

Izabela Kapera^{1a}, Jacek Kapera^{2b}, Artur Kapera^{3c}

¹ Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University, Faculty of Law, Administration and International Relations, Poland

² Zespół Szkół Techniczno-Informatycznych w Mszanie Dolnej, Poland

³ VIII Prywatne Akademiczne Liceum Ogólnokształcące Kraków, Poland

^a ORCID 0000-0003-1691-5275, corresponding author email: lowczowska@poczta.onet.pl; ^b ORCID 0000-0003-2044-9158; ^c ORCID 0000-0002-5090-9197

Animals and their Role in Tourism – Examples and Controversies from around the World and from Poland

Abstract: Fauna, which is an important element of tourist attractiveness, plays an essential role in tourist experience all over the world, and is intended for tourism use in multiple ways. The situation of animals and the approach to their use in tourism differ depending on location, and each of those places has its own legal and cultural approach to animal welfare. This article refers to a variety of examples and – most importantly – controversies from Poland and abroad. The results presented in the paper are based on the information acquired from scientific sources, statistical data, tourist opinions, reports in English and Polish, as well as own observations of the authors and opinions of tourists. The aim was to put forward experiences and practices concerning the use of animals in tourism, highlight its key ideas, and encourage other researchers and students to reflect critically on the place of animals in Polish tourism in particular.

Keywords: tourism, tourist attractiveness, animals, animal use

1. Introduction

Animals – both domestic and wild – make a substantial contribution to tourism and are intended for tourism use in various ways. Tourists may have the opportunity to see selected species either in the wild, e.g. in national parks, or in captivity: in zoos, amusement parks, aquariums, dolphinariums, circuses, during festivals, as street entertainment. What is more, some animals work in transport and recreation (mainly horses, elephants, camels, mules, and donkeys), while other are killed for sheer entertainment. Apart from bringing delight to millions of people, wildlife in terms of tourism is becoming an important source of income and socio-economic empowerment for an increas-

ing number of communities. The presence of animals characteristic of specific regions is part of the tourism product, and it often plays a vital role in promotion of tourist destinations. At the same time, while people may draw many benefits from tourism, recreation, and wildlife use, it is difficult to imagine any benefits for wildlife as such (Orams, 2002). This article draws attention to the negative aspects of animal use in tourism. Despite the fact that the interest in said matter is continuously growing, and the tourism industry itself is becoming increasingly aware of animal misuse within its ranks, there is still no comprehensive analysis of the issue in Poland.

Tourist attractiveness and animals

In modern tourism, destinations without any kind of encounter with animals are the exception rather than the rule (Bohn et al.,

2018). Tourist attractiveness is a result of the values and development of tourism, as well as the accessibility of transport. The advantages

include leisure, sightseeing, and specialised qualities. Animals are particularly associated with the second group of values (among which one can find national parks and other forms of nature conservation), together with the third one, in which case they contribute to numerous forms of qualified tourism, such as horse riding, fishing, or hunting. In fact, animals may also help treat diseases, e.g. in equine-assisted therapy. With regard to tourism management (accommodation, catering and accompanying facilities), they are present in each of its components as well. Accommodation facilities, for one, include various establishments, i.a. holiday farms. Here, tourists have the opportunity to observe animals, put them to use, or utilise their products. As an illustration, horses in holiday farms are bred for the purpose of horse and sleigh rides, whereas goats, cows, sheep, and, increasingly, alpacas are used for production of milk or cheese. Additionally, some farms offer petting zoo attractions. Gastronomic facilities

– the second component – usually serve dishes made from meat and animal products, which may also be treated as local delicacies by visiting tourists. In the case of accompanying facilities, the presence of animals characteristic for a given region contributes to the development of the souvenir industry. Then again, it should be noted that certain souvenirs could be regarded as controversial, and import may be prohibited in some places. Not without relevance is also the participation of animals in transport activities. Any trip – apart from being the manner of reaching a chosen destination – can be a tourist attraction on its own. On the other hand, it so transpires that the very presence of animals may hinder the development of tourism as well, especially when it comes to individual tourism in areas where they live in the wild (Berbeka, 2016). One should bear in mind, however, that the opposite situation, i.e. where humans pose a threat to fauna, occurs more frequently.

The problem of animal exploitation in tourism

In 2018, the total contribution of travel and tourism to GDP amounted to USD8,811.0bn (10.4% of GDP) and led to the direct creation of 122.891.000 jobs (3.8% of total employment) (World Travel & Tourism Council, 2019). It is estimated that visits to wildlife tourist attractions constitute around 20–40% of world tourism in general (Moorhouse et al., 2015). Even though several studies show that at least 560.000 wild animals are currently involved in tourist attractions around the world, the number may, in fact, be much higher (World Animal Protection, p.5) The aforementioned research indicates that welfare or animal welfare abuse takes place in about three in four attractions (World Animal Protection, p.5). The situation

of animals and the approach to their use in tourism vary depending on location, and each of those places has their own legal and cultural approach to animal welfare as such (Tourism Concern, 2017). Table 1 shows ten most cruel wildlife tourist attractions. Furthermore, the list can be expanded by other events where animals die in front of tourists (for instance at the corrida), or die at their very hands, e.g. during animal shootings in Africa, which may cost the visitors a substantial amount of money. By way of illustration, should a tourist go to Namibia for a week to hunt three antelopes, which will later serve as a souvenir in the form of a medalion, they may be charged PLN 28.134 (approximately USD 7.302) (Piasecki, n.d.).

2. Methods and research area

2.1. Research purpose

The results presented herein are based on the information acquired from scientific sources, statistical data, tourist opinions, reports in English and Polish, as well as observations

made by the authors themselves. The aim was to put forward experiences and practices concerning the use of animals in tourism, highlight its key ideas, and encourage other researchers

Table 1. Cruellest animal-based tourist attractions (Based on: World Animal Protection, Checking out of cruelty – How to end wildlife tourism’s holiday horrors. https://www.worldanimalprotection.org/sites/default/files/int_files/pdfs/checking_out_of_cruelty.pdf)

Tourist attraction	Description
Elephant rides	In order to force the elephants to give in to the rides, baby elephants are first taken away from their mothers. The process of breaking their spirit begins through restraining them in small cages, or tying them with either ropes or chains so they can move only when they are allowed to do so. They are often inflicted pain with sharp metal hooks, which can also cause serious injuries, including cuts and infections. In addition, the elephants kept in these conditions have insufficient veterinary care. When it comes to elephant rides, Thailand is the world’s leader, but they are also common in other Asian countries and – in recent years – in South Africa.
Tiger selfies	Tiger cubs are separated from their mothers fairly early so they can be used as photographic props for many hours. They are bound by chains or kept in small cages with concrete floors. The phenomenon occurs mainly in Thailand, but it is also widespread in other parts of Asia, as well as in Australia, Mexico, and Argentina.
Lion walks	In this case, too, the cubs are taken from their mothers at an early age. Then, they are taught their future role and beaten until they learn obedience. The lions are trained to „safely” walk with tourists, and live in captivity for the rest of their lives. The procedure is most evident in South Africa.
Bear park tours	Sometimes bears are forced to wear clown costumes and perform circus tricks like riding a bike or balancing on a ball. The stress associated with such captive conditions can increase the susceptibility to disease caused by bacterial infections.
Turtle holding	A sea turtle farm that serves the role of a tourist attraction is located in the Cayman Islands. Here, the tourists can hold the turtles and even eat them during their visit. Sea turtles experience immense stress when being held, which may weaken their immune system and amplify their susceptibility to disease caused by bacterial infections.
Dolphin shows	Millions of tourists who visit dolphinariums are often unaware of the cruelty and maltreatment the dolphins have to endure to perform in the shows. Capturing dolphins usually involves chasing them in fast motor boats and transporting them in nets later on. In many cases, the stress is too great for them to survive and they die during transport. The survivors are kept in dolphinariums, whether they were caught in the wild or born in captivity to endure lifelong suffering. They spend their time in spaces no bigger than a swimming pool. In fact, these pools are often cleaned with chlorine, which can cause skin consequences and eye irritation. Additionally, such an environment exposes the dolphins to sunburns, as well as stress-related illnesses resulting in heart attacks and stomach ulcers.
Dancing monkeys	Many primates are used for street entertainment, and participate in various types of shows. In Thailand, for example, aggressive and painful training makes them walk, behave, and look more human. Dressed in human clothes, they are forced to dance and perform tricks for tourists. As the animal grows, the chain attached to it can penetrate its skin, leading to painful infections and illnesses.
Touring civet coffee plantations	Civets are said to love eating coffee cherries. To produce more civet coffee, farmers started capturing them and keeping them in small, crowded cages. Such unnatural bondage and forced feeding lead to injuries and diseases.
Charming snakes and kissing cobras	Snakes have been used for street entertainment for many years, even if they are venomous and their bites can be fatal to humans. They are usually taken from their natural environment, their venomous canals either clogged or removed often by means of unsterile equipment, which may cause painful infections and result in the animal’s death.
Crocodile farms	A large number of crocodiles are being bred for their skins, mainly to supply the fashion industry, as well as for their meat. Such farms are now associated with tourism. People go there to see crocodiles, and eat their meat at local restaurants. The conditions on said farms are often terrifying, given that the animals live in a place which is overcrowded and devoid of hygiene.

and students to reflect critically on the place of animals in tourism as such. Furthermore, the authors hope that this paper will constitute an

important step towards more systematic action in the field of animal protection in Polish tourism.

2.2. Poland – tourist attractiveness in the context of the discussed issue

In 2018, 85.9 million foreigners came to Poland, including 19.6 million tourists and 66.3 million visitors (GUS, 2019), mainly for the purpose of visiting relatives and friends (Ministerstwo Sportu i Turystyki, 2018). It is difficult to say what percentage of tourists coming to Poland is motivated by the country's natural environment, let alone the presence of animals characteristic of this area, as this issue has not been taken into account in the analyses of tourism so far.

One of the factors determining attractiveness of the area is its tourist value. It emerges that national parks are important in the context of the discussed topic. In fact, there are 23 such parks in Poland, and they cover a total area of 1% (315.1 thousand ha) of the country's territory (GUS, 2018). Those mostly wooded areas are visited by about 11 million tourists every year. What is more, this type of environment allows for various forms of tourism based on contact with animals, one of them being hunting tourism. As specified by the law in Poland, hunting is "protection of game (wildlife) and management of its resources in accordance with the principles of ecology and rational agricultural or forestry holdings or of fisheries" (Ustawa z dnia 13 października 1995 r. Prawo łowieckie). As for hunting tourism offers, they can be particularly easy to find in Poland; for that matter, there are even offices which provide hunter training, proper equipment, etc. Hunting tourism organisers are „representatives or agencies directly or indirectly providing services for tourists interested in hunting (guides, equipment, accommodation, possibility of hunting)” (Europejska Karta Łowiectwa i Różnorodności Biologicznej, 2007). In Poland of 2018, there were 2.558 hunting clubs with 125.137 members (GUS, 2018). The price offer for hunters using commercial hunting services includes catering, hunting arrangements, accommodation in hunting lodgings, together with trophy fees. As an example, shooting a deer amounts to a PLN 2.100 fee (approximately USD 545), whereas a trophy weighing 8 kg and higher costs PLN 10.500.- (approximately USD

2.727) + PLN 42.- for every 0.01 kg over 8.00 kg (Oferta cenowa dla myśliwych, 2018).

Another animal-based tourist attraction that should be mentioned is zoological gardens. According to GUS data, there were 24 of such facilities in Poland in the year 2018 (<https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/BDL/dane/podgrup/tablica>), and, as stated by Kruszewicz (2014), they attract over 4 million visitors every year. What is more, the total annual turnover can be estimated at no less than PLN 200 million (Kruszewicz, 2014). Pursuant to Nature Conservation Act 2004, animals are bred and maintained in zoos as long as: 1) they are born and raised away from their natural environment; 2) they are unable to survive outside the zoo; 3) it is required by the protection of the population or species, or the implementation of scientific objectives (Ustawa z dnia 16 kwietnia 2004 r. o ochronie przyrody). Regardless of such provisions, the meaning of zoo existence tends to be questioned, and in the case of several zoos and aquariums it is “confirmed that cruel and demeaning performances and activities, known to cause great physical and mental distress, are taking place” (<https://www.worldanimalprotection.org/take-action/waza>). In this day and age, zoos should switch their focus from traditional animal collections to becoming actual conservation centres, which may constitute both an opportunity and a challenge. Owing to that, their actions could be more efficient through a combination of entertainment and education (Conway, 2000; Tribe, 2004).

Accommodation facilities in which animals are most often seen include the ones in rural areas, together with holiday farms situated therein. In 2018, the number of farm accommodation units with 9 or fewer beds added up to 3,260 (respectively 25.4 thousand beds, and 741.1 thousand beds) (GUS, 2019), and the number of the ones with more than 10 beds amounted to 759 (GUS, 2019). Apart from the accommodation offer, tourists are most likely to have the opportunity to interact with animals in said holiday farms. In addition, Łagowska and Kot (2013) indicate that both the presence

of animals involved in tourism attractions and their surroundings increase the attractiveness and quality of recreation in rural areas as such. The authors' research shows that 62.2% of the analysed farms in Lubelskie voivodeship, along with 71.8% of the ones in Podlaskie voivodeship, featured animals. There were mainly fish and horses, followed by common farm animals, and – when it comes to less-known fauna – fallow deer, llamas, ostriches, ornamental poultry, or reindeer (Łagowska and Kot, 2013). Similar research, however, was conducted by Sokół (2015), and it pertained to the tourists in Warmińsko-Mazurskie and Podlaskie voivodeships as well. 70% of tourists visiting farms (most of whom were also interested in horse riding) believed that animals play an important or a very important role in an agritourism, and considered horses and sheep to be most desirable in such a places, as far as farm animals are concerned. In the case of exotic animals, llamas, alpacas, and ostriches were the most frequent answers; as for wildlife, however, it was deer (Sokół, 2015). It should be noted that the majority of farms in both studies offered the following main attractions: observing animals, feeding and caring for them, eating and selling animal products, horse riding, sledding, milking, not to mention equine-assisted-therapy or sheep shearing (to a small extent) (Sokół, 2015). The animals present in 92% of holiday farms in Warmińsko-Mazurskie and 88% of the ones in

Podlaskie voivodeship are used for the purpose of promoting said farms, mainly via the Internet (in over 90% of cases) (Sokół, 2015).

The development of tourism is closely linked to the development of catering facilities, as satisfying hunger and thirst comprises one of the basic traveller needs. Tourists eat in regional restaurants, visit catering establishments, and participate in catering events. Catering is thus an increasingly important instrument in providing new tourism products that 'sell' the 'distinct character' and 'culture' of a given destination, and are a potential antidote to stagnating demand for mass tourism. As such, they are a means of supporting and promoting sustainable tourism as well. Animal meat alone is a relevant part of local gastronomy. Polish cuisine, although not fully appreciated, is rich in recognizable dishes, the most popular ones being pierogi and pork cutlets (Kaperka, 2019). In addition to meals, tourists also pay attention to the very interior of local restaurants. Antlers, bones, and skins not only play a role in restaurant furnishing but also in the souvenir industry itself. When browsing internet, kabanos, oscypek, mead, lard or other animal-related products are among the recommended souvenirs from Poland (What is a good gift from Poland, https://www.tripadvisor.com/ShowTopic-g274723-i959-k4302330-What_is_a_good_gift_from_Poland-Poland.html).

3. Results

3.1. Tourist opinions (zoos and aquariums)

In Table 2 are the opinions of tourists on the following zoos and aquariums, published on the TripAdvisor website.

In terms of the attractions presented above, it was the Gdynia Aquarium, Parrot House Gdańsk, Parrot House Szczecin, and the Sea Park Sarbsk that received the most negative ratings. The tourists visiting those places usually complain about organisational issues (lack of information in other languages), prices, overcrowding, faulty service, narrow corridors, and the lack of scientific element (i.e. aquarium). Some of them express their opinions straightforwardly: "This place doesn't seem to care about the welfare of the fish at all. Really big fish stuffed

in tiny tanks with barely any room to swim. There are no staff around to monitor visitors behaviour, people were taking flash photography when it clearly stated not to and people were banging on the glass. Also very overcrowded. It does have some interesting content but wish the fish were in bigger tanks. There's a lot of educational displays which would be good for children. But overall I'm not impressed" (https://www.tripadvisor.com/ShowUserReviews-g274726-d1209868-r589928958-Akwarium_Gdynskie_MIR-Gdynia_Pomerania_Province_Northern_Poland.html). In addition to the remarks mentioned above, tourists also pay attention to other aspects not included in the table.

Table 2. Zoos and aquariums in Poland as reviewed by the visitors (Authors' own elaboration based on: <https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attractions-g274723-Activities-c48-Poland.html>)

	Number of reviews	Excellent %	Very good %	Average %	Poor %	Terrible %
Akcent Zoo Białystok	77	51	42	6	1	0
Gdynia Aquarium MIR	720	28	34	26	8	4
Kraków Zoo	489	50	34	10	3	3
Butterfly Conservatory Niechorze	51	58	35	7	0	0
Oliwa Zoo Gdańsk	765	55	29	11	3	2
Opole Zoo	347	74	22	3	1	0
Palm House Zielona Góra	98	31	45	18	4	2
Dwarf Park Nowa Sól	33	76	24	0	0	0
Parrot House Gdańsk	48	74	20	0	2	4
Parrot House Szczecin	63	72	20	4	0	4
Płock Zoo	133	57	34	7	1	1
Poznań New Zoo	115	53	30	10	4	3
Sea Park Sarbsk	171	59	24	11	2	4
Old Zoo Poznań	315	48	27	19	5	1
Warsaw Zoo	758	43	37	15	3	2
Wrocław Zoo & Africarium	2,693	69	24	5	1	1
Zamość Zoo	95	61	32	5	1	1
Zoo & Botanical Garden Toruń	64	42	49	6	3	0
Zoo Safari Poddębice	98	38	42	19	0	1
Zoo Team Wrocław	28	97	0	3	0	0

3.2. Horse carriages to Morskie Oko

The organisation of transport to Morskie Oko lake constitutes a contentious issue for not only residents and tourists, but also for the media and animal rights activists. As can be read in the weekly *Polityka*: „In 2003 Jan Gąsienica Roj wrote: ‘I address my words mainly to the director of the Tatra National Park and the ones who issue permits and licenses to carriage drivers. For many years, horses have been collapsing of fatigue on the road on the Palenica Białczańska glade. (...) This is probably the only national park in the world where animals are being worked to death’” (Berg, 2018). Then again, the transport services regarding horse-drawn carriages in this area are regulated, and, what is more, one may learn about those regulations on the park’s website. Among other things, they read that the maximum number of passengers in said carriage amounts to 12 and 15 people (both besides the carriage driver) up and down the incline respectively (Zarządzenie nr 7/2018, 2018). The Tatra National Park

commissions further analyses nevertheless. However, due to conflicting expert opinions prepared by this very park and pro-animal organisations concerning the equine health situation, it was decided to carry out additional tests with the participation of both parties. Furthermore, the District Court in Zakopane launched trial of two former carriage drivers from the Morskie Oko lake accused of abusing their horses. Meanwhile, the opinions of tourists are divided. Some of them draw attention to the state of the animals: “the horses looked so tired and had no choice in the matter. They seemed very limited in their movement and it genuinely ruined some of the moment for me. I would urge anyone considering the horses to please reconsider as it really doesn’t seem fair on them” (https://www.tripadvisor.com/Show-UserReviews-g285710-d286157-r687049354-Lake_Morskie_Oko-Tatra_National_Park_Lesser_Poland_Province_Southern_Poland.html).

3.3. Horse carriages in Kraków

Apart from the Cloth Hall and St. Mary's Church, horse-drawn carriages are a characteristic element of the Kraków Main Square. They can be hired for weddings or other events, but most often they serve as a means for tourists to sightsee the city. The work of carriage drivers and, above all, horses, has aroused numerous discussions in recent years. The First consider the whole matter a manipulation, and ensure that acts of verbal aggression against the carter will be processed in court. According to the information included on the website, the Association of Kraków Carriage Drivers is in contact with the Mayor of Kraków, Chancellery of the Mayor, Department of Administrative Affairs, Department of Environmental Management, Kraków Agricultural Society, and the University of Agriculture in Kraków. It so transpires that they cooperate in order to discuss and analyse the work of cart horses on an ongoing basis. The results of the analyses allow one to state that the working conditions of those very horses in Kraków during the tests did not differ from those perceived as acceptable for other horse-drawn carriages (Dorożki

na Rynku Głównym, 2019). As stated in the document, a maximum of 18 such vehicles may be stationed there, but when combined with the agreements concluded on even and odd days, the activity in this respect may lead to as many as 36 of them in total (Dorożki na Rynku Głównym, 2019). It is also said that only the horses that are healthy, well-nourished, and of good courage and obedience may be harnessed. Moreover, they must also have valid medical and veterinary records. The animals are to be treated gently, and no abuse of whips or other forms of violence is allowed. When the temperature in the shade exceeds 28°C, they need to be given water to drink, and use designated shaded stopping points instead of the fixed ones in the Main Market Square between 1 and 5 p.m. Other than that, the total working time of the horses should not exceed 12 hours a day. The discussion on horse welfare has moved to the Internet, similarly to the issue regarding horse-drawn carriages to Morskie Oko. In most cases tourists recommend this method of sightseeing the city.

4. Discussion

4.1. Interest and necessity of tourist education

Juxtaposition of the issues mentioned above shows that animal welfare is important for a definite minority of tourists. In fact, according to the results of a certain study, a small proportion of tourists “respond to the welfare status of the subject animals, but typically 80% or more will not” (Moorhouse et al., 2015), which confirms said statement. The opinions of tourists themselves seem not to be sufficient enough to have any impact on the use of animals in tourism,

which points to an urgent need for regulation in the form of either an accreditation system or policy instrument certification. Other than that, wildlife attractions worldwide should be supervised and adequately sanctioned by particular agencies. Educational activities for tourists are also advisable (Moorhouse et al., 2015). The analysis of literature facilitated drawing attention to two real aspects, rarely appearing in the opinions of tourists.

4.2. Travel souvenirs and illegal trade of protected species

Almost every tourist brings souvenirs from their travels. However, it is not widely known that buying souvenirs offered in various places in the world can contribute to the extinction of rare and protected species of fauna and flora. In order to counteract this problem,

numerous law-regulated restrictions have been introduced. Be that as it may, it becomes apparent that wildlife crime is of no priority for the Polish authorities involved in legislation and enforcement of criminal law and environmental protection (Paquel, 2016).

Recent findings of regional NGOs indicate that Poland – as far as the central and eastern part of the EU is concerned – is a leader when it comes to the volume of illegal online trade in protected fauna and flora, including illegal import and (re-)export of wildlife. Although the actual scale of the phenomenon is not yet

fully known, it is rumoured that the Customs Service reveals only about 10–15% of illegal trade in protected species (Paquel, 2016). Limited possibilities of law enforcement agencies, lack of a comprehensive vision, and inadequate legislation additionally deepen the problem as such (Paquel, 2016).

4.3. Hunting tourism

The presence of forests makes it possible to practice various forms of tourism based on the presence of animals, one of them being hunting tourism. The moral dimension of hunting was presented, among others, by Skubała (2012), and the information about this type of activity is widely echoed both in scientific publications and on the Internet. Below is a translated quote that appeared on one of the local Internet portals, and then a fragment of the Internet users' statements.

„Jodłownik. 195 hunters from 10 hunting clubs in the area of the Limanowski powiat hunted a total of 98 predators in Sunday's Powiat Predator Hunting. (...) The winning hunting clubs were honoured with: cups, diplomas, and vouchers (...). The prizes were founded by: Powiat Starosty in Limanowa, District Authority of the Polish Hunting Organisation in Nowy Sącz, Limanowa Forest District, gmina Limanowa, gmina Jodłownik (...) (195 myśliwych upolowało 98 drapieżników, 2018, <https://limanowa.in/aktualnosci/195-mysliwych-upolowalo-98-drapieznikow/40324>).

By October 2019, a total of 88 comments appeared under the published text. Despite

the fact that several Internet users considered such actions to be appropriate, the majority of opinions shows a negative attitude towards the described practice.

The following reader's comment may testify to the fact that the topic is controversial: “You must be real screwed up (out of your mind) to kill animals for sport and then boast about it” (195 myśliwych upolowało 98 drapieżników, 2018, <https://limanowa.in/aktualnosci/195-mysliwych-upolowalo-98-drapieznikow/40324>).

It should be noted that in June 2019 the Polish Hunting Organisation submitted an application to the National Heritage Institute for the inclusion of Polish hunting culture in the national UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage. The idea of a hunter aroused public opposition, and, as a result, the petition by the name of ‘Hunting culture is not our heritage’ was signed by nearly 30 thousand people (as of 21.10.2019) (Kultura łowiecka to nie nasze dziedzictwo, https://secure.avaaz.org/pl/community_petitions/Minister_Kultury_i_Dziedzictwa_Narodowego_NIE_DLA_KRWAWAJ_KULTURY_LOWIECKIEJ_1/).

5. Summary

Experts predict that the tourism industry will continue to grow. It is also very likely that the pressure on the natural environment will increase as the tourist traffic increases. Without proper and effective management and protection, this pressure will cause more and more negative effects on animals – a key element of the tourism experience. In accordance with the Nature Conservation Act, care for nature, which is a national heritage and wealth, is a duty of public administration bodies, legal persons, as well as other organi-

sational units and individuals. Meanwhile in Poland, there is a lack of analyses concerning animals working in tourism, and as for education and awareness of said issue in this area – they also need to be improved. We should find ways to control the practices of observing nature, so that tourists can enjoy high quality experience of watching wild animals without detriment to their survival, and the disturbances in the functioning of fauna and flora can be minimised.

References

- Berbeka J., 2016. Znaczenie zwierząt w generowaniu ruchu turystycznego i jego organizacji, *Ekonomiczne Problemy Turystyki* 1(33), 199-210.
- Berg P., 2018. Kolejny wypadek na Krupówkach. Konie są powoli mordowane, <https://www.polityka.pl/tygodnikpolityka/spoleczenstwo/1733056,1,kolejny-wypadek-na-krupowkach-konie-sa-powoli-mordowane.read> (Date of access: 22.08.2019) [In Polish].
- Bohn D., García-Rosell J.C., Äijälä M., 2018. Animal-based tourism services in Lapland. University of Lapland, Multidimensional Tourism Institute. https://blogi.eoppimispalvelut.fi/elma/files/2018/01/Animal-based-Tourism-Services-in-Lapland_Report_2018.pdf (Date of access: 22.08.2019).
- Conway W., 2000. The changing role of zoos in the 21st century. *EAZA News* 29, 8–13.
- Europejska Karta Łowiectwa i Różnorodności Biologicznej, 2007. Strasburg, https://ochronaprzyrody.gdos.gov.pl/files/artykuly/5487/hunting_pl_MO_CLS.pdf (Date of access: 22.08.2019) [In Polish].
- GUS, 2018. Rocznik statystyczny leśnictwa, 2018. Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Warszawa [In Polish].
- GUS, 2019. Turystyka w 2018 r., Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Warszawa [In Polish].
- Kapera I., 2019. The role of local food culture in sustainable tourism development, *Geography and Tourism* 7(1), 29-39.
- Kruszewicz A., 2014. Ekspertyza odnośnie ogrodów zoologicznych w aspekcie wprowadzenia w Polsce nowych regulacji dotyczących dostępu do zasobów genetycznych i podziału korzyści wynikających z użytkowania tych zasobów w efekcie postanowień Protokołu o dostępie do zasobów genetycznych oraz sprawiedliwym i równym podziale korzyści z użytkowania tych zasobów (tzw. Protokołu z Nagoi) do Konwencji o Różnorodności Biologicznej. Narodowy Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej, Warszawa [In Polish].
- Łagowska B., Kot I., 2013. Znaczenie zwierząt w kreowaniu produktu turystyki wiejskiej w Polsce Wschodniej. *Economics and Management* 3, 24-34 [In Polish].
- Moorhouse T. P., Dahlsjö C.A.L., Baker S.E., D’Cruze N.C., Macdonald D.W., 2015. The Customer Isn’t Always Right—Conservation and Animal Welfare Implications of the Increasing Demand for Wildlife Tourism. *PLOS ONE* 10(10), 1-15.
- Ministerstwo Sportu i Turystyki, 2018. Charakterystyka przyjazdów nierezydentów do Polski w 2017 roku, <https://www.msit.gov.pl/pl/turystyka/badania-ryнку-turystycz/statystyka-komunikaty-i/7834,Wiecej-turystow-za-granicznych-w-Polsce-w-2017-roku.html> (Date of access: 22.08.2019) [In Polish].
- Orams M.B., 2002. Feeding wildlife as a tourism attraction: a review of issues and impacts. *Tourism Management* 23(3), 281–293.
- Paquel K., 2016. Wildlife Crime in Poland. In-depth analysis. European Parliament, Directorate General For Internal Policies, Policy Department A: Economic and Scientific Policy, [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2016/578960/IPOL_IDA\(2016\)578960_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2016/578960/IPOL_IDA(2016)578960_EN.pdf) (Date of access: 22.08.2019) [In Polish].
- Piasecki J., n.y. Poradnik myśliwego-podróżnika, <http://argali.pl/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Poradnik-Namibia.pdf> (Date of access: 22.08.2019) [In Polish].
- Skubała P., 2012. Moralny wymiar polowania. [In:] Gwiazdowicz D.J. (Ed.), *Problemy współczesnego łowiectwa w Polsce*. Oficyna Wydawnicza G&P, Poznań, 151-171 [In Polish].
- Sokół J.L., 2015. Rola zwierząt w tworzeniu produktu turystyki wiejskiej na przykładzie gospodarstw agroturystycznych północno-wschodniej Polski, *Ekonomia i Środowisko* 3(54), 124-136 [In Polish].
- Tourism Concern, 2017. Animals in Tourism, Research briefing, 2017. Tourism Concern, <https://www.tourismconcern.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Animals-in-Tourism-lWeb-FINAL.pdf> (Date of access: 22.08.2019).
- Tribe A., 2004. Zoo tourism. [In:] Higginbottom K. (Ed.), *Wildlife tourism: impacts, management and planning*, Common Ground Publishing [for] CRC for Sustainable Tourism, Australia, 35-56.
- Ustawa z dnia 13 października 1995 r. Prawo łowieckie, Dz. U. 1995 Nr 147 poz. 713 z póź. zm. [In Polish].
- Ustawa z dnia 16 kwietnia 2004 r. o ochronie przyrody, Dz. U. 2004 Nr 92 poz. 880 z póź. zm. 195 [In Polish].
- World Animal Protection, Checking out of cruelty, How to end wildlife tourism’s holiday horrors. https://www.worldanimalprotection.org/sites/default/files/int_files/pdfs/checking_out_of_cruelty.pdf (Date of access: 22.08.2019).

World Travel & Tourism Council, Travel & Tourism Economic Impact 2019. <https://www.wttc.org/-/media/files/reports/economic-impact-research/regions-2019/world2019.pdf> (Date of access: 22.08.2019).

Zarządzenie nr 7/2018 Dyrektora Tatrzańskiego Parku Narodowego z 19 kwietnia 2018 r. w sprawie Regulaminu świadczenia usług przewozowych pojazdem parokonnym na terenie Tatrzańskiego Parku Narodowego na trasie Palenica Białczańska-Włosienica [In Polish].

Internet sources

<https://limanowa.in/aktualnosci/195-mysliwych-upolowalo-98-drapieznikow/40324> (Date of access: 22.08.2019).

<https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/BDL/dane/podgrup/tablica> (Date of access: 22.08.2019).

<https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attractions-g274723-Activities-c48-Poland.html> (Date of access: 22.08.2019).

https://www.tripadvisor.com/ShowTopic-g274723-i959-k4302330-What_is_a_good_gift_from_Poland-Poland.html (Date of access: 22.08.2019).

https://www.tripadvisor.com/ShowUserReviews-g285710-d286157-r687049354-Lake_Morskie_Oko-Tatra_National_Park_Lesser_Poland_Province_Southern_Poland.html (Date of access: 22.08.2019).

<https://www.worldanimalprotection.org/take-action/waza> (Date of access: 22.08.2019).

195 myśliwych upolowało 98 drapieżników, 2018, <https://limanowa.in/aktualnosci/195-mysliwych-upolowalo-98-drapieznikow/40324> (Date of access: 22.08.2019).

Dorożki na Rynku Głównym, 2019. https://www.bip.krakow.pl/?dok_id=28806&lid=800139134&vReg=2 (Date of access: 22.08.2019).

Kultura łowiecka to nie nasze dziedzictwo. Petycje Obywatelskie Avaaz. https://secure.avaaz.org/pl/community_petitions/Minister_Kultury_i_Dziedzictwa_Narodowego_NIE_DLA_KRWAWEJ_KULTURY_LOWIECKIEJ_1/ (Date of access: 21.10.2019).

Oferta cenowa dla myśliwych korzystających z komercyjnej formy usług z zakresu turystyki myśliwskiej, organizowanej za pośrednictwem RDLP w Lublinie - Biura Turystyki Myśliwskiej „Roztocze” oraz dla zagranicznych i krajowych biur polowań /ceny brutto w PLN z VAT/, 2018. <http://www.lublin.lasy.gov.pl/documents/10635/32816404/Oferta+cenowa+2018/efcecece-f704-5e93-2a5c-dabb726092c7> (Date of access: 22.08.2019).

What is a good gift from Poland, https://www.tripadvisor.com/ShowTopic-g274723-i959-k4302330-What_is_a_good_gift_from_Poland-Poland.html (Date of access: 22.08.2019).