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Establishing influence areas of attractions in rural destinations [Recurso electrónico] / Isabel Paulino, Lluís Prats and Peter A. Whalley.

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 633-635.

Abstract: This research provides a critical approach to the assessment and evaluation of traditional administratively based tourism destinations. It suggests the abandonment of tourist destinations understood as all-inclusive administratively defined areas, readjusting to a more flexible model tied to tourists' travel patterns. Given the centrality of attractions, the flows that attractions are able to generate from neighbouring accommodation hubs explains an important share of the way a destination is consumed. Based on three rural case studies, this research investigates within-destination travel patterns, focusing on the relationship between accommodation hubs and attractions as represented by visitor flows. The graphical representation of flows enables, firstly, the identification of influence areas of attractions which traverse administrative boundaries and overlap with those of other attractions, and secondly, the factors affecting the influence areas of attractions. Finally the application of a distance decay curve approach clarifies the relationship between accommodations and the visiting of attractions.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 6, november, p. 611-635

1. Destination planning 2. Destination management 3. Within a destination travel patterns 4. Tourist attraction management 5. Accommodation management 6. Rural areas

2

Family-centred motivations for agritourism diversification [Recurso electrónico] : the case of the Langhe Region, Italy / Magali Canov and Andrew Lyon.

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 607-610.

Abstract: This paper examines the motivations underlying family wineries' decisions to diversify into agritourism. Empirical evidence is provided by a sample of North Italian family wineries that have recently engaged in agritourism. While the majority of studies have adopted an economic-noneconomic dichotomy approach when examining the motivations for agritourism diversification, this paper highlights the limitations of this approach, outlines the complexity of motivations and argues for the need to take the family context into account. Drawing on the socioemotional wealth (SEW) framework, we offer a conceptual model and derive a set of propositions to show how family owners' motivations for agritourism diversification are primarily driven by family-centred goals. This paper thus contributes to a better understanding of diversification in general, and of farming families' motivations for agritourism diversification in particular. Practical implications at the European and regional level are discussed.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 6, november, p. 591-610

1. Agritourism 2. Wine tourism 3. Diversification 4. Socioemotional wealth 5. Family business

3**Governing dynamics in marine conservation tourism in Raja Ampat, Indonesia [Recurso electrónico] / Ery Atmodjo, Machiel Lamers and Arthur P.J. Mol.**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 670-673.

Abstract: This paper examines how governance arrangements for marine conservation tourism in the new regency of Raja Ampat, Indonesia, have evolved as a result of Indonesia's decentralization policy and what role NGOs have played in this process. The analysis shows that over a period of two decades NGOs have played a major co-governance role by informing and mobilizing local communities, by establishing and managing marine protected areas, as well as by supporting the technical and financial capacity of the newly established regional government of Raja Ampat. Over time a patchwork of non-state governance and open co-governance arrangements in marine conservation tourism transformed into more integrated closed co-governance arrangements, in which state authority became more important. NGOs, however, continue to play a pivotal role in marine conservation tourism governance arrangements, even now that a recentralization in Indonesia's marine conservation governance is likely to take place.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 6, november, p. 655-673

1. Marine conservation tourism 2. Co-governance 3. Nongovernmental organisation 4. Decentralization

4**Managing sociocultural sustainability in public heritage spaces [Recurso electrónico] / Montserrat Crespi-Vallbona and Shannon Gail Smith.**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 652-654.

Abstract: The preservation of built and living culture is one of the essential goals when implementing a management plan for a heritage site or a cultural tourist attraction. Tangible culture is often the main attractant for tourists, and creates the image of said destination. This is especially true with heritage sites and public spaces in urban areas, as urban areas are more dependent on their cultural monuments to attract tourists and generate income. Park Güell has become a fundamental part of the Barcelona image. The current arrival of a huge number of annual visitors in Barcelona has brought with it the need to better manage the city's resources from a sustainability standpoint. The access to Park Güell was regulated in October 2013 to help alleviate some of the pressure the surrounding area was receiving. Consequently, the purpose of this study is to assess how Park Güell manages its sociocultural sustainability.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 6, november, p. 636-654

1. Sociocultural sustainability 2. Monumental zone 3. Cultural heritage 4. Touristification 5. Barcelona 6. Park Güell

5

Uncovering the environmental and social conflicts behind residents' perception of CBT [Recurso electrónico] : a case of Perak, Malaysia /Joo-Ee Gan.

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 687-692.

Abstract: This paper examines an indigenous community's perception of community-based tourism (CBT), using the revised social exchange theory (SET) that recognizes the limits of rationality in explaining behaviour and therefore integrates other exchange rules. Unlike most quantitative SET studies that describe residents' perception without explaining the root cause; this qualitative study investigates prior conditioning from socio-cultural background and potential biased information processing as the underlying reasons of residents' perception. An indigenous community's negative perception may be caused by long standing disruption of livelihood from human-wildlife conflict and other non-tourism causes. Livelihood losses aggravate socioeconomic deprivations and magnify the expectation for income replacement, such that where tourism income is inadequate, the perceived costs of tourism is amplified. Managing income expectation is therefore crucial in CBT planning. An overoptimistic representation of CBT as a source of livelihood may diminish the role of tourism in conservation conflict management.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 6, november, p. 674-692

1. Community-based tourism 2. Conservation conflict management 3. Human wildlife conflict 4. Social exchange theory 5. Malaysia 6. Residents' perception

6

Women's participation in ecotourism development within the Kakum Conservation Area, Ghana [Recurso electrónico] : implications for community planning / Ricky Yao Nutsugbodo ... [et al.].

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 708-710.

Abstract: The paper assessed the level of participation of women in the management of the Kakum Conservation Area in Ghana focusing on selected communities. Using a multi-stage sampling technique, 169 women were selected. Questionnaire was the main research instrument relied on whilst inferential statistical tools such as independent sample t-test, and One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were employed. The paper revealed that although to some extent the participation of women was spontaneous but induced and coercive levels of participation were also found operating simultaneously in the study area. This limits the effective operation of spontaneous participation which supports bottom-up planning, and active and direct participation of women in ecotourism development activities in the area. It is therefore recommended that District Assemblies in the study area and environmental related organisations should make concerted efforts to empower women through effective communication or education (workshops, fora and radio programmes) on ecotourism development activities.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 6, november, p. 693-710

1. Women 2. Participation 3. Ecotourism 4. Community planning 5. Kakum 6. Ghana