

Environmental behavior among coastal tourism

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Abstract

The relationship between the environment and tourism to the extent of their history, old as well as the natural environment need to tourism and tourism needs. Although this relationship is complex and sometimes contradictory, but tourism is always an important component in the creation and management of natural areas is considered. Due to the increasing development of ecotourism as nature tourism and consequently the vulnerability of the natural environment, we believe that only with experienced and knowledgeable guides must go to the heart of nature to reduce damaging it. Tourism boom in every geographic location along the positive and negative consequences of economic, social and environmental impacts associated with that if continued could lead to irreparable damage. This paper shows that the development of tourism, environmental impact, most notably the destruction has left abundant vegetation, coastal water pollution and loss of coastal landscape.

Tourism, not only to rapidly growing phenomenon, but also a key factor in the development of regions and Tamynknndh-Y many direct and indirect benefits for the host. On the other hand, such an approach has led to concerns about environmental degradation. In fact, a very close relationship between environment and tourism, because the environment itself is an attraction for tourists is important. According to the dominant form of tourism in the provinces bordering the sea in Iran, coastal tourism, the study also examined the behavior of coastal tourism environment.

Keywords: *tourism development, environmental impacts, coastal tourism, environmental behavior*

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Introduction

At present, the tourism industry has a special place in the national economy and play an active role in Artqa'sakhtar effective economic, social and cultural plays, especially in developing countries, so that the volume of international trade showed that more than 20 percent of transactions with tourism begins, and in some countries it is one of the main sources of revenues in order to strengthen the national economy is increasing (Anonymous, 2006, p. 2). Growth and expansion of tourism such important phenomena of the twentieth century is that the speed of the new century. Higher levels of income, increased leisure time, changes and new approaches to the concept of life and the need to meet international demands that tourism is highly developed (Sharply, 2001, p.).

Community awareness of the tourism foreign exchange income pretty substantially favors the economy of the country, has made tourism a very broad concept in various aspects of economic, social and cultural hive is regarded as an industry (Tahmasebi Pasha and Majidi, 2004, p. 38) Many countries in this dynamic industry as the main source of income, employment, private sector growth and development of infrastructure know. Although in different regions, different conditions is always an important factor for economic development is tourism (Abraham and Khosroyi, 2004, p. 102)

In recent years, one of the causes of environmental problems, human use in the form of eco-tourism activities. Today, the friendly nature of the solution for sustainable nature tourism is concerned, since most tourism in the province in the adjacent sea, coastal tourism and analysis of this research is to study the environmental behavior of coastal tourists. It seems that the attitude of environmental coastal tourist higher, more show environmental behavior. In addition, concerns, values and environmental knowledge, environmental attitudes related.

Including scenic provinces of Iran, Mazandaran Province. The city is because of the situation, including the presence of Forest Park, sandy beaches and pleasant climate attracts many tourists every year. Attracting tourists, although many economic benefits for the city but next to it to environmental challenges such as pollution and destruction, which is noted for bringing tourists to this city.

Problem statement

Tourism can be classified into different types separately. Including natural tourism, cultural tourism, local tourism, rural tourism, business, medical tourism, sport tourism, coastal tourism... . However, the dominant type of tourism in neighboring provinces in the north and south of the sea, coastal tourism although the provinces also have the ability to accept other types of tourists.

Ports and coastal cities and islands of Qeshm, Kish, Bushehr, Gonaveh, Kangan, Iran's Chabahar in southern Iran and the northern city of Babolsar, FrydvNknar, Amol, light, embryos, Noshahr, Branch, Tonekabon, Ramsar, Astara, Anzali and host large numbers of tourists from the coast of the numerous standard.

Very close relationship between environment and tourism, for that matter Vyzhgyhaybsyar environment that is attractive to tourists and tourism infrastructure Myayd. amkanat also, in turn, goes back some aspects of the environment and the resulting impact on the environment (LykvryshVjnkynz, 1997, p. 86).

On the other hand, one of the features of tourism in coastal areas, the seasonal nature of tourism in them. At times due to the seasonal nature of tourism activities, particularly tourism effects are more severe.

Seasonal being mainly the result of two major factors: the climate, the holiday course (Rahmani, 2011, p. 3).

Therefore, in this study the environmental behavior of coastal tourists in Shhrmazndran involved, will be investigated. Also, this study sought to determine the causes affecting the behavior of the environment.

Literature:

1. The environmental impact of the tourism industry - doctor David Leader

This paper describes the history and status of tourism in the world and Iran and then to explain the relationship between tourism and environmental tourism and environmental impact analysis to identify issues deals and at the end in order to improve future work provides suggestions and recommendations.

2. The application of the concept of sustainability in tourism development life cycle tourism and capacity - Said ardekani.

Ferdowsi and his colleagues (2006) as the relationship between science and environmental research and environmental protection practices have done. For this purpose, a sample of 242 students from four disciplines (Health, Physical Geography, Psychology and History) from the University of Shahid Beheshti was examined.

The results show that students who have passed units in the field of environment (environmental health and natural geography) behavior to protect the environment more than the students who have not passed the units in the field (psychology and history) show.

Reviewing the studies, it could be seen as the environmental behavior, is influenced by many factors. In this regard, factors such as environmental concerns, environmental attitude, environmental knowledge, awareness and environmental education, exchange of personal methods and population characteristics in these studies were evaluated section. In studies carried out in Iran, it is evident that environmental behavior is rarely taken into account. However, this review of the literature shows that the study of these behaviors between coastal tourism has already been done.

Theoretical Tourism

It appears in the definition of tourism, there is a widespread and Nasakhtary. The UN Statistical Association (1993) Tourism, including the activities of individuals, including travel to places outside of the usual life and stay there for less than a year for leisure, business and other purposes. Tourism has three main features are: 1. intangible services, which means that in most cases, before buying, the client cannot see, touch or examine the tourism product (accommodation, tours, etc.) is. 2. Where to buy consumer service and is not transferable and displacement of people and work. 3- Khdmtnd part of it. Tourism covers so many sectors of society. These three features are local people who live and work not only goods and services produced, but most of them are part of the goods and services produced. (Arabs and divine, 2007, p.69). Tourism activity in a place outside of the normal tourist Chen purpose that is the aim of leisure, business or other activities. (WTO 2005) indicates that the majority of the tourism excursions and more used as a synonym for holidays. Also in terms of tourism as travel books refer to mobile phones. Conversely, tourism

organizations and other institutions in the development, marketing and coordination of tourism in their country, trying to have a broader view in this case, in their view, the tourism travel various purposes with the exception of travel to work, migration and local activities and regionally.

The concept of coastal tourism

Complete set of tourism, leisure and recreational activities in coastal areas and on the nearby waters. The supply of coastal tourism, including accommodation, catering, food products industry, second homes and infrastructure supporting coastal development (such as retail trade, port and suppliers Activities) is. In fact, as the United States National Bureau of Ocean Joe points out, among all the activities that take place in the coastal and near coastal ocean, none of coastal tourism and recreation is growing in terms of volume and variety. The changing nature of the sector and its size, the importance of the programs, policies and projects related to tourism in coastal stressed the government. In fact, all issues directly or indirectly Brgrdshgry beaches and recreation on the shores of influence (Aligholi M., 2006, p. 56). With the current growth of coastal tourism, every year the number of new Resort is added in some countries in the region. This industry is primarily based on the use of natural resources, such as sandy beaches, crystal clear sea, lovely setting and foundation-laying has recently been modified. Currently, a wide range of modern facilities to provide a comfortable and enjoyable stay of diverse recreational activities in coastal areas have been created. The facility with huge capital expenditure came by humans; increase the quality of the tourist area along the sea (Pvrvkshvry, 2001, p. 17).

Beach tourism is the oldest form of tourism. So that history back to the 19th century-is some Beach Resort. At the beginning of the spaces reserved for people who had referred only to visit the beach, but in recent decades the coastal tourism market and tourists often diverse mix of types of accommodation-especially during Tabstan- experience and increasingly competitive requires investment mainly in the field of infrastructure and facilities and protection of natural resources such as the sea, beaches, wetlands and other natural heritage. In fact, the satisfaction of coastal tourism, with factors such as sun, sea and sand has passed and modern tourists in search of different activities and

experiences. (A combination of sport, recreation, cultural and natural heritage, etc.) of all activities that are carried out in coastal areas, none of the breadth and diversity of coastal tourism and recreation are not. So that the dynamic nature of the sector and the extent of demand, most of the relevant projects among national and regional projects, and the beaches are directly and indirectly affected. Clean water, healthy coastal settlements and safe and enjoyable environment, the needs of coastal tourism is successful. Similarly, aquatic and marine resources (fish, soft-Clams, Tphaymrjany and wetlands) also are important (Anvryvnsaj, 2006, p. 4).

Islands considered (Ramazan-Zadeh and Mohammadi, 2007, p. 5). A large amount of its resources Abu importance double the coast (Chawla, 2004, p. 128).

Coastal tourism and environmental protection

In recent years due to environmental problems and various forms (such as global warming, loss of biodiversity, resource depletion, water pollution, soil and air, etc.) have been updated. Perhaps one of the reasons was that human abuse of the environment, tourism and nature tourism in particular. In fact, the negative effects of tourism on the environment include air pollution due to increased non-responsible traffic, water pollution caused by solid waste in the water drop by tourists, tourist ships discharging wastewater, soil contamination by increasing the amount of waste in the region, press The natural ecosystems of national parks and protected areas due to the tourist attractions, damaging trees and plants to provide shelter or fuel, etc. the tourists are. Therefore, environmental management with the aim of sustainable tourism in the region as well as tangible. Today promote responsible environmental behavior as a strategy for sustainable nature tourism is taken into consideration, so that the balance between tourism development and environmental protection. However, a change in human behavior is a complex issue and problem. Because each has a different behavioral incentives and rewards those that lead to environmental behavior. It is clear that the effectiveness of behavior change strategies can vary according to the type or behavior and conditions.

Tourism and recreation in coastal areas

Tourism and recreation in coastal areas, with a place in the four sub-parallel to the coast, are:

1. Coastal water area

The marine ecological area near the beach, the sea starts and is to Sahladamh. This region is the richest area for fishing and often includes rocks and stone columns are interesting. This section is used for trips to nearby islands.

2. Coastal Zone

The range of sea and covers a range of Khshkyra. Especially if it is wide, sandy, many water sports games and the support group.

The littoral zone

The region Sahlatlaq the back area and many recreational marine protection. Such as camping, picnic and outing. In some places, hotels and some jobs will affect the region. Landscape sea landscape of this region.

After the Bank

Land behind the coastal areas generally includes areas that will affect services for recreational activities. Coastal landscape with hills and valleys and the vegetation is formed.

There are several types of structures that affect physical changes coastline, including housing, industrial development, ports, shipping routes, dams, land crossings, sea walls, breakwaters, the sand and shore based projects, retaining barriers storms Sea waves and more.

Transitional and highly vulnerable coastal areas of the region and the fact that the sea is the final recipient Khshkyv pollution, the accumulation of pollutants are constantly threatened.

Sea pollution and the effects of drought as a result of the outcome of socio-economic development activities in watersheds coastline and it is the most important problem in most parts of the world that directly affect the coastal habitats.

The climate change is affecting the coastal areas and by changing sea levels, erosion, watershed land, storms, coastal faces change and shift living resources deleterious effects will be different pollutants to the coastal areas and the sea.

Since the sea nearby towns in northern Iran during a particular year is the influx of tourists, environmental management in line with sustainable tourism in the region is Kamlazrvrt.

The guidelines focus on sustainable tourism, promoting environmentally responsible behavior is. In order to understand how

to encourage responsible environmental behavior, many efforts by identifying complex relationships between environmental factors and behaviors taken. Even a quick look at the landscapes and cities abnormal Gardeshgrpazir province can be seen that coastal cities are in need of good policy. When considered in the future perspective of sustainable coastal tourism, planning and further measures to protect the environment with the needs of tourism.

Conclusion

As you know, tourism can have positive and negative effects on the environment too. But studies have shown that the negative effects of tourism in this area are much more than its positive effects. But governments to increase the positive impacts tourism can play a significant role. Governments can impose various measures, to reduce the negative impacts of tourism. Among the things that governments can do to raise the level of culture and consciousness of people, tourists or local people what is in the environment. Because the public awareness in this area is certainly more of their efforts in the maintenance and care of the coast will be more tourists. The behavior and the use of indigenous peoples from nature and the environment can be very effective because it indirectly causes the tourists have to take care of the environment. Among other things the government can do is apply the right policies for the operation of attractions. For example, on the island of Bermuda, tourists are not allowed to use the car. Building in no Maori could not be taller than the palm trees. In the area of Nazhvan Natural Park allowed building height not more than two floors (Ranjbariyan and Zahedi, 2010: p. 146).

In this context it is proposed to develop tourism in the country, especially in the province that have more natural talent in the field of tourism (especially coastal tourism exist), and the strengths and weaknesses of tourism and its interaction with the environment and natural cover ecosystems, special attention from government agencies and the private sector as Pzyrd. As other results is that the average knowledge of environmental opportunities (opportunities).

Qrarndard relatively good level. While the attention of coastal regions, including the annual Drayam Azgrdshgran Nrvvzshahdkhyl is wide, so Hzvrgstrdh tourism, culture and education opportunities incontinent

creating the necessary facilities to support BrvzrftarhayRamytlbd environment.

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