been entangled throughout the history of Tanzania. The paper takes an historical approach to the development of an understanding of the creation of protected areas, the notions of land and resource rights amongst different segments of African society, the role of international NGOs in park creation and management and the park agencies' position in regards to local land use concerns. In virtually all cases the creation of Tanzanian national parks required the outright removal of rural communities, or the curtailment of access to land and resources. The chapter uses Serengeti National Park as a case study. The creation of Ngorongoro Conservation Area, out of the national park, is see as a move towards higher levels of pastoralist use of grassland resources. The article briefly discusses the recent development of the Community Conservation Service, which has a goal of listening to local concerns, providing some level of tourism-based income to local communities and initiating common-interest planning between the park agency and the local communities. The author predicts that with increasing levels of democracy in Tanzania higher levels of community concern with resource management will be expressed. Many local communities are seeking higher levels of ownership and control of the park resources.

178. Norton-Griffiths, M. (1995). **Economic Incentives to Develop the Rangelands of the Serengetti: Implications for Wildlife**. in A. R. E. Sinclair, & P. Arcese (Editors), **Serengeti II: Dynamics, Management and Conservation of an Ecosystem** (1st ed., pp. pp. 588-604). Chicago, United States: The University of Chicago Press.

Abstract: The Maasai Mara National Reserve in Kenya is surrounded by 4,566 sq. kms. of privately

owned group ranches. The ranches generate \$10,000,000 of foreign exchange through tourism, \$2,400,000 through traditional livestock management, and \$3,800,000 through intensive agriculture. However, the ranch owners receive only 1.6% of the tourism income. Most of the tourism income goes to tour operators, lodges, and airlines. The ranch owners obtain the majority of the agricultural income. This economic disparity between tourism income and agricultural income encourages the landowners to shift land from game to agricultural production. The loss of game land reduces the viability of the Maasai Mara ecosystem to sustain large mammal populations. Options are provided for increasing the flow of tourism expenditures to the landowners. Unless the compensation to landowners for game use is increased, the migratory wildebeest populations will be reduced by 30%.

179. Omland, M. (1997). **Exploring Ghana's tree-tops**. *People and the Planet*, 6(4), 28-29.

Abstract: Kakum National Park in Ghana is an isolated remaining fragment of rainforest that contains endangered species such as Forest Elephant, Bongo and White-breasted Guineafowl. To boost tourism, local economic benefit and awareness of the park, foreign aid and conservation group expertise developed a forest canopy walkway. The presence of the walkway has boosted tourist use from 700 people in 1972 to 27,000 in 1995. Around 2000 local people have now found employment because of the tourism stimulated by the walkway and the national park.

180. Orams, M. B. (1997). **Historical accounts of human-dolphin interaction and recent developments in wild dolphin based tourism in Australasia**. *Tourism Management*, 18(5), 317-326.

Abstract: An industry based upon taking tourists to watch, swim and otherwise interact with dolphins and whales in the wild has expanded rapidly over the past decade. It is now a large and geographically dispersed activity, which occurs in over 65 countries. One aspect of this industry involves interacting with dolphins, and this is popular in Australia and New Zealand. The new dolphin-based tourism industry has developed from a long history of human-dolphins relationships. This paper gives a comprehensive literature review of these relationships. It documents the risks for people and for dolphins, including harassment, stress, injury and death for dolphins and injury for people. It is important that the tourism operators and the tourists are aware of the risks and manage accordingly.

181. Overseas Development Administration. (1996). **African Wildlife Policy Consultation: Final Report of the Consultation**. Sunningdale Park, Berkshire, United Kingdom: Civil Service College.

Abstract: This is a collection of papers centered around a discussion of African wildlife policy and management practices of the British Overseas Development Administration. Articles specifically look at economic issues; models of management; approaches to tourism; approaches to community participation; policy, financial, legislative and institutional arrangements; and the way ahead.

182. Palacio, V., & McCool Stephen F. (1997). **Identifying Ecotourists in Belize through Benefit Segmentation: A Preliminary Analysis**. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 5(3), 235-243.

Abstract: Understanding the perceived benefits of nature-based or ecotourism is an important step in providing products usable to the visitor and in developing a sustainable tourism policy. There are few published studies segmenting the nature-based tourism market using the benefit segmentation approach. This study, based on a sample of visitors to Belize, a widely known ecotourism country, identifies tourist segments, based on a multivariate analysis. Ecotourists comprised 18% of the random sample of visitors taken during the tourist season. However, many in the other 3 segments had strong nature appreciation scores. Ecotourists differed from other segments in terms of socio-demographic and trip characteristics, but had similar levels of activity participation. The results

suggest several implications for nature-based tourism product promotion, development, and the implementation of sustainable tourism policy.

183. Pam Wright and Associates. (1999). **Catalogue of Exemplary Practices in Adventure Travel and Tourism** (First ed.). Ottawa, Canada: Canadian Tourism Commission.

Abstract: This report describes good practices by exemplary ecotourism and adventure tourism operators in Canada. A national survey of private operators provided information on business practices. Suggestions for good practice are provided in the following areas: business management, product and delivery, customer service and relations, training and human resources development, resource protection, social and community contribution, packaging, marketing and promotion and product development. This is a useful book that provides suggestions for business operations in ecotourism.

184. Parker, S. (1999). **Collaboration on Tourism Policy Making: Environmental and Commercial Sustainability on Bonaire, NA.** Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 7(3&4), 240-259.

Abstract: This paper applies Gray's model of collaboration to deliberations concerning sustainable tourism on the Island of Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles in the Caribbean Sea. It examines stakeholder logic and strategy in attempting to coordinate three policy areas during the period of 1993 to 1998: hotel-room inventory, airline capacity and water pollution abatement. The Bonaire stakeholders attempted to pursue economic and ecological sustainability by combining these three policy areas. This effort was not successful. There was a decline in tourism demand. The collaboration was unsystematic and lacking institutional structure. The paper concludes that there is vulnerability in informal modes of organization, and that progress from one stage to the next does not necessarily require closure at the earlier stage. The tourism on Bonaire is dependent upon on natural resources of coral reefs and islands. SCUBA diving and yachting are important activities.

185. Parker, S. (1999). **Ecotourism, Environmental Policy and Development.** D. Soden, & B. S. Steel (Editors), Handbook of Global Environmental Policy and Administration (First ed., Vol. Chapter 16pp. 315-345). New York: Marcel Dekker.

Abstract: This book chapter examines tourism, ecotourism as they are affected and directed by public policy. Four different types of tourism policy are discussed: regulatory, distributive, self-regulatory, redistributive. Examples are provided for each policy type. The policy process is described as having three steps: formation, adoption and implementation. Examples are provided of the policy process application. Emphasis is placed on the administration and management of programs, with a global emphasis. Obstacles to policy implementation include: financial, politics and competition for resources, as well as lack of government coordination. This paper uses a global focus in its discussion. This paper contains a solid analysis of the policy process involved in ecotourism.

186. Parker, S. (1997). **Tourism, ecotourism and environmental policy.** Annual Conference of the Western Social Science Association.

Abstract: The focus of this paper will be an examination of the literature on tourism and ecotourism, as they are affected and directed by public policy. It will deal mostly with ecotourism, providing an overview of the ways in which governments attempt to guide its development. The assessment of these governmental strategies will proceed by first examining four different types of tourism policy and then analyzing the nature of the political processes that create them.

187. Pearce, D. (1996). **An Economic Overview of Wildlife and Alternative Land Uses**. Sunningdale Park, Berkshire, United Kingdom: Civil Service College.

Abstract: This paper looks at the economic rationale within the "sustainable use" of wildlife. The author claims that without the economic value placed on it, wildlife has little chance of survival on a heavily tilted playing field. Economic appraisal, opposed to financial appraisal is called for, and it is held that the wildlife sector should receive better treatment from governments (e.g., favourable tax regimes). Additionally, the author points out that a number of studies have shown that tourists are willing to pay for conservation and these exercises help to draw out a demand curve for wildlife. As a whole, two questions are answered through this paper in respect to wildlife conservation: 1. How much wildlife should be conserved? and 2. What is the most effective and sustainable way of conserving wildlife?. The goal is to answer these in an economic context.

188. Pearce, D. G., & Wilson, P. M. (1995). **Wildlife-Viewing Tourists in New Zealand**. Journal of Travel Research, 34(2), 19-26.

Abstract: This article profiles the wildlife viewing tourists of New Zealand, establishing how their characteristics differ from other international visitors to that country and examining a range of behavioural and attitudinal factors. Results indicate that these tourists have above average total expenditure and lengths of stay and spread the expenditure more widely through New Zealand. The evidence also suggests that for most people engaging in wildlife viewing in New Zealand, this activity is only one activity of many.

189. Perkin, S. (1995). Multiple Land Use in the Serengeti Region: **The Ngorongoro Conservation Area**. in A. R. E. Sinclair, & P. Arcese (Editors), Serengeti II: Dynamics, Management and Conservation of an Ecosystem (1st ed., pp. pp. 571-587). Chicago, United States: The University of Chicago Press.

Abstract: The Ngorongoro Conservation Area is a multiple-use site, with both recreation and pastoral use. It is home to 25,000 Maasai people and 286,000 cattle, as well as important populations of wildlife. An analysis of the three decades of multiple-use management concludes that successful management requires the fulfillment of ten principles. A clear statement of management policy must be supported by nonambiguous legislation. A management plan must have clear conservation and development objectives. A land-use zoning scheme must be developed and followed. There must be technical and legal capacity to plan and control development. There must be a commitment to meeting the needs of local people. Reserve staff must be recruited from both natural and social sciences. Management systems must involve local people and operate on a power and revenue-sharing basis. The multiple-use area must be integrated into the larger administrative district of which it is part. Comprehensive ecological monitoring is needed. Population policies are needed, including the definition of which groups have the first right to the local resources.

190. Potts, F. C., Goodwin, H., & Walpole, M. (1996). **People, Wildlife and Tourism in and around Hwange National Park, Zimbabwe**. in M. F. Price People and Tourism in Fragile Environments (First ed.,). Chichester: John Wiley and Sons Ltd.

Abstract: Hwange National Park is on the greatest wildlife sanctuaries in the world. This national park is the largest in Zimbabwe and the third largest in Africa. The semi-arid Savannah landscape supports a large and diverse wildlife population, with more than 100 mammal, as well as 70 reptile and amphibian species. The park has major management problems. Artificial water supplies, provide by deep well pumping, has elevated the wildlife populations. The pumping program was done to provide water in a very arid environment. The program is now in decline due to equipment and monetary limitations. The abundant wildlife has lead to a considerable wildlife photography

tourism industry. The human use and the heavy wildlife use around water holes leads to locally negative environmental impacts. The park is badly underfunded. The resource can not be properly managed on current financial allocations, and further development is impossible. The park earns substantial funds from tourism, but all of these revert to the central government. Local people are increasingly seeing the park and its resources as assets from which they have been wrongly denied. A safari hunting program outside the park is aimed at providing increased funds to local people. This case study shows all too common problems with park management. The key issue is proper financial management of tourism income so that this income is used for park management and for local economic development. This is important in Zimbabwe and virtually everywhere else.

191. Price, M. F. (1996). **People and Tourism in Fragile Environments** (First ed.). Chichester: John Wiley & Sons.

Abstract: This is an edited book of 13 chapters. Each chapter describes a case study of tourism in a sensitive natural environment. Emphasis is placed on a specific set of natural environments: mountains, deserts, savannahs and the arctic. The book provides both environmental conservation and cultural impact perspectives in the case studies. Social issues discussed include: access to local resources, community cohesion and consensus, and external involvements. Case studies are drawn from Mexico, Canada, Australia, Costa Rica, South Africa, Scandinavia, the USA, the UK, Kenya and Zimbabwe.

192. Reynolds, P. C., & Braithwaite, D. (2001). **Towards a conceptual framework for wildlife tourism.** Tourism Management, 22, 31-42.

Abstract: Tourism based on interactions with wildlife is increasing in popularity across the world. A conceptual framework is presented which begins to classify the major components of wildlife tourism and recreation. It indicates the roles of and the relationship between these components. It is suggested that the values of conservation, animal welfare, visitor satisfaction, and profitability are often in conflict in wildlife tourism and trade-offs are necessary. While there is a range of factors involved, the most germane are impact on the environment and quality of experience. Sustainable tourism depends on encouraging the desirable and discouraging the undesirable. Such mechanisms are described in the paper.

193. Robinson, R. (1995). **African Heritage 2000: The Future of Protected Areas in Africa**. Pretoria, South Africa: National Parks Board.

Abstract: This book contains the proceedings of the October 1994 IUCN Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas African Regional Working Session, in Skukuza, Kruger National Park, South Africa. Papers included address a number of issues surrounding parks and protected areas in Africa including the strengths and weaknesses of the African protected area systems, community participation, ecotourism, world heritage sites, marine protected areas, development assistance and many others.

194. Rodriguez, A. (1999). **Kapawi: A Model of Sustainable Development in Ecuadorian Amazonia.** Cultural Survival Quarterly, 23(2), 43-44.

Abstract: Kapawi is an ecotourism development in southeastern Ecuador, an area occupied by the Achuar people. This development involves a large aboriginal people and a tourism company. The company, and others, are assisting the Achuar people to build lodges, develop technical expertise and build an economic base beyond cattle farming. So far the economic influence has been large, with 16 of 52 Achuar communities members of the Kapawi Federation. The local people are involved in the project to provide better futures for their children, and to assist with the defense of

their lands against encroachment.

195. Romeril, M. (1989). **Tourism and the Environment - Accord or Discord?** Tourism Management, 10(3), 204-208.

Abstract: The finite nature of natural resources, which also serve as tourism resources, makes it imperative that their enduring and sustainable use is reconciled with the continuing pursuit of social and economic goals. Romeril urges for more sound environmental management of the tourism industry, in order to promote its continuing prosperity. Environmental impact assessments and carrying capacities should be used in tourism activities. Alternative strategies include promoting nature tourism, enlarging tourist seasons, and improving tourism management.

196. Ross, S., & Wall, G. (1999). **Ecotourism: towards congruence between theory and practice.** Tourism Management, 20, 123-132.

Abstract: This paper and its successor examine the gap between ecotourism theory as revealed in the literature and ecotourism practice as indicated by its on-site application. A framework which, if implemented through appropriate management, can help to achieve a balance between conservation and development through the promotion of synergistic relationships between natural areas, local populations and tourism. The framework can also be used to assess the status of ecotourism at particular sites.

197. Russell, C. L., & Ankenman, M. J. (1996). **Orangutans as Photographic Collectibles: Ecotourism and the Commodification of Nature.** Tourism Recreation Research, 21(1), 71-78.

Abstract: Based on a case study of orangutan ecotourism in Indonesian Borneo, this paper examines the role of photography in the ecotourism experience. Attention is paid to photography causing commodification of nature. Photography is very important to Earthwatch volunteers involved in the orangutan projects. The papers outlines a number of motives for ecotourist photography.

198. Sanson, L. (1994). **An Ecotourism Case Study in Sub-Antarctic Islands.** Annals of Tourism Research, 21(2), 344-35.

Abstract: Tourism to New Zealand's subantarctic islands dates to 1968, but has expanded significantly since 1988. From 1978 to 1994, a total of 3,090 people from ship-based tours visited these nature reserves, which include isolated and vulnerable ecosystems. This article analyzes government policy and management for protection and use. The tour operators assist with funding and management of tourism impacts. A visitor management program assesses long-term impacts and expectations of visitor use. Tourists with an understanding of the values of the islands become advocates for conservation.

199. Schanzel, H. A., & McIntosh, A. J. (2000). **An Insight into the Personal and Emotive Context of Wildlife Viewing at the Penguin Place, Otago Peninsula, New Zealand.** Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 8(1), 36-52.

Abstract: The personal and emotive context of a visitor's experiences has been neglected in much of sustainable tourism attraction management. This paper applies ASEB demi-grid analysis as a consumer-oriented management tool to facilitate an understanding of the beneficial experiences gained by international visitors to a penguin-watching tourism attraction on the Otago Peninsula, New Zealand. Forty in-depth interviews with visitors showed that the main beneficial experiences gained included reported enhanced environmental awareness (cognition) and mood benefits (affection). In addition, several consistent themes emerged from the beneficial experiences reported

by tourists, including the perceived importance of being able to view endangered penguins up close in their natural habitat to elicit feelings of exploration and privilege, to appreciate the simplicity and naturalness of the setting and to increase their knowledge of the species through interaction with an experienced guide. This is an important paper that takes the issue of travel and attraction motives to a new level of understanding.

200. Seddon, P. J. (2000). **Trends in Saudi Arabia: increasing community involvement and a potential role for eco-tourism.** PARKS, 10(1), 11-24.

Abstract: In the last ten years there has been a global shift away from the preservationist approach to protected area management and increasing recognition that local community involvement is essential if long-term conservation objectives are to be met. In Saudi Arabia, where formal wildlife protected areas have been in existence for only 15 years, the exclusion of traditional resource users has led to conflicts within and around reserves, and has stalled the development of the protected area network. Recent initiatives have sought to increase public support for protected areas in Saudi Arabia through the creation of multiple use zones, through increased consultation with tribal leaders; through the employment of wildlife rangers from surrounding communities; and through assessment of the potential role of eco-tourism in facilitating regulated public access, generating revenue, and providing opportunities for environmental education.

201. Shackley, M. (1995). **The Future of Gorilla Tourism in Rwanda.** Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 3(2), 61-72.

Abstract: Rwanda has developed an ecotourism industry based upon the observation of mountain gorillas within Parc National des Volcans. From 1990--1994, civil war and genocide occurred in the country. Most of the tourism officials fled, and the tourism activity virtually stopped. The paper reports that the gorillas have survived the war unexpectedly well. In the meantime, Uganda and Zaire have built up competing gorilla tourism industries. The long-term future of a tourism industry within political chaos and civil war is discussed.

202. Silverberg, K. E., Backman, S. J., & Backman, K. F. (1996). **A Preliminary Investigation into the Psychographics of Nature-based Travelers to the Southeastern United States.** Journal of Travel Research, (Fall), 19-28.

Abstract: Psychographic research looks at the life-style characteristics of tourists and is used in this study to determine if such a method can be effective in differentiating parts of the nature-based travel market. Such information, it is proposed would be helpful to nature-based tourism marketers and planners. The research found at least 6 benefit dimensions within the studied population of nature-based tourists. The tourists were looking for a package of benefits. The paper suggests that separate marketing strategies are needed for each of the 6 groups.

203. Simpson, R. (1993). **Loving them to death? Sustainable tourism in Europe's Nature and National Parks.** Graffenau, Germany: Federation of Nature and National Parks of Europe.

Abstract: The book provides guidelines for tourism development and management in nature and national parks in Europe. It was produced as cooperative effort of park and tourism professionals from all over Europe. Case studies are liberally included and illustrated. General guidelines are included, as are specialized guidelines for special areas. A total of 50 general recommendations are made. There are 9 recommendations to international organizations and 7 to national governments. The private tourism industry is given 6 recommendations. This book could be a useful starting point for similar efforts in other parts of the world.

204. Sindiga, I. (1995). **Wildlife-based tourism in Kenya: Land use conflicts and government compensation policies over protected areas.** The Journal of Tourism Studies, 6(2), 45-55.

Abstract: With a significant portion of Kenya's territory under wildlife protection, conflicts have arisen between local communities (in need of herding and agriculture resources) and tourism interests. This paper looks at government policies on sharing the benefits of the tourism with local communities.

205. Sindiga, I. (1999). **Alternative Tourism and Sustainable Development in Kenya.** Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 7(2), 108-127.

Abstract: This article examines alternative tourism, and especially ecotourism, and assesses its prospects for sustainable development in Kenya. It also considers community participation in ecotourism, the Kenya government policy on ecotourism, and the initiatives to yield sustainable development. The paper concludes that biodiversity conservation encourages and supports tourism, which in turn, provides money for conservation efforts and local development. However, ecotourism has not led to small scale, locally owned tourism enterprises as expected. Alternative tourism development has drawn attention to the role of local people in biodiversity conservation, the basis of ecotourism. Hopefully, this will lead to greater local participation in the ownership, management and control of ecotourism enterprises.

206. Sirakaya, E. (1997). **Attitudinal Compliance with Ecotourism Guidelines.** Annals of Tourism Research, 24(4), 919-51.

Abstract: This study has developed and tested a conceptual framework to explain compliance attitudes of ecotour operators with industry guidelines. The results suggest that compliance with ecotourism principles is a function of a multitude of intrinsic and extrinsic factors concerning ecotour operators, including the type of social and economic sanctions, gender of the respondents, perceived moral obligations, and revenue obtained from ecotourism. The key strategies for increasing compliance seem to lie in educating the tour operators and placing a call to their conscience. Some strategies for increasing compliance are suggested.

207. Sirakaya, E., Sasidharan, V., & Sonmez, S. (1999). **Redefining Ecotourism: The Need for a Supply-Side View.** Journal of Travel Research, 38(2), 168-172.

Abstract: This article provides a supply-side view of ecotourism. A survey of 282 USA-based ecotour operators is used to develop the definition. The existing literature reveals that ecotourism is a non-consumptive, educational and romantic view of tourism. The people visit undisturbed and undervisited areas of immense natural beauty, as well as having cultural and historical importance. The purpose of the travel is to develop understanding and appreciation of the natural and sociocultural history of the host populations. The tour operators have a similar view of ecotourism.

208. Smith, S. L. J. (1994). **The Tourism Product.** Annals of Tourism Research, 21(3), 582-595.

Abstract: Tourism is an industry because it has a generic product and a production process. Tourism consists of five elements: the physical plant, service, hospitality, freedom of choice, and involvement. A nested Venn diagram showing the relationships between these elements is presented. Much of the discussion about alternative tourism and ecotourism is product-specific research. This narrow focus misses the issue of what constitutes the generic tourism product. The paper includes a model of the tourism production function that shows the relationships between resources, facilities, services and experiences.

209. Smith, V. (1989). **Hosts and Guests: The Anthropology of Tourism**. University of Pennsylvania Press.

Abstract: The first edition of this book was a pioneering work that legitimized the American academic study of tourism, and provided both a preliminary theoretical perspective and twelve case studies documenting the impacts of tourism. The second edition assesses the many changes that have occurred in tourism in the past decade. By retaining the salient elements of the original studies and by updating them through fieldwork and more recent theoretical perspective, this edition provides a historical framework for examining the nature of tourism in a series of global examples. The most important contribution of this second edition is the opportunity to document, for each of the case studies, the changes that have occurred through time, and to assess the relative importance of tourism vis-a-vis modernization in acculturation.

210. Sournia, G. (1996). **Wildlife Tourism in West and Central Africa**. *Ecodecision*, 20, 52-54.

Abstract: The paper compares wildlife tourism between eastern and western Africa. The high plains of east and southern Africa contain varied and observable wildlife. The protected areas in west and central Africa are located in zones of dense forest or in drier forests where wildlife viewing is unrewarding. The parks in eastern and southern Africa attract hundreds of thousands of visitors per year, while west Africa parks attract only 5,000 tourists annually. The paper discusses the reasons for the low numbers: poor hotel facilities, low levels of staff training, expensive airfares, low levels of visitor infrastructure in the parks, and poor marketing. The paper suggests that the basic needs for successful tourist development in protected areas include good basic information, good technical information, good tourist reception, good accommodation, good transportation facilities, and proper target marketing.

211. Southgate, D., & Clark, H. L. (1993). **Can Conservation Projects Save Biodiversity in South America?** *Ambio*, 22(2-3), 163-166.

Abstract: Development agencies are now trying to save biodiversity in Africa, Asia and the Americas. The authors argue that the campaign is faltering for five reasons. First, it is concentrated too much in the Amazon river basin. Second, projects often reflect wishful thinking about local communities' support for natural ecosystem protection. Third many projects use the national park approach, a rich country institution that is alien to many contexts. Fourth, the link between resource mining and economic activities in frontier areas is ignored. Fifth, complementarities between economic development and conservation are not being exploited. Unless the production, income and employment is improved in areas where agriculture is well established the campaign to preserve biodiversity will fail. The authors conclude that many parks are not sufficiently attractive to attract ecotourism development and the associated economic benefits.

212. Stankey, G. H., Cole, D. N., Lucas, R. C., Petersen, M. E., & Frissell, S. S. (1985). **The Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) System for Wilderness Planning**. Ogden, UT: USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Abstract: The limits of acceptable change are an important theoretical concept in the management of natural and social environments. The process and information used to decide the levels of change allowed after development is given importance. The scientific measurement of change comes after the social decision assigning importance. This key concept solves the inherent and limitations of the carrying capacity approach.

213. Steele, P. (1995). **Ecotourism: An Economic Analysis.** Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 3(1), 29-44.

Abstract: This article points out that much of ecotourism is not economically sustainable because of flaws in the management model used. An economic model is developed to show that open access to renewable resource sites leads to economic and environmental inefficiency. Solutions are offered to the open access problem. Important elements include site ownership, policies used to restrict access, the role of price and quality, reduction of rent dissipation, restriction of total numbers, and restriction of impacts per visitor. Case studies are presented from the Koh Phi Phi Coral Reefs (Thailand), Galapagos Islands (Ecuador), Annapurna Conservation Area (Nepal), and Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve (Costa Rica).

214. Stewart, W. P., & Sekartjakrarini, S. (1994). **Disentangling Ecotourism.** Annals of Tourism Research, 21(4), 840-841.

Abstract: The study of ecotourism reflects a dichotomy: the study of a set of behaviours and the study of an industry. The activity-based perspective of ecotourism reflects two schools: the description of what ecotourists do and the proposal of what ecotourists should do. This paper provides a structure for ecotourism definitions and studies so as to reduce future ambiguity in interpretation.

215. Stoll, J. R., & Johnson, L. A. (1984). **Concepts of Value, Nonmarket Valuation, and the Case of the Whooping Crane.** Transactions of the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference, 49, 382-393.

Abstract: The authors discuss various types of value placed on natural resources, especially endangered wildlife, such as on- and off-site use value, option value, option price, and existence value. Various techniques are used to measure the value of nonmarket resources, notably the travel cost method and contingent valuation method. Whooping cranes at Aransas National Wildlife Refuge, Texas, are valued, using contingent valuation. For visitors to the refuge, total use value is estimated to be \$213,340 per year, and combined option price and existence value is estimated at \$779,382 per year. For the United States' population, combined option price and existence value are estimated to range between \$0.57 and 1.58 billion.

216. Stronza, A. (1999). **Learning Both Ways: Lessons from a Corporate and Community Ecotourism Collaboration.** Cultural Survival Quarterly, 23(2), 36-39.

Abstract: The Keieway Association is an innovative concept that involves joint ecotourism decision-making between a private company, Rainforest Expeditions, and an indigenous group, the native community of Infierno. Profits are divided 60% to the community and 40% to the company, with management divided equally. This author concludes that that the aboriginal people have "become more cognizant of their resources and how to capitalize on them, and they have begun to look farther into the future, weighing the advantages and disadvantages of various development options. In sum, they are thinking more like business people." Meanwhile the company officials "have become more appreciative of local skills and traditional forms of organization, more respectful of indigenous knowledge, and more attentive to voices that before remained unheard.

217. Sutton, M. (1999). **Aboriginal Ownership of National Parks and Tourism.** Cultural Survival Quarterly, 23(2), 55-56.

Abstract: On September 5, 1998 the 76,000 hectare Mutawintji National Park in the far west of the State of New South Wales was returned to aboriginal ownership. The owners demanded and got changes in the management of the park. The national park management agency still maintains

agency staff at the site, but most guiding has been turned over to local, trained guides. The guiding operation is partially subsidized by government funds, the remainder coming from use fees. The guiding has been successful, with increasing numbers of tourists visiting the park. This is a case study of the realities of aboriginal people becoming involved in park management and in tourism program delivery in Australia.

218. Sweeting, J. E. N., Bruner, A. G., & Rosenfeld, A. B. (1999). **The Green Host Effect**. Washington, D. C., USA: Conservation International.

Abstract: This document offers recommendations for responsible tourism and resort development in the tropics. The goal of the document is to minimize the industry's negative environmental and social impacts, as well as increase the positive contribution of tourism to conservation and well-being. The paper reviews a series of tourism management practices and technologies that developers can use to increase environmental and societal sustainability. The report then examines a series of planning and policy tools for governments to guide tourism development. The paper assumes the informed participation of the private sector in tourism development. This is a useful document, carefully conceived and well written.

219. The Ecotourism Society. (1993) **Ecotourism Guidelines for Nature Tour Operators**. North Bennington, Vermont, U.S.: The Ecotourism Society.

Abstract: This document was the result of consultations with leading conservationists, tour operators, and academics to determine what form ecotourism should take in the 1990s. The result is the most comprehensive view to date, not only on what guidelines should be observed by tour operators working in natural areas, but also how these services should be delivered, with what objectives, and for whose benefit.

220. Thresher, P. (1972). **African National Parks and Tourism: An Interlinked Future**. Biological Conservation, 4(4), 279-284.

Abstract: Opportunities to establish national parks in developing countries in Africa must be grasped quickly, for they are disappearing as development takes its course. Tourism can provide an immediate economic rationale for establishing a National Park. Thresher outlines the economic benefits of the tourism industry based on potential visitor revenues and benefits to the national economy. He proposes a time and cost schedule for creating a new national park. Detailed financial examples show that, aside from other reasons, a national park can be considerable economic benefit to a developing African country.

221. Thresher, P. (1981). **The Economics of a Lion**. Unasyuva, 33(134), 34-35.

Abstract: This short article summarizes a previous study to estimate the economic value of a full-grown, manned, male lion. Over its lifetime, a lion will draw \$515,000 in foreign exchange for viewing, \$8,500 for a hunting or sport resource, and up to \$1,325 as a commercial skin. The present national economic value of one manned lion is almost half the value of the cattle, sheep, and goats currently supported in the Amboseli ecosystem.

222. Tisdell, C., & Wen, J. (1997). **Total Economic Evaluation of Protected Areas**. Annals of Tourism Research, 24(4), 992-994.

Abstract: Economists have been making increasing use of the concept of Total Economic Evaluation (TEV) to assess the value of protected areas. This measure provides an account of both marketed and non-marketed values of protected areas. This paper discusses the merits of using this

system in measuring the economic value of protected areas.

223. Tobias, D., & Mendelsohn, R. (1991). **Valuing Ecotourism in a Tropical Rain Forest Reserve**. *Ambio*, 20(2), 91-93.

Abstract: Using the travel cost method, this study measures the value of ecotourism at Monteverde Cloud Forest Preserve, Costa Rica. By observing travel behavior, the study reveals that Costa Rican visitors are willing to pay considerably for the experience of visiting the site. The ecotourism value was found to be 1 to 2 magnitudes greater than the current purchase price for acquiring new reserve lands. This estimate does not include other potential preservation values, such as harvesting of commodities (fruit, latex, etc.), protection of watersheds or protection of wildlife habitat and rare species.

224. Tourism Council Australia, & CRC Tourism. (1998). **Being Green Keeps You Out of the Red**. Woolloomooloo, New South Wales: Tourism Council Australia.

Abstract: This is a guide to best practice approach for developing environmental sustainability and maintaining a viable business. Business must play its part in looking after the environment. All business activities should be environmentally and economically sustainable. The tourism industry has a relationship with Australia's natural attractions and therefore a special obligation to ensure that it develops in a sustainable manner. The use of energy, water and material resource has environmental impact locally, regionally and globally.

225. Tourism Queensland. (1999). **Queensland Ecotourism Plan** (Second ed.). Brisbane, Australia: Tourism Queensland.

Abstract: The Queensland Ecotourism Plan is a policy document that outlines the existing condition, the desired outcomes and the approaches to ecotourism in this state of Australia. The plan is comprehensive and builds upon the national ecotourism strategy for the country, the policy statements of other Australian states and a large public consultation. The purpose of the document is to provide a framework for the planning, development, operating and marketing of ecotourism in Queensland. The plan outlines 36 actions to be undertaken. This ranges from the identification of areas of high natural and cultural value in the State, to management planning suggestions to marketing proposals. This is one of the most complete government ecotourism policy strategies produced.

226. Twynam, G. D., & Robinson, D. W. (1997). **A Market Segmentation Analysis of Desired Ecotourism Opportunities**. Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario: NODA/NFP Technical Report TR-34.

Abstract: This study was designed to identify ecotourism opportunities desired by visitors and potential visitors to northern Ontario. The purpose of the study was to develop segmentation profiles of potential ecotourists, and to identify specific sectors that would provide a demand for northern Ontario ecotourism.

227. United Nations Environment Program. (1994). **Managing Tourism in Natural World Heritage Sites**. Paris, France: United Nations Environment Program.

Abstract: World Heritage Sites are highly visible and are becoming more popular tourist destinations. Such tourism should be managed so as to not compromise the heritage values of the site. The book reports on workshop papers that discuss the issues faced by site managers in regards to tourism. A general survey of World Heritage Site provides basic data on tourism. Selected sites are presented in more detail. The issues discussed include tourism activities and facilities,

marketing, the relationships with the tourism industry, visitor management, interpretation, education, planning, carrying capacities, monitoring, institutional structures, and local community links.

228. United Nations Environment Programme. (1998). **Ecolabels in the Tourism Industry** (First ed.). Paris, France: United Nations Environment Programme.

Abstract: This publication examines the role of ecolabels within the context of voluntary self-regulation in the tourism industry. Ecolabels are both a marketing and environmental management tool. The publication describes the key elements needed to make a tourism ecolabel effective, credible and efficient. These include the framing of effective criteria for qualification, an objective procedure for assessing the performance of applicants and a sound monitoring system. Examples of the existing schemes are used to demonstrate the range of solutions available in each case. The structural framework of tourism ecolabels is examined, including: the financial and human resources needed, the levels of membership fees, the amount of technical assistance provided, and the forms in which marketing support can be offered. Means of assessing effectiveness are discussed. This is the most comprehensive document available on the subject of ecolabels.

229. United Nations Environment Programme. (1995). **Environmental Codes of Conduct for Tourism** (First ed.). Paris, France: United Nations Environment Programme.

Abstract: The publication contains a summary of the environmental codes of conduct in the tourism industry. All the known codes are discussed and summarized. Suggestions are made on the most effective manner for code development and use. Codes are discussed for: tourism providers, for host communities, and for tourists. Comments are made on implementation, monitoring and reporting. The publication provides recommendations on the best methods of launching, managing and monitoring voluntary codes of conduct in tourism.

230. Valentine, P. S. (Author). (1992). **Nature-based Tourism**. B. Weiler, & C. M. Hall (Editors), **Special Interest Tourism** 1 ed., (p. Chapter 9). London, U. K.: Belhaven Press.

Abstract: This book chapter is a solid review of the literature on nature-based tourism, with emphasis on Australia and the south Pacific. Topics covered include: context, definitions, destinations, activities, social carrying capacity, economics, environmental impacts, leakage, guidelines, and research needs. This is an excellent introduction to the topic of ecotourism.

231. Villemaire, A., & Murray, J. (1997). **Adventure Travel and Ecotourism Implementation Workshops: Summary Report**. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Canadian Tourism Commission.

Abstract: This is the report of a follow up workshops across Canada in response to the 1997 study, *Adventure Travel and Ecotourism in Canada: Strategic Framework for Development*. The report summarizes the key priorities and needs, the existing initiatives, suggested strategies for developing ecotourism and adventure travel that came out of the workshop. Recommendations were made on business and product development, resource protection and sustainability, packaging, marketing, promotion, training and business management.

232. Visser, D. R., & Mendoza, G. A. (1994). **Debt-for-Nature Swaps in Latin America**. *Journal of Forestry*, 92(6), 13-16.

Abstract: Debt-for-nature swaps have been occurring in seven Latin American countries since 1987 (Bolivia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Brazil). In twelve swaps, \$96,000,000 of foreign debt was retired and converted to local conservation monies. This

money is dedicated to the long-term management of important parks or reserves. The issues of sovereignty, colonialism, inflation, role of indigenous peoples, and limited economic results are discussed.

233. Wade, D. J., Mwasaga, B. C., & Eagles, P. F. J. (2001). **A history and market analysis of tourism in Tanzania.** Tourism Management, 22, 93-101.

Abstract: Tanzania contains some of the world's greatest natural wonders. Following major reforms in its foreign tourism policies in the mid-1980's tourism increased to become the nation's second leading foreign exchange earner. Most of this tourism involves ecotourism and visitation to national parks and game reserves. Tanzania is a less developed nation than its East African neighbours, and seeks to offer a low-density, high-quality, and high-priced tourism experience. Numerous deficiencies occur in the tourism product. A lack of infrastructure, trained staff, and deficiencies in the legal and regulatory framework offer severe challenges for the delivery of a world-class service quality. In addition to a lack of marketing and promotion, the tourism industry has failed to diversify into areas beyond wildlife, such as into culture and beach tourism. Consequently, most visitors treat Tanzania as an add-on to their Kenyan safari. Tanzania is moving towards developing the infrastructure necessary to occupy its market niche. With careful planning and management, Tanzania has the tremendous potential to develop a diverse and sustainable tourism industry.

234. Wall, G. (1996). **Climate Change and Leisure Activities: Outdoor Recreation in a Warmer World.** Ecodecision, 20(Spring), 21-24.

Abstract: Climate change could have major implications for travel and tourism. Destinations based on natural resources are more likely to be impacted than cultural sites. Seasonal activities will change. In the long term, the distribution of vegetation types, wildlife, and fish will change, thereby affecting many leisure activities. Other important factors may include a rise in sea level, increasing UV radiation in sunshine, and fluctuations in the distribution of precipitation and water bodies. Possible responses include the precautionary principle in planning, make decisions that keep open future options. It is also important to encourage actions that increase resilience to climate change.

235. Wall, G. (1997). **Is Ecotourism Sustainable?** Tourism Management, 18(4), 157-169.

Abstract: It is legitimate to ask whether and in what form tourism might contribute to sustainable development. This is not the same as sustainable tourism, which, as a single-sector approach to development, may overlook important linkages with other sectors. If tourism is to contribute to sustainable development, then it must be economically viable, ecologically sensitive and culturally appropriate. Ecotourism is often advocated as being a sustainable form of tourism but imprecision in terminology clouds basic issues and there are strong economic, ecological, and cultural reasons for believing that, even in its purest forms, ecotourism is likely to present substantial challenges to destination areas, particularly if it competes for scarce resources and displaces existing uses and users. Sustainable tourism and ecotourism are not synonyms, many forms of ecotourism may not be sustainable, and if ecotourism is to contribute to sustainable development, then careful planning and management will be required.

236. Wallace, G. N. (1993). **Wildlands and Ecotourism in Latin America: Investing in Protected Areas.** Journal of Forestry, 91(2), 37-40.

Abstract: The paper argues for the United States to provide management money for parks and reserves in Latin America. The management in most Latin American parks is poorly funded and therefore weak. The paper provides a number of examples of U.S. line agencies providing

management assistance. Some funding proposals, such as increased entrance fees and special airline taxes are briefly discussed.

237. Wallace, G. N., & Pierce, S. M. (1996). **An Evaluation of Ecotourism in Amazonas, Brazil**. Annals of Tourism Research, 23(4), 843-873.

Abstract: Registered ecotour lodges were studied using observations and interviews with visitors, employees, and local people. Findings were evaluated using proposed ecotourism principles. Besides providing employment, lodges improve access, stimulate new services (health, utilities, etc.) and make valued but limited local purchases. In other ways, lodges fall short of the ideals inherent in the principles. They contribute little to conservation education, resource protection, or the involvement and empowerment of local people. Tourists wish to see and would support conservation and community development programs both financially and via their future selection of ecotour operators. Numerous implications for concessions, protected area management, local participation in Amazonas are discussed.

238. Wallace, G. N., & Smith, M. D. (1997). **A comparison of motivations, preferred management actions, and setting preferences among Costa Rican, North American and European visitors to five protected areas in Costa Rica**. Journal of Park and Recreation Administration, 15(1), 59-82.

Abstract: A survey involving over 1,000 national and international visitors to five protected areas in Costa Rica was used to determine if motivations, preferred management actions, and settings differed in a significant way among Costa Ricans, North Americans, and Europeans.

239. WBM Oceanics Australia, & Claridge, G. (1997). **Guidelines for Managing Visitation to Seabird Breeding Islands**. Townsville, Queensland, Australia: Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.

Abstract: These guidelines provide a comprehensive framework for developing and implementing site-specific management measures to eliminate the negative effects of visitors on sensitive seabird nesting areas. A background section contains information on the vulnerability of seabirds to disturbance, describing the mechanisms by which disturbance can cause breeding failure. Information is provided on how to value seabird breeding aggregations such as the presence of rare or threatened species, the size of the breeding population compared with other populations in the region and the extent to which the aggregation provides opportunities for ecotourism and environmental education. A chapter covers the impacts of a range of human activities on breeding seabirds and ways of mitigating these impacts. Activities covered include the effects of tourism and recreation, fishing, research, boating and aircraft, among others. Guidelines are provided for mitigating the specific impacts of these activities. Another section enables island managers to identify management concerns related to the particular species of seabirds present and the type of island involved in order to determine the vulnerability of particular species to disruption from human visitation. The final chapter describes a range of techniques for implementing the guidelines, such as developing codes of conduct/practice, site hardening, island closure, signage, publicity, wardening, permits, monitoring, training and accreditation.

240. Wearing, S., & McLean, J. (1997). **Developing Ecotourism: A Community Based Approach**. Newport, Victoria, Australia: HM Leisure Planning Pty Ltd.

Abstract: This handbook is for communities interested in undertaking ecotourism projects. The booklet outlines in simple language a basic approach to community-based ecotourism planning. Case studies are given for the tours operator, the accommodation developer and the natural area manager.

241. Wearing, S., & Neil, J. (1999). **Ecotourism: Impacts, Potentials and Possibilities**. Oxford ; Boston : Butterworth-Heinemann.

Abstract: This book provides a basic introduction to ecotourism, with the premise that proper planning and management can ensure that the benefits of ecotourism occur. The book examines ecotourism from the standpoint of fostering the potential positive social and environmental benefits of the industry. It is important to understand the underlying conservation issues, the management practice concerns and the economic considerations. The authors champion ecotourism as a model of sustainable development, when properly managed. The book has a strong Australian emphasis.

242. Weaver, D. B., Backman, K. F., Cater, E., Eagles, P. F. J., & McKercher, R. (2001). **The Encyclopedia of Ecotourism** (First ed.). Wallingford, Oxon, United Kingdom: CABI Publishing.

Abstract: This book contains 41 chapters on a broad range of topics dealing with ecotourism. Each chapter is individually authored by an internationally-known scholar. All chapter are uniquely written just for this book. The book has a broad scope including: regional perspectives by continent, regional accounts by biome, impacts, planning, management, business aspects, research and trends. This is the largest, most comprehensive book of its type in the field of ecotourism.

243. Weaver, D. B. (1995). **Alternative Tourism in Montserrat**. Tourism Management, 16(8), 593-604.

Abstract: Small island states have increasingly turned to international mass tourism as a strategy for overcoming their underdeveloped status. However, mounting criticism of this sector has increased the interest in alternative tourism. The Caribbean island of Montserrat is well positioned to implement an ecotourism strategy based on the island's scenic beauty, biodiversity, and historical/cultural attributes. This would augment the existing low-density residential tourism. Few tangible initiatives in ecotourism have occurred. This paper proposes that the Montserrat Heritage Trail network become the centerpiece of this ecotourism product. Various marketing and institutional initiatives are recommended.

244. Weaver, D. B. (1998). **Ecotourism in the Less Developed World** (First ed.). Wallingford, Oxon, UK: CAB International.

Abstract: This book outlines the status of ecotourism in less-developed countries, generally those in Central and South America, Africa and most of Asia. Specifically case studies are presented from 4 countries: Costa Rica, Kenya, Nepal and Thailand. These were chosen because good levels of literature is available on these countries and they represent four different geographical, ecological and political regions. Regional reviews of the Caribbean and South Pacific areas are also included. The role of national parks and protected areas is emphasized. The case studies are good reviews of the literature into early 1996. The final chapter in the book discusses the future of ecotourism in less developed countries.

245. Weaver, D. B. (1993). **Ecotourism in the Small Island Caribbean**. GeoJournal, 31(4), 457-465.

Abstract: Ecotourism-related strategies can serve to enhance the tourism industries of small Caribbean islands, which are presently dominated by a 3-S (sand/sea/sun) product. The principles of alternative tourism can be applied to 3-S tourism to minimize negative environmental impacts. Diversionary ecotourism opportunities can be promoted to diversify the tourism product, thus providing a nature-oriented alternative to resort-based tourists. Regional ecotourism, catering to ecotourists, can be fostered in mountainous interiors, peripheral islands, undeveloped coastlines, rural agricultural areas, and in offshore reefs. Another strategy, exemplified by Dominica, entails a comprehensive ecotourism approach for destinations where 3-S tourism is undesired or unsuited.

246. Weiler, B. (1992). **Ecotourism: Incorporating the Global Classroom**. Canberra, Australia: Bureau of Tourism Research.
- Abstract: The proceedings from this conference cover a wide range of topics and perspectives on ecotourism, with emphasis on Australia. The subject matter includes defining and setting boundaries on ecotourism; profiling the ecotourist; identifying the impacts of ecotourism on the environment and native cultures; identifying management responses that maximize ecotourism's benefits; developing standards, guidelines, and codes of ethics for ecotourism operators and tourists; and identifying future issues and problems in ecotourism. These papers set an important basis for later research and policy development in Australia.
247. Weiler, B., & Davis, D. (1993). **An Exploratory Investigation into the Roles of the Nature-Based Tour Leader**. Tourism Management, 14(2), 91-98.
- Abstract: If environmentally responsible tourism has a goal of providing a quality tourist experience without causing intolerable ecological and social damage, then the tour leader has a very special role to play. This paper draws on the results of a research study on nature-based tourism. The research examined the role(s) that the tour leader should play in environmentally responsible tourism, the qualifications (knowledge, skills, and attitudes) that are needed to fulfill these roles, the actual qualifications and roles of tour leaders, and the training, support and evaluation that is and should be provided for tour leaders. The gaps between what should be and what are the roles of the tour leader are discussed, with implications for the tourism industry in general and the training and education sector of the industry in particular.
248. Weiler, B., & Hall, C. M. (1992). **Special Interest Tourism**. London, U. K.: Belhaven Press.
- Abstract: Weiler and Hall have edited a compilation of papers in a variety of topics related to special interest tourism. Authors and topics deal specifically with Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Southeast Asia, and Oceania. Review chapters (with accompanying case studies) include educational travel (University of Alberta and Australia); arts and heritage tourism (Festival of Pacific Arts); ethnic tourism (rock collecting in Australia); and adventure, sport, and health tourism (mountaineering in New Zealand, scuba diving in Hawaii, and Yachting holidays). Chapter 9, written by Peter Valentine, is a solid review of nature-based tourism.
249. Weiler, B., & Richins, H. (1995). **Extreme, Extravagant and Elite: A Profile of Ecotourists on Earthwatch Expeditions**. Tourism Recreation Research, 20(1), 29-36.
- Abstract: Earthwatch volunteers were found to be extreme ecotourists, wanting to be environmentally responsible, to have intense interaction with the environment, and to enhance the environment. Their activity involved a high level of interaction with the environment that was intense and active and high levels of physical stamina that provided rich personal rewards. The volunteers were young, well educated, with above-average incomes, and female. The authors suggest that there exists a market in Australia for experiences similar to Earthwatch, but that are less time-consuming and less expensive. The paper proposes much more work is needed on authenticity, on learning as a travel motive, and on novelty.
250. Wells, M. P. (1992). **Biodiversity Conservation, Affluence and Poverty: Mismatched Costs and Benefits and Efforts to Remedy Them**. Ambio, 21(3), 237-243.
- Abstract: This paper discusses the distribution of economic costs and benefits in developing countries. Economic benefits are limited on a local scale, increase regionally, and become substantial at a global level. The economic costs follow the opposite trend, from being locally

significant, regionally moderate, and globally small. The substantial net costs that emerge from this unbalance are usually borne by poor communities in remote areas with limited access to government services. There are few local incentives and limited regional and national incentives for park establishment and management in developing countries. Very little research work has been done on the distribution of protected areas costs and benefits.

251. Wells, M. P. (1993). **Neglect of Biological Riches: The Economics of Nature Tourism in Nepal.** *Biodiversity and Conservation*, 2(4), 445-464.

Abstract: Nepal's spectacular parks and reserves have attracted dramatically increasing numbers of foreign visitors. It might be expected that these protected areas would be nurtured as valuable and irreplaceable economic assets. However, they are becoming seriously degraded, and the financial resources provided by government for management are inadequate. Since so little of economic value of protected area tourism in Nepal is captured through fees, the areas are seen as being of inconsequential value. It is estimated that in 1988, \$27,000,000 of tourist expenditures were attributable to the protected area network. The costs of managing the parks were around \$5,000,000, but only \$1,000,000 in fees were collected. Policy measures are suggested to help Nepal increase the economic and environmental benefits from nature tourism.

252. Wesche, R. (1996). **Developed Country Environmentalism and Indigenous Community Controlled Ecotourism in the Ecuadorian Amazon.** *Geographische Zeitschrift*, 84(4), 157-168.

abstract: Indigenous-controlled ecotourism is being developed in the Amazon area of Ecuador. This is occurring through a combination of conservation group stimulus and push of indigenous people for land rights and sustainable development. The ecotourism industry of developed countries is showing increased levels of social responsibility in this area of Ecuador. The indigenous peoples have started to look at indigenous controlled ecotourism as an environmental and developmental panacea. The resulting accelerated rate of expansion of ecotourism controlled by the aboriginal people may be too high, and beyond the absorptive capacity of both the indigenous people and the market.

253. Western Australian Tourism Commission, & Department of Conservation and Land Management. (1997). **Nature Based Tourism Strategy For Western Australia.** Perth, Western Australia.

Abstract: The diversity and quality of Western Australia's natural environment are an integral part of "Brand" Western Australia and provide the State with an exceptional opportunity to capitalize on the growing worldwide demand for nature based tourism experiences. Crucial to the development of the nature-based tourism industry is maintaining a healthy environment. By working together the industry and all levels of Government can ensure that nature based tourism is developed in a way that provides economic and social benefits to Western Australia whilst ensuring the sustainability of the natural environment on which the industry depends. Developed responsibly and sensitively, a nature based tourism industry can enhance conservation objectives and make a major contribution to protecting the unique ecosystems of the State and conserving its animals, plants and landscapes. The nature-based tourism strategy provides the framework for the development of an industry, which will deliver long-term and wide-ranging benefits to Western Australia, and to the people who live and visit the State.

254. Western, D. (1986). **Tourist Capacity in East African Parks.** *UNEP Industry and Environment*, 9(1), 14-16.

Abstract: Western explores the issue of tourist carrying capacity in East Africa's national parks, and concludes that, with appropriate management and investment, potential park capacities range from

between 3 and 5 times the present visitation levels. In Kenya, the parks capacity could rise from 400,000 visitors per year in 1984 to 1 million visitors in 1990. Visits to these parks can be categorized as wildlife viewing or ecotourism activities. Tourist capacity is affected primarily by 6 factors: park policies, resource capability, visitor behavior, ecological impacts, tourist planning and management, and factors external to the national parks.

255. Whelan, T. (Editor). (1991). **Nature Tourism: Managing for the Environment**. Washington, D.C.: Island Press.

Abstract: Whelan divides this book of papers into two parts. Part one reviews the lessons learned from several key nature tourism destinations, including Kenya, Costa Rica, and Yellowstone National Park. Part two examines global ecotourism planning and management issues such as economics, local participation, marketing, sustainability, and global cooperation. The chapters are written by experts.

256. Wiggins, L. (1994). **Mountains of the Moon: An Ecotourism Success Story**. *Explore*, 66(Apr/May), 55-61.

Abstract: This a travelogue story of a personal visit to a new national park, Mountains of the Moon, in Uganda. The local communities' desire for ecotourism and the associated employment is discussed. The tourism market caused the local people to lobby the central government to turn a forest reserve into a national park. An entrance fee of U.S. \$20 per person goes to a local cooperative that provides information, protection, and guiding services to the tourists. Employment as a guide is strongly desired and is distributed around the community by the cooperative. The article describes how conservation of ecological resources is encouraged in rural areas by the economic benefits of ecotourism.

257. Wight, P. (1996). **North American Ecotourists: Market Profile and Trip Characteristics**. *Journal of Travel Research*, 34(4), 2-10.

Abstract: This article presents information on the North American ecotourist profile. Data come from a market analysis funded by the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia and the Government of Canada. Information is presented on markets, trip characteristics, motivation, product preferences, and demand. The paper focuses on market and trip characteristics, including party size, spending, preferred season, and trip length.

258. Wight, P. (1995). **Sustainable Ecotourism: Balancing Economic, Environmental and Social Goals within an Ethical Framework**. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 20(1), 5-13.

Abstract: Not all ecotourism is sustainable. For ecotourism to be sustainable, social, economic, and environmental goals need to be fulfilled. The author emphasizes that the financial aspect of the experience must not be allowed to develop at the expense of the resource upon which the experience is based. The relationships and overlaps among nature tourism, adventure tourism, and cultural tourism are discussed with the help of a ven diagram model. Examples are given from Brazil and Arctic Canada.

259. Wight, P. A. (1998). **Appealing and Marketing to the North American Ecotourist**. M. Johnston, G. D. Twynam, & W. Haider (Editors), *Shaping Tomorrow's North: The Role of Tourism and Recreation* (, Chap. ISSN 1183-6857, pp. 75-97). Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada: Lakehead University.

Abstract: This book chapter provides information about the characteristics of ecotourists in selected cities in the USA and Canada, their preferences and motivations, with specific focus on elements

which may have practical relevance to market successfully to that group. The paper contains ecotourism market profiles.

260. Wight, P. A. (1997). **Ecotourism accommodation spectrum: Does supply match the demand?** Tourism Management, 18 (4), 209-221.

Abstract: Surveys of consumers interested in general ecotourism and of experienced ecotourists, reveal that a range of accommodations is preferred, from many types of fixed roof to no-fixed roof. In particular, ecotourists seem interested in more intimate, adventure-type accommodation. They also look for environmentally sensitive operations. However, the supply in some destinations does not match demand. The trend seems oriented to larger, more international hotel-type luxury accommodation, operated by major chains, or to resorts in the wilderness. Paradoxically, in some areas, there may be resistance to allowing any form of fixed roof accommodation in more natural areas. There is a gap in the supply side of the accommodation spectrum in the area of smaller scale, more rustic, adventure-type accommodation, such as cabins, ranches, lodges, inns or bed and breakfasts.

261. Wight, P. A. (1993). **Ecotourism: Ethics or Eco-Sell.** Journal of Travel Research, XXXI(3), 3-9.

Abstract: Two prevailing views of ecotourism come from the different approaches of conservation and marketing. The later often exploits the growing consumer interest in green products through ecosell. Such marketing used the positive image of the activity without consideration of resource impacts, community benefits, environmental ethics or long-term perspectives. The author points out the problems inherent in this approach. Ecotourism would benefit from product and performance standards and from an ethics-based orientation. There are benefits from the implementation of codes of operation: public support, credibility, and market demand.

262. Wight, P. A. (1996). **North American ecotourism markets: Motivations, preferences, and destinations.** Journal of Travel Research, (Summer), 3-10.

Abstract: The second of a two-part series, this article focuses on research that shows differences in motivation between ecotourists and other tourists in regard to benefits sought.

263. Wight, P. A. (1993). **Sustainable Ecotourism: Balancing Economic, Environmental and Social Goals Within an Ethical Framework.** The Journal of Tourism Studies, 4(2), 54-65.

Abstract: The tourism industry is under scrutiny, both from the public and internally, in order to assess how well it meets the criteria of sustainable development. Ecotourism is described not as an alternative to mass tourism but as a potentially sustainable form of visitor demand and resource supply if nine fundamental ethics-based principles can be operationalised. A view of ecotourism as having a spectrum of demanded and supplied products is advanced with illustrations from Brazil. Consideration of the constraints of ecotourism is included and the relationships among adventure, nature-based and cultural tourism are indicated with an ethical overlay defining sustainable ecotourism. Some positive ecotourism-related practices of an arctic adventure tourism company are used to illustrate practical aspects of sustainability.

264. Wilson, M. A., & Laarman, J. G. (1988). **Nature Tourism and Enterprise Development in Ecuador.** World Leisure and Recreation, 29/30(1), 22-27.

Abstract: Based on surveys of nature tourism operators, the authors describe the current structure of the industry in Ecuador, assess constraints, and recommend strategies for growth and development. The Galapagos Islands attracts the majority of nature tourists in Ecuador and requires special

management strategies, although nature tourism is growing on the mainland. The authors offer a cross-classification of nature tourism, based on physical rigor and dedication to natural history. Nature tourism should be encouraged because it attracts desirable visitors, directs economic activity to remote communities, primitive facilities are tolerated, and nature tourists stay longer than other tourists. Problems for nature tourism include insufficient or inadequate marketing and promotion, nature references, infrastructure and facilities, and tour guides.

265. Woods, B., & Moscardo, G. (1998). **Understanding Australian, Japanese, and Taiwanese Ecotourists in the Pacific Rim Region.** *Pacific Tourism Review*, 1, 329-339.

Abstract: This article approaches the issue of a definition of ecotourism from a demand-side perspective, by estimating the demand for ecotourism based on the interests and motivations of outbound travellers. More specifically, the article presents the results of analyses of survey data from studies of outbound Australian, Japanese and Taiwanese travellers, concentrating on those who express a specific interest in ecotourism activities. Results indicate that ecotourists can be usefully defined according to the types of activities and attributes important to them in a holiday destination. Although results indicate there are few significant demographic differences between ecotourists and non-ecotourist travellers, ecotourists see nature-dependent attributes as more important to their travel decisions. They also consider a variety of non-nature attributes to be important. This indicates that ecotourists enjoy a variety of experiences in conjunction with their ecotourism experience.

266. Yoshida, M. (1997). **Perspective of Ecotourism in Japan and East Asia.** *Japan InfoMAB: Newsletter on MAB Activity of Japan.*

Abstract: This article traces the development of ecotourism in East Asia, and most specifically in Japan. In 1992 the first national parks and protected areas conference of East Asia was held in Beijing, China and developed the first definition of ecotourism in the various Asian languages. Subsequently, the first ecotourism conference of East Asia was held in Taipei in 1995. In 1995 the Japanese Environment Agency launched a project to develop a model for ecotourism management in protected areas. Subsequently, there has been considerable work, primarily in Japan, to develop guidelines, to develop better private sector-public sector coordination, to design management to minimize negative impact of high volumes of tourism, and to maximize benefit to local communities around the parks. A major emphasis is to use ecotourism as a measure of conservation and as a self-financing mechanism for protected areas. This summary article is one of the few articles in English that summarizes the state of ecotourism management in East Asia and in Japan.

267. Ziffer, K. (1989). **Ecotourism: The Uneasy Alliance.** Washington, D.C.: Conservation International and Ernst & Young.

Abstract: This book synthesizes available information to lay a groundwork for evaluating the extent to which ecotourism promotes and finances conservation and economic development in developing countries. Key issues addressed include markets, ecotourist demographics, industry structure, suppliers, conservation, and economic impact. In order to be successful, several success factors are provided.