

Applications and Impact of Nature Tourism

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ABSTRACT:

It is tourism that is centered on a location's natural assets. Bird watching, photography, stargazing, camping, hiking, fishing, and visiting parks are a few examples. Diverse natural and cultural resources appeal to these experiential travelers. They desire authenticity and a fully realized environmental, cultural, or historical experience. Couple camping is only one of the many things a nature tourist may do. From the perspective of conservation, nature-based tourism offers local communities and landowners' incentives to preserve wildlife habitats, which are essential to the sector. It encourages conservation by elevating the importance of surviving natural regions.

KEYWORDS:

Adventure, Destinations, Emissions, Nature-Base, Tourism.

I. INTRODUCTION

Mass tourism and leisure are now quickly overtaking the extractive industries as the biggest threat to indigenous communities and pristine environments in industrialized nations. Tourists are now interested in travelling to these places. Beautiful landscape locations, such sand beaches, lakes, riversides, mountaintops, and slopes, are frequently transitional zones with diverse ecosystems. Such ecosystems are harmed by typical physical effects. Ecologically delicate environments like alpine regions, rain forests, wetlands, mangroves, coral reefs, and sea grass beds are especially at risk from ecosystem deterioration. Because these locations are so appealing to both tourists and developers, there are frequently serious dangers to and pressures on these ecosystems. The ten most visited mountain national parks in the United States have had a twelvefold increase in visitors since 1945. Today, there are more than 100 million visitor days spent in the European Alps.

More than 250,000 Hindu pilgrims, 25,000 hikers, and 75 mountaineering teams travel to the Gadgetry Glacier each year in the Indian Himalaya, which is considered to be the Ganges River's Sacred Source. They trample riparian ecosystems, scatter litter, and deplete local trees for firewood. Even worse, poorly thought out, land-intensive development is frequently brought on by this tourist. When the level of tourist usage exceeds the environment's capacity to handle this use within the allowed boundaries of change, tourism has a negative impact. Numerous natural regions across the world are potentially threatened by unrestrained conventional tourism. It can place a great deal of strain on a region and have negative effects such soil erosion, increased pollution, discharges into the sea, loss of natural habitat, greater pressure on endangered species, and increased susceptibility to forest fires. It frequently makes local communities compete with one another for the utilization of other essential resources. When it boosts demand in regions where resources are already scarce, the rise of tourism may impose pressure on natural resources. One of the most vital natural resources is water, particularly fresh water. The need for tourism can put a lot of strain on already scarce local resources including food, energy, and raw materials [1], [2].

The physical effects of these resources' exploitation are made worse by increased extraction and transportation. Many places have 10 times as many people during the high season as during the low season due to the industry's seasonal nature. These resources are put under a lot of pressure to meet the high standards that visitors frequently have adequate heating, hot water, etc. Minerals, fossil fuels, fertile soil, forests, wetland, and animals are all significant land resources. The burden on natural resources and on scenic landscapes has intensified as a result of increased building of tourist and leisure amenities. The use of land for lodging and other infrastructure development, as well as the usage of building materials, can have a direct negative influence on natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, in the supply of tourist amenities. The same types of pollution that any other sector can produce include air emissions, noise, solid waste and littering, sewage, oil, and chemical discharges, as

well as architectural and visual pollution. Due to the growing number of tourists and their greater mobility, transportation by air, road, and train is continuously rising.

To give an example, worldwide passenger traffic on international flights increased from 88 million in 1972 to 344 million in 1994. The fact that tourism currently makes up more than 60% of all air travel and hence contributes significantly to air emissions is one effect of this continued growth in air travel. According to one study, a single transatlantic round-trip aircraft generates around half the CO₂ emissions from all other sources combined that a typical individual uses year such as lighting, heating, driving, etc. Acid rain, global warming, and photochemical pollution are all related to emissions from transportation as well as emissions from energy generation and usage. Global air pollution is a result of tourist transportation, particularly the carbon dioxide emissions brought on by the energy used in transportation. Additionally, it may significantly worsen local air pollution. Some of these effects are very particular to tourism-related activities. For instance, tour buses frequently leave their motors running for hours while the tourists go on an excursion because they wish to return to a comfortably air-conditioned bus, especially in extremely hot or cold nations.

Waste disposal is a significant issue in locations with a lot of tourist activity and attractive natural assets, and incorrect disposal can seriously harm the environment, including waterways, beautiful landscapes, and roadside vegetation. For instance, it is estimated that cruise ships in the Caribbean generate more than 70,000 tons of rubbish annually. Some cruise lines are currently making an effort to lessen the effects of garbage. The physical condition of the ocean and shoreline can be deteriorated by solid waste and littering, and marine life may perish as a result. Increasing sewage contamination is frequently a side effect of building hotels, recreational facilities, and other buildings. Wastewater has harmed the flora and animals by polluting the lakes and oceans around popular tourist destinations. Because sewage runoff encourages the growth of algae, which covers filter-feeding corals and impairs their capacity to survive, it seriously harms coral reefs. On coastal ecosystems, salinity and siltation changes can have a variety of effects. Additionally, sewage contamination poses a risk to both human and animal health.

Tourism frequently fails to combine its structures with the local natural characteristics and architectural styles. Large, imposing resorts with wildly divergent designs might clash with the local structural style and look out of place in any natural setting. Numerous locations lack land-use planning and construction laws, which has allowed for huge developments along coastlines, valleys, and picturesque routes. The sprawl encompasses both the actual tourism facilities and auxiliary structures including parking, service areas, roadways, and employee housing. The soil and vegetation are repeatedly trampled on by visitors utilizing the same off-road track, resulting in long-term harm that may eventually result in biodiversity loss. When tourists repeatedly veer off the marked trails, damage can become even more severe. When tourists approach too closely, wildlife viewing can upset the animals and change their normal behaviour. The noise and commotion that people make when chasing wild animals in their trucks and aircraft commonly accompany safaris and wildlife viewing activities, which have a detrimental effect on habitat [3], [4].

II. DISCUSSION

Nature tourism, often known as nature-based tourism, is travel that is based on a location's natural attractions. It entails eco-friendly travel that enhances locals' quality of life while allowing visitors to see natural areas' landscapes, plants, and animals. Visits to natural areas are the main focus of nature tourism, which is closely related to the idea of rural tourism. Beaches, woods, and national parks are just a few locations that nature travelers might explore. Instead, then going to man-made attractions, activities like stargazing and hiking focus on the natural world. There are places all around the world that are ideal for nature tourism. Tourism is now one of the top global industries (11% of global GDP) and one of the largest migratory movements in contemporary society (about 700 million people travelled internationally in 2001), producing significant impacts on resource consumption, pollution, and social systems. It is comparable to any other significant industry in terms of its negative effects and environmental risks. On the other hand, tourism is a special tool for increasing awareness and learning for both visitors and hosts. Its fundamental assets are healthy natural and cultural settings, and one of its fundamental needs is peace. Fortunately, mainstream tourism is 'greening' in a positive way. The conservation of wildlife as a whole, as well as communities and individuals, will benefit most from increased industry-wide sustainability.

However, nature-based tourism will be extremely important in the local populations and natural areas that are being most negatively impacted by the growth of tourists. Early in the 1980s, the tourism sector was introduced to nature tourism, sometimes known as ecotourism. Visitors who want to spend some time living in and learning more about a particular, unusual, relatively natural habitat are drawn to nature tourism. Its main emphasis is on

visiting natural sites that promote conservation, respect, and knowledge of the environment and cultures. Initially, nature tourism was associated with outdoor travel to secluded, distinctive, and/or beautiful locations. Although there was a significant educational component in the beginning, neither the industry nor the consumer considered this to be a necessary or vital component. However, as demand has grown, it has become more crucial to integrate ecology as a fundamental teaching component. Because of this, the topic of nature tourism is significant in applied ecology. Since its inception, nature tourism has expanded to encompass a comprehensive planning, management, and economics technique. It is evolving into a comprehensive and thorough procedure that takes into account not just site information but also ecosystem sustainability, conservation management, education, fair social benefits, and civic responsibility. Currently, nature tourism adheres to the following key principles:

1. Knowledge of the area.
2. Utilizing resources wisely and preventing degradation.
3. Enhancing the neighborhood and aiding in development.
4. Respect for the cultural, social, and political traditions of the community.
5. Gains from the tourism sector boosting the regional economy.

People who are interested in visiting natural places to take in the beauty and the local fauna are drawn to nature-based tourism. Hunting, fishing, photography, bird watching, visiting parks, and learning about the ecosystem are a few examples of on-site activities. As an illustration, consider going to Borneo to observe, photograph, and study about orangutangs. It has been noted that the benefits to an individual from the experience include the acquisition of new knowledge and abilities as well as benefits that may be life-altering or at the very least memorable. Since the middle of the 1990s, nature tourism has become a unique human endeavor from adventure travel. Achieving this goal is difficult because high standards must be met, but when it is accomplished, communities and natural environments are the winners. Packages tend to be marketed as a more politically correct, environmentally and culturally aware form of tourism, for example, responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the environment and improve the well-being of local people.

However, despite their green image, few nature tourism packages contribute a positive benefit to the global environment. A major contradiction comes from considering the environmental impact of the energy consumed in transportation to the exotic location. One study estimated that a single transatlantic return flight emits almost half the CO₂ emissions produced by all other sources lighting, heating, car use, etc. consumed by an average person yearly. Arrival also introduces its own set of problems. As in any tourist activity, adverse impacts are ever present, such as cultural erosion and atmospheric pollution, and the drain on local natural resources to provide Western living standards as enclaves in Third World countries. Problems of sustainability are also evident in the developed countries. For example, in winter 2000, 76,271 people entered Yellowstone National Park on snowmobiles, outnumbering the 40,727 visitors who came in cars, 10,779 in snow coaches and 512 on skis. A survey of snowmobile impacts on natural sounds at Yellowstone found that snowmobile noise could be heard 70% of the time at 11 of 13 sample sites, and 90% of the time at 8 sites. At the Old Faithful geyser, snowmobiles could be heard 100% of the time during the daytime period studied [5], [6].

Snowmobile noise drowned out even the sound of the geyser erupting. In Yosemite National Park, the number of roads and facilities have been increased to keep pace with the growing visitor numbers and to supply amenities, infrastructure and parking lots for tourists. These actions have caused habitat loss in the park and are accompanied by various forms of pollution including air pollution from automobile emissions; the Sierra Club has reported smog so thick that Yosemite Valley could not be seen from airplanes. This occasional smog is harmful to all species and vegetation inside the park. Such issues are being addressed by planning and managing destinations, setting up institutional partnerships and the continued development of environmentally friendly technology. Ecotourism, as defined by The Ecotourism Society in 1991, is responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and sustains the well-being of local people. The term has only recently become widely used to describe a goal that tourism entrepreneurs, government organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and communities have been working towards for much longer.

1. Visit a natural setting.
2. Travel that promotes biodiversity preservation.
3. Travel that supports the host communities at home.
4. Travel that enhances knowledge of the local natural or cultural surroundings.

Including these four components in a travel package significantly restricts the number of tourism products that can genuinely be labelled ecotourism. To some people, ecotourism is regarded as one niche market within the larger, and rapidly expanding market of nature tourism. Here it has been estimated that nature-based tourism now

comprises 20 per cent of the world travel market, and ecotourism 7 per cent. A package labelled ecotourism has some inbuilt constraints; the main one being that participants are responsible and benefit conservation efforts and local communities, and the visitor has participated in some learning experience. One example might be camping at a national park, paying an entry fee, following park rules of conduct, buying supplies at a gateway community outside the park, and participating in a natural history lesson. However, these kinds of constraints are what all kinds of nature tourism are aiming for. In this respect, it is perhaps better to retain the term nature tourism as an umbrella for all packages that involve the softer interaction of people with habitats and species as a primary objective of the holiday. Even better would be the integration of nature tourism into global strategies for sustainable development. In this regard, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has been working with conservation NGOs, government tourism and resource management agencies, community groups, and the private sector. Above all, it requires the management of the many impacts of massed humans introduced into species-rich ecosystems [5], [7].

Why is Nature Travel Significant?

The beauty of our natural environment may be seen and appreciated thanks to nature tourism, which is crucial. We are able to escape the stress and pollution of city life with this type of travel; being outside, breathing in fresh air, and taking in sights like lush vegetation or sparkling blue seas is healthy for our physical and mental health. Visitors who participate in nature tourism are also encouraged to develop an interest in the environment, which may lead to their making more deliberate efforts to address environmental challenges. This is undoubtedly a good thing because climate change is a problem that is ongoing and ever-present. Furthering this point, nature tourism increases the incentive for landowners, local residents, and local governments to protect and maintain natural regions. It is in their best interest to maintain these locations if they are aware that tourists will visit, and this knowledge is a fantastic incentive for them to expand their sustainable tourism offerings. This is a great approach to boost local community pride thanks to visiting tourists. Nature tourism generates revenue, as does all tourism. A whole community benefits economically from this upswing since people need places to stay, food to eat, and mementos to buy. Replacement walking boots may be needed for hikers, and exhausted explorers will always require a place to sleep at night. Through nature tourism, local economies are strengthened and jobs are created in the communities close to the specific destinations.

What Distinguishes Ecotourism from Nature Tourism?

Is ecotourism distinct from nature tourism? Simply said, absolutely. They are extremely similar, yet if we had to distinguish one clearly from the other, ecotourism might be a more specialized subset of nature tourism. Nature tourism is the practice of visiting a location responsibly rather than actively seeking to understand the ecosystem and take part in its preservation. While an ecotourist might participate in a beach clean-up, a nature tourist might go to a beach and take in its beauty. Of course, the lines are muddled, as they so frequently are when we attempt to distinguish between different forms of tourism. Nature tourism types various forms of nature tourism exist. We will start to notice similarities with adventure tourism, another category of travel. If you're interested, you can read all about adventure tourism here! The fact that both can be classified into the two 'categories' of hard and soft, however, is where they are comparable. Bird watching, tanning at the beach, leisurely strolls in national parks, and other activities fall under the category of soft nature tourism. Hard nature tourism, such as mountain climbing, bush walking, and scuba diving, is a little more difficult to navigate. I'll expand on a few of these particular instances below so you can see how varied nature tourism is.

Examples of Ecotourism

There are numerous instances of nature tourism. Find out what they are and whether they belong in the hard or soft group by continuing to read.

Observing Birds

Soft nature tourism includes activities such as bird watching. This is doable by people of all ages and skill levels, with or without a guide. You only need a basic understanding of different bird species or a book that explains them and sometimes some binoculars. Bird watching is popular in the Gambia! This is a better illustration of adventurous tourism. It's far more dangerous and demands for specialized gear, a guide, or extensive training/experience. Explore the nature that is on exhibit underwater to witness coral, fish, shells, and much more. Barracuda Point in Malaysia is allegedly the most breathtaking scuba diving location in the world; however, this is debatable.

Beautiful Driving

This is another soft pastime in that there is little risk involved and little physical effort is needed. A well-known beautiful drive is Scotland's North Coast 500, which is a wonderful way to get close to the natural world. There is a lot to see outside the window from the comfort of your car, from rolling hills to flowing rivers. The Kings Highway in Jordan is another wonderful example, where you can view infinite desert, valleys, and amazing rock formations.

Camping

Another form of soft nature tourism is camping. Even while it's a little more involved than scenic driving, for instance, it's still pretty low risk, and the majority of us can take part. With its lush surroundings and snow-capped mountains, New Zealand's Mount Cook National Park is regarded as one of the most attractive camping destinations in the world. You can even camp out when climbing Mount Kilimanjaro, just make sure you get the best wild camping tent! Hunting although debatable, hunting tourism is an example of nature tourism because it occurs in natural settings. Given that you require specialized tools to complete it and that it can be quite dangerous if you don't know what you're doing, it belongs in the hard category without a doubt. It frequently comes up in conversations on ethical travel.

Stargazing

This activity fits into the soft category once more because it is generally very safe. All of the top stargazing spots, including El Tido National Park in Tenerife, provide guided excursions, and the activity has even given rise to a separate industry of travel. The term dark sky tourism refers to this, and there are numerous instances of activities that fit under this category. They include, of course, stargazing as well as viewing the Northern Lights, eclipses, astronomy tours, and lodging in places that provide a clear view of the night sky, including glass domes. Forest hiking this can be risky because it involves deviating from the path and traversing rocky or thorny terrain. As a result, we may classify this as hard nature tourism because it is something you would do while hiking and it provides you a little rush.

Going to Parks

Visiting a park is one of the simplest and most popular types of nature tourism. Visiting a park is unquestionably an example of this kind of tourism, whether the setting is a national park in the UK or your neighborhood park at home. Birds, insects, flowers, trees, grass, and more can be seen. Take a leisurely stroll, go cycling, or sit and have a picnic in the park.

Fishing

Between the soft and hard categories, fishing lies. Although you do need specialized gear, most methods of fishing pose little to no risk to your life. But since it requires being outside, such as beside or even on a lake or river, it unquestionably qualifies as a type of nature tourism. Fishing has obviously been practiced for a long time as a means of food collecting, but it is also a popular pastime.

Kayaking

This is yet another moderate activity. Kayaking can be risky, but it's normally not because you usually have a guide with you and need specialized gear (a kayak). Many people find it to be a truly enjoyable hobby.

Beaches

A beach is a place where you may go and do... nothing! Given that beaches are natural settings; this is nonetheless an instance of nature tourism. Bali is home to some of the most stunning beaches on earth, and visitors swarm there to unwind and enjoy the weather. Beaches are frequently located next to bars and eateries, and you might see people practicing beach yoga or taking in the dawn or sunset. Even full-day moonlight beach parties are common in Thailand.

Naturally Based Goods

Subsectors of the mainstream, adventurous, consumptive, and no consumptive types. People travel to see other people and other places, and popular tourist destinations include both natural and cultural features, such as national parks and well-known structures. Outdoor natural environments play a significant role in around a fifth of the worldwide tourism and travel sector, which is valued at over \$1 trillion USD annually. The percentage can reach up to four fifths in nations without a significant urban tourism subsector, as Kenya, Costa Rica, and New

Zealand. Natural settings are necessary for a lot of tourist activities. Tour operators mix elements to create goods that may be purchased and package them to appeal to specific market niches. Each of the components travel and transportation, lodging and dining, and activities and entertainment has an impact on the environment. Independent travelers are also a part of the tourism industry, most notably families on vacation in their own vehicles, and these visitors can choose a combination of outdoor and urban activities [8], [9].

Thus, there is a wealth of study on the characteristics and motives of tourist's tourism marketing and the relative economic importance of different activity subsectors both locally and worldwide. On the specifics of product design and competitive fine-tuning, there is also a somewhat smaller body of literature. However, both in terms of analysis and practice, the environmental components of these are quite limited. The largest nature-based subsectors in terms of economic expenditure are those that have considerable infrastructure for accommodations and activities, as well as related amenity migration and residential property development. In these situations, nature mostly serves as an outside playground. The ski industry, the marina industry, and the beach tourism sector are the primary examples. These are regarded as mass or mainstream tourism in terms of research. The location and design of ski resorts are determined by the terrain and climate, and many are located on public land that was originally set aside for forestry or conservation. Ski resorts also rely on the selling of lift tickets and retail shopping areas as well as residential properties.

Beach and marina tourism are heavily incorporated into coastal communities in industrialized countries. The enclave resort, which can occasionally expand into a resort town, is the primary paradigm in developing countries. Even while the majority of tourism businesses are privately owned, in other nations, government organizations directly own them. In some, they are privately held by government representatives thanks to patronage systems. Large numbers of people participate in a lot of outdoor tourism activities, but with less infrastructure and accompanying costs. Most can be found as independently funded leisure activities or as for-profit tourism goods. They can be divided into three groups, which are typically called consumptive, adventurous, and nature-based. These may all have both marine and terrestrial components. Recreational hunting and fishing are examples of consumerism in nature-based tourism. Instead of emphasizing environmental appreciation, adventure tourism exploits outdoor natural settings as the backdrop for thrilling recreation. However, there is a lot of overlap in terms of both personal motives and the layout of commercial goods, which frequently combine elements of culture, adventure, and environment into a single item.

Observing animals may be both fun and educational and many adventure sports are conducted in breathtaking settings. Adventure tourism products include at least 45 different outdoor pursuits. In-depth research has been done on participant motives and risk management. Less research has been done on the composition and packaging of specific products, as well as the function of participant skills and remote icon locations. All activities centered on seeing wildlife, flora, or scenic views are considered non-consumptive nature-based tourism. This industry relies heavily on public lands and oceans around the world, including national parks, wilderness regions, and other public lands. Locals, individual travelers, and tourists on organized tours all go there. Numerous studies have been conducted on the number of visitors as well as on the economic scope, economic repercussions, and social economic value of tourism that depends on particular protected areas or wildlife populations. Research on the financial harm caused to tourism by environmental deterioration is scarcer. When valuing ecosystems and biodiversity economically, one immediately apparent cash component comes from nature-based tourism [10], [11].

Climate change is already having an impact on the relative allure of various tourist places for various activities at various times of the year. In many popular ski resort locations throughout many nations, ski seasons are already shorter and snow quality is worse. Increased storminess along some coasts may have an impact on beach tourism, and coral reef destruction brought on by rising ocean temperatures and acidity is having an impact on diving tourism. In forested and wooded areas, there may be a greater risk of fire, which would force the closure of national parks and wilderness areas and limit public access. Destinations that are today devoid of specific infections, parasites, venomous animals, or plants may no longer benefit from these advantages in the future. Native ecosystems that serve as tourist attractions today may become less appealing as a result of invasions by weeds, feral animals, or plant and animal illnesses (some of which may have been spread by the tourists themselves). Different aspects of the tourism industry may be impacted.

III. CONCLUSION

The main focus of nature tourism, which is closely related to the idea of rural tourism, is visiting natural regions. Natural tourist destinations could include beaches, woods, or national parks. Activities like stargazing and hiking emphasize the natural environment rather than travelling to man-made attractions. Around the world, there are

places that are ideal for nature tourism. Nature tourism, often known as nature-based tourism, is travel that is based on a location's natural attractions. It entails eco-friendly travel that enhances locals' quality of life while allowing visitors to see natural areas' landscapes, plants, and animals.

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