

Rural tourism in Europe from a landscape perspective: A systematic review

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Abstract

This systematic review offers a comprehensive analysis of the current state of knowledge regarding tourism in European traditional multifunctional cultural landscapes (TMCLs) from a landscape perspective. Adhering to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) 2020 guidelines, this study aims to identify the principal contextual themes, geographical patterns, and drivers of change in TMCL tourism research from a theoretical landscape perspective. The outcomes of this systematic review revealed that the study of tourism in European TMCLs is still in its early stages, characterized by a scarcity of studies and a limited representation of countries within the existing literature. The analyzed papers underscore a restricted focus on local stakeholder preferences and carrying capacity, with only one study acknowledging the concept of landscape services. Conversely, government initiatives and local community engagement emerge as the most influential drivers of change in the tourism sector. In view of these findings, this study accentuates the significance of embracing a holistic approach to tourism that integrates living systems thinking and regenerative tourism as key priorities. Consequently, the study suggests that future research prioritize investigating local stakeholder preferences, carrying capacity, and other contextual variables to overcome the current limitations of the literature and shape tourism towards a more resilient and sustainable future. The results of this systematic review provide valuable insights for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers in the field of tourism in TMCLs. Additionally, they serve as a foundational basis for future research endeavors in this domain.

Keywords: rural tourism, Europe, Traditional Multifunctional Cultural Landscapes (TMCLs), sustainable tourism, resilient tourism, theoretical landscape perspective.

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1. Introduction

Many rural landscapes throughout Europe are established as leisure, recreation and tourism spaces (Woods, 2011; Carneiro, Lima, & Silva, 2015). Describing the reasons behind why an area is rural and creating a boundary line on a map to distinguish between urban and rural spaces, are challenging tasks. As stated by (Hoggart, 1990, p. 245), "The broad category 'rural' is obfuscatory, whether the aim is description or theoretical evaluation, since intra-rural differences can be enormous and rural-urban similarities can be sharp."

In the context of this paper, rural landscapes or spaces refer to areas dominated by natural and semi-natural habitats and land-use types, with prevailing agriculture and, forestry (eventually, also small-scale fishery) and relatively (compared to large settlements and urban areas) low human population density. Related to the landscape setting, diverse natural and cultural resources and traditions are present. The interaction of natural and human factors has shaped complex and dynamic rural landscapes, representing historical continuity despite landscape and historical changes. These rural spaces are specific systems rather than simply areas without cities or towns (European Environmental Agency, 2016, p. 338).

The landscape has always been the foundational element used to create tourism. It is the primary intrinsic resource that attracts tourists, combining historical, cultural, traditional, and natural heritage elements (Aranzabal, Schmitz, & Pineda, 2009). For example, a study exploring the relationship between landscape and place identity in tourism argues that the unique characteristics of a landscape can play a crucial role in creating a sense of place for tourists and that this sense of place can have a significant impact on the overall tourist experience (Kastenholz, Marques, & Carneiro, 2020). Some authors argue that without landscapes, there may be no tourism and suggest that given the central role of sightseeing in tourism, as well as the definition of landscape (Council of Europe, 2000) itself, affirm that there can be no tourism without landscape and no landscape without a viewer or observer in the broadest sense of the term (Terkenli, Skowronek, & Georgoula, 2021).

Ecosystem services have been widely utilized as a framework for studying tourism in recent decades (Scorza, Murgante, Casas, Fortino, & Pilogallo, 2018; Phelan, Ruhanen, & Mair, 2020; Ramírez-Guerrero, García-Onetti, Arcila-Garrido, & Chica-Ruiz, 2021). Ecosystem services encompass the benefits that humans derive from functioning ecosystems, including both tangible and intangible advantages (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005). In tourism, these benefits may involve recreational opportunities, scenic beauty, cultural heritage, educational experiences, or spiritual and religious encounters (Pueyo-Ros, 2018).

However, landscapes are a highly relevant study scale as landscapes often provide the setting and context for tourism activities and experiences to manifest. A landscape perspective allows for understanding the interactions between various elements within a landscape and tourism. This perspective is particularly vital in identifying critical threats to sustainability that arise in specific regions characterized by unique social, cultural, and ecological attributes, which are essentially landscapes (Kates, 2003). Termorshuizen and Opdam (Termorshuizen & Opdam, 2009) introduced the concept of landscape services, which stems from the multifunctional approach to landscapes and integrates both natural and cultural dimensions. By encompassing both natural and cultural aspects, this concept provides a comprehensive understanding of the diverse functions and values of landscapes. The notion of ecosystem services primarily centers on the functions and advantages of ecosystems and land-use systems. In contrast, landscape services specifically direct attention to the ecological functions of landscapes, encompassing the various processes and interactions occurring within a given landscape, commonly referred to as "landscape functions." (Willemen, Hein, Mensvoort, & Verburg, 2010). Thus, landscape services shed light on the broader ecological dynamics and contributions of landscapes to the

surrounding environment. One crucial implication of distinguishing between ecosystem and landscape services is their respective spatial scales. Ecosystem services primarily operate at the level of individual ecosystems or land-use systems, while landscape services transcend these boundaries and consider the collective functions of interconnected social-ecological systems. By incorporating both natural and socio-cultural dimensions, the concept of landscape services offers a more holistic and integrated approach to understanding the multifunctional and dynamic roles and values of landscapes. It recognizes that their ecological attributes do not solely define landscapes; human activities, cultural heritage, and societal interactions also shape landscapes. This comprehensive perspective facilitates a more multifaceted evaluation of landscapes and supports decision-making processes that balance ecological conservation, cultural preservation, and sustainable development objectives.

Additionally, the concept of landscape and landscape services, which incorporates natural and cultural aspects within a spatial unit along with active engagement of local stakeholders, offers an integrated and transdisciplinary approach (Termorshuizen & Opdam, 2009; Vallés-Planells, Galiana, & Eetvelde, 2014). Landscapes consist of complex systems involving multiple stakeholders and decision-makers. Examining tourism at the landscape level facilitates understanding the interactions between these stakeholders and decision-makers, enabling more informed decisions, policies, and strategies.

A particular focus on Traditional Multifunctional Cultural Landscapes (TMCLs) (see section 2 for details) presents an opportunity to balance land use and future land development, particularly in the face of escalating land abandonment and overcrowding in urban centers. Investigating traditional cultural landscapes provides insights into the historical utilization and management of natural resources, as well as the implications of these practices for conservation and sustainable land use (Dieterich & Straaten, 2014). Moreover, it offers an understanding of the cultural identity, memory, and continuity of communities that have lived and interacted with these landscapes, which holds significance, particularly in the context of tourism. Landscapes possess cultural and historical significance, and studying tourism from a landscape perspective allows for an exploration of the impacts and interactions of tourism with cultural and historical heritage.

Although a substantial body of literature exists on tourism in rural landscapes (Panzer-Krause, 2020; Jiménez-García, Ruiz-Chico, & Peña-Sánchez, 2020; Martínez & García, 2021), these studies do not explicitly adopt a landscape lens in their analysis. This study's scope focuses on tourism from a landscape viewpoint rather than tourism in landscapes, meaning that the studies may address the intersection of landscapes and tourism but do not explicitly relate it to the concept of landscape and landscape services. This study aims to systematically review studies that approach tourism through a theoretical landscape perspective.

Accordingly, this study aims to identify the trends and patterns in tourism research in various types of European TMCLs from a theoretical landscape perspective, outlining the current state of knowledge and identifying areas of further study through a systematic review achieved by meeting the following objectives:

1. Identify major contextual themes in European landscape tourism research;
2. Identify the location/geographical patterns in TMCL tourism research;
3. Assess the use of the concept of landscape services in the existing literature;
4. Identify drivers of changes for tourism in TMCLs.

1.1 Background

The European Landscape Convention defines landscape as "an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors" (Council of Europe, 2000, pp. chapter 1, art.1). It encompasses natural abiotic and biotic preconditions, human impact and organization, and human perception as a spatial human-ecological system functions (Vallés-Planells, Galiana, & Eetvelde, 2014; Kirchhoff & Fridolin Brand, 2012). Landscapes represent the operational scale for studying the relationship between society and the environment, as they serve as places where people live and work and where ecosystems provide services (Wu, 2013).

According to the UNESCO Operational Guidelines, cultural landscapes embody the interaction between humankind and the natural environment" (UNESCO, 2008). Cultural landscapes, defined as geographical areas where the interplay between human activity and the environment catalyzes ecological, socio-economic, and cultural patterns (Farina, *The Cultural Landscape as a Model for the Integration of Ecology and Economics*, 2000) serve as junctions where nature and culture, biological and cultural diversity, and tangible and intangible heritage converge, forming an intricate web of relationships that encapsulates the essence of culture and people's identity (Rossler, 2006).

When referring to traditional cultural landscapes, the term 'tradition' encompasses a combination of elements such as land-use patterns, management systems, architecture, governance, language, music, art, dance, sports, food and food processing, as well as medicinal, religious, and spiritual practices, evoking collective memories, identities, and social cohesion (Presenzaa, Petruzzelli, & Sheehan, 2018; Zerbe, 2022). It should be noted that tradition should not be misunderstood as the antithesis of "scientific" or "modern" (Zerbe, 2022).

Using an interdisciplinary approach (Zerbe, 2022) combines the concepts of cultural landscapes, tradition and multifunctionality to crystallize the notion of 'Traditional Multifunctional Cultural Landscapes.' This approach details Traditional Multifunctional Cultural Landscapes (TMCLs) as our heritage and notes that their systematic study and analyses could provide alternative pathways to sustainability from the present 'unsustainable, natural resource depleting and unhealthy industrial behavior' (Zerbe, 2022, p. xi). The study categorizes 12 types of TMCLs worldwide based on their main features and examples of their occurrence. Those 12 categories are namely, forest landscapes, agroforestry landscapes, pasture landscapes, terraced landscapes, irrigation landscapes, lakescapes, riverscapes, saltscapes, seascapes, hunting and park landscapes, monastic landscapes, spiritual and sacred landscapes (Zerbe, 2022, pp. 20-21).

Landscapes possess inherent functions that exist independently of human presence. However, when people value and utilize these functions, they are referred to as landscape services, which constitute the essence of a landscape's attraction, particularly in the context of tourism (Termorshuizen & Opdam, 2009; Woods, 2011). The concept of landscape services, built upon the theoretical foundations of ecosystem services, recognizes landscapes as complex systems shaped by human utilization, with the delivery and value of these services depending on the intricate ecological network structure of the landscape (Opdam, 2013; Westerink, Odam, Rooij, & Steingröver, 2017). The diversity of landscape services aids in identifying stakeholders within the social-ecological network, encompassing providers (such as landowners and managers) and beneficiaries, reflecting a range of interests among stakeholders and providing a framework for analyzing social-ecological networks (Menzel & Teng, 2010; Westerink, Odam, Rooij, & Steingröver, 2017).

Traditional cultural landscapes, predominantly associated with rural areas, exhibit distinctive cultural patterns rooted in prolonged human habitation and land use, which allows for the development of distinctive local knowledge, customs, and traditions (Gómez-Baggethun, Corbera, & Reyes-García,

2013). Rural areas possess stronger connections to the natural environment and its resources, such as water, food, and building materials, compared to urban areas, evident in agroforestry and irrigation systems that reflect the utilization of local resources over time (Bendix, 2013). Agroforestry systems, irrigation systems, and other forms of land management often reflect this connection in the landscape, related to the local natural resources and their use over time. Additionally, rural landscapes often foster a stronger sense of community and social cohesion, reflected in shared cultural features like sacred sites, community gardens, and collective land use (Vale, 2002). This paper focuses mainly on such traditional cultural landscapes.

2. Study Methods

This systematic review was conducted according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) 2020 guidelines (PRISMA, 2021) as shown in Fig 1. Inclusion criteria for studies were as follows: (1) must be conducted in Europe, as defined by the UN Geoscheme (UNSD, 2010), (2) one of the main research question/s should be related to tourism, (3) must be conducted in a rural space and (4) must be conducted between 1980, i.e. inception of the concept of ecosystem services (ErikGómez-Baggethun, Groot, L.Lomas, & Montes, 2010, p. 1209) and June 2022. In order to identify studies analyzing tourism from a landscape perspective this systematic review uses the types of TMCLs listed in (Zerbe, 2022, pp. 20-21) as keywords.

Two additional keywords, 'therapeutic landscape' and 'sensescape', were added to the list of keywords in the search combination (see Table 1.) In 1992, Wilber M. Gesler introduced the term "therapeutic landscape" to extend the understanding and scope of the landscape concept as previously established in cultural geography. This conceptualization explored the reasons behind perceiving specific landscapes as having therapeutic qualities (Gesler, 1992). In the previous decades, therapeutic landscapes have garnered considerable scholarly interest, leading to a notable upsurge in research dedicated to this subject. Initially, the terminology "therapeutic landscape" denoted exceptional locales renowned for their established healing attributes, drawing individuals who would embark on extensive journeys in search of enhanced well-being. However, in more recent times, the concept has expanded to encompass a broader array of sites or landscapes where individuals can encounter healing experiences. Given the rapid proliferation of wellness tourism globally, a renewed prospect exists to examine the suitability and application of the therapeutic landscape theory within the tourism domain (Huang & Xu, 2018). Given the rapid growth of wellness tourism on a global scale, there is a renewed opportunity to examine the applicability of the therapeutic landscape theory in the context of tourism. Nonetheless, only a limited number of studies have thus far attempted to undertake this endeavor (Buzind & Yarnal, 2012). Similarly, the additional keyword of 'sensescapes' was added to the list of keywords in the search combination. Sensescapes refer to the collection of different sensory experiences that one can have in a particular landscape or environment, and these experiences can include sights, sounds, smells, tastes, and tactile sensations (Bardone & Kaaristo, 2014). When tourists visit a new place, they are immersed in various stimuli, such as a unique view, the sun's warmth, the sounds of local animals or people, and the taste and smell of local food. Regardless of what someone might have heard or read about a destination before arriving, the process of "embodiment" allows them to experience the place directly through their senses (Crouch, 2000). As they process the sensory cues in the environment, the destination becomes a sensescape (Halloy & Servais, 2014). Sensescapes are particularly important in tourism studies, as they demonstrate how sensory perceptions of a landscape can shape tourists' perceptions and experiences. Additionally, how a landscape is perceived through the senses can significantly influence how tourists remember it and even affect their decision to return to the destination (Bunkše, 2012).

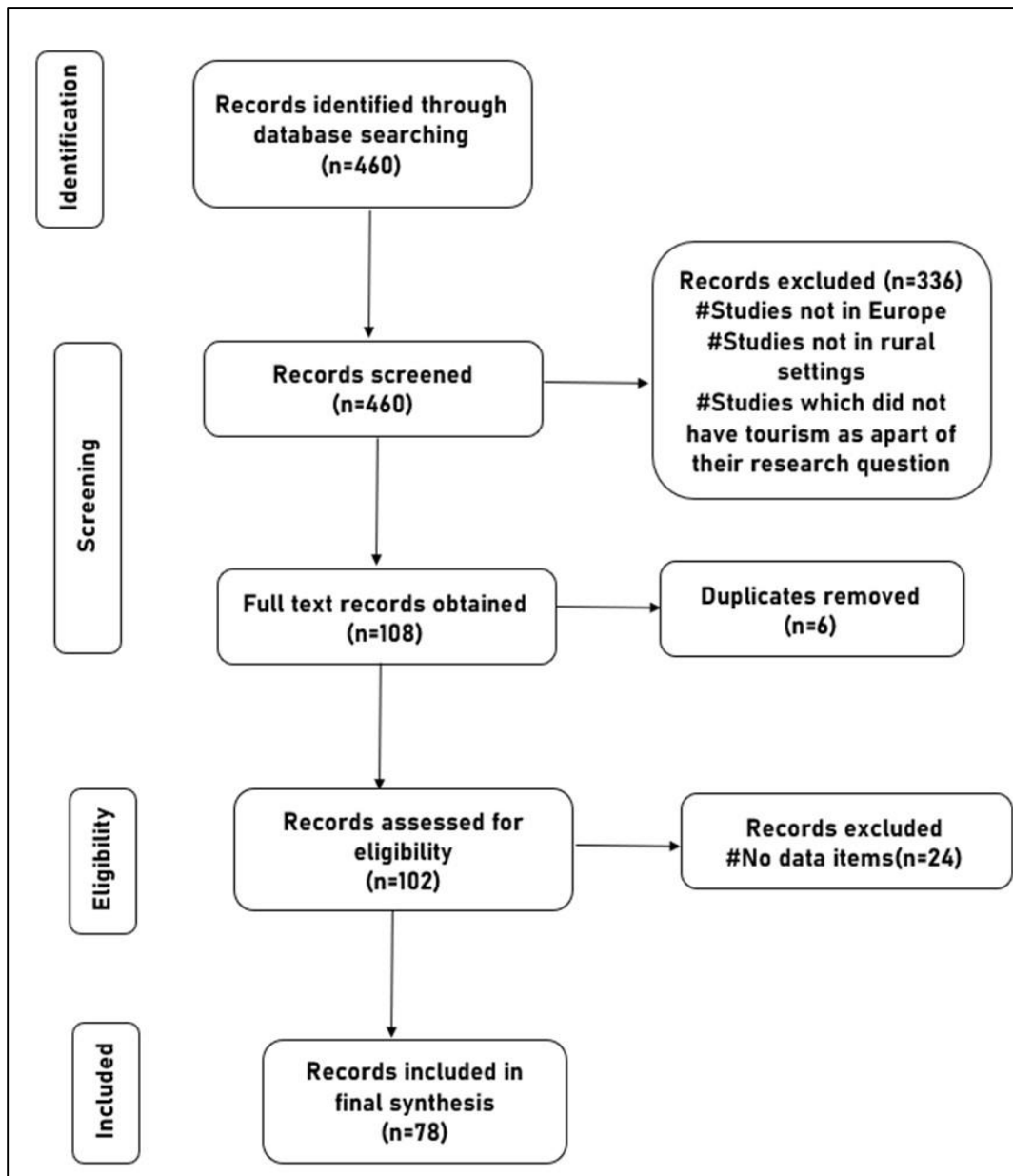


Figure 1. PRISMA flow diagram for the systematic review

A comprehensive search of the electronic database Web of Science was conducted using the combination <TMCL type +tourism>, e.g., <Forest landscape AND tourism>. Table 1 shows the types of TMCLs used as search combinations. The papers were screened with respect to the title, abstract, author keywords and keywords plus of all identified studies for eligibility. The search yielded a total of 460 studies. Above mentioned inclusion criteria were applied to the 460 studies and duplicates were removed, resulting in 122 studies. Studies in Turkey (n=20) were removed, resulting in 102 studies. A datasheet developed on Microsoft excel was used to extract from each paper the following data items (1) basic study characteristics (title, author, region of study and country of study), (2) purpose of study, (3) type of landscape, (4) use of concept of landscape services, (5) drivers of change in the tourism sector.

After thoroughly reading the 102 articles, 24 (marked irrelevant) were excluded as they did not contain any of the data items needed to achieve the objectives of this paper. The remaining 78 studies were included in the final synthesis. Countries are divided into four regions (Northern Europe, Southern Europe, Eastern Europe and Western Europe) based on the United Nations Geoscheme for Europe for analysis (UNSD, 2010).

Table 1. *Types of TMCLs used & search combination, adapted from (Zerbe, 2022, pp. 20-21)*

Agroforestry landscape AND tourism	Park landscape AND tourism
Forest landscape AND tourism	River landscape AND tourism
Hunting landscape AND tourism	Sacred landscape AND tourism
Irrigation landscape AND tourism	Seascape OR coastal landscapes AND tourism
Lakescape AND tourism	Terrace landscape AND tourism
Monastic landscape AND tourism	Therapeutic landscape* AND tourism
Pasture OR Pastoral landscape AND tourism	Sensescape* AND tourism

*Note: Additional keyword

Similarly, a theoretical thematic analysis of the subject areas of the 78 papers was conducted using a six-phase framework developed by (Maguire & Delahunt, 2017), which includes becoming familiar with the data, generating initial codes, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining themes, and writing up the findings (Maguire & Delahunt, 2017, p. 3354). This systematic approach facilitates a comprehensive and robust analysis, aiming to identify recurring patterns, referred to as themes, that hold significance and provide more profound understanding of the data.

Appendix 1 shows the list of all studies included in the synthesis of this review.

3. Results

3.1 TMCL type and number of studies

Out of the 78 studies included in the synthesis, Table 2 shows the number of studies according to TMCL type.

Table 2. *Number of studies according to TMCL type*

TMCL type	Number of studies	% of studies
Forest landscape	22	28
Seascape	21	27
Park landscape	12	15
Hunting landscape	5	6.5
Pastoral	5	6.5
Agroforestry landscape	2	2.5
Sacred landscape	2	2.5
Sensescape	2	2.5
Terrace landscape	1	1.25
Irrigation landscape	1	1.25
Monastic landscape	1	1.25
Lakescape	0	-
Riverscape	0	-
Therapeutic landscape	4	5
Sensescape	2	2.5

Out of the 78 studies included in the synthesis, forest landscapes and seascapes have been the focus of the highest number of studies, accounting for 28% and 27% of the total studies, respectively. Park, hunting, and pastoral landscapes have also received some attention in the research, with 15%, 6.5%, and 6.5% of the studies conducted, respectively. Agroforestry landscapes, sacred landscapes, and sensescapes each account for 2.5% of the studies, while terrace landscapes, irrigation landscapes, and monastic landscapes represent 1.25% of the studies each. Additionally, the research includes investigations into the association between therapeutic landscapes and tourism, which comprise 5% of the studies, and sensescapes, accounting for 2.5% of the studies. Notably, the Web of Science database did not show any studies relating to riverscapes and lakescapes.

3.2 Major contextual themes in European TMCLs tourism

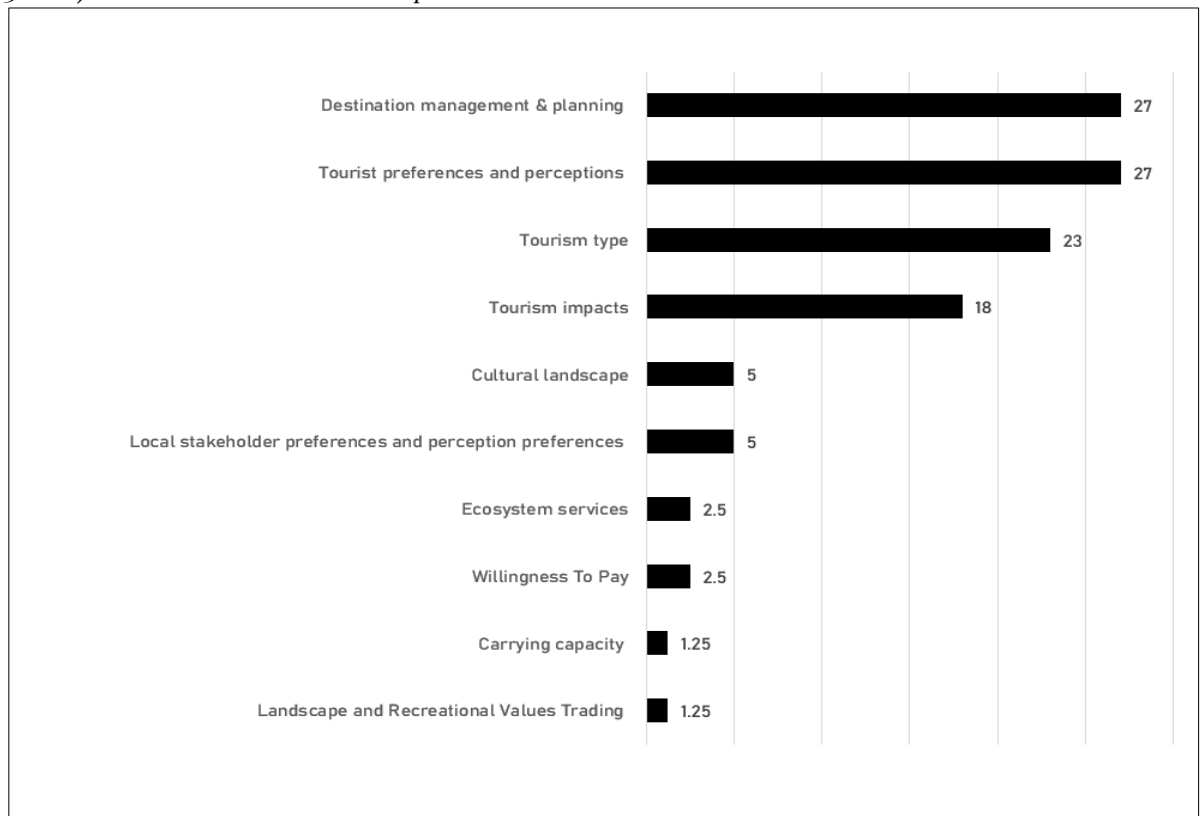


Figure 2. Major contextual themes of the reviewed papers.

A theoretical thematic analysis of the subject areas of the 78 papers was conducted using a six-phase framework (as mentioned in section 2). The analysis resulted in the identification of 10 major themes. 27% of the studies concentrated on investigating tourist preferences, aiming to understand the factors influencing tourists' choices and desires. Another 27% focused on destination management and planning, exploring strategies for effectively managing and developing tourist destinations. Within this category, specific attention was given to destination planning, infrastructure development, and marketing strategies. Approximately 23% of the studies delved into various types of tourism, including but not limited to eco-tourism and nature-based tourism. Of particular interest was exploring nature-based and eco-tourism (see section 5). These studies aimed to uncover the unique characteristics, challenges, and potential benefits associated with these forms of tourism. Furthermore, 18% of the studies delved into the impacts of tourism. This investigation predominantly focused on evaluating

tourism activities' environmental and social impacts. Specific attention was given to the livestock farming industry, economic implications, and conflicts within hunting and park landscapes. The remaining studies encompassed a range of topics, each representing a smaller percentage of the overall focus. This includes 5% of studies centered on tourism in cultural landscapes, aiming to unravel the intricate connections between tourism and cultural heritage. Additionally, 2.5% of the studies explored the concept of willingness to pay and another 2.5% focused on ecosystem services. Lastly, 1.25% of the studies concentrated on determining the carrying capacity of destinations, aiming to establish optimal visitor numbers to maintain a balance between tourism development and environmental preservation.

3.3 Geographical patterns in TMCL tourism research

The synthesis of studies included in the analysis revealed distinct regional distributions concerning the geographical scope of research. Southern Europe emerged as the most extensively studied region, accounting for 41% of the included studies, followed by Northern Europe, representing 26% of the studies. Eastern Europe encompassed 17% of the studies, while Western Europe constituted 14%. Notably, only one study was conducted on the European Union scale. The regional distribution of studies according to landscape type is presented in Table 3. Regarding individual country representation, 18 out of 43 European countries were represented. Spain exhibited the highest representation, accounting for 14% of the studies, and Germany followed closely with 12%. Conversely, other Western European countries displayed relatively lower numbers of studies. Finland and Norway shared an equal proportion, with each country accounting for 10% of the studies. Several countries in Southern Europe also demonstrated significant representation in the research. Italy accounted for 10% of the studies, followed by Portugal with 8%, and Greece with 5%. Additionally, Croatia, Serbia, and Slovenia collectively represented 4% of the studies. These findings shed light on the regional and country-specific distributions of research efforts, illustrating the varying degrees of scholarly attention given to different European regions and countries in relation to tourism in traditional multifunctional cultural landscapes.

3.4 The concept of landscape services in TMCLs

Only one study, conducted by Spina and Giorno (2021) among the 78 studies included in the synthesis, explicitly addresses landscape services. This particular study focuses on testing a multistakeholder spatial decision-making process within the tourism sector of Sila National Park, located in Southern Italy and designated as a UNESCO world heritage site. According to the authors (Spina & Giorno, 2021, p. 1), the primary objective of the study is to assist the park's community in gaining a deeper understanding of the park's values and resources, as well as to encourage co-design efforts for the improvement and management of environmental and cultural sites. The research methodology employed by (Spina & Giorno, 2021) incorporates the concept of landscape functions and services. Notably, the term "landscape services" remains undefined within the paper. Nevertheless, the authors provide limited information regarding the categorization of landscape services into macro-functions and the utilization of corresponding indicators.

3.5 Drivers of change for tourism in TMCLs

The drivers of change in the context of this study are categorized into three main groups: national, supranational, and global drivers. National drivers refer to factors manifesting at the country or local level. Supranational drivers encompass factors influenced by groups within Europe, independent of individual nations, such as the European Union. Global drivers refer to factors manifesting on a global scale.

Table 3. *Number of studies according to region, country and TMCL type*

Region	TMCL type (number of papers)
<u>Northern Europe (21)</u> [Finland (8), Norway (8), Sweden (1), Denmark (3), Estonia (1)]	Forest landscape (11) Hunting landscape (3) Seascape (3) Sensescape (1) Park landscape (3)
<u>Eastern Europe (13)</u> Romania (4), Poland (7), Czech Republic (1), Slovakia (1)	Agroforestry landscape (1) Sacred landscape (2) Forest landscape (5) Seascape (2) Park landscape (2) Therapeutic landscape (1)
<u>Western Europe (11)</u> Germany (9), France (2)	Forest landscape (3) Seascape (3) Pastoral landscape (1) Park landscape (4)
<u>Southern Europe (32)</u> [Italy (8), Greece (4), Portugal (6), Croatia (1), Albania (1), Serbia (1), Spain (11)]	Terrace landscape (1) Irrigation landscape (1) Monastic landscape (1) Agroforestry landscape (1) Forest landscape (2) Hunting landscape (2) Seascape (14) Pastoral landscape (3) Sensescape (1) Park landscapes (3) Therapeutic landscape (3)
European Union (1)	Forest landscape (1)

As seen in table 4, within national drivers, contextual social factors, which encompass the social context and dynamics surrounding tourism in TMCLs, were discussed in 10 papers. These factors shed light on the social aspects that shape and influence tourism experiences in TMCLs. Government initiatives, highlighted in 13 papers, signify the role of governmental actions and policies in driving changes within the tourism sector. These initiatives can encompass a broad array of measures to promote, regulate, or support tourism development. Similarly, community initiatives, explored in 10 papers, represent the involvement and engagement of local communities in the management and development of tourism activities. This involvement can range from community-led initiatives to collaborative partnerships with external stakeholders. Infrastructural development, discussed in 10 papers, pertains to the construction, improvement, or expansion of physical infrastructure such as transportation networks, accommodation facilities, and recreational amenities, all aimed at facilitating tourism development. Lastly, marketing, mentioned in 2 papers, highlights the strategies and activities undertaken to promote and advertise tourist destinations.

Turning to supranational drivers: rural development funds, examined in 4 papers, encompass financial resources allocated to enhance rural areas. Subsidies mentioned in 3 papers refer to financial incentives or assistance to stimulate and support tourism initiatives. Cultural conservation and promotion funds, explored in 3 papers, denote resources allocated for preserving, promoting, and valorization of cultural

heritage. Grants, discussed in 2 papers, represent financial aid awarded to individuals or organizations involved in tourism projects or research. Lastly, increased access after the communist period, mentioned in 1 paper, pertains to the opening up previously restricted or inaccessible areas following the fall of communist regimes, leading to new opportunities and challenges for tourism development in TMCLs. In terms of global drivers, modernization and technological advancements, addressed in 4 papers, encompass the adoption and integration of technological innovations and advancements in various aspects of tourism operations and experiences. COVID-19, explored in 2 papers, signifies the profound impacts of the global pandemic on tourism, including travel restrictions, health and safety measures, and changes in tourist behavior and demand. Climate change also discussed in 2 papers, refers to the long-term shifts in climatic conditions and associated environmental changes that pose challenges and opportunities for tourism activities in TMCLs. Lastly, global political factors, mentioned in 1 paper, denote the geopolitical dynamics and international relations that can influence the development and management of tourism in TMCLs.

Table 4. *Drivers of change with number of papers*

Category	Driver of change (no. of papers mentioning it)
National drivers	Contextual social factors (10)
	Government initiatives (13)
	Community initiatives (10)
	Infrastructural development (10)
	Marketing (2)
Supranational drivers	Rural development funds (4)
	Subsidies (3)
	Cultural conservation and promotion funds (3)
	Grants (2)
Global drivers	Increased access after the communist period (1)
	Modernization and technological advancements (4)
	COVID-19 (2)
	Climate change (2)
	Global political factors (1)

4. Discussion

The predominant focus of the studies in the analysis revolved around forest landscapes, accounting for 27% of the total studies. This prevalence can be attributed to the recognition of forests as significant locations for recreational activities and opportunities for nature-based experiences (Briassoulis, 2002). The cultural and historical importance associated with forests captures the interest of tourists, resulting in a higher influx of visitors and consequently attracting more research attention. Following closely, seascapes or coastal landscapes garnered considerable attention in the literature, representing 27% of the studies. This finding aligns with previous research (Meyer-Arendt, 2018) emphasizing the early and extensive exploration of coastal landscapes in tourism. The appeal of coastal landscapes can be attributed to the substantial number of tourists they receive (Priskin, 2001) and the wide range of recreational activities they offer (Tress, 2002).

In contrast, the analysis revealed a need for tourism-related studies focusing on riverscapes and lakescapes. One possible explanation for this gap could be the lack of use of the terms 'riverscapes and landscapes'; instead, they might be called landscapes near lakes or rivers. Another possible reason could be the overlapping of these landscape types with others. From a theoretical landscape perspective, the concept of overlapping landscapes delves into the notion that landscapes are not isolated entities with

clear-cut boundaries but rather complex systems comprised of overlapping spatial units. The concept of overlapping landscapes presents a departure from the conventional perception of landscapes as discrete and independent entities, instead highlighting their interconnectedness and the intricate layers of the spatial organization they encompass (Wu, 2013). This perspective recognizes that landscapes are characterized by spatial heterogeneity and diversity, where different elements influence one another through ecological, social, and cultural processes (Farina, 2006).

Despite extensive research on terrace landscapes (Zerbe, 2022), only one study was found in the analyzed literature. Similarly, irrigation and monastic landscapes each had only one study, highlighting the clear need for future research endeavors in these specific landscape contexts. These findings underscore the significance of forest and coastal landscapes in tourism research while simultaneously highlighting the need for increased attention to be directed towards riverscapes, lakescapes, irrigation landscapes, and monastic landscapes. Future studies exploring these landscape types will contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of their tourism potential and enhance our knowledge of tourism in the diverse landscape contexts. Similarly, out of all the analyzed papers, it is noteworthy that only one mentions the concept of landscape services. This limited concept inclusion may be attributed to its novelty and inadequate integration with tourism.

A significant portion of research in the field of tourism has traditionally focused on two main areas: tourist preferences and perceptions (27%) and destination management (27%). While these topics are important, it is crucial to consider the preferences and perceptions of local stakeholders, a research area that has received limited attention (5%). While studies focusing on tourist perceptions are vital, local stakeholders, such as residents, business owners, and community leaders, play a crucial role in tourism management and planning, as their preferences and perceptions can significantly impact the success and sustainability of tourism in a particular area. It is crucial to involve them in the planning process, gather their input and feedback, and consider their concerns (Wang, Jiang, Xu, & Guo, 2021). For instance, a study by (Gössling, Hall, & Scott, 2015) found that involving local residents in tourism planning can lead to greater community ownership and support for tourism development. Their findings revealed that such involvement could foster greater community ownership and support for tourism development.

Furthermore, a limited number of studies (1%) have examined the concept of carrying capacity in destinations. Carrying capacity refers to the maximum number of tourists or visitors a destination can accommodate without causing an unacceptable decline in the local community, resources, or visitor experience (Wall, 2020). Understanding the carrying capacity of a destination is crucial for tourism managers and planners as it allows them to make informed decisions regarding the development and management of tourism activities and avoids detrimental environmental, social or cultural impacts on the local community. By incorporating these aspects into tourism research and planning, we can promote sustainable tourism development that benefits both tourists and local communities.

Various types of tourism have been described in the literature, including eco-tourism, nature-based tourism, and creative forms of tourism such as mycotourism, and pescatourism. Nature-based tourism is a broad concept encompassing activities that individuals engage in while on holiday, focusing on connecting with nature and often involving an overnight stay (Ahtikoski, et al., 2011). This type of tourism provides opportunities for experiencing natural environments and often incorporates an understanding of local cultures and tradition. Pescatourism is characterized as a sustainable tourist experience where visitors actively participate in fishing operations, including casting and pulling in nets, partaking in freshly caught fish cooked on board, and visiting fishing villages in Sardinia, Italy (Lai, Cicia, & Giudice, 2016). This experience fosters a shared vision between tourists and locals, encouraging the latter to preserve the environment and recognize the economic and social benefits associated with

tourism development. Concurrently, tourists gain insights into Mediterranean coastal societies' traditional fishing practices and culture. Mycotourism is defined as a specialized product of eco-tourism that attracts individuals from diverse demographics to engage in mushroom harvesting in forested areas. It encompasses various socio-cultural activities, economic benefits, and gastronomy-related sectors (Büntgen, Latorre, Egli, & Martínez-Peña, 2017). This particular study was conducted in the Spanish Province of Soria, approximately 150 km north of Madrid, where mycologists, foresters, gastronomes, farmers, and politicians collaborated to develop a comprehensive program on mushroom-related topics. Through joint efforts involving local, national, and Europe-wide initiatives, this endeavor generated public interest in mushroom picking and associated activities. The growing awareness of mycotourism significantly increased both local and international interest in the region, benefiting regional gastronomy and the hotel sector. This phenomenon also highlights the advantages of synergistic cooperation between local stakeholders and governmental agents in tourism development. Furthermore, an analysis of the literature reveals a need for more research on tourism study and analysis from a landscape perspective across Europe as a whole. Out of the 43 countries listed as part of Europe by the UN Geoscheme for Europe (UNSD, 2010), the study included only 18 countries, indicating the limited coverage of tourism research in Europe from a landscape perspective. Moreover, most of the studies were conducted in regions that are renowned tourist destinations, such as Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

As mentioned earlier, drivers of change in the context of this study are categorized into three main groups: local, supranational, and global drivers. Local drivers of change include various social factors. These encompass the stagnation of available tourism activities (Samora-Arvela, Ferreira, Vaz, & Panagopoulos, 2019), increased demand for high-quality holidays (Tejada, Malvárez, & Navas, 2009; Medina-Munoz & Medina-Munoz, 2012), the availability of new recreational activities (Kling, Dahlberg, & Wall-Reinius, 2019), land abandonment (Martino & Muenzel, 2018; Pröbstl-Haider & Haider, 2014), population depletion (Santoro, Venturi, & Agnoletti, 2020; Loumou, C.Giourga, & Koukoulas, 2000), and a growing public interest in nature (Haukeland, Daugstad, & Vistad, 2011). Government initiatives also contribute to local drivers of change and can include local management plans (Bego & Malltezi, 2011; Sergiacomi, Vuletic, Paletto, Barbierato, & Fagarazzi, 2022)), policy schemes (Bryn & Debella-Gilo, 2011), national funds, and strategic tourist plans (Albuquerque, Martins, & Costa, 2009; Genovese, Culasso, Giacosa, & Battaglini, 2017). Community initiatives, such as private investments in the tourism sector (Tyrväinena, *et al.*, 2014), innovation of new recreational activities (e.g., mycotourism and pescatourism), and other local initiatives in the form of contextual strategies to promote tourism (Fonseca, *et al.*, 2014; Øian, 2013; Tikkanen, Hokajarvi, Hujala, & Kurttila, 2017), also play a role in driving change. Infrastructural developments, including the construction of tourist accommodation facilities, hiking trails, amenities, the growth of tourist centers, and improvements in transportation accessibility, also contribute to local drivers of change (Marín-Yaseli, Laguna, & Lasant, 2003; Czalczyńska-Podolska, 2020). Marketing efforts, such as the use of documentaries and the promotion of nature sports, also fall under local drivers (Voda & Moldovan, 2017). Government factors (39%, n=45) were identified as the leading local driver of change, followed by social factors, community initiatives, and infrastructural development. Supranational drivers of change involve factors influenced by the European Union (EU). These include funds from the EU, such as rural development funds, subsidies, cultural conservation and promotion funds, and grants. Only one study reported increased access to certain areas after the end of the communist period as a driver of change (Kołodziejczyk, 2021), while all other supranational factors are in some way funded by the EU (Krzemińska, Dzikowska, Zaręba, & Jarosz, 2018; Zydroń, Kayzer, Fiedler, & Korytowski, 2020). This suggests that the EU employs these strategies as part of its rural development initiatives. Global drivers of change in the tourism landscape encompass various factors, including modernization, technological advancements, changes in employment patterns, the fashionability of specific areas, and the growth of the middle class. Modernization and technological

advancements, particularly in the transportation sector, have significantly influenced tourism. As employment patterns have modernized, individuals have experienced increased income and more free time, enabling greater participation in tourism activities. The fashionability of some specific regions, driven by changing trends and preferences, has also shaped tourism patterns. Furthermore, the growth of the middle class in various countries has contributed to the expansion of the tourism industry. The COVID-19 pandemic has emerged as a significant global driver of change in the tourism industry (Silva, Sousa, & Albuquerque, 2022; Więckowski & J. Timothy, 2021). Climate change has also been identified as a global driver of change in the tourism sector (Buntgen, Latorre, & Martinez-Pena, 2017; Salim, Ravel, & Gauchon, 2021). The effects of climate change, including rising temperatures, extreme weather events, and environmental degradation, pose challenges to tourism destinations, necessitating adaptations and sustainability measures. One study (Buntgen, Latorre, & Martinez-Pena, 2017) mentioned global political factors as a driver of change. Political events and decisions on a global scale can impact tourism flows, policies, and regulations.

5. Conclusion

This systematic review highlights the current state of research on tourism from a landscape perspective in Europe, indicating that this field is still in its developmental stage, as reflected by the limited number of available studies for analysis and the relatively low representation of countries (18 out of 43). It is crucial to identify future research directions in this field. The review reveals several research gaps that need to be addressed in future studies.

Firstly, one notable research gap revealed in the review is the lack of emphasis on local stakeholder preferences and perceptions in the reviewed papers. Understanding the preferences and perceptions of local stakeholders, including residents, business owners, and community leaders, is crucial as they play a significant role in tourism management and planning. Therefore, future research should prioritize investigating these aspects to ensure the inclusion of local perspectives in tourism planning, development and management. Secondly, there is a bias towards forest and coastal landscapes or seascapes in the distribution of research focus. Other landscape contexts, such as riverscapes, lakescapes, irrigation landscapes, and monastic landscapes, are underrepresented in tourism studies. Further investigations in these areas are necessary to achieve a more comprehensive understanding of the tourism potential and implications of these less-studied landscape contexts. Thirdly, the concept of carrying capacity, which is crucial in sustainable tourism development, is insufficiently addressed in the literature. Given its significance in sustainable tourism development, particularly in European cultural landscapes, future studies should prioritize examining carrying capacity to inform more efficient and sustainable tourism development in specific destinations. Fourthly, landscape services, which encompass the various benefits and values of landscapes, are only mentioned in one study, indicating a gap in understanding the role of landscapes in providing various services to tourists and local stakeholders. Therefore, it is crucial to incorporate the concept of landscape services into future tourism research to understand better and assess the multifaceted contributions of landscapes. Furthermore, government initiatives and local community engagement have been identified as powerful drivers of change in the tourism sector. Future research should focus on strategies that effectively integrate these components, leveraging their potential for sustainable tourism development. By studying how governments and communities collaborate, researchers can identify approaches that promote sustainable tourism practices, strategies and mitigate potential negative impacts.

It is essential to acknowledge that this study focuses explicitly on tourism from a landscape perspective rather than tourism in landscapes. Consequently, limitations may arise from relying on a single database and using specific keywords for searching. Researchers and readers should consider these limitations when interpreting the results to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the research findings.

Lastly, adopting a holistic approach to tourism is crucial in addressing the aforementioned research gaps. Future research should explore living systems thinking and regenerative tourism paradigms to comprehensively address these gaps. By exploring these frameworks, researchers can promote a more resilient and regenerative future for tourism, moving beyond its sole consideration as an economic industry. This exploration will help shape tourism as a tool and a path toward sustainable development.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1

List of analysed publications

Title	Year	Authors	Landscape type	DOI
Agricultural Heritage Systems and Landscape Perception among Tourists. The Case of Lamole, Chianti (Italy)	2020	Antonio Santoro, Martina Venturi and Mauro Agnolett	Terrace	10.3390/sui2093509
Conservation and management issues of Prespa National Park	1997	G. Catsadorakis & M. Malakou	Irrigation	Not available
Setting and blurring boundaries: pilgrims, tourists, and landscape in Mount Athos and Meteora	2011	Veronica della Dora	Monastic	10.1016/j.annals.2011.11.013
Analytical Model for the Development Strategy of a Low-Density Territory: The Montesinho Natural Park	2022	Fátima Matos Silva, Cristina Sousa and Helena Albuquerque	Agroforestry	10.3390/sui4074373
The economic value of high nature value farming and the importance of the Common Agricultural Policy in sustaining income: The case study of the Natura 2000 Zarandul de Est (Romania)	2018	Simone Martino, Dominic Muenzel	Agroforestry	10.1016/j.jrurstud.2018.04.002
Geolandscapes and Geotourism: Integrating Nature and Culture in the Bucegi Mountains of Romania	2014	Irina-Maria Necheş and George Erdeli	Sacred	10.1080/01426397.2014.939616
The Significance of Megalithic Monuments in the Process of Place Identity Creation and in Tourism Development	2018	Alicja Edyta Krzemińska, Anna Dzikowska, Anna Danuta Zaręba, Katarzyna Rozalia Jarosz, Krzysztof Widawski, and Janusz Stanisław Łach	Sacred	10.1515/geo-2018-0040
Demand for enhanced forest amenities in private lands: The case of the Ruka-Kuusamo tourism area, Finland	2013	Liisa Tyrväinen, Erkki Mäntymaa, Ville Ovaskainen	Forest	10.1016/j.forpol.2013.05.007
Socio-economic, scientific, and political benefits of mycotourism	2017	Ulf Buntgen, Joaquin Latorre, Simon Egli and Fernando Martinez-Pena	Forest	10.1002/ecs2.1870
Effect of the Season and Forest Management on the Visual Quality of the Nature-based	2016	Liisa Tyrväinen, Harri Silvennoinen & Ville Hallikainen	Forest	10.1080/02827581.2016.1241892

Tourism Environment: A case from Finnish Lapland				
Ex ante evaluation of a PES system: Safeguarding recreational environments for nature-based tourism	2017	Jukka Tikkanen, Raili Hokajarvi, Teppo Hujala, Mikko Kurttila	Forest	10.1016/j.jrurstud.2017.03.011
Explanatory variables underlying the route choice decisions of tourists: The case of Geiranger Fjord in Norway	2019	María Díez-Gutiérrez, Sahar Babri	Forest	10.1016/j.ttra.2020.09.023
Exploring National Park Visitors' Judgements from Social Media: The Case Study of Plitvice Lakes National Park	2022	Carlotta Sergiacomi, Dijana Vuletić, Alessandro Paletto, Elena Barbierato and Claudio Fagarazzi	Forest	10.3390/ft3050717
Financial Inclinations of Visitors to the Wielkopolska National Park	2021	Adam Zydroń, Dariusz Kayzer, Michał Fiedler, Mariusz Korytowski	Forest	Available on research gate
GIS-based Prognosis of Potential Forest Regeneration Affecting Tourism Locations and Cultural Landscapes in South Norway	2011	Anders Bryn & Misganu Debella-Gilo	Forest	10.1080/15022250.2011.576827
High tourism activity alters the spatial distribution of Hazel Grouse (<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>) and predation on artificial nests in a high-mountain habitat	2020	Marcin Matysek, Robert Gwaidza, Filip Zieba, Maciej Klimecki, Radosław Mateja and Piotr Krzan	Forest	Not available
Importance of forest landscape quality for companies operating in nature tourism areas	2019	Erkki Mantymaa, Liisa Tyrvaäinen, Artti Juutinen, Mikko Kurttila	Forest	10.1016/j.landusepol.2019.104095
Mapping landscape potential for outdoor recreation using different archetypical recreation user groups in the European Union	2017	Franziska Komossa, Emma H. van der Zanden, Catharina J.E. Schulp, Peter H. Verburg	Forest	10.1016/j.ecolind.2017.10.015
Guidelines for recreation as the priority function in the Alps from the German point of view	1996	U. Ammer and R.Detsch	Forest	Not available
Natural resources of the Poleski national park and the development of tourism	2017	Andrzej Soroka, Julia Wojciechowska-Solis	Forest	Available on research gate
Negotiating Improved Multifunctional Landscape Use: Trails as Facilitators for Collaboration Among Stakeholders	2019	Kristin Godtman Kling, Annika Dahlberg and Sandra Wall-Reinius	Forest	10.3390/su11133511
Potential Trade-Offs Between Nature-Based Tourism and Forestry, a Case Study in Northern Finland	2011	Anssi Ahtikoski, Seija Tuulentie, Ville Hallikainen, Vesa Nivala, Eero Vatanen, Liisa Tyrväinen and Hannu Salminen	Forest	10.3390/ft040894
Private landowners' preferences for trading forest landscape and recreational values: A choice experiment application in Kuusamo, Finland	2020	Liisa Tyrväinen, Erkki Mäntymaa, Artti Juutinen, Mikko Kurttila, Ville Ovaskainen	Forest	10.1016/j.landusepol.2020.104478

The impact of tourism and reindeer herding on forest vegetation at Saariselkä, Finnish Lapland: a pollen analytical study of a high-resolution peat profile	2007	Satu Räsänen, Cynthia Froyd and Tomasz Goslar	Forest	10.1177/0959683607077016
The importance of vulnerable areas with potential tourism development: a case study of the Bohemian forest and South Bohemia tourism regions	2014	Josef Navrátil, Miha Lesjak, Kamil Pícha, Stanislav Martinát, Jana Navrátilová, Vivian L. White Baravalle Gilliam, Jaroslav Knotek, Tomáš Kučera, Roman Vec, Zuzana Balounová, Josef Rajchar	Forest	10.3986/AGS54108
Tourism management in national parks: Šumava and Bayerischer Wald (Bavarian Forest) in the Czech-German borderland	2021	Krzysztof KOŁODZIEJCZYK	Forest	10.1007/s11629-021-6853-9
Towards sustainable growth in nature-based tourism destinations: Clients' views of land use options in Finnish Lapland	2013	Liisa Tyrväinen, Marja Uusitalo, Harri Silvennoinen, Eija Hasu	Forest	10.1016/j.landurbplan.2013.10.003
Using the visitor-employed photography method to analyse deadwood perceptions of forest visitors: a case study from Bavarian Forest National Park, Germany	2019	Joachim Rathmann, Philipp Sacher, Norman Volkmann, Marius Mayer	Forest	10.1007/s10342-020-01260-0
Wild Carpathia Future Development: From Illegal Deforestation to ORV Sustainable Recreation	2017	Mihai Voda, Adrian Torpan and Lucian Moldovan	Forest	10.3390/su9122254
Conservation and management issues of Prespa National Park	1997	G. Catsadorakis & M. Malakou	Hunting	Not available
Ecotourism Opportunities and Challenges in Butrint, Albania, a Unique UNESCO and Ramsar Site	2011	Ferdinand Bego, Jamarber Mallezi	Hunting	Available on research gate
Identifying spatial overlap in the values of locals, domestic- and international tourists to protected areas	2018	Lorena Muñoz, Vera Hausner, Greg Brown, Claire Runge, Per Fauchald	Hunting	10.1016/j.tourman.2018.07.015
Property and Possession: Hunting Tourism and the Morality of Landownership in Rural Norway	2014	Hogne Øian & Ketil Skogen	Hunting	10.1080/08941920.2015.1041658
Wilderness tourism and the moralities of commitment: Hunting and angling as modes of engaging with the natures and animals of rural landscapes in Norway	2013	Hogne Øian	Hunting	10.1016/j.jrurstud.2013.05.004
"It's All About the Scenery": Tourists' Perceptions of Cultural Ecosystem Services in the Lofoten Islands, Norway	2018	Bjørn P. Kaltenborn, Eivind F. Kaltenborn and John D.C. Linnell	Seascape	10.14430/arctic67944

A bridge between tourism and nature conservation: boardwalks effects on coastal dune vegetation	2021	Irene Prisco & Alicia T. R. Acosta1 & Angela Stanisci	Seascape	10.1007/s11852-021-00809-4
Achieving forms of sustainable and competitive tourism in coastal areas. The case of Baixo Vouga	2009	H. Albuquerque, F. Martins and C. Costa	Seascape	Available on research gate
An Overview on Railway Impacts on Coastal Environment and Beach Tourism in Sicily	2021	Irene Cinelli, Giorgio Anfuso, Sandro Privitera and Enzo Pranzini	Seascape	10.3390/su13137068
Assessing the scenic quality of transgressive dune systems on volcanic islands. The case of Corralejo	2021	Eva Pérez-Hernández, Carolina Peña-Alonso, Elisabeth Fernández-Cabrera, Luis Hernández-Calvento	Seascape	10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.147050
Coastal landscape and the hedonic price of accommodation	2007	Jacqueline M. Hamilton	Seascape	10.1016/j.ecolecon.2006.08.001
Coastal Scenic Beauty and Sensitivity at the Balearic Islands, Spain: Implication of Natural and Human Factors	2021	Alexis Mooser, Giorgio Anfuso, Lluís Gómez-Pujol, Angela Rizzo, Allan T. Williams and Pietro P. C. Aucelli	Seascape	10.3390/land10050456
Coastal and marine protected areas as key elements for tourism in small islands	2014	Catarina Fonseca Helena Calado, Fabiana Moniz, Chiara Bragagnolo, Artur Gilş, Mike Phillips, Margardia Pereira, Miguel Moreira	Seascape	10.2112/SI70-078
Geo-itineraries in the Cilento Vallo di Diano Geopark: A Tool for Tourism Development in Southern Italy	2014	N. Santangelo & P. Romano & A. Santo	Seascape	10.1007/s12371-014-0133-9
Indicator for a monitoring of Germany's landscape attractiveness	2017	Ulrich Walz , Christian Stein	Seascape	10.1016/j.ecolind.2017.06.052
Indicators for the Assessment of Physical Carrying Capacity in Coastal Tourist Destinations	2009	M. Tejada, G.C. Malvárez and F. Navas	Seascape	Available on research gate
Land-use conflicts in coastal tourism and the quest for governance innovations	2020	Anne-Mette Hjalager	Seascape	10.1016/j.landusepol.2020.104566
Leisure traveller perceptions of iconic coastal and fjord countryside areas: Lush naturalness or remembrance of agricultural times past?	2016	Jens Kr. Steen Jacobsen, Hans Tømmervik	Seascape	10.1016/j.landusepol.2016.01.013
Linking modelling and empirical data to assess recreation services provided by coastal habitats: The case of NW Portugal	2017	J. Cunhaa, M. Elliott, S. Ramos	Seascape	10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2017.12.022
Military Training Areas as Semicommons: The Territorial Valorization of Quirra (Sardinia) from Easements to Ecosystem Services	2020	Ginevra Balletto, Alessandra Milesi, Nicolò Fenu, Giuseppe Borruso and Luigi Mundula	Seascape	10.3390/sui2020622

Modeling Nature-Based and Cultural Recreation Preferences in Mediterranean Regions as Opportunities for Smart Tourism and Diversification	2020	André Samora-Arvela, Jorge Ferreira, Eric Vaz and Thomas Panagopoulos	Seascape	10.3390/su12010433
Pescatourism, a sustainable tourist experience	2016	Maria Bonaria Lai, Gianni Cicia, Teresa Del Giudice	Seascape	10.1016/j.jclepro.2016.05.013
The Resurgent Conflict Between Offshore Wind Farms and Tourism: Underlying Storylines	2014	David Rudolph	Seascape	10.1080/14702541.2014.914239
The Stages of the Cultural Landscape Transformation of Seaside Resorts in Poland against the Background of the Evolving Nature of Tourism	2020	Wojciech Bal and Magdalena Czalczyńska-Podolska	Seascape	10.3390/land9020055
Wellness Tourism—New Challenges and Opportunities for Tourism in Salou	2021	Marta Gemma Nel-lo Andreu, Alba Font-Barnet and Marc Espasa Roca	Seascape	10.3390/su13158246
Tourism and an evolving international boundary: Bordering, debordering and rebordering on Usedom Island, Poland-Germany	2021	Marek Więckowski, Dallen J. Timothy	Seascape	10.1016/j.jdmm.2021.100647
THE ORIGINS OF COASTAL TOURISM: SEA BATHING AND SEASIDE RESORTS IN CATALONIA	2009	Mercedes Tatjer	Seascape	Not available
Can Livestock Farming and Tourism Coexist in Mountain Regions? A New Business Model for Sustainability	2017	Dino Genovese, Francesca Culasso, Elisa Giacosa and Luca Maria Battaglini	Pastoral	10.3390/su9112021
Competing for Meadows	2022	Marín-Yaseli, María Laguna, and Martínez, Teodoro Lasanta	Pastoral	10.1659/0276-4741(2003)023[0169:CFM]2.0.CO;2
The future of Alpine pastures – Agricultural or tourism development? Experiences from the German Alps	2021	Alice Wanner, Ulrike Probstl-Haider, Magdalena Feilhammer	Pastoral	10.1016/j.jort.2021.100405
Tourism Contribution to Agro-Ecosystems Conservation: The Case of Lesbos Island, Greece	2000	A. Loumou, C. Giourga, P. Dimitrakopoulos, S. Koukoulas	Pastoral	10.1007/s002670010093
Eating ants: understanding the terroir restaurant as a form of destination tourism	2014	Richard Tresidder	Sensescape	10.1080/14766825.2014.956751
Tourists' memories, sensory impressions and loyalty: In loco and post-visit study in Southwest Portugal	2017	Dora Agapito, Patrícia Pinto, Júlio Mendes	Sensescape	10.1016/j.tourman.2016.10.015
A regionalized IO-model to value seasonal recreational ecosystem services in a mountain National Park in Spain	2022	Martin Barroso V, de Castro-Pardo M, Fernández Martínez P, Azevedo JC	Park landscapes	10.1007/s11629-021-6911-3
Aesthetic perceptions of the landscape of a shrinking glacier: Evidence from the Mont Blanc massif	2021	Emmanuel Salim, Ludovic Ravel, Christophe Gauchon	Park landscapes	10.1016/j.jort.2021.100411

Cultural Landscapes: A Multi-Stakeholder Methodological Approach to Support Widespread and Shared Tourism Development Strategies	2021	Lucia Della Spina and Claudia Giorno	Park landscapes	10.3390/su13137175
Evaluating Local Attractiveness for Tourism and Recreation—A Case Study of the Communes in Brzeski County, Poland	2022	Agnieszka Ziernicka-Wojtaszek and Magdalena Malec	Park landscapes	10.3390/land11010039
Food tourism in protected areas – sustainability for producers, the environment and tourism?	2012	Anne-Mette Hjalager & Pia Heike Johansen	Park landscapes	10.1080/09669582.2012.708041
Gender differences in visitor motivation and satisfaction: the case of Golija-Studenica Biosphere Reserve	2021	Snežana Milićević, Živana Krejić & Nataša Đorđević	Park landscapes	10.1553/eco.mont-13-sis70
Harmony or Conflict? A Focus Group Study on Traditional Use and Tourism Development in and around Rondane and Jotunheimen National Parks in Norway	2011	Jan Vidar Haukeland, Karoline Daugstad & Odd Inge Vistad	Park landscapes	10.1080/15022250.2011.632597
Mapping social values for cultural ecosystem services in a mountain landscape in the Romanian Carpathians	2019	Sorina Mihaela Bogdan, Ileana Stupariu, Andreea Andratopârceanu & Irina Iulia Năstase	Park landscapes	10.26471/cjees/2019/014/072
The role of protected areas in destination choice in the European Alps	2014	Ulrike Pröbstl-Haider / Wolfgang Haider	Park landscapes	Not available
Tourism Impacts and Local Communities in Estonian National Parks	2011	Mart Reimann , Mari-Liis Lamp & Hannes Palang	Park landscapes	10.1080/15022250.2011.638206
Tourism management in national parks: Šumava and Bayerischer Wald (Bavarian Forest) in the Czech-German borderland	2021	Krzysztof KOŁODZIEJCZYK	Park landscapes	10.1007/s11629-021-6853-9
Tourism and preservation policies in karst areas: comparison between the Škocjan caves and the Ardèche gorge	2007	Mélanie Duval	Park landscapes	Available on research gate
Critical issues in health and wellness tourism: an exploratory study of visitors to wellness centres on Gran Canaria	2012	Diego Ramón Medina-Muñoz & Rita Dolores Medina-Muñoz	Therapeutic landscapes	10.1080/13683500.2012.748719
Land planning as a support for sustainable development based on tourism: a case study of Slovak rural region	2015	Michal Klaučo, Bohuslava Gregorová, Uglješa Stankov, Vladimir Marković and Polina Lemenkova	Therapeutic landscapes	Available on research gate
Spiritual tourism on the way of Saint James the current situation	2017	Lucrezia Lopez, Rubén Camilo Lois González, Belén Ma Castro Fernández	Therapeutic landscapes	10.1016/j.tmp.2017.07.015
The resident and visitor gaze: a comparison of coastal social values at risk due to sea-level rise	2021	Beatrice Meo, Sonia Graham, Eduard Ariza, Antònia Casellas, Deisiane Delfino	Therapeutic landscapes	10.1016/j.envsci.2021.05.017

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