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What is Ecotourism?



Herbert Hamele/ ECOTRANS
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Ecotourism for Sustainable Development in Thailand

By

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Definition

- * The term 'tourism' was first used by Parks Canada in the 1960s.
- * In 1972, the UN World Commission on Environment and Development (the so-called 'Brundtland Commission') defined 'sustainable development' as 'development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.'
- * Buckley (1991) analysed various definitions of 'ecotourism' and found that it was often interpreted as:

 - * Nature based products
 - * Minimal impact management
 - * Environmental education
 - * Conservation

In 1994, an official international definition was adopted at the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro.

In 1995, TIES (The International Ecotourism Society) also came up with a definition of ecotourism: 'responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, supports the well-being of the local population, and involves interpretation and education.' This definition has been widely accepted and used ever since.

In 1998, Pearce wrote a book called 'Ecotourism and Sustainable Development: Who Owns Paradise?' In her book, she expands on TIES' definition according to Pearce, and ecotourism has the following seven characteristics:



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What is the definition and meaning of ecotourism? How can ecotourism harm the environment? Why has ecotourism grown and how does it differ from mass tourism and accommodation? Let's take a closer look at these questions. Ecotourism Official Definition According to the International Society of Ecotourism (TIES), ecotourism can be defined as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the environment, support the well-being of the local population, and involve interpretation and education." international network of people, institutions and the tourism industry where tourists and tourist professionals receive training on ecological issues. At the same time, the Australian National Ecotourism defines ecotourism as "ecologically sustainable tourism with a primary focus on experiencing natural areas that promote understanding, appreciation and conservation of the environment and culture". Ecotourism: the principles behind it TIES highlights some of the principles associated with what ecotourism represents. ecotourism: more than minimising physical, social, behavioural and psychological impacts, ecotourism is also about creating a culture of respect and protection of the environment, while providing positive experiences to visitors and hosts. ecotourism generates value for local people and industry, and should help provide visitors with extraordinary experiences, while increasing their sensitivity to local environmental, political or social issues. Benefits and reasons why ecotourism has grown Among the reasons that help to understand why ecotourism has grown are: It is easier to access remote ecotourism destinations thanks to cheap flights and accessible infrastructure; Many people are not happy or feel with traditional destinations and tourism activities, so there is a greater interest by challenging and educational tourism; educational; on the need to protect the environment and the desire to contribute to this cause; Travellers want to be perceived as different and eco-friendly. Ecotourism can help protect sensitive environmental sites and raise awareness of local environmental and social sensitive issues; It can also generate income opportunities for local people, why joining the ecotourism movement that joins the cause of ecotourism is a way to ensure the tourism industry will continue to thrive and provide social and economic benefits to destinations and communities around the world. Ecotourism provides the opportunity to immerse yourself in the natural world in a pleasant and effective way, resulting in greater compassion and better management of the remaining natural wonders of the world. The environmental dimension of ecotourism: it can also damage the environment despite the objective of protecting the environment, ecotourism can, even if it is unintentionally, create environmental damage because: ecotourists often go to (already very) environmentally fragile areas that risk collapse or erosion; The alteration of wildlife, the removal of vegetation (e.g. for the collection of plants) and increases in garbage generation due to visitors are also consequences of ecotourism; Some visits are made during sensitive periods such as during breeding or hatching periods; There are hidden impacts, such as fuel consumption for air or road travel; There is a risk that ecotourism will become mass tourism with a great impact on different levels in addition to the environment. Off-site impacts, such as clearing land to build infrastructure (roads, hotels) are also relevant; Ecotourism vs. Conventional (mass) tourism: What is the difference? There is a greater probability that tourists travel to the sites of nature surrounded in comparison with the mass tourists who look for many distractions, cultural sites and the busy life of the big cities; Ecotourism usually means that travelers make their own travel arrangements, while mass mass With mass tourism, there is expected to be many different services, while at the ecotourist site there are only a few or none. Ecotouristic activities are usually related to nature (such as hiking and exploration of trails, bird observation or diving in reefs) and, therefore, tend to be family demanding, while typical tourism is More Commodity and small groups and long-term stays are also common among ecotourism travelers, while mass tourism often depends on large groups that remain for short periods; Ecotourism and stay Like ecotourism, «stay» is also a thorn that represents an idea with a reduced ecological impact. The stays, that is, the past vacations at home or near home instead of traveling to distant places, can cause less damage to the environment, as less fuel is spent (or no fuel if we consider the ELETTRIC vehicles). It also means more spending on a local or national level, and this consumption contributes to strengthening the economy, supports existing or new jobs and increases local resilience. Related: What is the stay, the last trend in sustainable tourism? 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