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Effect of Climate on the Tourism and Necessity of Research

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Abstract

This article examines the importance of studying the impact of climate change on tourism. Examines the work, the influence of climate and the dependence of tourism in order to identify, concepts and theoretical foundations, methods that can be used in research, weather and climate are considered as factors affecting tourism.

Keywords: climate; tourism; climate data; factors of tourism.

Introduction

It is generally accepted that the climate is an important part of the resource base of tourism in the region, but its role in determining the suitability of the region for tourism is often taken for granted, and therefore does not need to be expanded. Relatively little is known, except in the most general terms, about the impact of climate change on tourism and its role. And less is known about the economic impact and the importance of climate change on the commercial prospects of tourism. Criteria with which the climate, people use to make decisions about tourism and recreational options, but they are largely not been studied, though are very important. Until now, much of the research into the relationship between climate and tourism was superficial. In addition, research is largely devoid of any clearly structured conceptual framework covering the important theories, paradigms, processes and interactions. These theoretical frameworks are important because they provide a framework for creating data, test hypotheses, and further generation theory.

Without this, it is difficult to develop a coherent set of research methods, and perhaps more importantly, to develop models that make up the bridge between the practical and theoretical levels, which can help to build a consistent knowledge base to understand, explain and predict.

Materials and methods

The main source for writing this paragraph steel materials, articles on tourism, climate change, the impact of climate change on tourism. Primary information was collected in open resources, namely on scientific websites, organizations, associations, tourism and journal publications.

In this article, we used a set of methods of economic and statistical analysis, methods of analysis and synthesis of economic information, as well as the method of dialectics as a general scientific method of knowledge, and a number of research methods: historical, logical, system analysis in their various combinations.

Discussion of the problem

Tourism is one of the largest industries in the world. It is also a growing industry. For many regions, tourism is the most important source of income for other potential economic returns from tourism are enormous. In these regions, as a rule, it is assumed that the climate is an important part of tourism resource base in the region, but the role of climate in determining the suitability of the region for tourism and outdoor recreation is often taken for granted, and therefore does not need to study. Relatively little is known only in the most general terms, about the impact of climate

change on tourism and recreation in nature, or the role it plays. And less is known about the economic impact and the importance of climate change on the economic effects of tourism.

Studies of tourism and climate associated with the concepts of "climate" and "tourism" in the most general sense. Climate refers to the concept of "weather" in that it is defined as the accumulation of diurnal and seasonal weather for a prolonged period where the weather condition of the atmosphere is at any particular time and place. "Tourism" covers the concept of "rest" that the practice of traveling is used for recreation; where relaxation is defined as an activity in which people volunteer to do for personal satisfaction or pleasure. Thus, in the broadest sense, there are elements of the equivalence between the terms of the weather and climate, on the one hand, and tourism and recreation, on the other. They are often used as synonyms in the study of climate in tourism, which can be used in a broad sense, and as the study of the relationship of tourism and recreation of climate and weather.

Weather and climate as natural resources. Along with geography, topography, landscape, flora and fauna, weather and climate constitute natural resources for recreation and tourism. Tourism concept recognizes climate controlled resource, which, along with the weather, according to can be regarded as a recreational resource, who at various times and places, can be attributed to the favorable and unfavorable factors. Thus climate resource used in tourism, and the resource can be changed. Thus, the climate can be considered as an economic asset for tourism. Asset can be measured and evaluated. However, there are many problems.

One major problem is the choice of meteorological or climatological criteria. For example, what exactly is the criteria of ideal suitable, acceptable or unacceptable conditions? Only after appropriate climatological criteria can clearly identify the key issues. When is the best time to visit? What clothes and equipment necessary? What are the dangers of weather or climate events, their probability?

Features of weather and climate is not necessarily the determinants of tourism, but are an important factor in both economic conditions for tour operators and tourists personally. Different regions of the world have a "tourism potential" of the weather and climate. A tourist who wants to visit some places will experience discomfort (such as transport costs) or discomfort (eg, heat or cool the inconvenience). Financial losses may also be the result of weather variations and changes. Rainy summers or less snowy winters can have a significant impact on tourism.

Climate data and climate research can be used:

1) a travel agent;

2) a tour operator;

3) individual tourists.

For example, for skiing requires information about the length of the snow season, while the skier wants to know the probability distribution of seasonal weather, which is important for skiing, skating, snow depth will exist in a particular place and time. When planning for a tropical island or resort, it is important to know the length of the period of acceptable weather for tourists. Potential tourists should know when and where the conditions are optimal, acceptable, tolerable, or unacceptable.

Climatic data should be presented in a form that will allow answering these questions. Equal importance should be given to the nature and shape of the output data. They should be presented in a form, which can be easily interpreted and understood by the user. Often we have to rely on standard meteorological and climate data stations that cannot be representative of the recreational area - valley, the peaks, hills, coast, beach, etc. These data are not intended for a specific microclimate or location, such as at the beach, park or a ski slope.

Weather and climate factors as tourism and recreation. Given that, the rest is an activity in which people are free to engage in personal satisfaction or pleasure, relaxation is a voluntary behavior because of their own free choice. As a result, participation will occur only if the potential participant receives a climate that is suitable. Voluntary and discretionary relaxation means that the part will decrease as the increasing discomfort and dissatisfaction. Thus, to meet the influence participation.

There are two categories of methods for assembling data on human responses to climate and thus the demand for climate resources:

1) Evaluation of the conditional behavior, for example by means of questionnaires and photos [4] to determine how people may react or think that includes an assessment of the impact and the role of weather and climate forecasts;

2) Inspection and testing on site.

As people experience conditions first-hand, the latter is more reliable. Ideally, the approach should be specific activities. It is best not to combine with all kinds of tourism, and explore specific categories, either:

a) or the active

b) passive. Attractions regarded as the most common tourist activity.

Potential applications of climate research tourism varied. They depend on what is required to plan, members of the tourism industry and the tourists themselves. Climatologists need to translate the technical work of researchers (climatologists) into simple language and explain it in terms of uncomplicated to use planners, tour operators, etc. The methods used should be transparent and simple to express and explain clearly. First, tourism planners need climate data, quality-tested, easy-to-use (ie, well selected).

Proposals directly aimed at the tourist should include, among other things, the role of climate in the choice of travel destination - especially in connection with the advent of the Internet. [7]

Other applications include: providing information on the duration of the work of the recreational property; providing a standardized climate information to help with the choice of where and when to go on vacation, or a basis for choosing an alternative activity; provision of information for advertising campaigns on the state of climate tourist expectations at predetermined locations; describe changes are possible due to climate change.

Given an understanding of how weather and climate affect the place of tourism, businesses can plan and influence to meet demand activities.

Just this information can be used to predict the conditions on the ground; advisory services to inform tourists about what to expect (thermal conditions, clouds, rain, etc.); providing information climate, which can be used to influence the "climate image" areas; to help tourists connect expectations of the actual state of the climate on the spot.

All this can be sold to potential visitors and providing information about the period of the tourist season.

Approaches to tourism climatology. Most of the studies on climate tourism seems to be motivated by the potential utility of climate information in the planning of tourism and recreation. The study addresses the topic of climate tourism as a complement to the various decision-making processes, ranging from those related to such things as the development and deployment of appropriate recreation and entertainment, or determining the length of the season, during which the object will work, so specific planning for the future activities related to personal decisions, when and where to go on vacation. As there is interest in the indirect effects of climate change. For example, it is assumed that people leave pools and golf courses on rainy days and converge in the nearby towns in search of fun indoors. Thus, depending on the sensitivity of weather in recreational activities, climate information can help in planning, design and promotion of alternative internal entertainment. Also describes the use of climate information in ad campaigns for conditioning the expectations of tourist's climate in certain places. [6]

In this context, considerable effort has been directed towards the development of numerical climate indicators that summarize the importance of climate for tourism. These indexes facilitate the interpretation of the integrated effects of various atmospheric elements and permits for the area to be compared. The problem is that all of them having climatic arbitrary and are not empirically verified.

It is clear, however, that if the climate information should be useful in the decision-making process, it should be presented in an understandable form suitable for use in the issues. Tourists react to the integrated effects of the atmospheric environment, rather than on climate averages. Therefore, it is assumed that the standard meteorological data or even secondary climatic variables are not always reliable indicators of the importance of atmospheric conditions. At any given temperature, for example, relaxation heat treatment will vary depending on the relative influence of the compensating effects and often wind, humidity, solar radiation and the level of human activity. Furthermore, the particular design of the temperature evaluation circuit will depend on the intended use of the information on the nature and temperature climatic conditions in which the

circuit must be applied. For example, schemes have been developed for groups of runners, survival in extreme cold climates and for general purposes climate classification society. The importance of this was recognized in the climate and recreation studies, but until now has been little conclusive research aimed at to determine the optimal or preferred conditions for different types of outdoor recreation. In addition, it was even less sensitivity studies of tourism from the atmospheric conditions in general. Some authors have described the climate of tourism from the perspective of human response in preference traditional taxonomic methods of portraying regional climate. In some cases, simple climatic indicators were calculated from climatological data, and summarizes quantitative summation weather were used arbitrarily weighted variables. Other researchers have used more sophisticated measures of climate tourism based on heat exchange with the environment. Mieczkowski (1985) developed a general climate index for the assessment of climate in tourism. Nevertheless, the importance attached to these measures was the second time received and interpreted without fieldwork. [7]

It is from view of the foregoing, a study by sociological research in Australia. Studied methods to provide information that can be used to assess the climate of tourism in terms of sensitivity and user satisfaction. Ideally, given the complexity of the problem solving role of climate research should focus primarily on a well-defined human activity; preferably on the one that is clearly associated with the attributes of the resource and the convenience of the atmospheric environment. These requirements are met by using various types of outdoor recreation beach vacation of which seemed to be the most suitable.

There are several reasons for this.

1) Beach vacation is an activity in which the human body is usually slightly dressed and therefore not directly protected from the weather elements.

2) Users beach tend to be concentrated in a relatively small area (patrolled by lifeguards). Thus, tourists can easily observe and compact area facilitates on-site monitoring of environmental parameters of atmospheric and related environmental conditions.

3) For users of the beach, separate recreational goals are similar. From a research perspective, these characteristics offer relatively controlled situation.

4) The use of the beach is one of the most popular types of outdoor activities and in other places. Thus, greater knowledge about the impact of climate change on a beach holiday is likely to be economically important for coastal recreation industry.

There are two categories of issues around which was built by the study. Since the heat balance of the body is of fundamental importance for assessing human climate, the first category of questions includes the specification of the thermal environment:

1) Given the budgeting techniques, the body's energy and the environment, as in the outdoor thermal conditions improve quantitatively?

2) How to interpret the values of thermal index?

The second category of issues centers on assessing atmospheric resources as a whole in terms of travel:

1) What are the thermal atmospheric conditions are the most preferred for recreation?

2) To what extent are important user satisfaction influence of non-thermal atmospheric conditions?

3) What is the relationship between atmospheric conditions and the satisfaction of the participants?

Human response to climate is largely a matter of perception, with the exception of the thermal component. Thus, some physical fully climate variables (e.g., rain), some physiological (e.g., temperature), some psychological (eg, a clear blue sky), and some combination of all three. Many researchers on the topic of climate tourism emit thermal component of the climate as an essential element. However, in a wide range from moderate or "non-" extreme temperature conditions and other factors are important.

Nature of the relationship between the atmospheric environment and the pursuit of outdoor recreational activities can be considered as a function of the faces on the site atmospheric conditions.

Improved thermal characteristics terrain includes four stages.

a) integrate the physical factors that affect the body and the thermal state of the atmosphere. The methods used should include as attributes of those exposed, and functional attributes of the

environment, as well as a full range of atmospheric variables. For the atmospheric environment, they include air temperature, humidity, wind, solar and long-wave radiation and the nature of the physical environment and the body, metabolism, posture and clothing.

b) ensure the rationality of the index with sound physiological basis of adequately describe purely thermal effects on the human body.

c) to determine the relationship between the thermal state of the body and state of mind that expresses the feeling of heat.

d) determine the rating of perceived thermal sensation and the corresponding index of the combustion according to the level of satisfaction experienced.

Physical categories identified in the recognition of the existence of specific meteorological elements such as rain and strong winds, which directly or indirectly affect the satisfaction of participants, not only in the thermal sense. The emergence of a strong wind, for example, can have a direct mechanical effect on tourists, inconvenience (flyaway personal belongings) or indirect influence of such sandstorms cause irritation.

Other things that fall into the category of physical: rain (duration), rain (frequency), ice, snow, severe weather, air quality and ultraviolet radiation.

Aesthetic aspects related to climate-controlled attributes of environmental resources of rest, which is called the aesthetic component of the atmospheric environment. This category includes "weather" factors such as visibility, sunshine or clouds associated with the prevailing synoptic conditions (eg, good, clear, sunny day), the length of the day and visibility.

Results

Little is known about the impact of climate change on human behavior, but it is clear that in some cases the behavior is a response that changes or enhances the effects of the atmosphere.

The behavior can be used as a measure of sensitivity of the human and satisfaction. The role and importance of behavior is that people can adapt. In studying the effect of climate change on tourism should not rely solely on standard climatic data, it is necessary to minimize the use of average values and maximize the use of the actual (real) observations; it is important to use as input data, all the attributes of the atmospheric environment; use a comprehensive assessment of the balance of the body and the energy of the thermal component of the atmosphere climate.

It is necessary to take into account all three attributes climate tourism: thermal, aesthetic and physical or mechanical. This will lead to better information and better decision-making.

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