

it offers both theoretical background and practical knowledge; it also allows to share experiences and opinions and to discuss these issues with specialists. Finally, the summer school can be considered as a valuable personal experience.

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Udržitelný cestovní ruch: Management cestovního ruchu v chráněných územích

(Sustainable Tourism: Tourism Management
in Protected Areas)

Authors: Zelenka, J. / Těšitel, J. / Pásková, M. /
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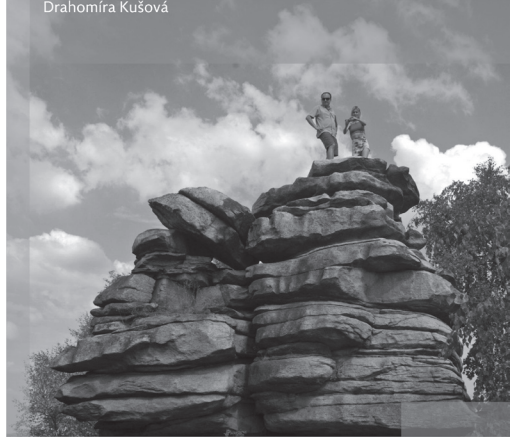
Hradec Králové: Gaudeamus, 2013, 327 pages
ISBN 978-80-7435-244-7

The Czech book market has recently been enriched by the book “Sustainable Tourism: Tourism Management in Protected Areas” written by authors J. Zelenka, J. Těšitel, M. Pásková and D. Kušová. The extensive publication deals with the analysis of relationships between tourism and nature protection and management of tourism in naturally valuable areas. The book is transparently divided into 14 chapters.

The first part of the book containing six chapters is considered to be a comprehensive introduction. The first two chapters provide relevant information on nature and landscape protection, including its history within general and international contexts. This is then followed by the confrontation of the essential role of naturally valuable areas – natural wealth and natural diversity protection with the requirement for the use of the natural capital for the specific purpose of tourism. Then the aspect of development is discussed – starting from the concept of sustainable development in general and following with the concept of sustainable development

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of tourism. The concept and its analysis provide the authors with a sound basis for further chapters, which form the core of the book. This is particularly true for extensive chapter seven called “Specific Approach to Sustainable Development of Tourism in a Protected Area”. The models of management for protected areas are presented. They are based strictly on the character of a particular area, but they fully take into account the community of visitors and their various needs and demands. There is a productive confrontation of both essential aspects: on the one hand, the nature which should be protected and preserved and on the other hand, a reasonable human demand for using and participating in the wealth of nature without destroying it at the same time. Concurrently, a factual triangle, which extends the basic pair of nature and visitors with a key role of local community, has correctly been emphasized. In real life, the interests

of nature are represented by biologists, foresters, administrators of the protected areas who have to seek the support of local residents living in the protected areas or nearby. The objective is to harmonize interests of visitors, visitors, campers, holidaymakers and sportsmen whose needs are supported and satisfied by developers and providers of various services. The need to reconcile frequently conflicting interests leads to the concept of carrying capacity which is explained in the following chapter eight. The core part of the publication is also chapter nine which briefly summarizes a set of recommendations how to implement management which has been explained in the previous text. The book also provides significant information on the method of monitoring tourism and its impacts, including particular indicators, and research and financing of tourism. The text is enriched with some case studies devoted to the Šumava Biosphere Reserve and the Jeseníky Mountains. In addition, there are some interesting areas in Latin America (NP Canaima in Venezuela and Tikal in Mexico). The book also contains a commented illustrated appendix, literature and final summarizing texts.

There are a few things in the publication "Sustainable Tourism" which should be highlighted. This is mainly a consistent use of the term of environmental sustainability and sustainable development in the relation to an increasingly significant area of human activity, which is tourism. Tourism is one of the fastest growing and economically more and more important industries. Moreover, present and potential conflicts with the carrying capacity of the landscape and further aspects of sustainability are exceptionally important issues. There has not been a consistent treatment of the theme so far and the new publication successfully fills the remarkable gap. The book is written with excellent knowledge of the matter both in terms of science and protection and in terms of specific needs of tourism and its impacts. Thanks to a sufficiently large range of this book, even yet neglected issues such as geoparks have been mentioned

with a sufficient level of completeness and details. The authors used their extensive experience and thorough erudition and presented an excellent book written in an accessible and sensitive style. We do recommend the publication both to a growing community of managers of tourism in and beyond the protected areas and to general public.

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