

Antarctic Tourism and Climate Change

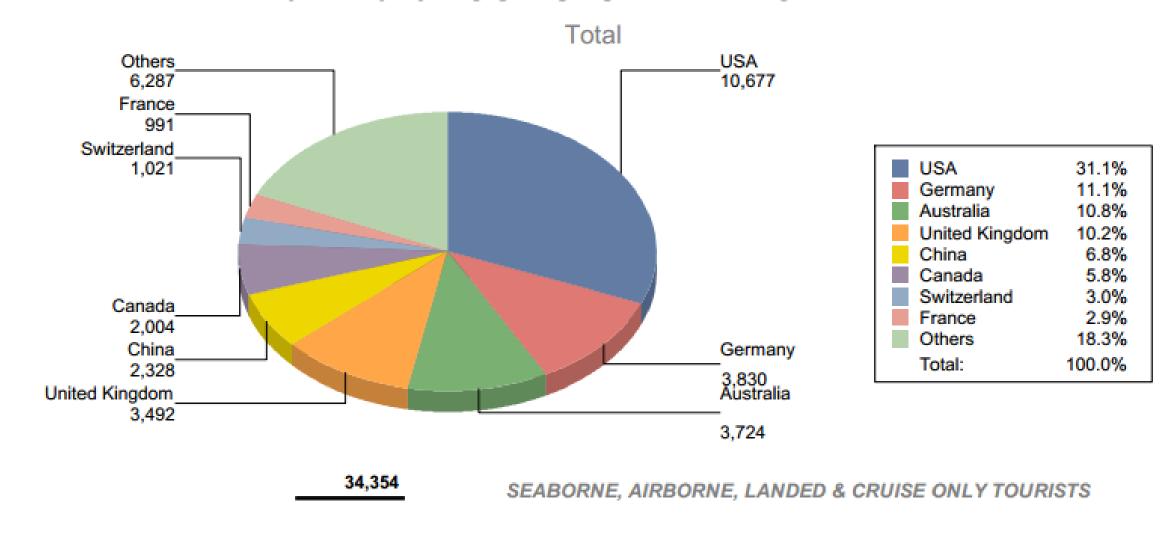
Briavel Holcomb, Bloustein School

Background

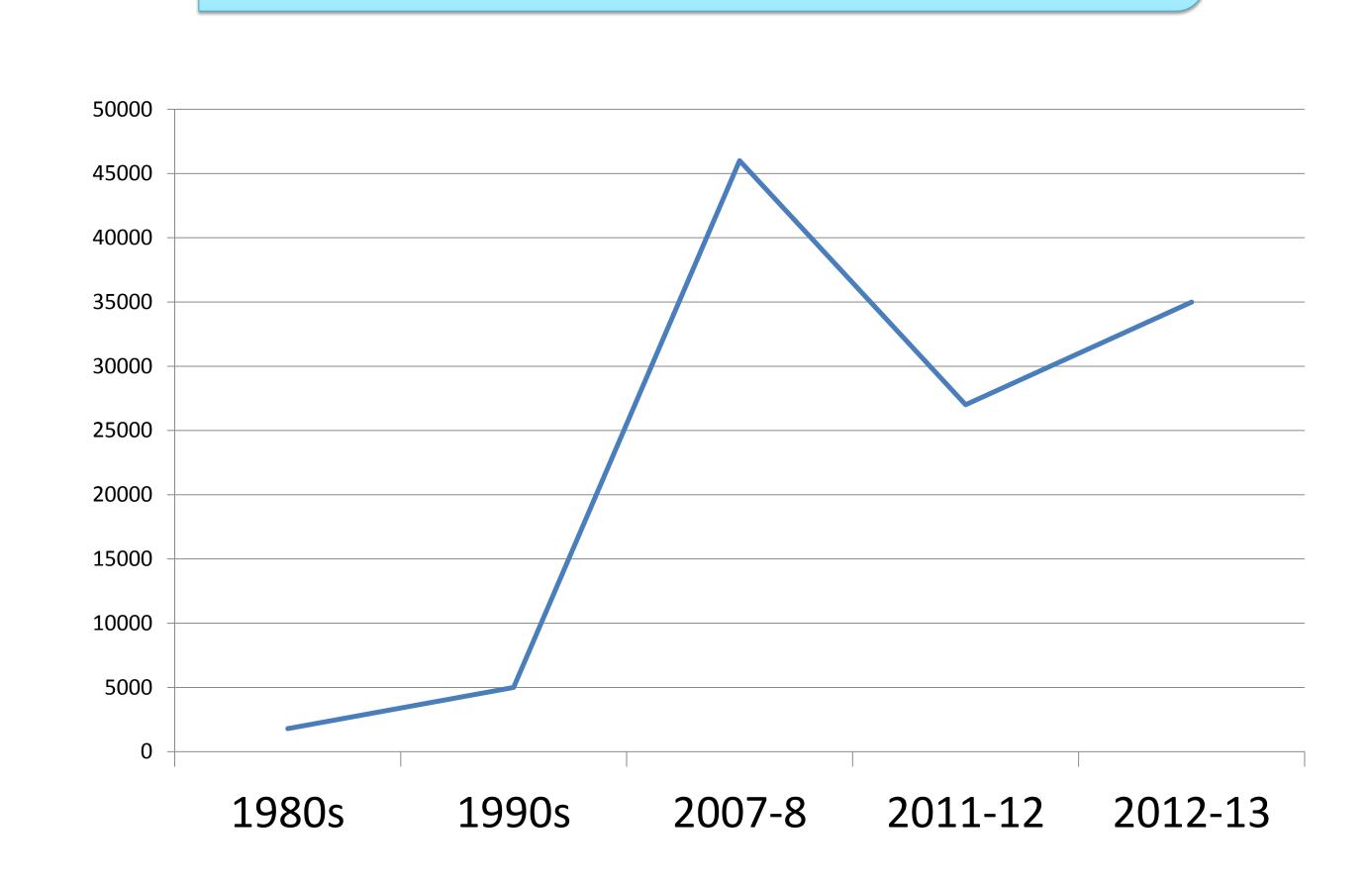
- Rules by the International Maritime organization to limit use of heavy fuel oil and by Antarctic Treaty committee to limit ship size and require insurance lack support. U.S. has not signed.
- Could more tourists provide more support for protection? (or just destroy more...)

Tourist Origins

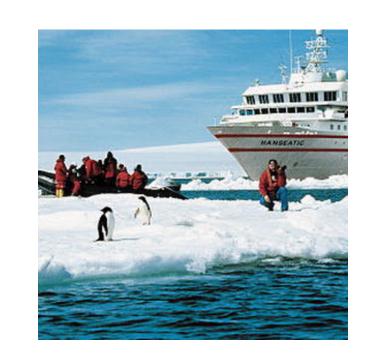
2012-2013 TOURISTS BY NATIONALITY



Visitor Numbers



- 1980's fewer than 2000 per year
- By 2007-8 increase to 46,000.
- Decline during recession to 27,000 in 2011-12
- Now increase again 35,000 2012-13.







Tourists and Temperatures



Sources include: R. Lemelin, J.Dawson and E.Steart 2012. <u>Last Chance Tourism: Adapting Tourism Opportunities in a Changing World</u>

E. Eijgelaar, C.Thaper and Paul peeters. 2010. "Antartic cruise tourism: the paradoxes of ambassadorship, "last chance tourism"

C.M.Hall, B.Amelung et al 2015. "On climate change skepticism and denial in tourism" <u>Journal of Sustainable Tourismm</u> Vol23,1. 4-25.

/a,/sgabu abd B,Arad. 2014. "Climage change and tourism: Time for environmental skapticism" Tourism Management Vol 44, 82-85.

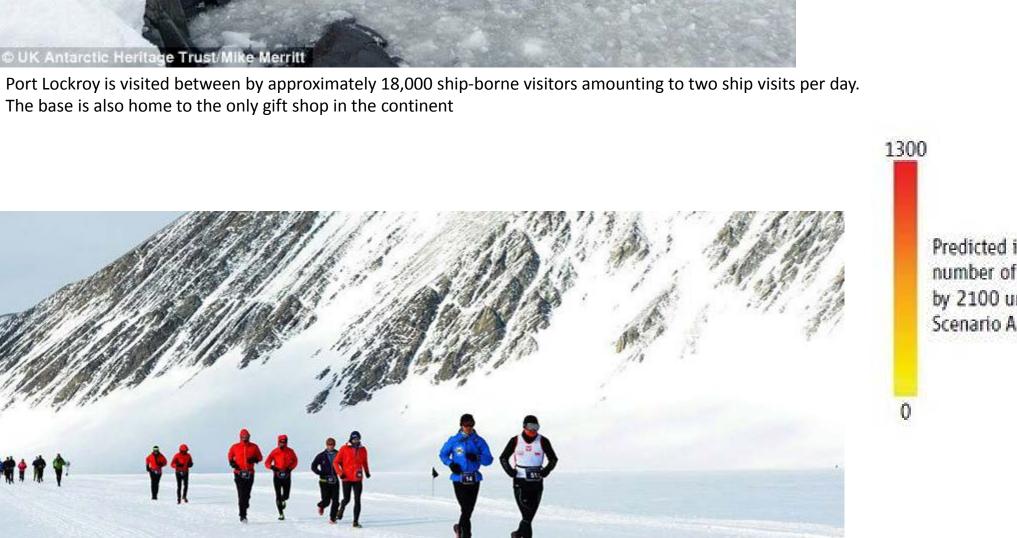
D.Weaver. 2011. "Can sustainable tourism survive climate change? <u>Journal of Sustainable Tourism</u> Vol 19, 1. 5-15.

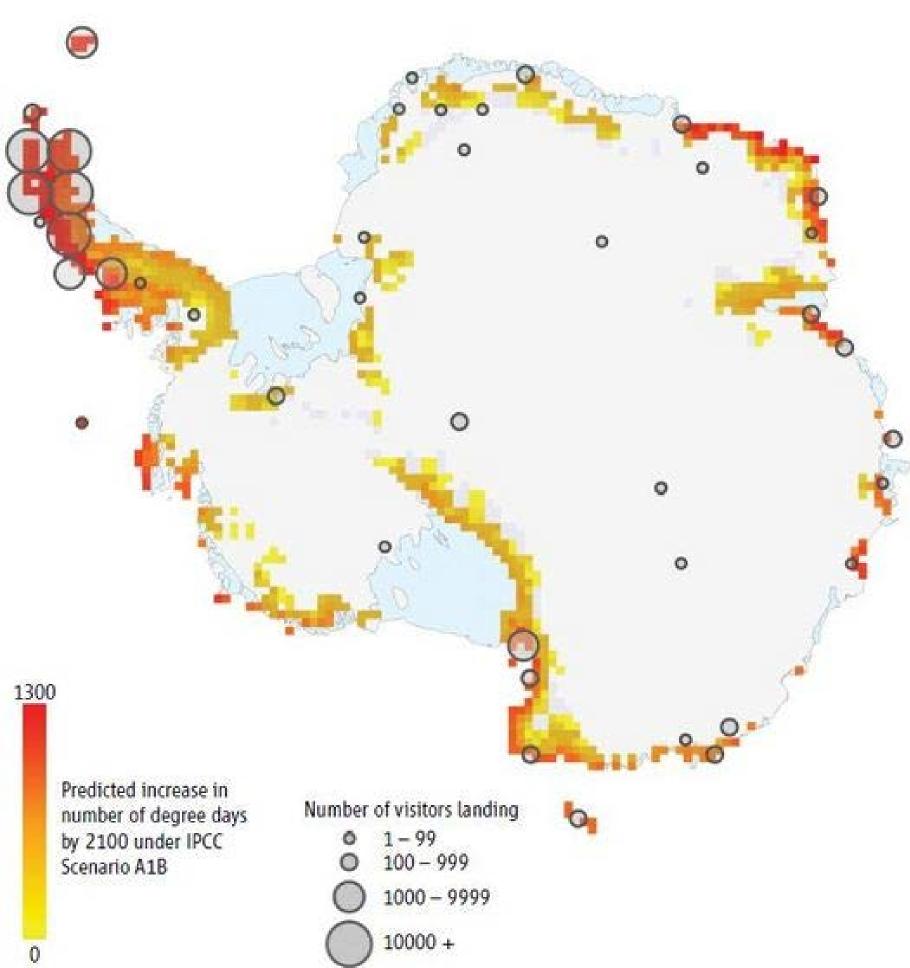
M. Hall and J. Saarinen 2010. Tourism and Change in Polar Regions. Routledge.

And greenhouse gas emissions. <u>Journal of Sustainable Tourism</u> Vol18 #3, 337-354.

<u>Selected Sources:</u>







Visitor Types

- In 1990s mostly middle aged or older cruisers who went onshore in a few places to see wildlife and historic sites.
- Now younger, paragliders, skiiers, water skiers, divers, hang-gliders, sky divers, etc...





