Student glossary

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| **Tourism** | *The all-embracing term for the movement of people to destinations away from their place of residence for any reason other than following an occupation, remunerated from within the country visited, for a period of 24 hours or more* |
| **Tourist** | *Anyone who spends at least one night away from home, no matter what the purpose.* |
| **Adventure Tourism** | *A form of tourism in natural areas that incorporates an element of risk, higher levels of physical exertion, and the need for specialised skills.* |
| **Adventure tour** | *A tour designed around an adventurous activity such as rafting or hiking* |
| **Wilderness** | *A* [*natural environment*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_environment) *on* [*Earth*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth) *that has not been significantly modified by* [*human*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human) *activity* |
| **Impacts**  **(positive/ negative)** | *Effects, which may be either positive or negative, felt as a result of tourism-associated activity. Tourists have at least three kinds of impacts on a destination: economic, sociocultural and environmental. Tourism also has effects on tourists, in terms of possible attitude and behaviour changes.* |
| **National Parks** | *Areas of great natural beauty protected by law for the masses* |
| **Footpath Erosion** | *Damage to the countryside caused by vast numbers of ramblers along popular routes* |
| **Sustainable Development** | *Improving people’s lives without wasting resources or harming the environment* |
| **Multiplier Effect** | *Spiral of economic growth (initial investment attracting / generating money for further investment)* |
| **Honeypots** | *Attractions / settlements that attract large numbers of visitors (often resulting in traffic chaos and environmental damage)* |
| **Ecotourism** | *A sustainable form of tourism aimed at protecting the environment and local customs* |