

Title – Tourist regions and attractive analysis

Table of Contents

1.1 Tropical rainforest climate (Equatorial climate) - Characteristics of the climate.....	3
1.2 Mediterranean Climate - Characteristics of the climate.....	3
2. Nexus between climate and tourism industry	4
2.1 Climate and tourism demand	4
2.2 Climate and destination appeal	4
2.3 Climate and travel patterns	5
References	6

1.1 Tropical rainforest climate (Equatorial climate) - Characteristics of the climate

On constant basis, the characteristics of Tropical rainforest climate would be characterized under high temperatures of 30-35C, all the year. There is no specific period of dry season, instead rainfall is found to be abundant exceeding 2000, mm on yearly basis. Because of all this, level of humidity is very high there and could be said to be above 80% almost (Gould et al., 2023). In this climate, vegetation is also said to be diverse in nature, leading in rapid growth of plants, and jungle extension.

Tourism activities linked to the climate

1. **Eco tourism and exploration of rainforest** – As it is known, these activities must be aligned with warm conditions, and a very unique ecosystem, thus jungle trekking, and wildlife spotting are perfect fit activities (Gould et al., 2023).
2. **River-based activities** – At 2nd place, In the jungles of Amazon, piranha fishing and boat safaris would be suggested highly.
3. **Cultural tourism** – In this exploration of indigenous communities and their culture will be an interest task activity to go through (Gould et al., 2023).
4. **Adventure tourism** – Zip lining, and exploration of caves are highly suggested.

1.2 Mediterranean Climate - Characteristics of the climate

This kind of climate is found usually among the suburbs of southern California and other parts of Australian regions. And it is categorized under the aspects of hot climate, dry summer regions where temperature rises above 30 C always and mild form of wet winters remaining between 10-15 C of temperature (Lionello et al., 2006). Rainfalls are always found in winter season mainly, on the other hand, summers shines brighter for long period there.

Tourism activities linked to the climate

1. Due to long period of warm summers, it has been found evident to proceed with the activity of beach and costal tourism as well. Such as, swimming, sailing and snorkelling as well.
2. In addition to this, creative outdoor activities would involve hiking, cycling and rural tourism as well (Lionello et al., 2006).
3. Despite these activities, one can also explore local cultural and historical tourism there since a very pleasant weather welcomes the visitors to explore city all around the year (Lionello et al., 2006).

4. Tourism of local wines and food items would be effective in line with agricultural traditions there. All in all, mass tourism is evident in summer season for sure, attracted by ideal conditions of beaches, and spring season is renowned for comfortable temperatures.

2. Nexus between climate and tourism industry

As per the analysis, climate enact as one of the most impactful and influential aspects associated with shapes of global tourism. Its overall effect could be seen easily at those places where visitors choose to travel, the time when they travel including all the activities visitors used to perform during travel (Chang et al., 2024).

2.1 Climate and tourism demand

Tourism industry demand fluctuates on the basis of favourable and changing conditions of climate. The tourists used to get attracted by different places and destinations where climatic settings and activities to perform by the visitors are aligned together. For instance, for warm temperatures, activities should be aligned with beaches (Chang et al., 2024).

1. **Warm climates** – This climate change boost the overall demand of coastal tourism, activities related to water space and encourage visitors to get sunbath (Chang et al., 2024).
2. **Cold climates** – This climatic change encourage tourist to demand more for winter tourism such as skiing in snow, boarding over snow and ice hiking could also be an option.
3. **Stable climates** – This climate encourage tourists to come all year around and visit there while reducing perceived risk probability (Chang et al., 2024).

2.2 Climate and destination appeal

With changes in climate, attractiveness of destinations also improves. A wide number of destinations count on their destination's beauty and market on the basis of that climate (Chang et al., 2024).

1. **Comfort** – Low level of humidity makes a destination more attractive and eye catchy as well.
2. **Aesthetic value** – Colourful season of autumn or tropical forests improves the overall beauty of the destinations.

3. **Recreational opportunities** - Climatic dependence leads the tour managers to design the activities accordingly to make the destination appealing in actual. If the climate is unpredictable, it can lead the destination to represent itself as non-attractive option (Lohmann et al., 2025).

2.3 Climate and travel patterns

The climate defines the overall journey pattern of tourists influencing the flows of tourists, lengthy stays and seasonality. For instance, for summer season tourism, Europe, some parts of Asia and North America is perfect fit. Further, for winter it is Japan, Alps and others (Lohmann et al., 2025). Climatic changes influence the migration patterns such as snowbirds travel to North area of Europe from Canada to enjoy Florida and Spain season in winter. Equally, travellers seeking for cooler environment travels to these countries.

References

- Chang, D., Bu, N., Zhang, N., & Xiao, H. (2024). Climate change and tourism demand: Risks for extreme heat? *Heliyon*, 10(17), e37186. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e37186>
- Gould, W. A., Álvarez-Berrios, N. L., Parrotta, J. A., & McGinley, K. (2023). Climate change and tropical forests. In *Elsevier eBooks* (pp. 203–219). <https://doi.org/10.1016/b978-0-323-90430-8.00012-5>
- Lionello, P., Malanotte-Rizzoli, P., Boscolo, R., Alpert, P., Artale, V., Li, L., Luterbacher, J., May, W., Trigo, R., Tsimplis, M., Ulbrich, U., & Xoplaki, E. (2006). The Mediterranean climate: An overview of the main characteristics and issues. In *Developments in earth and environmental sciences* (pp. 1–26). [https://doi.org/10.1016/s1571-9197\(06\)80003-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/s1571-9197(06)80003-0)
- Lohmann, G., Eshaghi, M. S., Afshardoost, M., & Moyle, B. D. (2025). Weather adaptation strategies in tourism. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 39, 101054. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2025.101054>