

**1****Climate change adaptation [Texto impreso] : destination management and the green tourist / Ryan Jopp ... [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. 317-320

Abstract: This study examines tourist attitudes towards various climate change adaptations for regional tourism destinations. This research took a single case-study approach, which involved a survey of visitors to the Surf Coast region of Australia. Analysis was carried out to determine visitor preferences for various adaptation options. In addition, knowledge of climate change and adaptation, as well as demographic information such as age, gender and nationality were collected. Psychographic segmentation using the New Ecological Paradigm was also used to enable researchers to identify ecocentric respondents, who were more likely to be classified as “green” consumers. The results show that visitors to the Surf Coast felt that they had only average knowledge of climate change and even less knowledge of climate change adaptation. Interestingly, the self-reported knowledge of climate change issues was significantly lower for ecocentric respondents, when compared to anthropocentric respondents. This may indicate that ecocentric respondents acknowledge the shortcomings in both their knowledge and understanding of climate change issues. When presented with potential adaptation options the overall results showed a positive opinion for five of the seven options presented, with the provision of early warning systems for extreme events receiving the most positive overall response.

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**2****Coastal resort life cycle [Texto impreso] : an overview of Tioman Island, Malaysia / Shida Irwana Omar ... [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. 278-280

Abstract: The increasing demand of holidaymakers for vacations in Malaysian Island destinations has resulted in a rapid increase in the number of coastal resorts. To explain the growth of coastal resorts, the approach of the life cycle model by Butler [(1980). The concept of a tourist area life cycle of evolution: Implications for management of resources. *The Canadian Geographer*, 24(1), 5–12] is adopted. This paper describes the life cycle of coastal resorts in Tioman Island by providing the evidences of historical and fieldwork data from the start of the 1890s up to the present. The findings demonstrate that tourism has resulted in substantial changes in the island’s coastal resorts. The resorts in the island have passed through subsequently four stages of development as suggested in Butler’s model and are currently in the consolidation stage. In each of the stage, the changes in resort morphology and types of tourist visitation are evident. Government and private incentives are the two main factors that stimulate the transformation of the resorts from one stage to the next.

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**3****The development of tourist destinations in the Gulf [Texto impreso] : Oman and Qatar compared / Joan C. Henderson**

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. 359-361

Abstract: This paper is concerned with destination development processes and underlying dynamics. It presents a comparative case study of Oman and Qatar, Persian (sometimes called Arabian) Gulf States in the Middle East, which are actively pursuing growth. The tourist attractions of the two countries, government policies, the size and scale of the tourism industries and future prospects are reviewed within the context of the debate about globalisation. International tourism emerges as an outcome of and catalyst for the globalisation which is introducing sometimes radical change in the Gulf, yet local forces remain strong and are reflected in tourist products and marketing. Differences are observed in approach, however, and suggest alternative tourism development models. Findings afford insights into the defining and distinctive qualities of tourism in a region of the world which tends to be neglected, yet justifies attention given its apparent untapped potential.

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**4****Integrating communities into tourism planning through social innovation [Texto impreso] / Anahita Malek and Carlos Costa**

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. 297-299

Abstract: This study proposes a framework that provides a new combined effective strategy for implementation of community participation into tourism planning as a social innovation phenomenon. The underlying idea is creation of innovative and appropriate development strategies to involve local communities as a key agent in the decision-making and planning of tourism destinations in order to ensure positive local attitudes and improvement in communities' quality of life. Utilizing the information gathered from the (ECoC), Guimarães 2012, as the case study, this paper discusses a complex concept that encapsulates the main dimensions of the community tourism development and social innovation in practice. Community-based development initiatives of the city of Guimarães included in the development programme for the ECoC 2012 are evaluated in the context of governance structure, networking and direct participation of local communities. Results not only indicate operational constraints in governance arrangements and flaws in community participation strategies, but also suggest the need for collaborative initiatives and the need for application of a system perspective that includes all elements of sustainable community involvement.

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**5****Marketing hospitality industry in an era of crisis [Texto impreso] / Nikolaos Papas**

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References: p. 346-349

Abstract: The article examines and evaluates Greek hotels' marketing strategies during recession. It focuses on the investigation of hospitality practices during crisis, marketing strategies and innovation, development of competitive advantage, use of information technology (IT) for marketing, and the influential links between them. It also examines the impacts of accommodation category and geographical type of hotel. The research is based on a nationwide e-mail survey to hospitality managers/owners (N = 914). The results reveal the significant effort put into production cost minimisation, the direct effect of this on marketing strategies, the strong enterprising focus on marketing innovation, and the impact of the use of IT for marketing purposes, whilst the accommodation category has a greater impact on the examined constructs than does geographical type. The conceptualisation adopted provides recommendations for hospitality owners and managers along with a better understanding of the aspects contributing to hospitality marketing in a period of recession and political instability.

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**6****Perceived impact of the Alqueva Dam on regional tourism development [Texto impreso] / Idalina Dias-Sardinha and David Ross**

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. 373-375

Abstract: The paper studies the impact of the Alqueva Multi-Purpose Dam on the Alentejo region (Portugal), focusing on tourism development. In 2002, the Alqueva dam originated the largest artificial lake in Europe and was widely believed to bring a great number of benefits for the region by creating conditions for intensive irrigated farming and enhancing a new tourism destination in interior Portugal. The aim of this study is to assess to what degree the latter has been achieved. Interviews were held with 35 local and regional stakeholders of the tourism and cultural heritage sectors to understand their perception regarding the changes that occurred in the regional tourism industry since the dam's construction. Findings show that, against initial expectations, the tourism industry is still largely underdeveloped, partly due to a lack of investment and an inadequate tourism planning model. Furthermore, conflicts were observed concerning the balance between the value of the traditional montado landscape for tourism and irrigated farming development.

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**The seasonal buzz [Texto impreso] : knowledge transfer in a temporary setting / Louise Robertsson and Roger Marjavaara**

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References: p. 264-265

Abstract: Much of the debate regarding how firms and places can stay competitive in a globalized economy is focused on innovative capabilities. Issues of knowledge creation, innovation and knowledge transfer within and between individuals and firms is a central field of research. Here, the local buzz is frequently mentioned as highly important for sustaining the innovation and knowledge-creation process among firms. Previous research has mainly focused on the effects of a local buzz situated at the place where the firm is located. In this article, we argue that there is a geographically displaced buzz that occurs on a temporary basis during leisure time, characterized by a heterogeneous composition of individuals. This can potentially boost the innovative capability of single firms and the destinations where it occurs. We term this the seasonal buzz. This paper discusses, empirically tests and analyses a possible seasonal buzz, based on a questionnaire survey targeting second-home owners at a ski resort in Sweden. Results support the assertion that there is a seasonal buzz, that new networks are created, and that the information exchanged is important for individuals in their professional life as well.

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**SOAR framework as a new model for the strategic planning of sustainable tourism [Texto impreso] / Amir Reza Khavarian-Garmsir and Seyed Mohammad Zare**

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. 330-332

Abstract: Planning of sustainable tourism development actually concerns planning of the environment preservation, and it encompasses a variety of research and analysis before making a decision on determining the direction of any development. This concept involves balanced economic, social, and cultural developments without endangering the environment, which enables the development at the same or a higher level. On the other hand, the strengths, opportunities, aspirations, and results (SOAR) framework enhances strategic planning and implementation of processes by using a positive guiding approach to inquire into strengths, opportunities, aspirations, and measurable results. This study, with the aim of providing a suitable framework for sustainable tourism development, introduces the SOAR framework as a strategic model that is compatible with the different aspects of sustainable development including economic, social, cultural, and environmental aspects. Finally, as a new SOAR framework compatible with tourism studies, the model provides economic, social, cultural, and environmental points of view at each level that may be postulated in a SOAR framework (i.e. strengths, opportunities, aspirations, and results).

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