

## Analysis of The Application of Ecotourism Principles In Indonesian Natural Tourism Destinations: A Literature Review

Trisagia Mokodongan<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institut Citra Internasional, Indonesia

\* [trisagia@ici.ac.id](mailto:trisagia@ici.ac.id)

---

### Article Info

Submitted, 15 August 2024  
Revised, 15 September 2024  
Accepted, 1 October 2024

---

### Keywords:

*Ecotourism destination;  
Ecotourism; Ecotourism  
principles; Sustainability*

---

### Kata Kunci:

Destinasi ekowisata;  
Ekowisata; Prinsip ekowisata;  
Keberlanjutan

---

### ABSTRACT

*Ecotourism proliferates in many countries worldwide and is considered an attractive solution to meet the needs of the environment and tourism development. Ecotourism development faces various challenges and maintains consistent application of ecotourism principles. Therefore, this paper seeks to analyse the application of ecotourism principles in natural tourism destinations in Indonesia. The principles studied in this paper are the element of conservation, the element of local community involvement, and the element of interpretation according to the definition of The International Ecotourism Society. This paper uses the literature review method to explore data. The literature search database used is Google Scholar. The results showed that not all ecotourism destinations apply the principles of ecotourism. All ecotourism destinations utilise natural and cultural resources. The principle of conservation that is maintained is only found in national parks. Interpretation is the principle that is most often not applied in ecotourism destinations.*

---

### ABSTRAK

Ekowisata berkembang di banyak negara di seluruh dunia dan dianggap sebagai solusi yang menarik untuk memenuhi kebutuhan lingkungan dan pengembangan pariwisata. Pengembangan ekowisata menghadapi berbagai tantangan untuk mempertahankan penerapan prinsip-prinsip ekowisata secara konsisten. Oleh karena itu, tulisan ini berusaha menganalisis penerapan prinsip-prinsip ekowisata di destinasi wisata alam di Indonesia. Prinsip-prinsip yang dikaji dalam tulisan ini adalah unsur konservasi, unsur pelibatan masyarakat lokal, dan unsur interpretasi sesuai dengan definisi *The International Ecotourism Society*. Artikel ini menggunakan metode tinjauan literatur untuk menggali data. Basis data pencarian literatur yang digunakan adalah *Google Scholar*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak semua destinasi ekowisata menerapkan prinsip-prinsip ekowisata. Semua destinasi ekowisata memanfaatkan sumber daya alam dan budaya. Prinsip konservasi yang dipertahankan hanya terdapat pada taman nasional. Interpretasi merupakan prinsip yang paling sering tidak diterapkan di destinasi ekowisata.

D.O.I:

<https://doi.org/10.17509/jithor.v7i2.73637>

## INTRODUCTION

Ecotourism is experiencing rapid growth in many countries worldwide. It is considered a middle ground in harmonising environmental needs with tourism development (Poudyal et al., 2013; Singleton, 2016). Increased tourist interest in nature tourism in conservation areas has contributed to the growing popularity of ecotourism (Prebensen & Lee, 2013). Conservation activities that preserve biodiversity are attractive to tourists. In addition, ecotourism has developed into a tourism service that ensures sustainability despite the dynamics of the global economy, such as economic crises, economic dependence between developed and developing countries, and oil price fluctuations (Chaminuka et al., 2012). A new idea in tourism, ecotourism, emerged as a response to the destruction of nature caused by human activities. Ecotourism is a type of tourism that aims to minimise adverse environmental impacts and promote nature conservation and sustainable community development. Ecotourism is a form of tourism to unspoiled nature with a touch of adventure but still can be enjoyed by tourists. This concept has characteristics that prioritise environmental conservation, education about nature, and provide economic benefits for local communities (Sino et al., 2016) and (Cui et al., 2019) define ecotourism as responsible travel to natural areas where environmental sustainability is maintained, the welfare of local communities is supported, and interpretation and education are an essential part of the tourist experience. Ecotourism is a form of tourism that prioritises nature, education, and community empowerment. Unlike ordinary tourism, ecotourism is designed to minimise negative impacts on the environment and local culture and support preserving the natural areas visited.

Indonesian tourism encourages sustainable tourism rather than the number of tourist visits to Indonesia. Various nature-based destinations for tourist villages have begun to develop with the concept of

sustainable tourism. Furthermore, Kemenparekraf/Barekraf describes several tourist destinations based on sustainable tourism, such as Baluran National Park, Ujung Kulon National Park, Sangeh Monkey Forest, and Punti Kayu Palembang. In addition, there are Tourism Villages that are piloting the success of the sustainable tourism concept among thousands of tourism villages in Indonesia, namely Pujon Kidul Village (Malang), Pentingsari Village (Yogyakarta), Ponggok Village (Klaten), Kete Kesu Village (Toraja), and Penglipuran Village (Bali). Through the Ministry of Tourism, the Indonesian government developed four pillars of focus to form sustainable tourism destinations: sustainable management, sustainable economy, cultural sustainability, and environmental. The four main pillars are similar to the concept of ecotourism, which prioritises economic and social benefits for local communities while maintaining environmental sustainability and biodiversity.

The current tourism development paradigm has begun to leave conventional patterns only concerned with economic benefits without paying attention to nature conservation, cultural conservation, and improving the economy of local communities (Widowati & Nadra, 2013). According to (Seifi et al., 2017), ecotourism is closely related to local government policies in preserving the environment and culture in protected areas. Although local governments ideally lead ecotourism development as part of the development vision, several challenges can arise, such as conflicts between the government and local communities, rigid regulations, and environmental degradation (Jae-Hyuck & Yoon-Hoon, 2017). One of the conflicts that arise occurs when the construction of services and facilities does not consider the comfort of local communities and tourists (Ogucha et al., 2016). To overcome these conflicts, it is suggested that local communities be involved in planning and providing ecotourism facilities, and by establishing good institutions, they can produce sustainable tourism (Koens et al.,

2009).

All parties must appreciate the paradigm shift in managing natural tourism destinations in Indonesia. This aims to maintain the quality of the environment as the main asset of natural tourism so that its utilisation is sustainable. Ecotourism aims to preserve nature, the environment, and culture through tourism activities prioritising conservation principles. However, the development of ecotourism is faced with various challenges and obstacles in many countries, including Indonesia (Mu'tashim, 2021). There is a need for a comparison between ecotourism theory and implementation in destinations. Therefore, this paper seeks to analyse the application of ecotourism principles in natural tourism destinations in Indonesia. The principles studied in this paper are management organisation, management and policies and plans, and actions (Nazwin & Hidayat, 2022). The reality of ecotourism development needs to be clearly described as a form of assessment so that it can be valuable information for stakeholders.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Ecotourism is an alternative form of tourism with the basic principles of sustainability and is considered a viable tourism development strategy for underdeveloped areas (Sahani, 2021). In its development efforts, four pillars of sustainability apply, namely the economic pillar, social pillar, and institutional pillar. An essential goal of ecotourism is to protect ecosystems from human dependence on resources, so ecotourism is a responsible way to provide learning and educational experiences about the functioning of natural ecosystems (Hasana et al., 2022).

The hallmark of ecotourism is prioritising environmental conservation and environmental education and providing economic benefits to residents (Sino et al., 2016). Ecotourism is characterised by using minimal resources while producing maximum

satisfaction (Hasana, Swain and George, 2022). However, in practice, ecotourism by the government has been criticised by many researchers because, in its implementation, it changes the land use so that to achieve the goals of ecotourism is often considered a myth, including the concept of ecotourism, has experienced cultural and political disturbances when some governments introduce the concept of strategic planning to improve the structure of ecotourism beyond what it should be (Mallick et al., 2020).

The ecotourism dimension emphasises the role of the government in producing policies and the active involvement of stakeholders (local government, tourism companies and local residents). The urgency of the government's role must be represented in ecotourism management policies and supported by stakeholders. The active involvement of stakeholders is the following determinant of successful policy implementation and achievement of ecotourism goals (Jae-Hyuck & Yoon-Hoon, 2017). The emphasis on these two aspects is based on the fact that many tourism companies are still not committed to taking ecological restoration steps, concentrating only on increasing the benefits of physical ecotourism projects that ultimately harm the conservation environment. In this area, key stakeholders are needed as the focal point of ecotourism management to ensure conservation sustainability (Sun et al., 2021).

## RESEARCH METHOD

This paper uses the literature review method to explore data. The literature search database used is Google Scholar. The target scientific publications taken are from national journals that Sinta has accredited. The keywords used in the search engine are ecotourism and nature tourism. The selection of keywords was adjusted to the topic of the paper. The selected articles were published within the last ten years (2013-2023). Furthermore, synonyms and reference lists of the reviewed documents were scanned to find

more relevant literature. The articles were then examined to assess their suitability for ecotourism evaluation indicators.

Table 1. Ecotourism evaluation indicators

No	Components	Indicators
A	Organisation	1. Core management institutions and their characteristics 2. Key stakeholders 3. Resource ownership structure
B	Policy and plan management	1. Resource and conservation management 2. Ecotourism development 3. Community use of resources 4. Community participation in conservation action
C	Action	1. Enforcement of zoning against resource utilisation 2. Monitoring of resource utilisation 3. Environmental and conservation education for communities, tourism companies and travellers 4. Monitoring of tourist activities 5. Provision of tourism services

Source: (Nazwin & Hidayat, 2022)

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Results

The data is filtered into five scientific articles published in accredited national journals based on Google Scholar search results, with keywords determined according to the topic. Table 2 reviews articles tailored to ecotourism evaluation indicators, according to Nazwin and Hidayat's research (Nazwin & Hidayat, 2022).

Table 2. Articles review

No	Title and Authors	Ecotourism evaluation indicators		
		Organisation	Policy and plan management	Action
1	Pengembangan Ekowisata Bahari Berbasis Masyarakat di Desa Bahoi, Kecamatan Likupang Barat, Kabupaten Minahasa Utara (Asari et al., 2018)	A1, A2	B1, B2, B4	C5
2	Analisis Potensi Ekowisata Heart of Borneo di Taman Nasional	A1, A2, A3	B1, B2, B3, B4	C5

No	Title and Authors	Ecotourism evaluation indicators		
		Organisation	Policy and plan management	Action
	Betung Kerihun dan Danau Sentarum Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu (Yuniarti et al., 2018)			
3	Analisis Potensi Ekowisata dan Kesiapan Masyarakat Desa Rendu Tutubadha dalam Pengembangan Ekowisata (Aja & Arida, 2020)	A1, A2, A3	B1, B2, B3, B4	C5
4	Penerapan Prinsip Ekowisata di Kawasan Gunung Api Purba Nglanggeran (Tiani & Baiquni, 2018)	A1, A2, A3	B1, B2, B3	C1, C2, C4, C5
5	Potensi Pengembangan Ekowisata Rumbia Kabupaten Jeneponto (Rijal et al., 2020)	A1, A2	B2, B3	C5

Source: Author data, 2023

### Discussion

#### 1. Organisation

The stakeholders in ecotourism can come from various sectors, including government agencies, communities, universities, and the private sector. Collaboration between these sectors is a critical indicator of the success of ecotourism implementation. The local government and the cooperation and active participation of all stakeholders, tourism companies, and residents determine ecotourism management's success. Interestingly, this indicator emphasises that tourism companies must not only formally apply conventional ecotourism principles but also take ecological restoration actions. This means that the actions of tourism companies should go beyond simply meeting the needs of tourists and not be detrimental to conservation

activities. Therefore, all ecotourism-related activities require active regulation from local governments to ensure all actors involved stick to the rules and shared goals, with a particular focus on ecological restoration actions.

Core management institutions in ecotourism destinations depend on resource ownership. Village-based ecotourism destinations have elements of core management institutions that come from elements of the community or village institutions (Rudiyanto & Januar, 2021). Such institutions can be found in the ecotourism destinations of Bahoi Village, Rendu Tutubadha Village, Nglanggeran Ancient Volcano Area, and Rumbia in Jeneponto Regency. Communities have an important role in holding and organizing all activities related to the organize all activities related to with interests in ecotourism and must realise fully that the local community is the actor in the formation of ecotourism (Arrahmah & Wicaksono, 2022). This contrasts ecotourism destinations with national park status with management institutions from government elements such as the Betung Kerihun and Danau Sentarum National Parks. Each stakeholder has a role in managing ecotourism destinations. Ecotourism destinations with national park status make the central government the primary stakeholder. The community within the national park is the party that complies with the regulations that have been set. Development and management of resources in national parks must prioritise conservation elements and community efforts to benefit from tourism activities.

The management of Rumbia Ecotourism in Jeneponto Regency still does not have a transparent organisation. The local government becomes the leading stakeholder without giving full power to the community involved. This can be seen from the organisation's low level of action and management. This contrasts with ecotourism in Nglanggeran, which has fully involved the community and manages ecotourism well.

However, there are still shortcomings, namely the lack of optimal environmental conservation efforts through managing waste generated by tourism activities. Many ecotourism managers are still not committed to ecological restoration measures, focusing only on increasing the physical benefits of ecotourism projects, which ultimately harms environmental conservation efforts. In this case, the primary involvement of stakeholders is needed as the centre of ecotourism management to ensure conservation sustainability (Nazwin & Hidayat, 2022). Ecotourism management must be oriented towards stakeholder commitment, considering that ecotourism involves various interests. The active involvement of stakeholders is a critical aspect in the successful implementation of policies and the achievement of ecotourism goals (Gori et al., 2020; Sun et al., 2021)

## **2. Policy and plan management**

All ecotourism destinations in Indonesia utilise nature and its contents for tourism purposes. This is because the main attraction of ecotourism is the beauty of nature and local culture. Unfortunately, this utilisation is not balanced with the manager's conservation efforts. Local governments and communities take the initiative to develop their natural resources for ecotourism. However, not all stakeholders understand the principles of ecotourism, which include conservation, local community involvement, and interpretation.

Resource management and conservation efforts have been carried out in Bahoi Village Maritime Ecotourism, West Likupang District, North Minahasa Regency Utara (Asari et al., 2018), Heart of Borneo Ecotourism in Betung Kerihun National Park and Lake Sentarum, Kapuas Hulu Regency (Yuniarti et al., 2018), Rendu Tutubadha Village Ecotourism (Aja & Arida, 2020), and Ecotourism in the Nglanggeran Ancient Volcano Area (Tiani & Baiquni, 2018). However, the situation is different in Rumbia Ecotourism, Jeneponto Regency. The people

of Rumbia District only know that their area has the potential to develop into ecotourism. However, they do not yet know the ecotourism development plan in Rumbia District (Rijal et al., 2020).

The development of ecotourism destinations is evenly distributed in Indonesia by utilising natural resources in mountains, rivers, coastal and marine, and rural areas. Ecotourism development is based on marine natural resources that utilise mangrove ecosystems, coral reefs, coastal areas, and whale shark marine biota. Ecotourism development based on rural natural resources in the form of mountains and rivers can be found in the Ecological Tourism Village in Semen Village, Blitar, non-timber forests in Kalibiru Village, Yogyakarta, Bukit Batu in Bengkalis Regency, and the Nglanggeran Ancient Volcano Area. Natural resource-based ecotourism development can be found in Alas Purwo National Park, the Botanical Garden in Liwa Botanical Garden, and Ijen Crater in Banyuwangi. Ecotourism development must benefit local communities and be a driver of economic development in the region, thus ensuring that unspoilt areas can develop balanced development between the needs of environmental conservation and the interests of all parties. In addition, ecotourism development must also provide optimal and sustainable benefits for local communities (Yanuar, 2017).

### 3. Action

The quality of officer services strongly influences the management of natural tourist attractions. Many visitors stated that officer services were still inadequate due to a lack of friendliness, environmental cleanliness that had not been maintained, and poor spatial arrangement. Some tourists suggested that officers pay more attention to services, especially in terms of cleanliness and the provision of culinary tours, to increase visitor satisfaction. Improving service quality will be directly proportional to visitor satisfaction, so tourist attraction officers must prioritise service to visitors (Masjhoer & Dzulkifli,

2019).

Ecotourism development in Indonesia still faces several obstacles, such as the lack of competent human resources in its management, lack of community involvement, inadequate infrastructure, and limited accessibility (Mu'tashim, 2021; Wiengarten et al., 2017). The quality of facilities provided is one of the keys to determining tourist satisfaction (Dzulkifli & Masjhoer, 2020; Masjhoer & Dzulkifli, 2019; Susetyarini & Masjhoer, 2018). Therefore, it is essential to fulfil the needs of tourists to enjoy ecotourism activities. Nevertheless, ecotourism has excellent potential to increase people's awareness and appreciation of nature and historical and cultural values. Ecotourism can provide added value for visitors and local communities in the form of new knowledge and experiences, which in turn can encourage behavioural changes that are more environmentally friendly and sustainable (Yanuar, 2017).

The community's presence and contribution to applying ecotourism principles are vital to creating a tourism management system that is harmonious with moral values and ecological sustainability. Masjhoer & Vitrianto (2024) stated that community participation in managing waste helps maintain the quality of ecotourism destinations, prioritising conservation. The bottom-up approach, which places local communities as the primary decision-makers and the utilisation of customary laws and environmental laws, is an appropriate strategy to increase community involvement in ecotourism (Amalina, 2022). Improving the ecotourism of Rendu Tutubadha Village needs to be done in several aspects, such as training guides to understand the concept and practice of ecotourism, involving the staff of the tourism awareness group for a common perspective, and taking over the marketing role by the tourism awareness group as the competent authority. Managers have not widely implemented monitoring of natural resources used as ecotourism resources. Monitoring can use customary and village

regulations that maintain the authenticity of the building, as well as natural and cultural preservation, to ensure the principles of ecotourism can run well. Tourism villages with vital local wisdom have rules that can harmonise the needs of ecotourism with environmental sustainability (Aja & Arida, 2020).

The key to ecotourism sustainability lies in its ability to provide a satisfying experience for visitors. This can be achieved by creating a sense of security, comfort, and order in the tourist area. Visitors must feel safe and comfortable when visiting ecotourism destinations. Security can be realised with adequate protection in the tourist area and around the car park. Comfort can be created with a beautiful atmosphere, complete facilities, and friendly service. In addition, ecotourism must also offer interesting attractions and memorable experiences for visitors. This can be done by providing various educational and environmentally friendly tourism activities and preserving nature and culture in tourist areas. By fulfilling all these aspects, ecotourism can satisfy visitors and ensure sustainability.

## CONCLUSION

Indonesia has changed the paradigm in the management of natural tourist destinations while maintaining the quality of the environment as the main asset of natural tourism so that its use is sustainable. The reality of ecotourism development needs to be compared with ecotourism theory so that it can be a form of assessment for stakeholders. Following the review results, most ecotourism destinations in Indonesia do not fully implement ecotourism elements in their management. Only destinations with national park status that meet all indicators of the organisation and policy management elements. However, national park destinations tend not to fully implement the action element, in contrast to destinations whose management is community-based. The non-full implementation of all ecotourism

elements in ecotourism destinations shows that ecotourism management in Indonesia is not perfect. Future research is expected to explore in depth what causes ecotourism destinations not to be able to fulfil the elements of ecotourism in their management fully.

## REFERENCES

- Aja, A. F., & Arida, I. N. S. (2020). Analisis potensi ekowisata dan kesiapan masyarakat Desa Rendu Tutubadha dalam pengembangan ekowisata. *Jurnal Destinasi Pariwisata*, 8(2), 225.
- Amalina, N. N. (2022). Eksistensi hukum dalam penerapan prinsip ekowisata berbasis masyarakat sebagai upaya pelestarian keanekaragaman hayati di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum Lex Generalis*, 3(11), 912–929.
- Arrahmah, N., & Wicaksono, F. (2022). Dinamika partisipasi masyarakat dalam tata kelola ekowisata Hutan *Mangrove* Wana Tirta di Kabupaten Kulon Progo. *Journal of Indonesian Tourism, Hospitality and Recreation*, 5(1), 13–24.
- Asari, A., Toloh, B. H., & Sangari, J. R. . (2018). Pengembangan ekowisata bahari berbasis masyarakat di Desa Bahoi, Kecamatan Likupang Barat, Kabupaten Minahasa Utara. *Jurnal Ilmiah Platax*, 6(1), 29–41.
- Chaminuka, P., Groeneveld, R. A., Selomane, A. O., & van Ierland, E. C. (2012). Tourist preferences for ecotourism in rural communities adjacent to Kruger National Park: A choice experiment approach. *Tourism Management*, 33(1), 168–176.
- Cui, X., Lee, G., Lee, S. J., & Kim, T. T. (2019). Structural relationships among antecedents to perceived value of ecotourism for Sichuan Giant Pandas in China. *Sustainability* 2019, 11(1), 210.
- Dzulkifli, M., & Masjhoer, J. M. (2020). The measurements of tourist satisfaction levels on attractions, accessibility, and amenities in Pulesari Tourism Village,

- Sleman Regency. *Jurnal Pariwisata Terapan*, 4(1), 48.
- Gori, E., Romolini, A., Fissi, S., & Contri, M. (2020). Toward the dissemination of sustainability issues through social media in the higher education sector: Evidence from an Italian Case. *Sustainability* 2020, 12(11), 4658.
- Hasana, U., Swain, S. K., & George, B. (2022). A bibliometric analysis of ecotourism: A safeguard strategy in protected areas. *Regional Sustainability*, 3(1), 27–40.
- Jae-Hyuck, L., & Yoon-Hoon, S. (2017). Government-led ecotourism and resident-led ecotourism: Time series analysing stakeholder subjectivity in maha ecotourism site in pyeongchang, Korea. *International Review for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development*, 5(2), 47–59.
- Koens, J. F., Dieperink, C., & Miranda, M. (2009). Ecotourism as a development strategy: Experiences from Costa Rica. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 11(6), 1225–1237.
- Mallick, S. K., Rudra, S., & Samanta, R. (2020). Sustainable ecotourism development using SWOT and QSPM approach: A study on Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu. *International Journal of Geoheritage and Parks*, 8(3), 185–193.
- Masjhoer, J. M., & Dzulkifli, M. (2019). Analisis kepuasan wisatawan di Desa Ekowisata Pancoh, Kabupaten Sleman. *Jurnal Pariwisata Pesona*, 4(2), 105–115.
- Masjhoer, J. M., & Vitrianto, P. N. (2024). Community engagement in waste reduction: A critical component for Gunung Sewu Geopark conservation, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *Environmental & Socio-Economic Studies*, 12(2), 1–12.
- Mu'tashim, M. R. et al. (2021). Pengembangan ekowisata di Indonesia. *Jurnal Usahid Solo*, 1(1), 295–308.
- Nazwin, A. H., & Hidayat, R. (2022). Evaluasi pengelolaan ekowisata: A systematic literature review. *Kolaborasi: Jurnal Administrasi Publik*, 8(3).
- Ogucha, E. B., Riungu, G. K., Kiama, F. K., & Mukolwe, E. (2016). The influence of homestay facilities on tourist satisfaction in the Lake Victoria Kenya. *Tourism Circuit*, 14(2–3), 278–287.
- Poudyal, N. C., Paudel, B., & Tarrant, M. A. (2013). A time series analysis of the impact of recession on national park visitation in the United States. *Tourism Management*, 35, 181–189.
- Prebensen, N. K., & Lee, Y. S. (2013). Why visit an eco-friendly destination? Perspectives of four European nationalities. *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, 19(2), 105–116.
- Rijal, S., Nasri, N., Ardiansyah, T., & A, C. (2020). Potensi pengembangan ekowisata rumbia Kabupaten Jeneponto. *Jurnal Hutan dan Masyarakat*, 12(1), 1.
- Rudiyanto, R., & Januar, A. (2021). Determination of the feasibility of tourism villages in West Manggarai Regency. *Journal of Indonesian Tourism, Hospitality and Recreation*, 4(1), 75–84.
- Sahani, N. (2021). Application of hybrid SWOT-AHP-FuzzyAHP model for formulation and prioritization of ecotourism strategies in Western Himalaya, India. *International Journal of Geoheritage and Parks*, 9(3), 349–362.
- Seifi, F., Ghobadi, G. R. J., Seifi, F., & Ghobadi, G. R. J. (2017). The role of ecotourism potentials in ecological and environmental sustainable development of Miankaleh protected region. *Open Journal of Geology*, 7(4), 478–487.
- Singleton, B. E. (2016). Framing a Supermantra: Ecotourism, engagement and conceptualisations of 'Good' development. *Forum for Development Studies*, 43(3), 463–487. Routledge.
- Sino, R., Kasim, F., Hamzah, S. N., Perairan, M. S., & Perikanan, F. (2016). Evaluasi ekowisata hiu paus di Desa Botubarani. *Nikè: Jurnal Ilmiah Perikanan dan*

- Kelautan*. 4(4), 132–139.
- Sun, Y., Liu, B., Fan, J., & Qiao, Q. (2021). The multi-player evolutionary game analysis for the protective development of ecotourism. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 126(December), 111–121.
- Susetyarini, O., & Masjhoer, J. M. (2018). Pengukuran tingkat kepuasan wisatawan terhadap fasilitas umum, prasarana umum, dan fasilitas pariwisata di Malioboro pasca revitalisasi kawasan. *Jurnal Kepariwisata*, 12(1), 41–54.
- Tiani, I. M., & Baiquni, M. (2018). Penerapan prinsip ekowisata di Kawasan Gunung Api Purba Nglanggeran. *Jurnal Bumi Indonesia*, 7(3), 260761.
- Widowati, S., & Nadra, N. M. (2013). Evaluasi penerapan prinsip-prinsip dan kriteria ekowisata di kawasan taman wisata alam Kawah Ijen Banyuwangi. *Jurnal Sosial dan Humaniora*, 3(3), 312–321.
- Wiengarten, F., Humphreys, P., Onofrei, G., & Fynes, B. (2017). The adoption of multiple certification standards: Perceived performance implications of quality, environmental and health & safety certifications. *Production Planning & Control*, 28(2), 131–141.
- Yanuar, V. (2017). Ekowisata berbasis masyarakat wisata alam Pantai Kubu. *Jurnal ZIRAA'AH*, 42(3), 183–192.
- Yuniarti, E., Soekmadi, R., Arifin, H. S., & Noorachmat, B. P. (2018). Analisis potensi ekowisata *heart of Borneo* di Taman Nasional Betung Kerihun dan Danau Sentarum Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu. *Jurnal Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam dan Lingkungan (Journal of Natural Resources and Environmental Management)*, 8(1), 44–54.

