



AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Department of Recreational geography and tourism

Bases of Tourismology

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Module 2

Recreational use of the territory and capacity

Lecture 5

Recreational and tourist prerequisites and resources

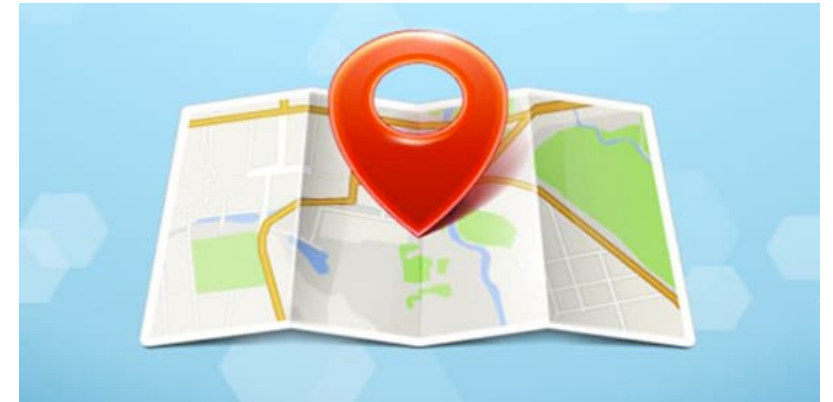
LEVELS OF RECREATIONAL LAND USE

- Territories with high level intensiveness of recreation as beaches, parks and other zones for mass people.
- Territories with medium level intensiveness of recreation, which combine not only recreation function, but also other ecological or industrial functions.
- Territories with low level intensiveness of recreation, which main function is far away from recreation.

CORE PRINCIPLE FOR FORMATION TOURIST COMPLEXES

Geographical position/ place - the position of a geographic object relative to the surface of the Earth, as well as in relation to other objects with which it is in interaction. Includes:

- **Natural zone**
- **Relief**
- **Climate**
- **Flora and fauna**

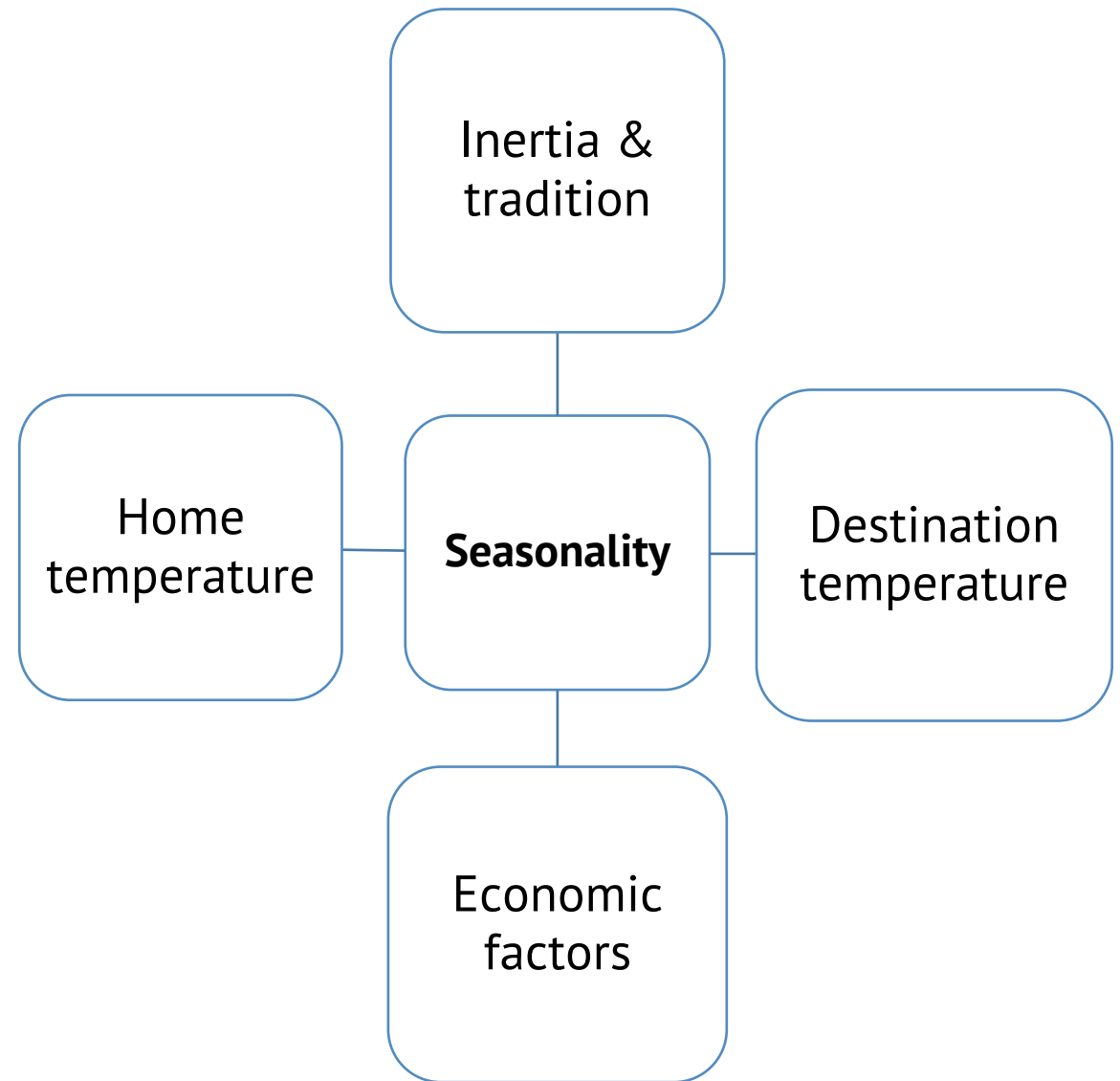


<https://place.network/>

SEASONALITY

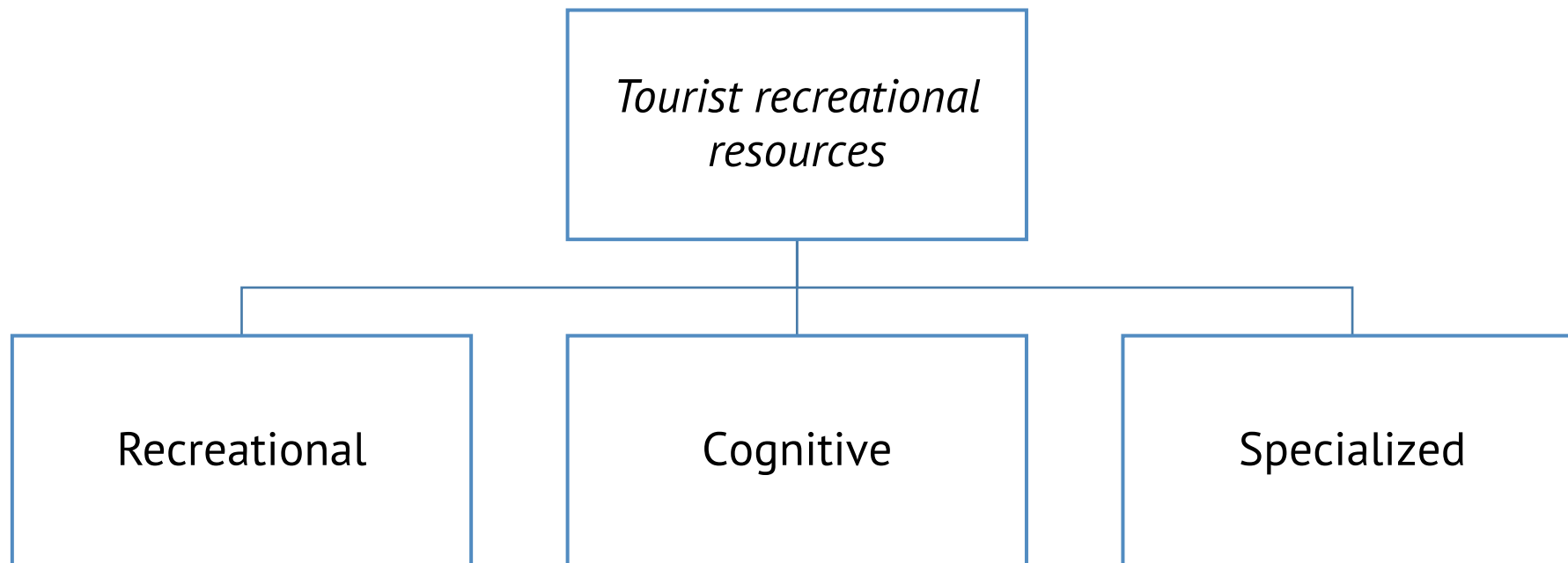
One of the most unyielding of constraints is that imposed by climate, most obviously where outdoor activities are concerned. The rhythms of the seasons affect both the hours of daylight available and the extent to which temperatures are conducive to participant comfort outdoors.

Patmore (1983)



TOURIST RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

According Varshinskaya Ya. and Yatskovskiy A., Tourist recreational resources are the combination of natural and anthropogenic elements which may be focus of tourists' interests.

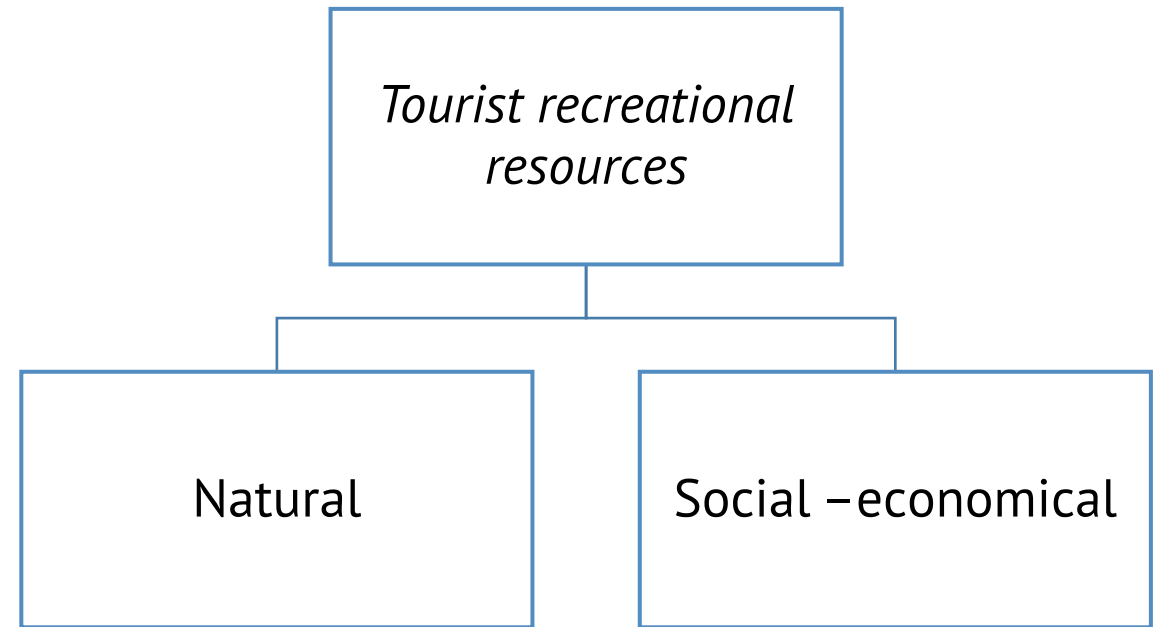


TOURIST RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

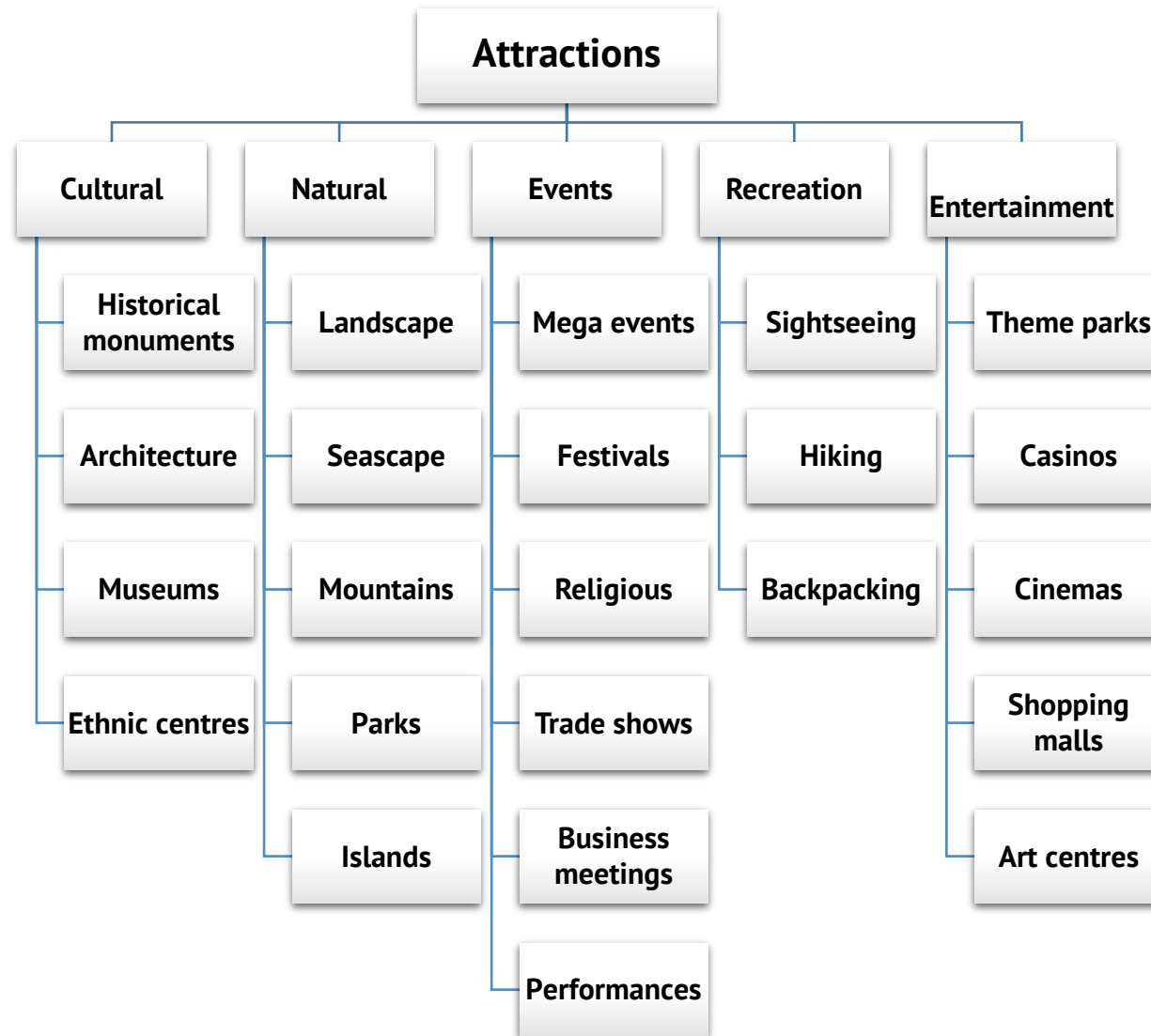
According to Bagrova L. & Bagrov N. tourist recreational resources are divided into two types.

Natural recreational resources are natural sites and geosystems which has comfortable conditions for rest organisation.

Social-economic recreational resources are anthropogenic/ man made monuments, historical and cultural objects, ethnographical, political phenomena.



OVERVIEW OF ATTRACTIONS IN WESTERN APPROACH



CLASSIFICATION OF ATTRACTIONS

Cultural attractions

Historical
monuments

Architecture

Museums

Ethnic centres



Metropolitan Museum of Art, New-York, USA*

CLASSIFICATION OF ATTRACTIONS

Natural attractions

Landscape

Seascape

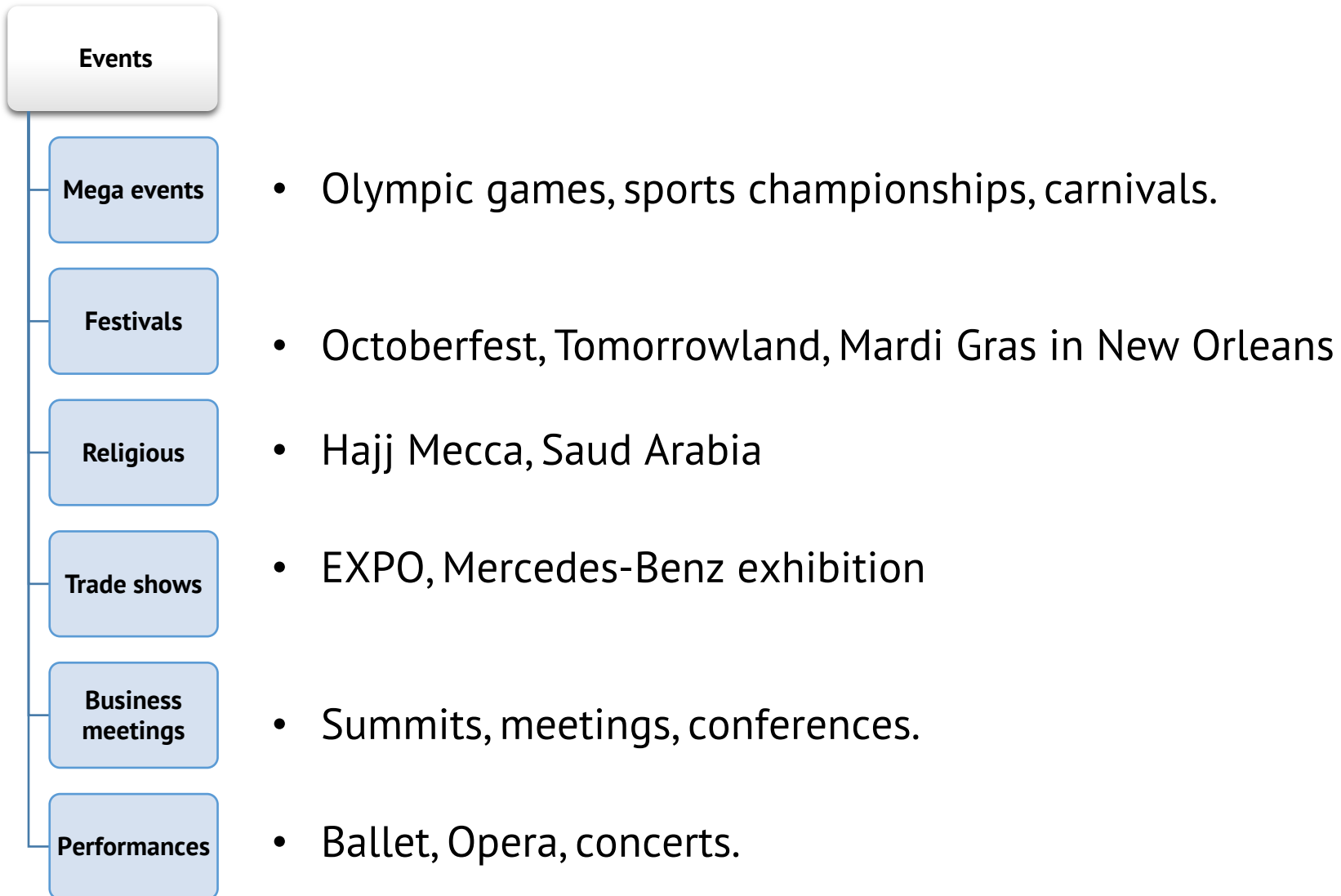
Mountains

Parks

Islands



CLASSIFICATION OF ATTRACTIONS



CLASSIFICATION OF ATTRACTIONS



CLASSIFICATION OF ATTRACTIONS

Entertainment

Theme parks

Casinos

Cinemas

Shopping malls

Art centres



REFERENCES:

- Information from the official website of World Tourism Organization, <<http://www.world-tourism.org>>.
- Mironenko N.S., Tverdokhlebov I.T. (1981) Recreational Geography, Moscow.
- C.Michael Hall and Stephen J.Page (2006) The geography of Tourism and Recreation: Environment, place and space, Routledge.
- Erdavletov S.R. (2010) Tourism Geography: coursebook for discipline – Bases of Tourismology, Almaty, Qazaq universiteti, 210 p.

Internet websites:

- <https://place.network>
- <https://www.tripadvisor.com/>