

**1****A phenomenological study of agritourism entrepreneurship on Ontario family farms  
[Texto impreso] / Suzanne Ainley**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 328-329

Abstract: This phenomenological study carried out in Ontario, Canada, explored the experience of family farms engaged in agritourism. Unlike previous studies, which have tended to focus on the economic factors associated with agritourism, this one started from the premise that embracing agritourism on the family farm was motivated by a complex web of social and economic factors and the decision involved multiple family members. The results revealed the lived experiences of 17 family members across three farm sites where agritourism enterprises were started and operated on their farms. The articulation of themes through personal narratives provided by the family members interviewed clarified assumptions about the motives for engaging in agritourism from extant studies and further recognized multiple factors are combined together when farm families engage in and embrace agritourism. An appreciation of it being an evolutionary process as well as the impact on and opportunities for family members as their farm switched from being a productive to a consumptive place were illuminated.

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**2****A spatial analysis of tourism, entrepreneurship and the entrepreneurial ecosystem in North Carolina, USA [Texto impreso] / Carol Kline ... [et al.]**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 315-316

Abstract: In light of the projected long-term national economic trends, the vulnerability of rural regions, and the difficulty of small businesses to stay solvent, it is imperative to understand the critical elements within a small business' operating environment or "ecosystem" that support or thwart entrepreneurial activity. Using the 100 counties of North Carolina as a case study, the purpose of this research project was to determine which entrepreneurial ecosystem elements (E3) have the most influence on tourism and entrepreneurship, to identify spatial patterns in this relationship, as well as the extent to which entrepreneurial and tourist activity overlap regionally. Using national secondary data sources, the authors identified that the interaction of entrepreneurship with the proportion of those employed in the creative class is strongly associated with the growth in the number of new establishments and employment, particularly in those rural counties endowed with attractive outdoor amenities.

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**3****Applying the positive theory of social entrepreneurship to understand food entrepreneurs and their operations [Texto impreso] / Carol Kline, Neha Shah and Heather Rubright**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 341-342

**Abstract:** This study examines the potential application of the Positive Theory of Social Entrepreneurship to food entrepreneurs. Three food entrepreneurs, who serve both residents and tourists as part of their customer base, were interviewed in semi-structured interview formats about their operations as well as their motivations for beginning each of their businesses; each have a concentrated target market with travelers. The findings showed that each of the three food entrepreneurs had definite traits and motivations associated with not only value creation but also in regards to the four propositions of social entrepreneurship proposed by Santos. Each entrepreneur had a unique and varied approach, however they all were driven by enthusiasm for addressing problems involving neglected positive externalities, operating in areas that would benefit a powerless segment of the population, seeking sustainable solutions, and focusing on empowerment rather than control. Additionally it became apparent that these food entrepreneurs also exhibit traits of Social Constructionists as well as Lifestyle Entrepreneurs. These findings reveal nuanced research opportunities in the field of food and tourism entrepreneurs, advance our understanding of food entrepreneur operations in the retail sector, and introduce a promising new theory to tourism literature.

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**4****Co-management as a framework for the development of a tourism area response network in the rural community of Curanipe, Maule region, Chile [Texto impreso] / Lori Pennington-Gray, Ashley Schroeder and Trace Gale**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 303-304

**Abstract:** Crises have the potential to highlight both opportunities and challenges. Such was the case for the coastal town of Curanipe, Maule Region, Chile, which was devastated by an earthquake and resulting tsunami in 2010. The natural disasters resulted in communication breakdowns, which highlighted the intricacies in the hierarchy of the tourism industry and government agencies and the need for coordinated partnerships between the private and public sectors. This paper applies the theory of co-management to tourism crisis management. The Tourism Area Response Network (TARN) is presented as a co-management approach to fostering closer partnerships in tourism crisis management and communication among the appropriate actors of Curanipe. More specifically, the key characteristics, outcomes, and related dimensions of co-management are applied to the development of TARN in Curanipe.

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**5****Entrepreneurial approaches to rural tourism in the Netherlands [Texto impreso] : distinct differences / Edward Brooker and Marion Joppe**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 351-353

Abstract: Rural entrepreneurship is a nebulous concept, due in part to minimal research and primary focus on inherent lifestyle characteristics of rural entrepreneurs. Set in a context of wellness tourism in rural areas of the Netherlands, our research examined a nascent farm spa franchise, currently operating on three farms, to illustrate three different dimensions of entrepreneurship. We employed the anthropological concept of liminality to frame the pull of wellness tourism itself and its application to the three identified forms of entrepreneurship—imitation, liminal entrepreneurship and visionary entrepreneurship, each of which were evident by different individuals within the farm spa franchise.

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**6****Potential synergies for the short-break holiday and rural tourism markets [Texto impreso] : evidence from a national Australian survey / Peter Murphy**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 273-274

Abstract: Short-break holidays are a growing feature of tourism, but little research has examined their relevance to rural tourism. Based on a recent national study of short-break holidays in Australia, this paper explores the competitive situation of this form of holiday for existing and potential rural destinations. It examines the relevance of short-break holiday-makers travel habits, their priorities and preferences and how likely these are to mesh with rural economies and aspirations. It concludes that this form of tourism is a good mix with many rural situations and that its size and growth characteristics make it an attractive development prospect for many country areas.

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**7****Tourism and community leadership in rural regions [Texto impreso] : linking mobility, entrepreneurship, tourism development and community well-being / Gianna Moscardo**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 367-370

Abstract: This study addressed contradictions in the tourism development literature about the importance of locals versus outsiders and the role of entrepreneurs. More specifically, it explored the characteristics of tourism entrepreneurs and their connections to the destination community, their roles as community leaders and the overall outcomes of tourism development for the host community. This exploration was conducted through a qualitative analysis of 47 case studies of rural tourism development and used concepts from the new mobilities paradigm and community well-being framework to examine how entrepreneurs could be connected to tourism development outcomes. The results suggested that the local-outsider distinction was not a useful way to classify actors in tourism development, that community entrepreneurs were the most successful at supporting positive outcomes for both tourism and the destination community, that social and human capital were more important than financial and built capital for community development and that governance structures were critical to the long-term outcomes of tourism development.

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**8****Toward a conceptual framework of terroir tourism [Texto impreso]: a case study of the Prince Edward County, Ontario wine region / Tara Holland, Barry Smit and Gregory V. Jones**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 289-291

Abstract: Wine tourism is a growing industry in Ontario that can be a boon to regional economic development in rural areas. Increasingly, rural economies are based on the commodification of regional resources that can be environmental, cultural, symbolic, or human. Little research has investigated these characteristics in relation to the distinctive terroir that may be promoted by regional wine sectors to attract and maintain wine tourism. This article develops a conceptual framework of terroir tourism through a review of relevant literature and a case study of the Prince Edward County (PEC) wine region. Findings indicate that PEC, though having a fledgling wine industry, is well positioned to market the wine experience and product based on a unique regional identity and to link the wine sector with its economic development strategy.

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