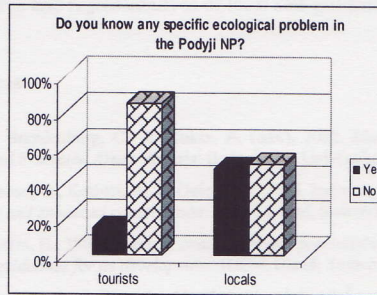
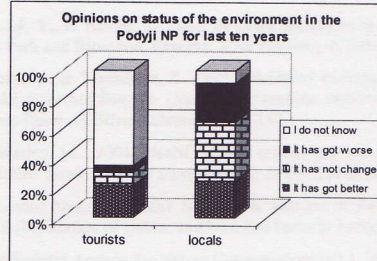


Graph 5



Graph 6



5. Conclusions

According to all and complete results of the study it can be stated that both national parks differed due to the character of tourism in their territory. Long-term and repeated visits prevailed in the Sumava NP in both years, while first-time visitors coming for one day were in absolute majority in the Podyji NP. The intensity of tourism was recognized as disturbing factor mainly for locals in the Sumava NP in both years, and some negative voices were heard within locals in the Podyji NP in comparison with opinion of tourists. The numbers of tourists were perceived as increasing by respondents from the Sumava NP in both observed years. That is why the carrying capacity should be studied in both territories to avoid any negative impacts. More statistically approved differences were found between opinions of locals in the Sumava NP and locals in the Podyji NP than within two observations in the Sumava NP. It was confirmed, that locals in both territories were not employed or were not too much running their business in tourism and tourist services, and locals were not directly involved in sustainable development of the territories. The last hypothesis on relation of locals towards the territories also cannot be rejected. More negative attitudes of locals towards the national park were seen in the NP Sumava, but the situation improved within the two observed years. The bark-beetle calamity was named by tourists, locals and most of mayors as the most visible ecological problem in the Sumava NP. Respondents in the Podyji NP mostly did not know any specific ecological problem in the territory of the national park. More conflicts were found among groups of respondents in the Sumava NP in both observed years than in the Podyji NP in 2000 and the Sumava NP in 1998.

Several recommendations were formulated at the end of the thesis for the management of both national parks and representatives of local self-governments.

6. References

- Amberger, A., Brandenburg, C., & Muhar, A. (eds.), 2002. *Monitoring and Management of Visitor Flows in Recreational and Protected Areas*. Austria: Bodenkultur University Vienna, 485 pp.
- Borrini-Feyerabend, G., Kothari, A., & Oviedo, G., 2004. *Indigenous and Local Communities and Protected Areas: Towards equity and enhanced conservation*. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. xviii + 111 pp.
- Ceballos-Lascuráin, H., 1996. *Tourism, ecotourism and protected areas: The state of nature-based tourism around the world and guidelines for its development*. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland, and Cambridge, UK. xiv + 301 pp.
- Čihař, M., Tancošová, Z., & Třebický, V., 2000. Narodní park Šumava a vybrané aspekty jeho udržitelného rozvoje – hodnocení místními obyvateli /obce Borová Lada, Horská Kvilda, Kvilda, Modrava, Filipova Hut', Srní a Prášily/. (The Sumava National Park and selected aspects of its sustainable development – evaluation by the local people /communities of Borova Lada, Horská Kvilda, Kvilda, Modrava, Filipova Hut, Srní a Prášily). *Silva Gabreta*, 5, 195-216.
- Čihař, M., Třebický, V., & Novák, J., 2001. Selected indicators of sustainable tourism in the central part of the Sumava National Park and Biosphere Reserve. *Silva Gabreta*, 6, 295-304.
- Čihař, M., Třebický, V., & Tancošová, Z., 1999. Udržitelný turismus a jeho monitoring v jádrové zóně Národního parku a biosférické rezervaci Šumava. (Sustainable tourism monitoring in the core zone of the Sumava National Park and Biosphere Reserve). *Silva Gabreta*, 3, 229-242.
- Farrell, T.A., & Marion, J.L., 2001. Identifying and assessing ecotourism visitor impacts at eight protected areas in Costa Rica and Belize. *Environmental Conservation*, 28 (3), 215-225.
- FNNPE. 1993. *Loving them to Death? Sustainable tourism in Europe's Nature and National Parks*. Grafenau, Germany: FNNPE (Federation of Nature and National Parks in Europe), 96 pp.
- GFANC (German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation) (ed.), 1997. *Biodiversity and tourism: Conflicts on the world's seacoasts and strategies for their solution*. Berlin, Heidelberg, Germany: Springer-Verlag, pp 343
- Gössling, S., 1999. Ecotourism: A means to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystem functions? *Ecological Economics*, 29, 303-320.
- Gulinck, H., Vyverman, N., Van Bochoot, K., & Gobin, A., 2001. Landscape as framework for integrating local subsistence and ecotourism: A case study in Zimbabwe. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 53, 173-182.
- Guyer, C., & Pollard, J., 1997. Cruise visitor impressions of the environment of the Shannon-Erne waterways system. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 51, 199-215.
- McIntosh, R.W., Goeldner, C.R., & Ritchie, J.R.B., 1995. *Tourism: Principles, practices, philosophies*. New York, Chichester, Brisbane, Toronto, Singapore: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- Řehák, J., & Řeháková, B., 1986. *Analýza kategorizovaných dat v sociologii*. Praha: Academia, 397 str.
- Saveriades, A., 2000. Establishing the social tourism capacity for the tourist resorts of the east coast of the Republic of Cyprus. *Tourism Management*, 21, 147-156.
- Těšitel, J., Kušová, D., & Bartoš, M., 1999. Non-marginal parameters of marginal areas. *Ekológia (Bratislava)*, 18 (1), 39-46.
- Trakolis, D., 2001. Local people's perceptions of planning and management issues in Prespes Lakes National Park, Greece. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 61, 227-241.
- UNESCO, 2002. *Biosphere Reserves: Special places for people and nature*. UNESCO, Paris. 208 pp.
- Wall, G., 1997. Is ecotourism sustainable? *Environmental Management*, 21 (4), 483-491.
- Walpole, M.J., & Goodwin H.J., 2001. Local attitudes towards conservation and tourism around Komodo National Park, Indonesia. *Environmental Conservation*, 28 (2), 160-166.