

RESEARCH CONNECTIONS

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

ENSURING GOOD GOVERNANCE OF MARINE WILDLIFE TOURISM: A CASE STUDY OF RAY-BASED TOURISM AT HAMELIN BAY, WA (2019)

Authors Julia Delorenzo & Erika J Techera

Abstract This paper focuses on stingray and eagle ray tourism in Hamelin Bay, Western Australia, and examines whether current governance arrangements are sufficient. Utilising a desk-based methodology we review the literature and analyse the relevant legal provisions and management practices to determine whether these are appropriate given growth in tourism numbers. Although stricter controls were recommended over ten years ago, and some reforms were made, we find that governance remains limited. We make recommendations for the future with implications for governance in Australia and other regions where marine-based tourism is expanding and must be sustainably managed.

Published Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research, 24:2. pp 121-135.

Download <https://doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2018.1541186>

Cost \$43 (US)

'PULL' MOTIVATION: AN ACTIVITY-BASED TYPOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO NEW ZEALAND (2019)

Authors Peter Fieger, Girish Prayag & Johan Bruwer

Abstract Using the push and pull framework, this study examines the relationship between tourist activities in New Zealand and behaviours such as tourist spending, travel style (group vs. independent travel) and length of stay. Data from the International Visitor Survey were analysed for a 19-year period (1997–2015). The findings, based on 62,288 respondents, identified 9 typologies of international visitors over this period. For example, type one visitors are primarily pulled by the nature-based activities offered in New Zealand while type two is pulled by adventure activities. Some of the typologies have activities that overlap reflecting the needs of international visitors. Significant relationships were found between the nine typologies, tourist spending, travel style and length of stay. Implications for destination marketing purposes are highlighted.

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Cost \$43 (US)

INTEGRATING AGROECOLOGY AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM: APPLYING GEODESIGN TO FARM MANAGEMENT IN AOTEAROA (NEW ZEALAND) (2018)

Authors Antoni Moore, Marion Johnson, Jeremiah Gbolagun, Aubrey Miller, Anneke Rombouts, Loes van der Ven, Janice Lord, Sam Coutts, Mariana Pagan & G Brent Hall

Abstract In Aotearoa (New Zealand), Māori land is frequently owned by local communities and managed by trusts. For such arrangements on rural holdings, land managers often wish both to provide for their communities and implement agricultural management practices in a culturally responsive manner. Agroecology offers an alternative model of land management and provides opportunities for the development of visitor programmes to learn about and observe traditional practices. This paper reports on the integration of agroecology and tourism on a working farm in Te Wai Pounamu South Island, Aotearoa New Zealand. The programme successfully applied spatial analysis in a geographical information system (GIS) within an iterative geodesign framework to plan a route for visitor access across the farm, with suitable areas identified for information platforms located strategically along the way. These agritourism related features were visually communicated through maps generated by the GIS. Such visualisation makes the possible consequences of change more accessible and understandable to decision makers. As well as satisfying the need to verify the approach empirically, there are plans underway to apply GIS in this way to other similarly managed farms in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Published Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 26:9. pp 1543-1561

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Cost \$43 (US)

USING GEOGRAPHICAL AND SEMIOTIC MEANS TO ESTABLISH FIXED POINTS OF A NEVER-ENDING STORY: SEARCHING FOR PARAMETERS OF AUTHENTICITY

IN A CASE STUDY OF AUSTRALIAN HISTORY (2019)

Author Michael Fagence

Abstract Recent scholarship has suggested that history-linked and heritage-based tourism, and its engagement in the never-ending telling of stories, is becoming solidly entrenched as a contribution to the popularisation and consumption of the record of history. The essential challenge for tourism is to tell the story by using history-linked sites and objects as cultural 'texts' and as conduits between the past and the present – for providing the experience of 'being there' without 'being there'. Using a story about an episode of Australian history as a case study, this paper experiments with perspectives from geography and semiotics to probe for certainty with fixed points in the story, points which are marked by tangible and visual characteristics and which are at least indicative of important elements which create the identity and significance of the storyscape. A story told through tourism will seldom be permanently fixed, and this circumstance has implications for some of the ideological interpretations of 'authenticity', and although the fundamental shape of the story might not be imperilled, the quality of the experience presented through tourism might be. Important implications of this challenge are addressed in this paper.

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Cost \$43 (US)

THE TOURISM SPECTACLE OF FIRE MAKING AT CORANDERRK ABORIGINAL STATION, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA – A CASE STUDY (2019)

Authors Ian D Clark, Sarah McMaster, Phillip Roberts, Fred Cahir & Wendy Wright

Abstract This paper explores the emergence of traditional Aboriginal fire making practices as a tourism spectacle at the Coranderrk Aboriginal Station near Healesville, Victoria, Australia, in the late nineteenth century. Coranderrk was an important site where domestic and international tourism intersected with efforts of the state to Europeanise and Christianise its Aboriginal residents. It highlights the agency of Aboriginal people in this emergence. Through a survey of the myriad uses of fire in Aboriginal society, it contrasts Aboriginal methods of making

fire with European methods as a way of contextualising the tourist interest in fire making demonstrations. Fire making was the perfect foil for tourism – it easily incorporated aspects of performance – such as the build, the show, the closer, and the hat. The skill of fire making was a demonstration of ‘Aboriginality’, and its appropriation by tourism was a means by which a traditional craft was maintained and sustained.

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INDIGENOUS TOURISM IN AUSTRALIA: UNDERSTANDING THE LINK BETWEEN CULTURAL HERITAGE AND INTENTION TO PARTICIPATE USING THE MEANS-END CHAIN THEORY (2019)

Author Trinidad Espinosa Abascal

Abstract Tourism is often suggested as a development strategy for Indigenous people while protecting their cultural and natural heritage. However, without actual visitor participation, the good intentions of tourism cannot be achieved. By using the means-end chain theory and adopting a convergent mixed-methods approach using photographs, this study seeks to identify the link between visitor perceptions about Australian Indigenous tourism attributes and their intention to participate on this type of tourism. Two Australian Indigenous tourism activities (short tour and performance), portraying both traditional and contemporary culture, at Cairns, Queensland were tested with 209 visitors. The results reveal that the attributes ‘history/art/culture’ and ‘local’ are perceptions linked to Indigenous tourism. The findings support previous studies by identifying that some participants associated Indigenous tourism with a traditional past; however, the majority of participants expressed a contemporary perception of Indigenous culture. These findings highlight the need for Indigenous tourism stakeholders to monitor and protect their historical and evolving cultural heritage (in particular intangible heritage) when engaging in Indigenous tourism. Cultural heritage could be susceptible to commodification and loss of authenticity in order to accommodate visitor expectations.

Published Journal of Heritage Tourism, 14:3. pp 263-281

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Cost \$43 (US)

THE TOURISM VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM CAMPERS TO NEW ZEALAND (2019)

Authors Peter Fieger, Girish Prayag, C Michael Hall & Chris North

Abstract This study evaluates the economic contribution of international freedom campers to New Zealand over the period 1997–2018. Using the International Visitor Survey (IVS) data, we categorise tourism activities undertaken by freedom campers as free, low value and high value and estimate whether over this period the proportion for each category increases or decreases. We also compare the economic value of the activities undertaken by freedom campers with those undertaken by tourists staying in commercial accommodation. The findings show that over the last 21 years, freedom campers have undertaken more free activities compared to those staying in hotels, motels and luxury accommodation. However, their uptake of high expense activities are similar to tourists staying in B&Bs or homestay, and camping/national park. Accordingly, this research note demystifies the perception that freedom campers are cheap tourists with nothing to contribute economically.

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Cost \$43 (US)

CAN CULTURAL FESTIVALS FUNCTION AS COUNTERSPACES FOR MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES? THE CASE OF THE NEW BEGINNINGS FESTIVAL IN SYDNEY (2019)

Authors Najmeh Hassanli, Trudie Walters & Ruth Friedmann

Abstract Despite the recognised benefits of cultural festivals, it is still unclear how they may assist marginalised groups in mitigating the adverse effects of marginalisation. Informed by the Counterspace Framework, this paper seeks to address the gap at the nexus of leisure, events and marginalisation by considering the case of the New Beginnings Festival in Sydney. Using hybrid thematic analysis and based on data collected through participant observation, semi-structured interviews, and document analysis, we argue that the festival operates as a counterspace for attendees through the processes of narrative identity work, acts of resistance, and direct relational transactions. First, the festival validated experiences of rejection and marginalisation by attendees, and at the same time celebrated migrants and refugees by showcasing their capabilities/ achievements. This led to attendees’ sense of affirmation and acceptance. Second, the freedom to express themselves in culturally meaningful ways helped bolster the attendees’ self-concept. Third, social and institutional support, and leadership roles such as mentoring and volunteering were made possible at the festival, which

enhanced attendees’ social capital in empowering ways. In addition, we highlight the importance of location for events as counterspaces. Our findings contribute to both the critical event studies and the counterspace literature.

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Cost \$43 (US)

INTERNATIONAL

IT'S SO HOT: PREDICTING CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS ON URBAN TOURISTS' TIME-SPACE EXPERIENCE (2018)

Authors Ana Maria Caldeira & Elisabeth Kastenholz

Abstract Progressive changes in mean annual temperatures are arguably the strongest evidence of ongoing climate change. In destinations with a Mediterranean climate, in contrast to the colder months, during summer, rising air temperatures are believed to inhibit tourist movements and activities, and consequently affect tourists’ evaluation of and satisfaction with their experiences. To the best of our knowledge, no previous study has investigated the potential impact of climate change on tourists’ time-space activity using actual behavioural tracking-based information. Data collected via GPS technology and a post-visit survey of tourists (n = 404) visiting Lisbon during the summer were analysed via structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM). The results report empirical evidence of the present impact of (summer) weather on urban tourists’ time-space activity and on their intra-destination experience evaluation. Specifically, maximum air temperature is found to have a significant negative effect on overall satisfaction, while the meteorological conditions of the entire day reveal a significant impact on tourists’ activities and movements. The results are particularly useful for the sustainable adaptive management of urban attractions and destinations that are especially vulnerable to climate change, as well as in managing its adverse impact on tourists’ experiences.

Published Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 26:9. pp 1516-1542

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DETERMINANTS OF ACTIVE SPORT EVENT TOURISTS' EXPENDITURE – THE CASE OF MOUNTAIN BIKERS AND TRAIL RUNNERS (2019)

Authors Marko Perić, Daniel Dragičević & Sanela Škorić

Abstract Researching tourist expenditure is of great importance since it represents a starting point when calculating possible economic effects. The aim of this paper is to identify the primary drivers of expenditure among active sport event tourists. Various socio-demographic and travel-related variables, as well as motivational factors, were included in the multiple regression analysis to explain total expenditure patterns of active sport event tourists in two sports, mountain biking and trail running. Although seven motivational factors were common to participants in both sport events, the motive related to nature was the only motivational factor that influences (negatively) overall spending of participants in trail running events while the factor related to stress relief positively impacts spending of participants in mountain biking events. The influence of socio-demographic variables on spending is event specific and should not be generalised to other events.

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Cost \$43 (US)

ACTIVE ENGAGEMENT WITH NATURE: OUTDOOR ADVENTURE TOURISM, SUSTAINABILITY AND WELLBEING (2019)

Authors Paul Hanna, Sarah Wijesinghe, Ilias Paliatsos, Carl Walker, Matthew Adams & Albert Kimbu

Abstract This article draws on the conflicting arguments surrounding outdoor adventure tourism activities to determine if such activities might usefully be considered beneficial for humans and nature, and how they might offer avenues for sustainable tourism practice. Research in the field has often examined outdoor adventure

activities through a lens that either highlights their negative environmental impacts or has sought to conceptualise motivations and/or experiences. In this article, we argue that through practices that are often seen as destructive, there is the possibility to think differently about human-nature relationships and pro-environmentalism. To explore these issues, we draw on data collected from a series of semi-structured interviews with outdoor adventure tourists. Our analysis highlights how outdoor adventure tourism facilitates reconnections to nature, offering potential wellbeing impacts and pro-environmental attitudes and behaviours. We conclude that outdoor adventure activities as a form of sustainable tourism have potential implications for our understanding of, and engagement with, sustainability, mental health and wellbeing.

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BALANCING THE DUAL MANDATE OF CONSERVATION AND VISITOR USE AT A CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITE IN AN ERA OF RAPID CLIMATE CHANGE (2019)

Authors Melissa Weber, Mark Groulx, Christopher J Lemieux, Daniel Scott & Jackie Dawson

Abstract National parks in Canada operate under the dual mandate of conservation and visitor use, which involves balancing ecological integrity and nature-based tourism activities. Climate-induced environmental change may increase the existing tension between conservation and visitor use as major tourism resources located in protected

areas (PAs) are projected to undergo large-scale changes. This study draws upon the behavioural approach, scenario planning, and landscape visualizations to examine the relationship between climate change impacts, visitor perceptions, and visitor experience management at the Athabasca Glacier in Jasper National Park, Canada. Four tourism development scenarios defined by two management drivers (ecological integrity and visitor demand) with corresponding storylines and visualizations were developed for 2050. The visualized scenarios were presented to visitors (n=304) in a survey to understand potential implications on visitor satisfaction. The results suggest that park managers need to find a balance between ecological integrity and visitor use in a way that ensures commercialized tourism development is limited, educational material is prioritized, and ecological integrity is maintained. While understanding the behaviour of future tourists is complex, it is a critical component of climate change adaptation planning and decision-making processes that needs to be prioritized by policymakers and PAs managers.

Published Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 27:9. pp 1318-1337

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CALL FOR ARTICLE ABSTRACTS

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