

Tourist Regions and Attractions Course

Assignment 4

Student Name: Ms. Asha Rani

Student ID: DE240018



1. Explain in detail two different world climates, with a clear focus on:

The characteristics of each climate and the typical tourism activities associated with these climates.

Tropical Rainforest Climate (Amazon Region)

In Brazil's vast Amazon Basin, the tropical rainforest climate dominates. This region experiences consistent high temperatures around 26–28°C and receives over 2000 mm of rainfall annually. The humidity is near-constant, making it feel intensely lush and alive (Scott & Lemieux, 2010).

Tourism here revolves around eco-experiences. Travellers go on jungle treks, explore the river on wooden boats, or stay in floating eco-lodges. Activities often include wildlife spotting (macaws, sloths, pink dolphins), cultural exchanges with Indigenous communities, and visits to biodiversity research stations (Gössling et al., 2012). The Amazon's climate sustains its dense vegetation, which is the main allure for nature-seeking tourists.

Semi-Arid Climate (Northeast – Sertão Region)

Brazil's Northeast, especially areas like the Sertão, contrasts sharply. It's classified as semi-arid, with high temperatures often exceeding 35°C and very low annual rainfall (often under 800 mm). The landscape is dry, scrubby, and dotted with cacti.

Though seemingly inhospitable, this climate has shaped a unique tourism niche. Visitors come to experience traditional ranch culture, attend famous local festivals like "Festa de São João," and explore historical towns like Petrolina. This "dryland tourism" offers authenticity and rural charm (Becken & Hay, 2007).

2. Explain in detail the nexus between climate and the tourism industry, with a specific focus on:

Tourism demand, destination appeal, and travel patterns.

Climate and Tourism Demand

In Brazil, tourists flock to rainforest regions for the immersive nature experience—but avoid peak rainy months (December–March) due to flooding and limited mobility. The dry season (June–August) sees the

highest tourist demand (UNWTO, 2023). Meanwhile, the Sertão's dry but tolerable winter attracts domestic travellers seeking cultural festivals and rural retreats.

Destination Appeal

Climate heavily shapes perception. The Amazon's wet, green imagery evokes adventure and primal wilderness. In contrast, the Sertão's sunbaked terrain offers heritage and culture—less green, more soulful. Each appeals to different segments: international eco-tourists vs. domestic cultural explorers (Hall, 2010).

Travel Patterns

Tourists plan their trips based on seasonal weather. Amazon tours spike during the dry season when boat travel is easier. In the Sertão, travel peaks around festival periods—timed during the cooler months. Brazil's vast climatic diversity ensures tourism is spread across regions and seasons (Scott et al., 2012).