

TOURISM OF DOOMED WORLD TOURIST DESTINATIONS

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Abstract. *The phrase tourism of international destinations condemned shows that type of tourism whose motivation is to visit destinations that disappear due to natural causes, climate change and anthropogenic. The destinations threatened with extinction are related to the increase in global temperature which has as main effects: major on the tourist potential by increasing the level of seas and oceans, melting glaciers and snow but also combinations of factors. One solution to encourage tourists to practice this form of tourism, doomed tourism, is their conviction to practice winter sports out of season, by organizing leisure stays, the success depends directly on the expectations and motivations of visitors, the number of visitors and the origin of visitors hiking and other activities beneficial to health. The argument of the operators in the elaboration of the tourist products for the condemned international destinations is the awareness of the tourists towards the environmental problems and their transformation into ambassadors of the conservation and of the visited destination.*

Key words: *destinations, threats, tourism of condemned destinations*

INTRODUCTION

Climate change gradually restructure the tourism industry, the demand being shaped by the response of tourists to the complexity of mitigation policy and its impact on economic development, the effects of climate change, transport systems and society.

Table 1.

The impact of climate change on tourism

Type of impact	Implications for tourism
Increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme storms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insurance costs - Interruption of economic activities - Risks for tourist facilities
Sea level rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costs with maintenance and protection of water fronts - Coastal erosion - Reducing the surface of beaches
Increased heavy rainfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flood damage - Modified seasonality
Rising sea temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coral bleaching - Degradation of marine resources in tourist destinations
Evaporation and precipitation changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water competition - Desertification - Water shortage
Biodiversity changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of natural attractions
Higher temperatures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infectious diseases - Cooling costs - Modified seasonality - Heat stress

Source: W.T.O. – U.N.E.P.,2008, *Climate Change and Tourism: Responding to Global Challenges*. Madrid: W.T.O.

Tourists have the greatest ability to adapt the elements of the tourism system, due to their flexibility to change the date, place and type of vacation in a very short time.

Consequently, understanding tourists' perceptions and reactions to the impact of climate change is essential for anticipating potential geographical and seasonal changes in tourism demand, as well as for declining or increasing specific tourism markets [2]. The implications of climate change on tourism are dramatic at worldwide level (Table 1).

The argument for assimilating dark tourism with doomed destination tourism is that the two types of tourism have in common [6]:

- a. claims concerning socio-cultural heritage, disappearing terrestrial and marine cultures and landscapes;
- b. the association with social anxiety around globalization, technological progress and rationality;
- c. indirect motivation to visit cemeteries and burial places;
- d. partial motivation to see areas of mass death with dying wildlife;
- e. symbolic representation of the anthropogenic and ecocidal effects of climate change.

In general, the following terms are mentioned in connection with this type of tourism [6]:

- see before disappearing;
- endangered destinations, disappearing destinations, dying environments;
- last occasion/chance tourism;
- climate tourism or destruction/death tourism.

Some researchers see the tourism of condemned destinations as linked to ecotourism or sustainable tourism due to the fact that some of these tourist destinations are considered threatened by environmental factors, others fear that tourism in many of these threatened locations increases the carbon footprint of an individual and accelerates the problems faced by these threatened locations. The literature abounds in studies on the impact of coastal tourism, marine tourism and ocean tourism on the aquatic environment.

This type of tourism involves places potentially threatened with extinction from:

- a. natural causes - diseases, eutrophication 'increase in the organic mass of a stagnant water such as a lake or slow-flowing by natural or artificial enrichment with nutrients such as combinations of phosphorus, nitrogen' [15].
- b. Climate change, meaning global warming "the phenomenon of rising average air temperatures near the Earth's surface in the last two centuries" [14]
- c. large-scale changes in meteorological or anthropogenic patterns, overfishing, overpopulation.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The classification of natural or anthropogenic causes that determine the practice of condemnation tourism is difficult because some of the natural causes have an anthropogenic origin, eutrophication that can be caused by human negligence and climate change, aerosols, greenhouse gases, changing the way the earth works and the depletion of the ozone layer in the stratosphere, for this reason in this scientific approach, consulting the results of recent research in the literature, analyzed the effects of these natural and anthropogenic factors, on rising sea and ocean levels and melting snow and how they influences condemnation tourism as well as consumers' motivation to visit these destinations before it is too late.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The phrase tourism of doomed destinations renders that type of tourism whose motivation is to visit, before it is too late, a destination that is slowly disappearing. This type of tourism is also called: [1,3,4,6,10,13].

- climate tourism;
- catastrophe tourism;
- dark tourism;
- extinction tourism;
- last-chance tourism;
- tourism practiced for fear of missing out;
- climate disaster tourism;
- tourism of destruction/death;
- climate change tourism;
- doomsday tourism;
- climate sightseeing;
- climate change voyeurism.

Destinations [9,11] threatened with extinction are related to the increase in global temperature which has as main effects:

- a. rising sea and ocean levels;
- b. melting glaciers/snow.

1. Tourist destinations threatened by rising sea and ocean levels. Rising sea and ocean levels affect tourist destinations such as Bangladesh, the Torres Strait Islands (Australia), Hatteras Island in North Carolina, Jean Charles Island in Louisiana, Sarichef Island in Alaska and Tangier Island in Virginia (USA), Atlantic Ocean Islands (Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands), Micronesia Islands, Indian Ocean Islands (Maldives, Marshal, Seychelles, Tuvalu), Pacific Ocean Islands (Carteret, Cook, Fiji, Philippines, Kiribati, Palau, Solomon, Tegua, Tuvalu, Vanuatu), the islands of French Polynesia (Bora Bora, Moorea, Tahiti), the Dead Sea (West Bank, Jordan and Israel), parts of New Zealand and Venice (Italy).

The islands do not float, they are the tops of the mountain ranges on the seabed, they are like canaries in coal mines for climate change: they are the first places directly threatened by rising sea levels. Residents of the Maldives, Kiribati and other island nations have resigned themselves to becoming the first refugees from climate change. Slow drowning is the best scenario because, long before the waves engulf the islands of Carteret, Kiribati and Tuvalu, ocean waters will infiltrate, ruin crops and destroy freshwater sources for their inhabitants. And if it is hit by a violent storm such as Typhoon Haiyan, which has devastated the Philippines in the past, the fatal blow could come much earlier.

2. Tourist destinations threatened by melting glaciers/snow. The severity of melting glaciers and snow goes from:

- a. melting snow on Mount Kilimanjaro (Tanzania);
- b. to the thinning of the snow at Chamonix-Mont-Blanc (France);
- c. melting of the polar caps (Arctic and Antarctic);
- d. Churchill, Manitoba (Canada) sea ice melting,
- e. melting of glaciers in the Andes Mountains (Argentina).

The tourism practiced in these areas can be called geotourism, like the one practiced in the polar areas which is called polar tourism but both forms are forms of the classic niche tourism. Some researchers [1,5] have analyzed a paradoxical problem in adapting tourism to climate change and emission reduction requirements. It is found that polar geotourism operators are increasingly taking tourists to destinations threatened by

climate change, using for transport [8] cruise ships and aircraft as the main means of transport. The idea of these cruises is:

- to see a destination before it disappears;
- a form of "last chance" tourism.

The operators' argument is to make tourists aware of environmental issues and turn them into "ambassadors" of conservation and the destination visited. There is no evidence that the tourism of convicted destinations:

- a. would raise awareness of environmental issues;
- b. would encourage more sustainable choices for future travel;
- c. would change the attitudes of tourists towards the environment.

Facilitating and managing tourism by tourism operators connects tourists to the physical resource and is an integral part of the destination itself. Connecting tourists to the physical resource means informing visitors about the experience of glaciers, presenting the importance of glaciers as attractions, presenting the prospects of business and managing glacier change and presenting the change of glaciers over time.

The continued success of glacier tourism depends directly on what happens in the tourist environment, the expectations and motivations of visitors, the number of visitors and the origin of visitors [12].

One solution to encourage tourists to practice this form of tourism in glaciers is to encourage them to practice tourism for winter sports by organizing stays in these areas during the summer for lovers of hiking and other health activities.

3. Some international destinations are threatened by combinations of factors, the effects of climate change leading to pronounced physical and ecological changes (biological, oceanographic) in the Arctic Marginal Ice Zone. Tourists are increasingly aware that the Arctic could disappear due to more threats to the environment and want to visit the region before it changes irrevocably. However, tourism in this region faces several challenges:

- a. lack of tourist infrastructure;
- b. the lack of adequate search and rescue policies in such a distant location;
- a. tourism can further amplify the ecological and physical changes in the Arctic region [7].

Other destinations, such as coral reefs, are rapidly degrading globally due to a combination of factors such as coral disease, declining water quality, climate change and overexploitation. Climate change is changing the potential of destinations and, implicitly, the benefits of tourism through the indirect impact of environmental change, society change, the impact of policies on tourist mobility and the impact of attitudinal and behavioral change. This impact can be reduced if the vulnerability to climate change is understood and if operators take steps to adapt. An immediate impact and easy to manage is the one of changing the attitude and perception of tourists towards climate change.

CONCLUSIONS

The doomed tourism of destinations, subtype of niche classic tourism is also named according to area, climate tourism resources, dark, catastrophe, extinction, climate disasters, and voyeurism and of the last days. The tourism practiced at the glacier melting destinations is called geotourism and the one practiced in the polar areas polar tourism, both niche subtypes of classical tourism. Some doomed international destinations are threatened by combinations of factors, the effects of climate change lead to pronounced physical and environmental changes. Tourists are increasingly aware that some doomed tourist destinations could disappear due to more threats to the environment and want to

visit these places before they change irrevocably. However, doomed tourism faces many challenges such as the lack of tourism infrastructure, adequate search and rescue policies in these remote locations, but its uncontrolled practice can amplify ecological and physical changes in doomed destinations.

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