

<<沿海旅游可持续发展及管理>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《沿海旅游可持续发展及管理(英文版)》内容简介：Coastal tourism is probably the largest component of international tourism. Although many developing countries with suitable coastal resources are developing coastal tourism nowadays, few academic books particularly focus on it. Similarly, few studies are concerned with coastal tourism development in China. This book is the first major study to examine coastal tourism in China and it is timely as China is developing fast to meet the increasing demand for coastal tourism in summer. This book is concerned with the coast, the interaction between the coastal system and the human system, the stakeholders' involvement in tourism, and sustainability. It follows the spatial scale from a nation to a municipality, an island and a specific beach. It examines coastal tourism development at these spatial scales within the context of China's economic reform from a planned economy to a market economy, and China's political reform of decentralisation.

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多年来一直从事旅游经济、旅游地理方向的学习与研究。

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在澳大利亚、毛里求斯、马来西亚等国参加国际会议近十次，在Ocean and coastal Managementm, Tourism Geographies, 旅游学刊等国内外刊物上发表论文十余篇。

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章节摘录

版权页：插图：1.1.2 The Growth of Coastal Tourism The coast is a major tourist destination, and tourism is an important driver for coastal changes nowadays. The concept of coastal tourism embraces the full range of tourism, leisure and recreational activities that take place in the coast and offshore coastal waters (Hall and Page, 2006:292). These include the development of accommodation, restaurants, food industry, second homes in the coast, infrastructure supporting coastal development as well as tourism activities such as recreational boating, coast-and marine-based ecotourism, cruises, swimming, recreational fishing, snorkeling and diving (Hall and Page, 2006). Travelling for leisure has a history dating back to about 4,000 B. C. with the invention of money and the development of trade (Goeldner, 2003). The height of early tourism was reached during the Roman era (31 B. C. to 1500s) (Hudman and Jackson, 1994). In the late 1800s and early 1900s, modern tourism such as seaside and mountain resorts became fashionable places for the wealthy (Hudman and Jackson, 1994) while in the second half of the nineteenth century large-scale seaside resorts sprouted in many locations as recreation in the coastal zone (Nordstrom, 2000). Nowadays, mass tourism is deeply embedded in normal life. There are many different forms of mass tourism, but the most common are still sunshine/seaside tourism and winter sports tourism (Shaw and Williams, 2000).

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