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COMMUNITY RELATIONS WITH KEMERI NATIONAL PARK

A study report for

Community Programme for Sustainable Development (CPSD)

Foreword

Protection of natural, historical and cultural heritage is one of the key elements for providing high quality living conditions for the future generations. One of the most effective ways of fulfilling this task is designation of protected areas as the key storage sites for the common heritage of the whole society. Yet, the part of society that is most directly involved in these processes, i.e., people living either inside protected territories or in the nearest vicinity, are not always aware of the surrounding values and, consequently, the need of measures implemented to protect them. At the same time, benefits of tourism development remain unknown to them.

Based on the previous experiences from the Baltic Sea region local community members and protected areas' personnel would value deeper collaboration and knowledge but have often reported a limited interaction between the interest groups. While time and financial resources have been evaluated as main reason for limited collaboration, the lacking information on protected areas management issues and local needs have also caused mismatch, mistrust and conflicting views between authorities and communities. For example, a key conclusion of COASTSUST project that focused on the Archipelago National Park (Finland), the West Estonian Archipelago Biosphere Reserve, the North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve (Latvia) and the Curonian Spit National Park (Lithuania), was that there exists a major information gap between the areas (i.e. authorities) and the local people causing limited cooperation between the groups. (Grönholm & Berghäll, 2007; see also Rämetsä et al. 2005). This has resulted in challenges for the sustainability of protected areas' management and community participation and involvement.

Considering the advantages provided by international networking, life-long and informal learning to be the best way of contribution to both - awareness of local people about the values surrounding them and awareness of the managers of protected areas about the needs of people living inside the areas?; as well as being convinced that this combination is a key to success in securing sustainable development and protection of our common heritage on a wider scale, the Project "Community Programme for Sustainable Development" was set up and started within Nordplus Adult Programme in 2013. It involves three case areas, differing by their country, management system, size, population, development of Sustainable tourism and other aspects – Northeastern Finland with Oulanka and Syöte National Parks in Finland (Pan Park / Charter parks with 10 years of experience), Kemeris National Park in Latvia (awarded the Charter in 2012) and Gražute Regional Park in Lithuania (not a Charter Park, but working towards development of Sustainable Tourism). The Partners of the Project are Metsähallitus Natural Heritage Services (Finland), Oulu University (Finland), Kemeris National Park Fund (Latvia) and Gražute Regional Park Directorate (Lithuania).

The report you are reading is the first step of this Project – analysis of results of a profound survey of local inhabitants in case areas conducted in the end of 2013. These will serve as basis for creating Action plans for each of the territories to meet the needs of local people. The experiences of all the processes covered in the course of the Project – survey (including its methodology), analysis of results, elaborating action plans, etc. – will then be put together into a common "Community programme" for Protected areas involved in developing Sustainable Tourism; expected to be available by the end of 2014. Further steps of implementation of the Action plans will be based on combination of resources and initiatives provided by local, regional and international development projects.

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1 Introduction

People living in the regions affected by tourism are asked to cope with the increasing impacts of tourism on their everyday lives. Noticing, that tourism causes also positive effects, communities in tourism destinations are often said to face a ‘development dilemma’, meaning that they are required to engage in a trade-off between the benefits they perceive to receive from tourism and the negative consequences they feel tourism development to cause (Sharpley 2014). Studying these aspects is vital in order to understand the complexities beyond the surface.

Knowledge of community attitudes is also crucial in tourism development, because local support for tourism industry is seen to be an important success factor of tourism system (Getz 1983; Sharpley 2014) and a key attraction of single tourism destination (Järviuoma 1993). Because the success of tourism is said to be dependent on this support, it is vital that the impacts of tourism on the host community is understood, monitored and managed (Deery et al. 2012).

From management perspective, systematically collected information concerning local’s attitudes towards tourism and nature conservation is extremely valuable. As the prevailing paradigm in tourism development highlights the *management by objectives* -approach (Moore et al. 2003) indicators are needed to monitor possible changes in the social, physical and economic environments. At the same time management operations have started to call for public participation pronounced. Therefore, management actions need more indicators that reveal possible changes from the experienced perspective. As McGehee and Andereck (2004) argue: from planning perspective, the understanding residents’ perception of tourism’s impacts is as important, if not more so, than understanding the impacts themselves. In addition, monitoring community perspectives is essential in order to manage that the impacts do not exceed limits considered as acceptable within the community (Deery et al. 2012).

Studying tourism development from community perspective is also important from the ethical point of view. Since tourism is often seen as an industry that pays the most attention on the economic dimension, it easily results in a situation where the needs and values of the customers (non-local people) and the industry are the leading guidelines in tourism development (Saarinen 2013). Therefore, tourism destinations are in danger of creating places that represent values, needs and activities of non-local tourism industry rather than the locals (Saarinen 2004). In order to serve better the equity principal of sustainable development, community perspectives should be emphasized.

Altogether, the key principal in sustainable use of natural resources is participation: especially in relation to public lands, citizens should have equal possibilities to participate, be responsible for and benefit from the opportunities that are brought by the development based on the utilization of natural resources. This study is carried out to collect information of the attitudes that local communities have towards tourism and nature conservation in Kemer National Park. Thus, the study aims to increase local involvement and power over the natural

resource management. The results of this study will be used to support decision making concerning tourism development nature management, community involvement and other aspects of protected area management.

1.1 Research area

Ķemerī National Park (KNP) is a wetlands park situated at the Baltic Sea coast. Ķemerī National Park includes parts of five administrative territories: Jūrmala City, Tukums municipality, Jelgava municipality, Engure municipality, and Babīte municipality. These are further divided into parishes.

Approximately 4500 inhabitants live in the territory, mainly in Ķemerī (part of Jūrmala City) and Lapmežciems parish (part of Engure Municipality). The number of inhabitants tends to decrease, except for Jūrmala. The main economic activities in the region are related to logging and wood processing, agriculture, fishery, and fish processing, as well as tourism services – accommodation and catering. In the territory of Ķemerī NP, economic activities are mainly outwards-oriented, respectively, either connected to the sea or to the agricultural lands adjacent to the park territory, or to the closest cities (Rīga and Jūrmala).

Ķemerī National Park is one of the two most valuable Natura 2000 sites in Latvia. The park was founded in 1997 to preserve the natural, cultural and resort values of the territory, protect formation processes of mineral waters and curative mud, as well as to promote sustainable economic development, nature tourism and ecological education, the national park covers an area of 36 180 ha. In Ķemerī National Park you will find shallow coastal lagoon lakes with bustling waterfowl, virgin raised bogs, fens rich in rare orchids, riparian black alder forests so swampy they can only be accessed by boat during spring floods and rich floodplain meadows grazed by wild horses and cattle. The fauna includes Black Stork, White Backed Woodpecker, Corn Crake, White Tailed Eagle, Lesser Spotted Eagle, Wolf, Lynx, Elk, Beaver. The area of the national park is an important resting place for birds during migration. Lake Kaņieris which is one of five Ramsar sites in Latvia, can provide food and rest for more than 10 000 birds at one time during migration. Great Ķemerī Raised Bog is an important resting place for migrating geese and cranes. The rich plant life includes the largest population of Lady's Slipper Orchid in Latvia.

Due to geological structures created by the Baltic Sea the area also has unique healing resources – springs of sulphurous mineral water – a foundation for Ķemerī health resort dating back to 1838. Mineral waters with strong healing qualities and very specific smell of rotten eggs are formed deep underneath the raised bogs, erupting as a number of open springs in the surroundings of Ķemerī and securing production of curative mud.

To ensure nature protection measures, the Park has been divided into 4 functional zones – nature reserve zone, restricted zone, landscape protection zone and neutral zone, each very different in terms of the aims of their creation and activities allowed. The nature reserve zone is the one with the most stringent measures whilst the neutral zone, mostly located around inhabited areas, is used for activities promoting sustainable economic development.

Tourism in Kemer National Park

Ķemerī resort has been a health tourism destination already since mid-19th century. In the beginning it was a resort only for the so-called elite public, but during Soviet times it became a mass tourism destination. Ķemerī Raised Bog, its surrounding forests and Lake Kaņieris served as hunting territories for Soviet ruling elite. Seaside villages traditionally welcomed visitors staying for summer. With the foundation of the National Park the first nature paths were established – bicycle path on the Green dune and a boardwalk in Ķemerī Raised Bog. After the establishment of Ķemerī National Park bird hunting was prohibited in Ķemerī Raised Bog and Lake Kaņieris.

Currently, there are more than 20 different objects of interest in Ķemerī National Park, featuring different natural and cultural values of the territory – nature trails, bicycle routes, museums, etc. Lots of people are attracted by nature education events organized on a regular basis by the managing institution of Ķemerī National Park – Nature Conservation Agency Pierīga Regional Administration. With the development of new Nature Education Centre, nature education offer (events, outdoor classes for schoolchildren, exhibitions, etc.) is expected to attract even more people and wider audiences.

Approximately 60 000 visitors come to the Ķemerī National Park each year. Most of them (74%) are locals, mostly coming by car from nearby cities Rīga or Jūrmala for a day's visit enjoying walks in the nature and relaxation on the beach. Approximately 26% of the visitors come from abroad – out of these 24% come from Germany, 23% from Lithuania, 11% from Russia, 7% from Netherlands, 5% from Estonia and 30% from other countries (France, Poland, USA, Spain and others). These are also mostly individual visitors who enjoy walks in the nature and birdwatching.

A very specific group of visitors is formed by the people staying at the two big sanatoriums within the territory of the National Park. Mostly elderly people from Latvia, Russia, Germany and Israel, they spend up to two weeks undergoing different health programs.

Ķemerī National Park has been awarded European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Nature Areas by EUROPARC Federation in 2012 and follows the principles of sustainability in tourism development.

1.2 Research methods and material

Sampling

The population of the study consists of residents living in Ķemeri National Park area. To get a representing sample of the population the research area was divided into subareas according to the parishes. The number of inhabitants living in the parishes was used to estimate the number of households in each area. In the smaller parishes all households were included in the sample, whereas in the bigger parishes a certain percentage was included based on the estimated number of households (Table 1).

Table 1. Estimated number of households in each parish.

Parishes in which all households were included in sample	Estimated number of households	Parishes in which relative stratified sampling was used	Share of households selected in the sample and the number of estimated households
Lielaisciems, Engure	20	Klapkalnciems, Engure	50% of households =40
Slampe parish	10	Smārde parish	25% of households =100
Džūkste parish	10	Ķemeri, Jūrmala City	10% of households = 90
Kūdra, Jūrmala	60	Jaunķemeri, Jūrmala City	50% of households =50
Valgunde	20	Lapmežciems	10 % of households =90
Kūdra , Salas	60		
Pavasari, Salas	60		

Data collection

The data of this study was collected as a house-to-house survey during November and December 2013. To ensure most reliable and non-biased results a project employee not familiar with the territory and/or its inhabitants was hired for the data collection. The principal aim was to meet all the respondents in person to distribute the questionnaires and arrange time (from a few days till about a week) to meet them again to collect the forms back (repeated house-to-house approach). In the cases when it was hard to find a suitable return time it was decided that filled-in questionnaire could be left in a post-box or similar place next to the house, so it could be picked up easily by the employee at any time. In case, there was nobody at home when the questionnaires were distributed, questionnaires were left in post-boxes of respondents together with a letter containing information about the survey and a request to fill it in and leave in a place it can be picked up.

Altogether 475 questionnaires were distributed to the residents, from which 349 forms were returned resulting to a response rate of 73 percent. The number of questionnaires delivered and returned in each territory is presented in Table 2. 83 questionnaires were not received back for unknown reason and 43 residents refused answering the questionnaire. According to the experiences of data collector people were responsive and willing to answer the questionnaire. Main reasons for refusing to fill in the questionnaires were lack of language skills (Russian people), old age or lack of knowledge about the park area. Only in one case

the refusal was strictly negative based on an old conflict with the Park over nature conservation issues.

Table 2. Number of distributed and returned questionnaires in each territory.

Territory	Number of distributed questionnaires	Number of returned questionnaires	Number of refused	Response rate
Kūdra	22	17	3	77 %
Jaunķēmeri	8	5	5	63 %
Pavasari	31	22	3	71 %
Džūkstes pag.	9	7	1	78 %
Kaļķis un apkārtnē	13	7	2	54 %
Slampes pag.	13	11	3	85 %
Smārde	112	86	11	77 %
Lapmežciema pag.	103	72	4	70 %
Klapkalnciems	29	15	2	52 %
Lielaisciems	11	9	1	82 %
Ķēmeri	124	98	8	79 %
Total:	475	349	43	73 %

The questionnaire that was used in the data collection included four parts. At first, the questionnaire measured residents' own outdoor behavior in the park area as well as willingness to take part in voluntary work. The second part of the questionnaire measured attitudes towards tourism, following the measurements of attitudes towards nature conservation. Finally, individual information of the respondents was asked. The questionnaire contained mostly Likert scale measurements but included also open ended questions (Appendix 1). A map of the National Park was used to collect spatial data of the areas that are used for outdoor recreation and to collect information on regional development needs.

Research material

From the returned questionnaires 321 were considered being sufficiently filled and accepted for the analyses. The realized sample included relatively more respondents from Ķēmeri, Smārde and Lapmežciems parishes than from other parts of the national park. Newcomers dominated to sample, since 60 percent of respondents were not born in the park area. On average the newcomers had lived 21 years in the area (median 18 years). Respondents belonged more often to the lowest income class (up to 2400 LVL). There were more women in the sample compared to the share of men. The respondents divided rather evenly to education classes: secondary school, vocational school and university degree, while respondents with primary school or college degree education had a minor representation. The average age of the respondents was 52 years (median 53 years). The biggest occupation group in the sample was employees (37%) while retired people were also well represented (28 %). Only 7 percent of the respondents informed that their work was related to tourism. Landowners and second home owners belonged also to the minority, since 22 percent of respondents owned land and

7 percent owned a second home in the park area. The distribution of respondents according to their individual factors is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Distribution of respondents according to individual factors.

Home region	n	%	Education	n	%
Kemeri	90	28	Primary school or similar	16	5
Smārde	72	22	Secondary school	82	26
Lapmežciema pag.	58	18	Vocational school	101	31
Pavasari	18	6	College	18	6
Slampes pag.	15	5	University	89	28
Klapkalnciems	15	5	<i>Missing</i>	14	4
Kūdra (Babīte)	8	2			
Kūdra (Jurmala)	7	2			
Jaunkemeri	7	2			
Kaļķis un apkārtnē	7	2			
Lielaisciems	5	2			
Dzūkstes pag.	4	1			
<i>Missing</i>	15	5			
Origin	n	%	Age	n	%
Native	81	25	Under 45	102	32
Returnee	15	5	46-65	116	36
Newcomer	193	60	Over 65	73	23
<i>Missing</i>	32	10	<i>Missing</i>	30	9
Income	n	%	Occupation	n	%
up to 2400 LVL	113	35	Entrepreneur or self-employed	37	12
2401-7000 LVL	60	19	Employee	119	37
7001-10 000 LVL	26	8	Unemployed	14	4
over 10 000 LVL	20	6	Retired	91	28
<i>Missing</i>	102	32	Other	40	12
			<i>Missing</i>	19	6
Gender	n	%	Tourism related job	n	%
Female	190	59	No	274	85
Male	115	36	Yes	23	7
<i>Missing</i>	15	5	<i>Missing</i>	24	7
Second home owner	n	%	Land owner	n	%
No	196	61	No	175	55
Yes	24	7	Yes	72	22
<i>Missing</i>	101	31	<i>Missing</i>	74	23

Analyses methods

The results of this study were analyzed and are presented using crosstabs with relative distribution throughout the study report. Individual factors (e.g. place of residence, presented in table 3) affecting the perceived attitudes were tested using X^2 -test to reveal, if the distribution of answers differ according to respondents' individual factors. A general picture of the attitudes towards tourism and nature conservation is also interpreted presenting averages of opinions measured in Likert scale. In this case, the statistical significance between respondents according to their individual factors is tested using one-way ANOVA. Those differences that resulted in p -values less than 0.05 are considered statistically significant and therefore reported in this study.

2 Results

The results of the survey are divided into four parts in this study report. The first part reveals how residents living in Kemer National Park use the park area for outdoor recreation and their opinions of how the park infrastructure and services support their use of the park. The second part of the study report concentrates on residents' attitudes towards tourism and the evaluation of tourism impact. Following this, the third part covers the attitudes towards nature conservation and the evaluation of conservation impacts. The last part of the study report tells us, how local people receive information about the park and how they are willing to participate in voluntary work.

2.1 Community participation in outdoor recreation

Activities in Kemer National Park

Most common activities among the inhabitants of Kemer National Park were walking and hiking: 79 percent of the respondents informed that they either walk or hike in the park often or at least sometimes. Cycling and collecting nature products were also popular activities among residents. Nature observation or photo shooting as well as auto tourism were also practiced by more than half of the respondents often or sometimes. The rarest activities among the residents were canoeing and hunting (Figure 1). In addition, to the stated activities residents mentioned that they participate in Nordic walking (4 comments), running (3), skating (2), swimming (2), horseback riding and cultivation of the home garden in the park area (Appendix 2).

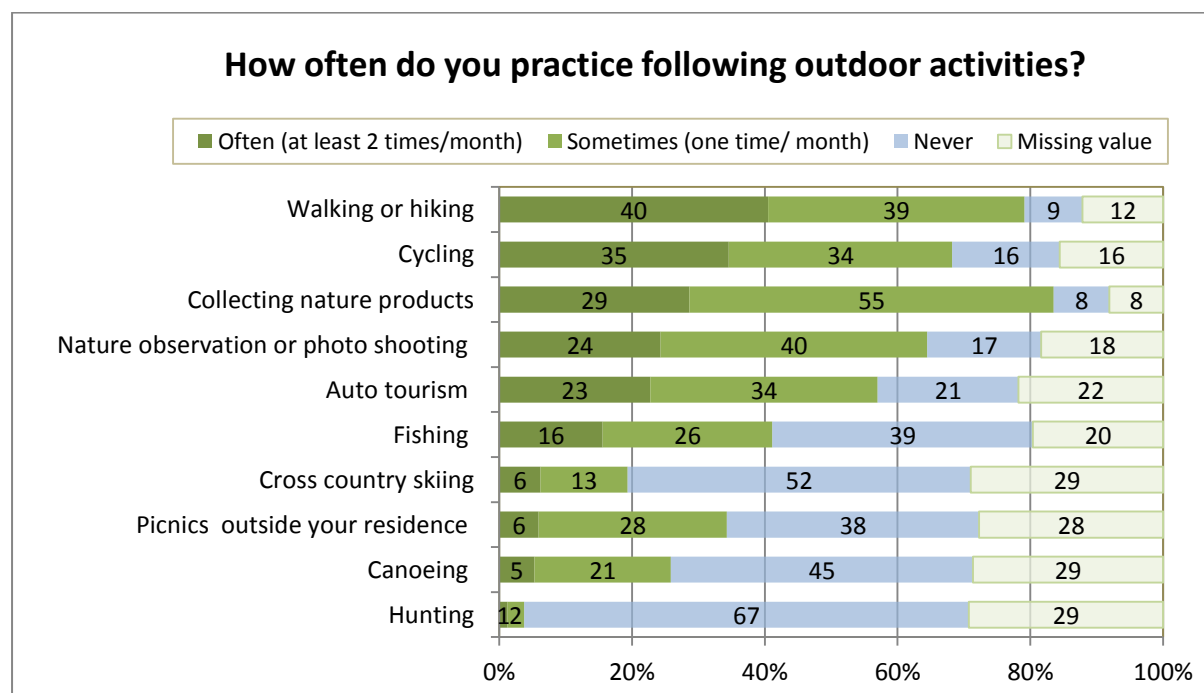


Figure 1. Relative distribution of residents' involvement in different outdoor activities.

In addition to the activities that are recently available in the Kemer National Park, residents expressed their interest to participate in several additional activities (Table 4). The highest number of comments was related to water and beach activities (12 comments). Especially boat rental was wished for, but also other suggestions were given such as: water bird hunting, a boat with a transparent bottom for watching the fish and water route by boat. Winter sports were also considered interesting by 11 respondents, receiving comments related to hopes for cross-country ski tracks and ski rental places as well as toboggan runs and an open public ice skating rink. Activities for children were also wished relatively often (8 comments). These included mentioning about a playground and theme park. Horseback riding (n=6), cycling (n=6), activities related to wild life (n=4) and motor activities (n=3), rollerblading (n=3) were also mentioned as interesting recreation possibilities. Several comments revealed residents' satisfaction towards current supply of activities: *"I am pleased that it is now offered"*, *"I can do with what is available"* (Appendix 3).

Table 4. Activities not available but which are considered interesting among park residents

Activity	number of comments
Water and beach activities	12
Winter sports	11
Activities with children	8
Horse riding	6
Picnicking	5
Cycling	5
Wild life activities	4
Motor activities	3
Rollerblading	3

Park facilities and services supporting outdoor recreation

The residents of Kemer National Park were critical to how well the park infrastructure and services support outdoor recreation. Inhabitants thought that the infrastructure and services mostly support the most popular activities: walking, nature observation and cycling. More than 60 percent of the respondents thought that these activities are supported extremely well or quite well in the park area. Collecting nature products, camping, hunting and skiing were considered to be worst supported, since almost 20 percent felt that park infrastructure or services support these activities extremely badly or quite badly (Figure 2).

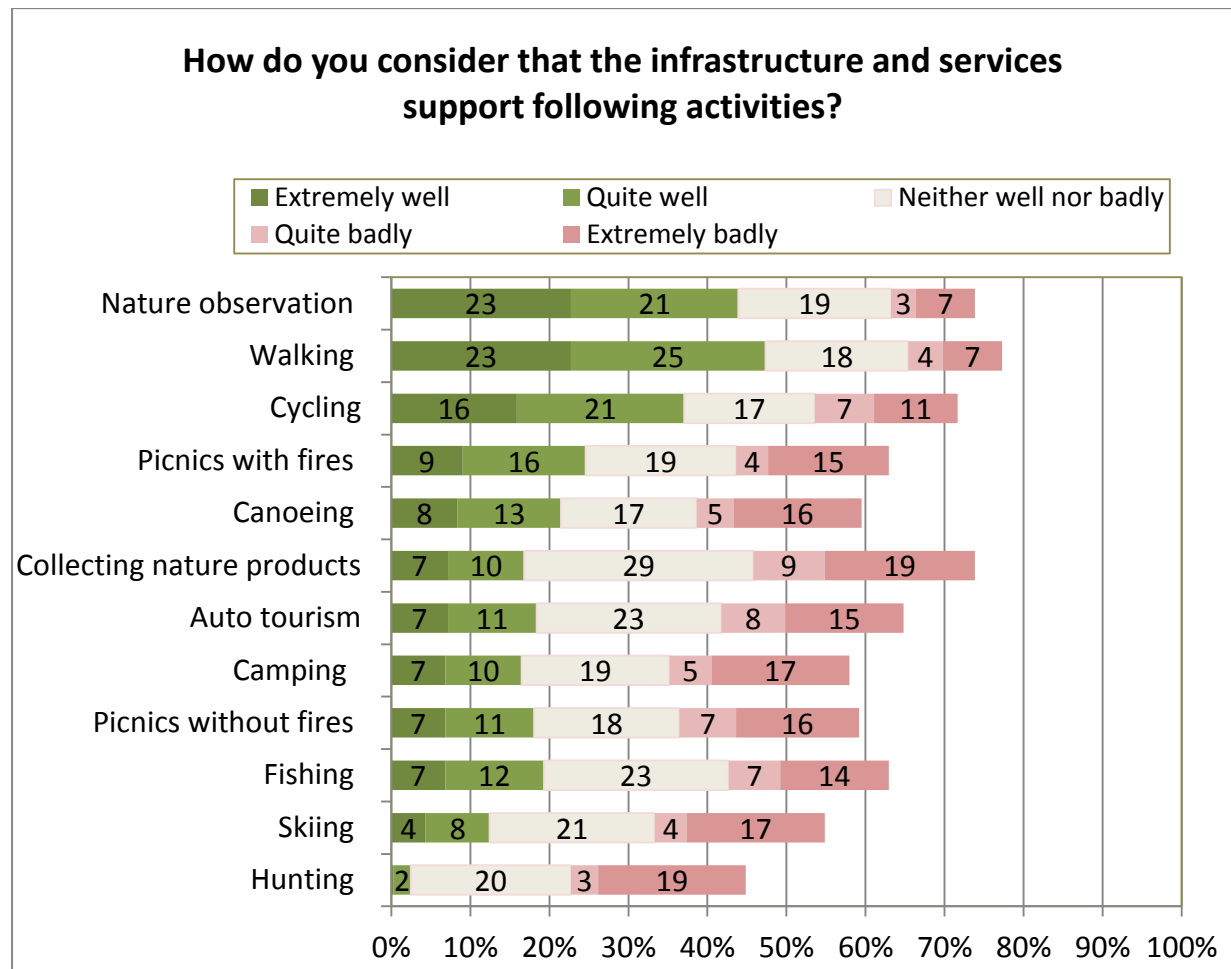


Figure 2. Relative distribution of residents' evaluation of the availability of infrastructure and services for various outdoor recreation activities.

Spatial perspective to recreational use of Kemer National Park

Respondents marked altogether 601 places which they use for outdoor recreation in Kemer National Park. These markings indicate that the areas of Kanieris Lake, Sloka Lake, Kemer, Recreation Centre “Valguma Pasaule” and Boardwalk in the Kemer Raised Bog are the most important outdoor recreation sites for residents (Figure 3).

Residents marked also several places that they considered needing to be developed. Altogether 251 places were indicated for needing some kind of improvements. The suggestions for development were classified into five categories to interpret where certain type of improvements are needed. The biggest share of the improvements (30%) related to the need to repair roads in the park area. Road reparation markings concentrated around Smarde and in north-western part of Kemer.

Those markings that related to infrastructure development needs were divided further into recreational infrastructure and other infrastructure. The needs for the development of recreational infrastructure included wishes for more benches or bird watching towers as well as path improvements or hopes for new cross-country ski trails. These markings constituted 20 percent of all markings and were concentrated in north-eastern part of Kemer village. The other infrastructure improvements (5 %) included larger scale infrastructure improvements such as parking lots and drainage. These were scattered around the park area while a trend of concentration could be found in Kalkis village where lighting and drainage were wished for.

Markings related to environmental management (12 %) included mostly comments related to the need of cleaning the environment from rubbish or wishes for more waste bins to be located in the area. These needs were concentrated broadly around Kemer village. Information improvements (19%) most commonly included the need for outdoor information stands, road signs or maps. The suggestions for improvement of information were scattered around the park area along the roads and coastline. Rest of the markings (14 %) were drawn without explanation how the area should be improved.

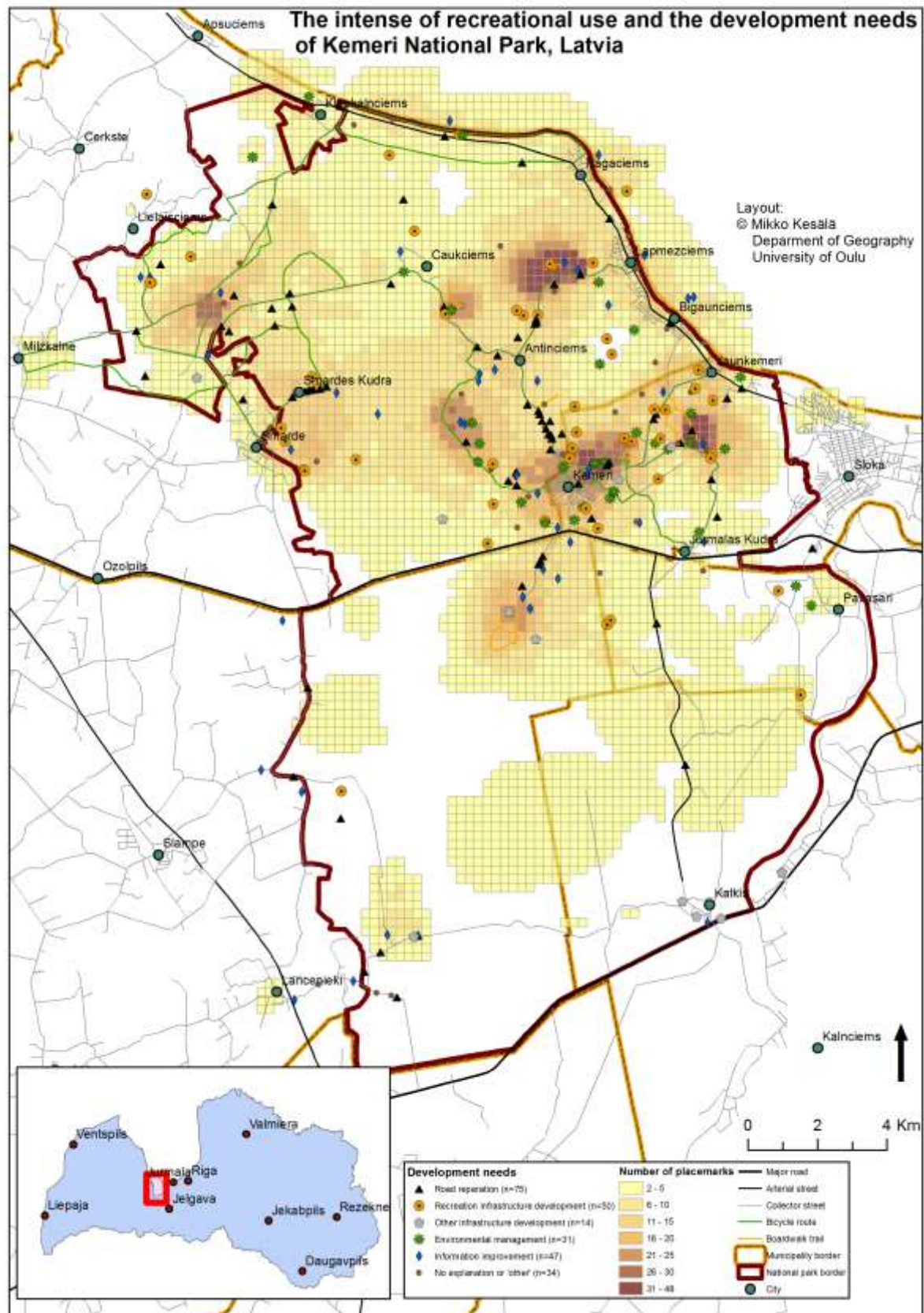


Figure 3. The intensity of recreational use and development needs of Kemerī National Park based on respondents map indications.

2.2 Attitudes towards tourism

Half of the respondents considered that tourism in Kemer National Park has developed during the past five years. 10 percent of respondents did not have any opinion whether there has been any development, whereas 38 percent felt that there had been no development at all (Figure 4).

Do you consider that tourism as a business has developed ?

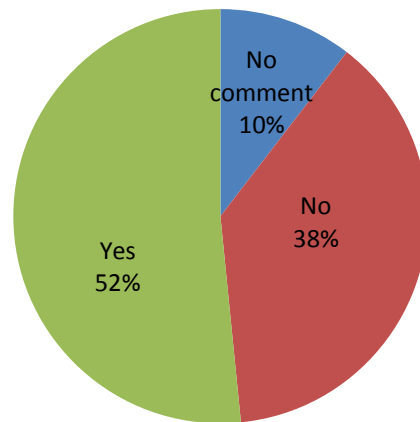


Figure 4. Residents' opinion on tourism development in Kemer National Park (n=288).

Residents expressed an opinion that the tourism development in the national park can be noticed from different kinds of improvements, like one respondent illustrated *“There has been a variety of trails, information on educational activities, wildlife observation, observation tower construction, construction of the footbridge, the old route promotion”*. According to respondents' open comments, tourism development can be noticed especially from the increased number of visitors in the area (41 comments). Residents stated that especially the number of cyclists has increased considerably. Residents also considered that tourism development can be noticed from trail development in the park area (n=34), especially the improvements related to boardwalks and bike paths. Also other infrastructure improvements were mentioned relatively often (n=29), including comments related to observation towers and boardwalks. Improved information was also mentioned 16 times, including comments on outdoor information boards, access to information and information centers. Events (n=9) and cleaning of the area (n=6) were also mentioned (Table 4 and Appendix 5).

Table 4. Residents perception of the outcomes from tourism development

Outcomes of tourism development	Number of comments
Number of visitors	41
Trail development	34
Other infrastructure improvements	29
Improved information	16
Events	9
Cleaning the area	6

Change in attitudes towards tourism

Most of the residents that had lived in the National Park area for more than five years (n=284) felt their own attitude towards tourism had either stayed the same or improved during that time. 42 % of respondents felt their attitude had become more positive, whereas only 6 percent felt that their attitude had become more negative (Figure 5). The only individual factor that affected significantly how the change in attitudes towards tourism was evaluated was land or forest ownership: the residents who did not own any land considered more often that their attitude had improved during the last 5 years.

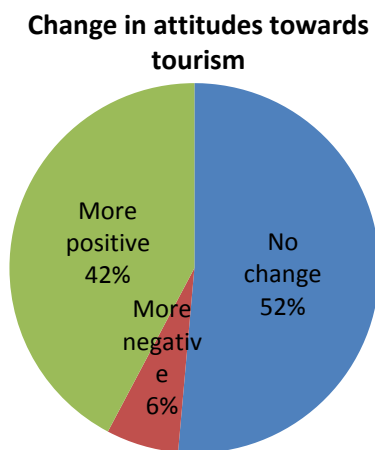


Figure 5. Residents' assessment of their attitudes towards tourism among those residents having been living in the park area for more than 5 years (n=284).

Native residents considered relatively more often that their attitudes have become more negative during the past 5 years. The share of those considering that their attitude towards tourism have improved was even among newcomers and native residents, but significantly smaller among returnees (Figure 6).

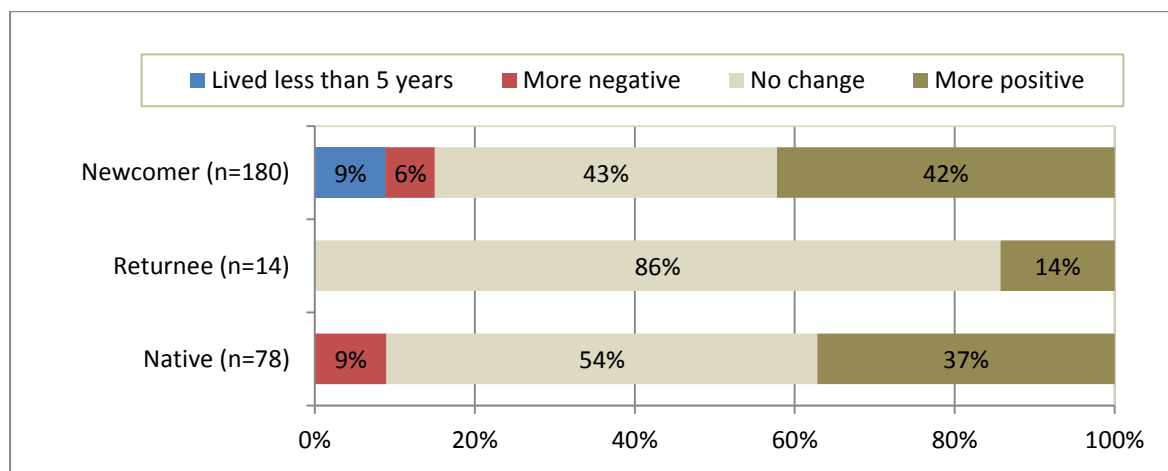


Figure 6. Residents assessment of the change in their attitudes towards tourism according to their origin.

General attitude towards tourism

The residents of Kemer National Park considered tourism to be all together a positive thing in Kemer National Park. The park was seen to be an interesting tourism destination as well. Tourism was considered to be an important factor of regional development and tourism was assessed to have an important role in the future of the Park. In contrary, residents had the most critical attitudes towards the behavior of tourists visiting Kemer National Park and how the financial profit from tourism stays in the community (Figure 7).

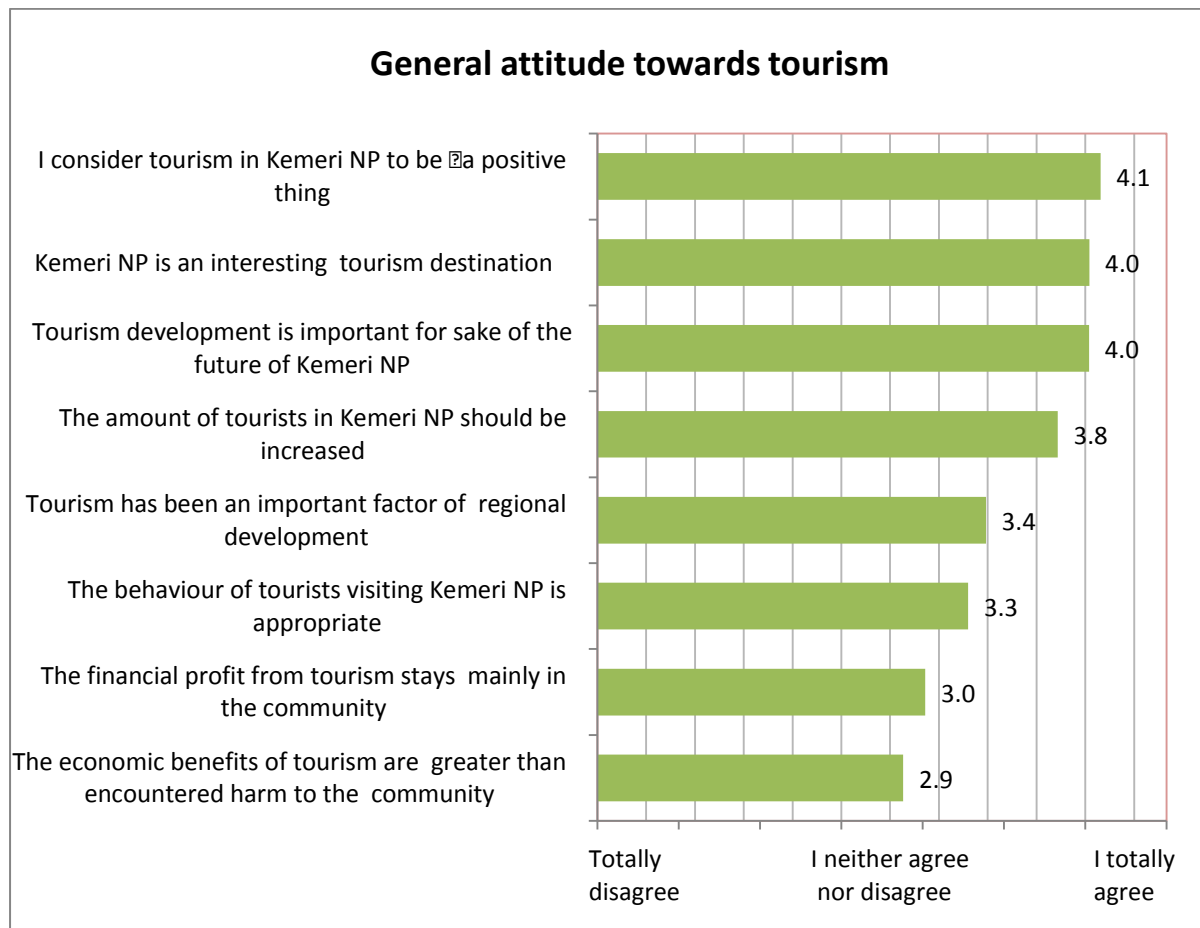


Figure 7. Average of residents' evaluations of tourism in Kemer National Park (n= 252-286).

Those who were critical towards tourism described their feelings as following: *"I think that it is not necessarily to impose tourism. National park should take care to be safeguarded environment and not wandering flocks of tourists, who often do not know how to behave"*, as well as *"Unfortunately, while trying to develop tourism in KNP, many things are being lost in nature surrounding Kemer, "* Tourism was considered not worth to invest from economic perspective, since: *"The development of tourism requires investment of huge resources, but it seems to me that it might not always pay off financially"*. All comments in Appendix 6.

Residents' opinions on statements about tourism differed according to their individual factors. Women thought more often than men that tourism has been an important factor of

regional development and that the financial profit from tourism stays in the community as well as that the Nature Conservation Agency has taken them into account when planning tourism. Native residents were in general more critical towards the benefits of tourism. Those working in tourism industry considered more often that the tourist numbers should be increased. Those who own land or forest in the national park were more critical about/regarding the economic benefit from tourism staying in the villages, and their possibilities to participate in tourism planning. Averages of evaluations of those statements that differ significantly according to respondent's individual factors are presented in Appendix 7.

There were also regional differences in opinions on tourism in Kemer National Park. The residents of Lapmežciems parish, Smarde parish and Kemer generally showed more positive attitude towards tourism than residents living in other parts of the park. Especially residents living in Kemer agreed that the number of tourists in Kemer National Park should be increased and that tourism development is important for sake of Kemer National Park's future (Table 5).

Table 5. Averages of evaluations of statements on tourism according to respondents' home region. Only the statements, where regional differences are statistically significant ($p < 0,05$) were presented. 1=I totally disagree... 5= I totally agree.

	average	n
Kemer National Park is an interesting tourism destination		
Lapmežciema pag	4,1	56
Smarde	4,1	65
Kemer	4,1	83
Other	3,8	74
Tourism development is important for sake of the future of Kemer NP		
Lapmežciema pag	4,1	51
Smarde	4,0	63
Kemer	4,3	83
Other	3,6	68
The amount of tourists in Kemer NP should be increased		
Lapmežciema pag	3,7	51
Smarde	3,8	59
Kemer	4,2	78
Other	3,4	69
The behaviour of tourists visiting Kemer NP is appropriate		
Lapmežciema pag	3,4	49
Smarde	3,3	59
Kemer	3,5	77
Other	3,0	67

Regional effects of tourism

There were also notable regional differences in opinions on how tourism affects different parts of park. Tourism was perceived to have the most positive effects in Jaunkemeri and in Kemerī where 52 percent of the respondents considered the effects of tourism to be positive. In Lapmežciems and Smarde parishes the effects of tourism were also evaluated to be positive by approximately 40 percent of respondents. In other areas the effect was evaluated to be more moderate. A much smaller proportion of respondents thought that the influence of tourism is negative, especially in Kemerī (6%), Kūdra (5%) and Klapkalnciems parish (5%). (Figure 8).

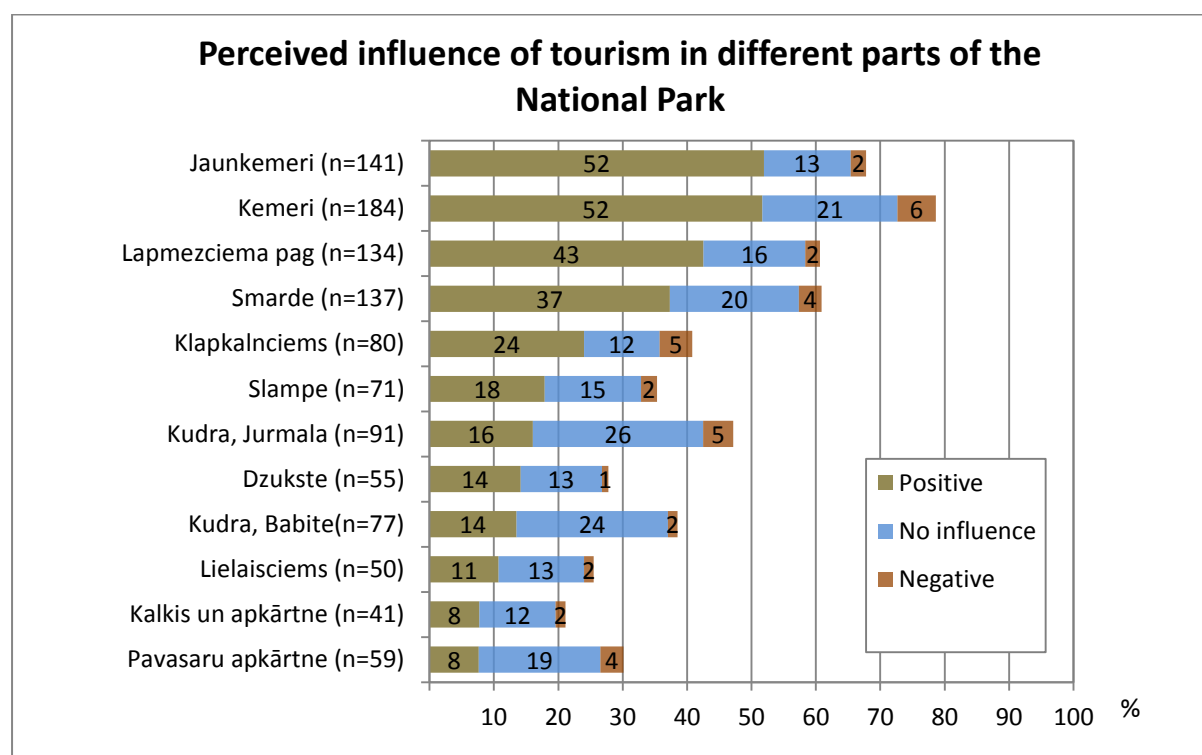


Figure 8. Relative distribution of opinions on tourism impact in different parts of Kemerī National Park.

Perceived impact of tourism

Tourism in Kemer National Park was perceived to have the most positive influence on residents' social wellbeing (Figure 9). Tourism was especially seen to improve possibilities of enjoying the nature as well as recreation possibilities in the area. Local's appreciation towards their own environment was also considered to improve because of tourism, although there was a notable group (15 %) of local residents who thought that tourism has a negative impact on their appreciation of environment.

Approximately half of respondents considered tourism to have a positive effect on how the region is appreciated. National appreciation was considered slightly more positively than international appreciation, but in both cases almost half of the respondent's evaluated the effect to be extremely or somewhat positive.

The impact of tourism on the economy was evaluated to be rather moderate. Around 30 percent of respondents agreed that tourism has a positive effect on the employment, as well as on extra household income. Tourism was thought to have slightly more positive impact on economic development in general (38%) although there was also a group of respondents (13%) that saw the effect to be negative. Environment was considered to face the most negative impacts of tourism, since around 50 percent of respondents evaluated that tourism caused littering in the area and 32 percent thought that tourism had accelerated degradation of the environment. Other impacts of tourism mentioned in the questionnaires were noise and impacts on animals. Also some general expressions that tourism is bad were given: "*the fewer the tourists, the better*".

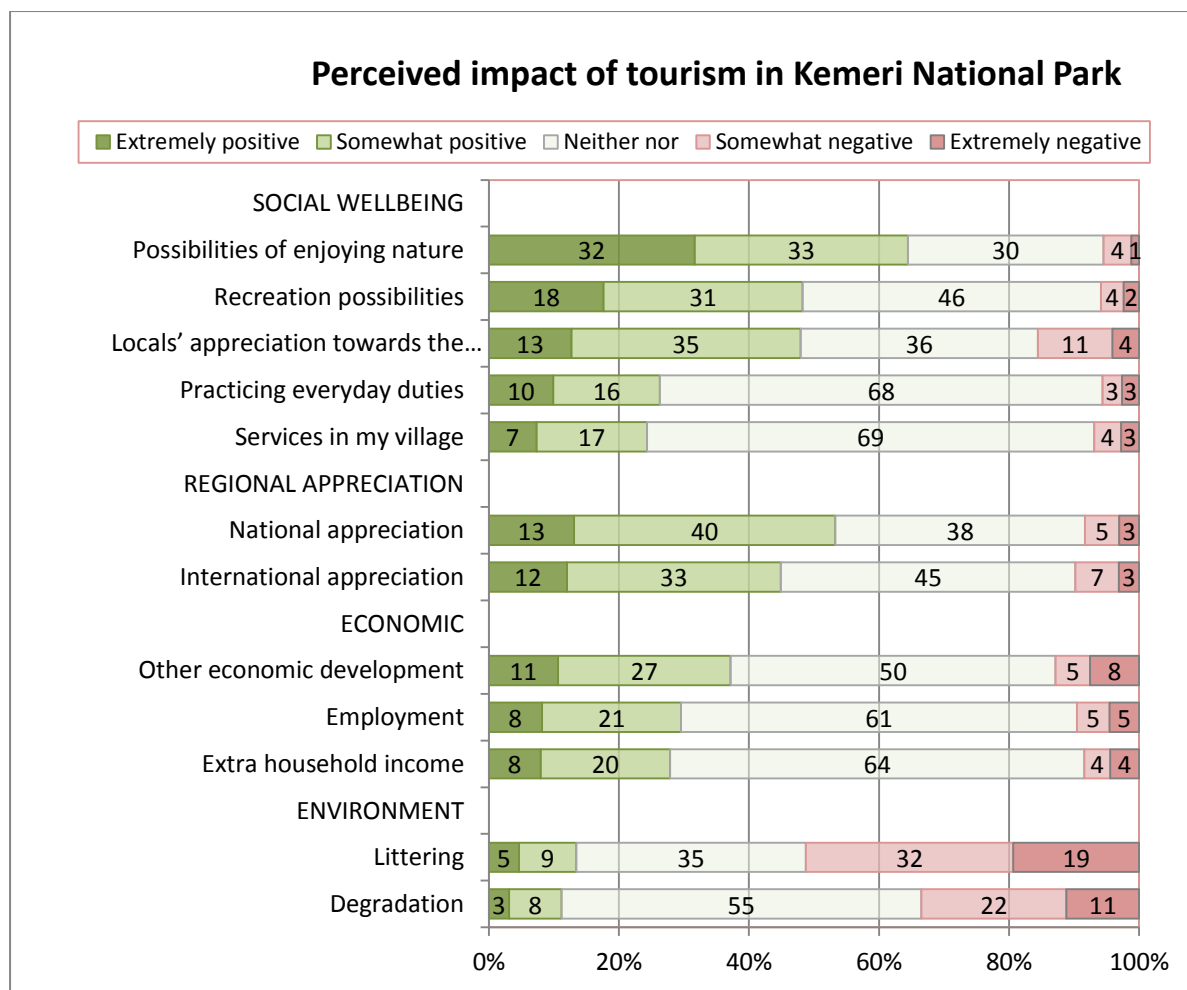


Figure 9. Relative distribution of residents' opinion on tourism impact in Kemer National Park.

Perceived impact on social wellbeing

The perception of tourism impact on social wellbeing differed slightly between residents living in different regions of the park, but the difference was only statistically significant regarding the recreation possibilities. Tourism was seen to influence recreation possibilities more positively in Lapmezciems and Smarde parishes than in other regions (Figure 10).

Gender had a significant influence on how tourism was considered to affect recreation possibilities. A bigger share of women than men thought that tourism has positive impact on recreation possibilities, but at the same time there was also a bigger share of women who considered tourism to affect recreation possibilities negatively. Those working in tourism industry considered tourism to have a more positive effect on recreation possibilities than those working in other fields. The opinion on how tourism affects local services and resident's appreciation of their environment differed according to the level of income, but no clear trend was notable. In addition, young people thought that tourism affects more positively local's appreciation of their environment (Appendix 8).

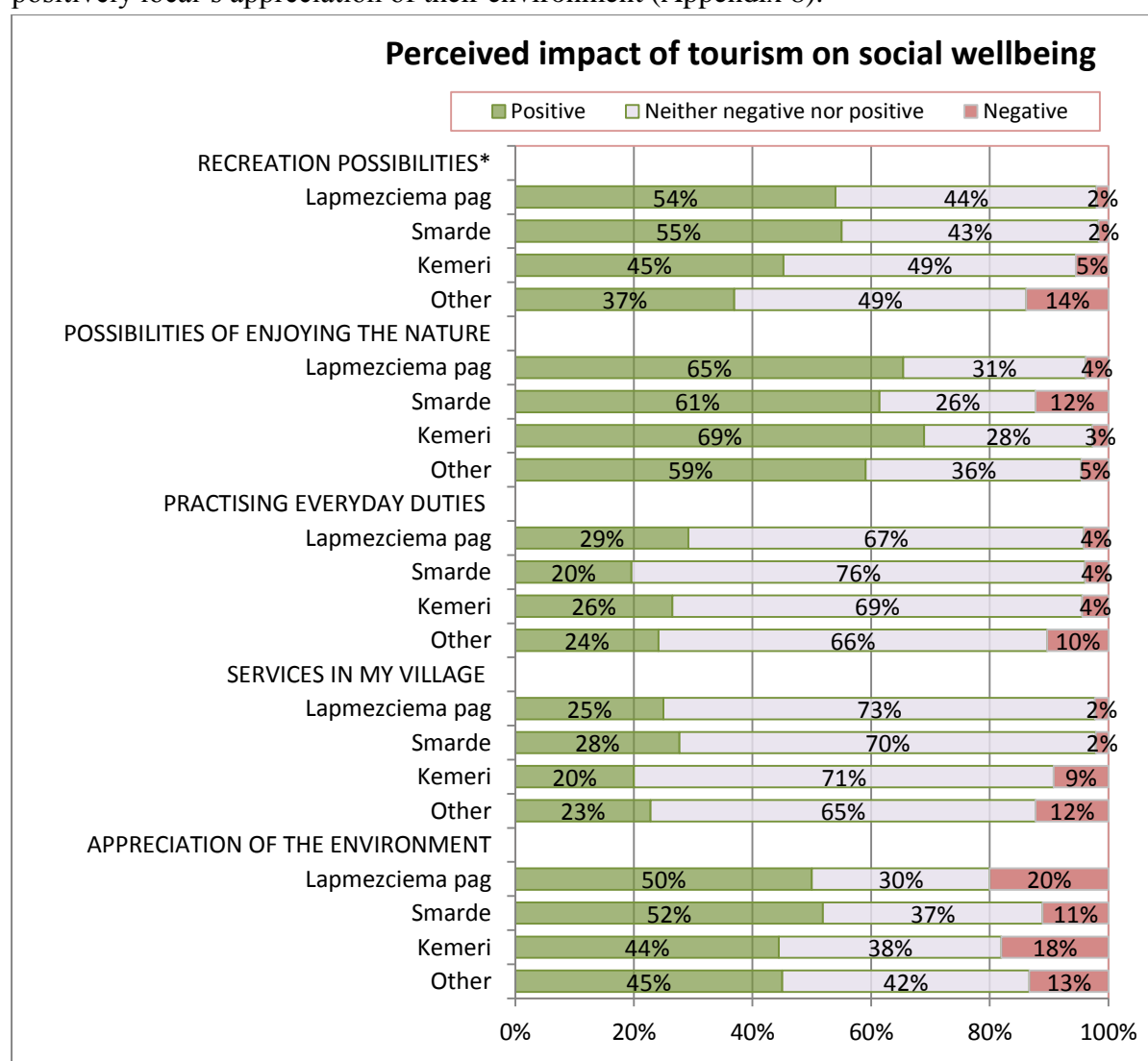


Figure 10. Residents' perception of tourism impact on social wellbeing according to the place of residence. *Statistically significant difference between regions $p < 0,05$.

Regional appreciation

A somewhat bigger share of residents living in Smarde thought that tourism has a positive effect on national appreciation of the area, although the difference was not statistically significant (Figure 11). In addition, landowners were more critical towards how tourism affects international appreciation of the area than those who did not own land in the national park (Appendix 8).

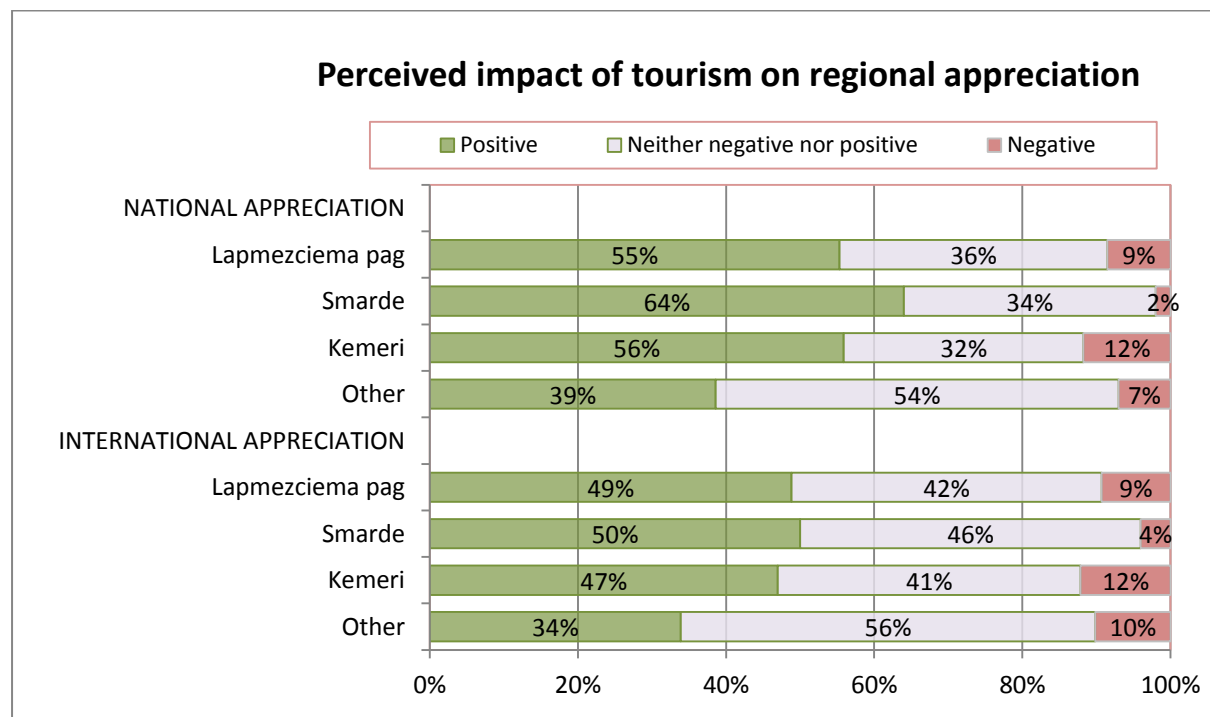


Figure 11. Residents opinion on impact of tourism on the regional appreciation according to the place of residence. * Statistically significant difference between regions $p < 0,05$.

Economic impact

The share of those residents, who thought that tourism has a positive effect on economic situation of Kemer National Park, was bigger among residents living in Smarde area. In contrary, the inhabitants of Kemer and other parts of the national park were more critical regarding the positive effect of tourism on the economy. The share of those considering tourism to have a negative effect on the economy was rather even in all regions (Figure 12). In addition to regional differences respondents' age and income level affected the opinions on economic influence of tourism: younger respondents as well as those with higher income level showed more positive attitude towards the economic influence of tourism (Appendix 8).

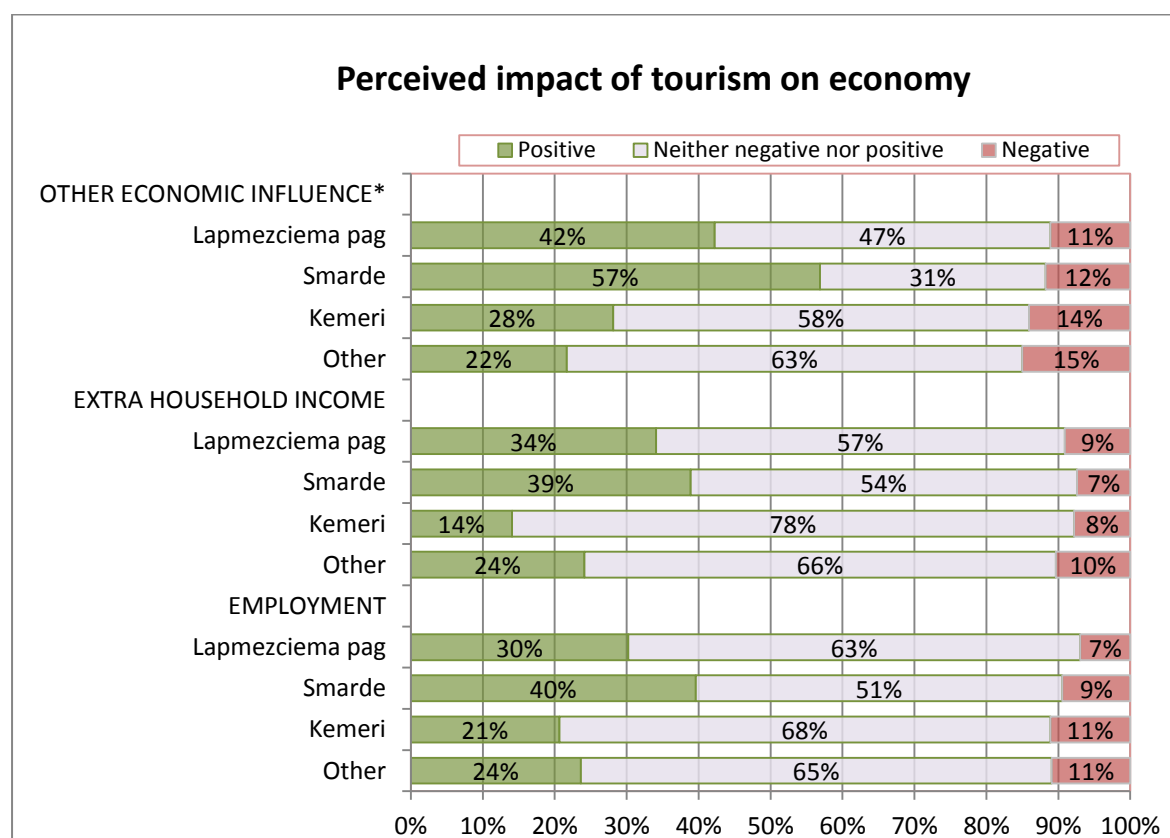


Figure 12. Residents opinion on tourism impact on the economy according to the place of residence .

* Statistically significant difference between regions $p < 0,05$.

Tourism impact on the environment

Tourism was considered to cause harm to the environment more often in Lapmežciema parish and in Kemerī than in other parts of the park area. Littering and pollution was thought to be a severe problem also in other parts of the park. The residents of Smārde were slightly less critical regarding the environmental impact of tourism (Figure 13). Landowners and older people more often thought that tourism causes harm to the environment (Appendix 8).

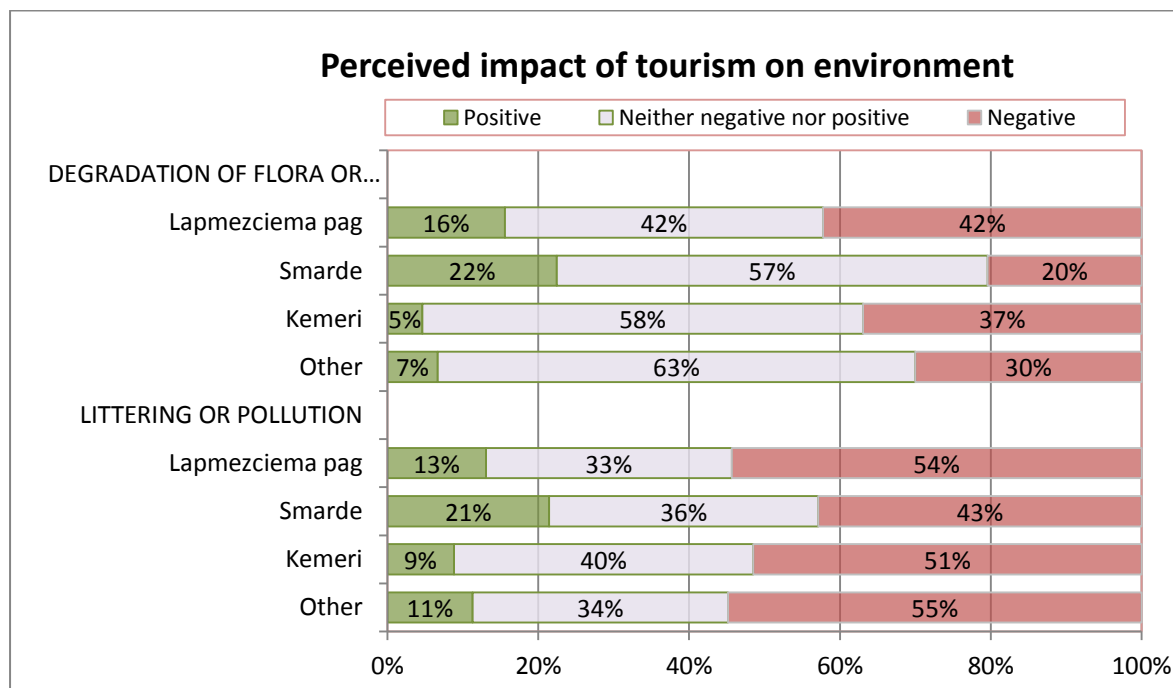


Figure 13. Residents opinions on tourism impact on the environment according to the place of residence. * Statistically significant difference between regions $p < 0,05$.

Residents' wishes for tourism development

The residents of Kemerī National Park wished for different kind of improvements related to tourism in the area. Residents wished especially for restoration of places such as the "Island of Love". Residents were also tired of the littering of places caused by tourists: *"The national park is not cleaned, so it cannot be claimed as a national park. It must be cleaned up"*. Teaching tourists not to litter as well as increasing the amount of trash bins was hoped for. Taking care of forest was also commented many times: *"Fallen trees on the roadside are a threat to riders and hikers!"* Infrastructure improvements were wished for, since roads were considered to be in a bad condition. In addition, hiking trails, benches and picnic areas were considered to be important to be paid attention to. Better information about the park was also required. Residents thought that the outdoor information stands of the national park should be improved and the park has to be better advertised. They also mentioned the lack of services such as cafes and the need to improve public transportation. All comments in appendix 9.

2.3 Attitudes towards nature conservation

The attitudes towards nature conservation were slightly positive in Kemer National Park. Respondents mainly agreed that nature must be preserved for future generations and that conservation areas are vital, although they are not used by the respondents. Residents also thought that the primary purpose of nature conservation is the protection of natural environment. On average, residents neither agreed nor disagreed that nature conservation increases their appreciation of their home region or that the recreational use of forest and forestry are in balance in the Kemer National Park (Figure 14). Nevertheless, the dispersion on the answers was notable, indicating that residents have versatile opinions on nature conservation in Kemer National Park.

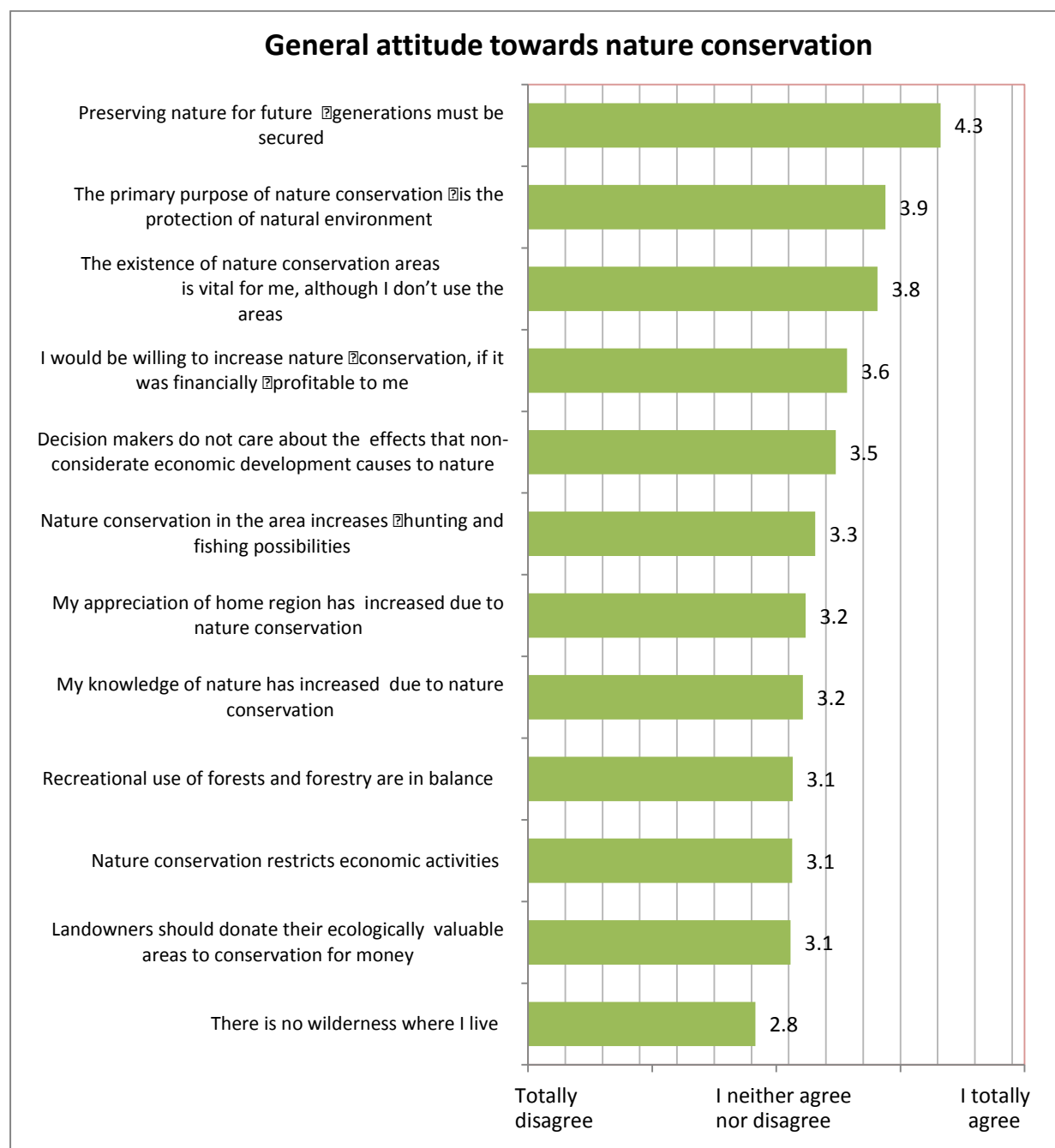


Figure 14. General attitude towards nature conservation, average of evaluations (n= 253-266).

The attitudes towards nature conservation differed according to residents individual factors. Entrepreneurs or self-employed residents were more critical towards nature conservation than other occupation groups according to several statements. Landowners also disagreed with the statements more often than those not owning land in the park area, indicating that they are more critical against nature conservation. Women considered nature conservation more positively than men. The opinions also differed according to income class, but the trend was unclear. Education affected the attitudes so that those with higher education disagreed more often *that decision makers do not care about the effects that non-considerate economic development causes to nature*. Those respondents with university degree also disagreed more often *that landowners should donate their ecologically valuable areas to conservation for money*. In addition, older people more often agreed that the existence of nature conservation areas are vital for them, although they did not use the areas themselves as well as that preserving nature for future generations must be secured (Appendix 10).

There were also significant regional differences regarding two of the statements representing residents' attitude towards nature conservation. In Kemerī, residents more often agreed that *decision makers do not care about the effects that non-considerate economic development causes to nature* and the residents of Lapmežciems parish more often thought that *landowners should donate their ecologically valuable areas to conservation for money* (Table 6). Otherwise, the statements did not differ statistically significantly between different regions.

Table 6. Averages of evaluations towards nature conservation according to respondents' home region. Only statements, where regional difference is statistically significant ($p < 0,05$) were presented. 1=I totally disagree... 5= I totally agree.

	Average	n
Decision makers do not care about the effects that non-considerate economic development causes to nature		
Lapmežciema pag	3,5	46
Smarde	3,2	59
Kemerī	3,8	74
Other	3,4	68
Landowners should donate their ecologically valuable areas to conservation for money		
Lapmežciema pag	3,5	51
Smarde	2,9	61
Kemerī	3,2	73
Other	3,0	69

Comments related to nature conservation

Respondents had versatile comments on nature conservation. A number of general positive comments on conservation were given such as: *“Nature needs to be taken care of“* and *“We all have to fight for KNP conservation by all available means.”* The importance of conservation was also highlighted: *“Protecting the environment should be the primary target of the national park, after that it will be able to develop tourism and nature education”*.

Associated to conservation, littering and other pollution raised concern among the residents: *“Local residents themselves behave as pigs in the surrounding forests. A lot of waste is being transported with machines to the forest”* and *“Forests are contaminated with household waste”*. The comments clearly stated that residents do not consider that the waste management in the park area is successful. Cleaning the forests as well as building infrastructure that supports the sanitation and waste management of the park was wished for, since *“conservation of Kemeru is also affected by the lack of urban sanitation”*.

Residents were also critical about the cutting of forests. Many comments such as: *“Less sawing of the forest, there are no longer mushroom sites.”* revealed that reduction of clear cuttings was favored. In addition, the fallen trees raised concern: residents considered they should have a right to gather the fallen trees for their own purposes. People were puzzled about the environmental management in the park: *“Please inform citizens why saw-out the forest area. When at the same time we are not allowed to pick up the fallen trees.”*

Residents also expressed their concern about the ecosystem management in the park: *“Confusion is caused by the fact that there are herbivores - auroxen and wild horses being introduced in the park from abroad, but our herbivores - elk, deer, roe deer in a closed area are hunted”*. They also wrote that species like American mink, bark beetles and beavers are causing damage to the park area and should be destroyed.

In addition respondents wished for small improvements of infrastructure such as paths etc. The open comments related to nature conservation also revealed that the atmosphere towards nature conservation is not unanimous: *“In many cases, it seems that the protection is the synonymous of the word BUSINESS”, “The more active than ever before, a natural diversity is being “shut down”*. *“While protecting the nature - KNP could count on more people's interests in often populated areas. Could it be that Kemeru park gradually turns into a wild animal mating and feeding areas? Is that the main goal?”*. All comments in Appendix 11.

Perceived impact of nature conservation

Like tourism, nature conservation was considered to have the strongest effect on residents' social wellbeing; 60 percent of respondents thought that nature conservation improves the beauty of the scenery and 54 percent felt that nature conservation has extremely or somewhat positive impact on the enjoyment of the area. In addition, around 50 percent of the respondents felt that nature conservation improves the diversity of nature as well as locals' appreciation towards their own environment. Still, a notable group of respondents (17%) thought that nature conservation has negative effects on the appreciation of the environment.

The respondents also thought that nature conservation has notable impact on regional appreciation, since over half of the respondents felt that nature conservation improves both the national and international appreciation of the area. The economic influences of nature conservation were evaluated to be slightly more moderate than other positive impacts of nature conservation: 55 percent of residents felt that nature conservation promotes tourism industry in the area, but only around 30 percent thought that conservation has a positive effect on the employment or other economic development and there was also an outstanding group of people considering the effect to be negative (Figure 15).

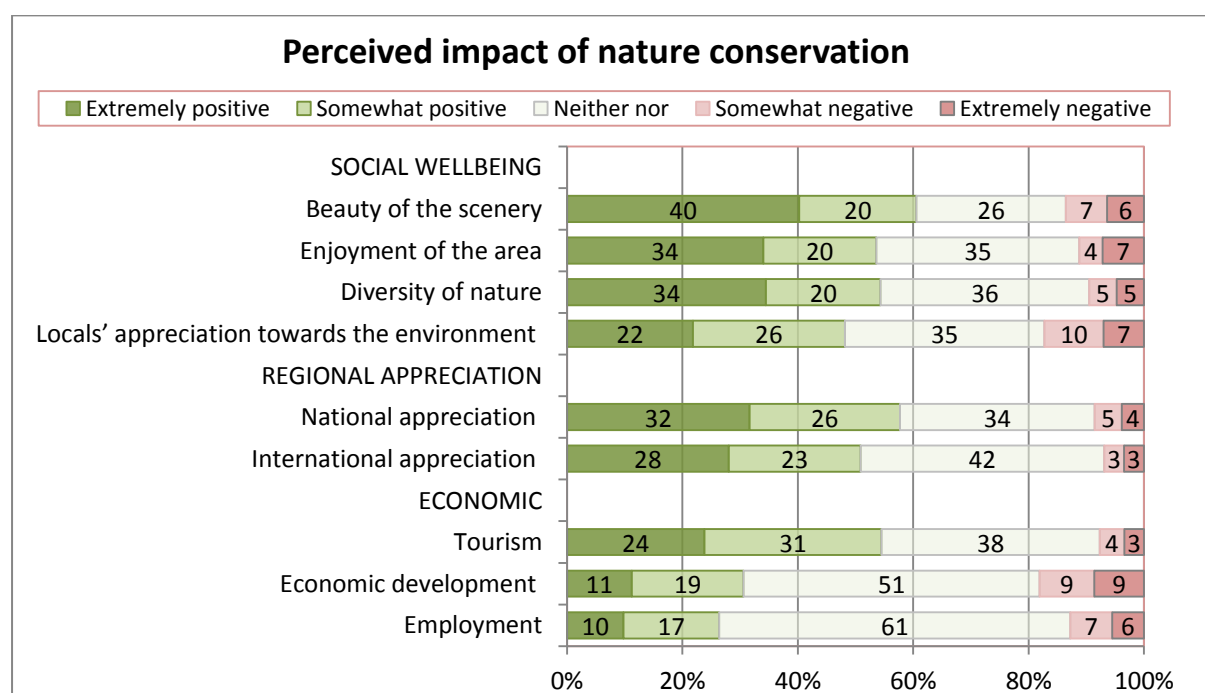


Figure 15. The relative distribution of perceived impacts of nature conservation (n= 232-252)

The opinions on the impact of nature conservation differed according to respondents' home region, but the differences were statistically significant only in relation to the perception of how conservation affects the diversity of nature. In this statement, the residents of Lapmezciems parish considered the impact to be most positive, and the effect was also highly positive in Smarde area. In general, the impacts of nature conservation seemed to be evaluated as more positive in Lapmezciems parish and in Smarde compared to Kemerī or other areas where the perceptions were more critical (Figure 16).

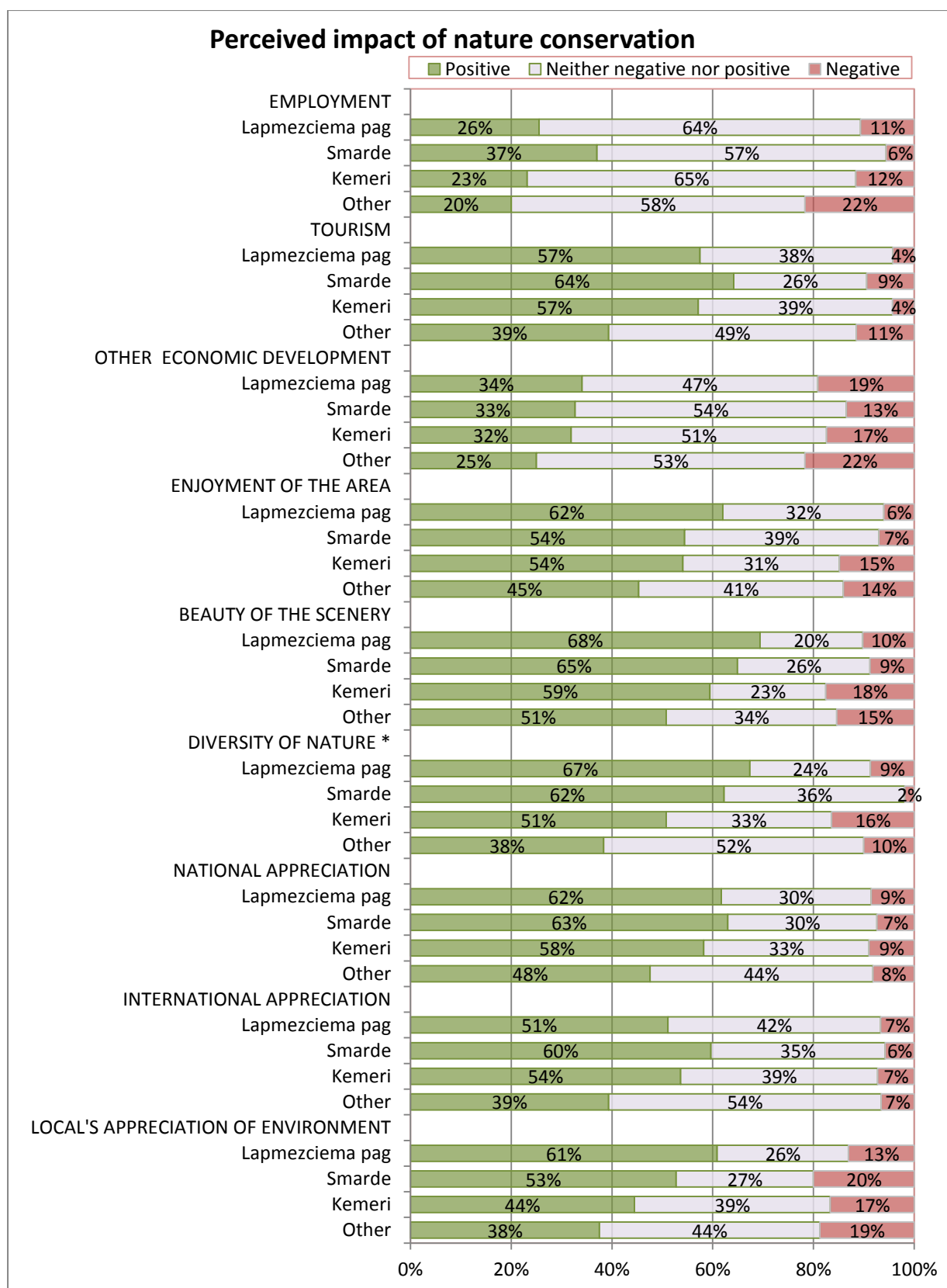


Figure 16. Regional differences between the evaluations of nature conservation impact. *difference statistically significant ($p < 0,05$).

Suitability of outdoor activities in conservation areas

Most respondents thought that stated activities (Figure 17) are suitable for conservation areas except quad biking. Hunting was also considered contradictory, since a notable amount of respondents (37%) did not consider this as a suitable activity for conservation areas. Berry and mushroom picking were considered more suitable as private personal activity than as organized activity. A big share of respondents considered also fishing and photo shooting to be most suitable as private activities. Horseback riding and hunting were mostly considered to be suitable as organized activities.

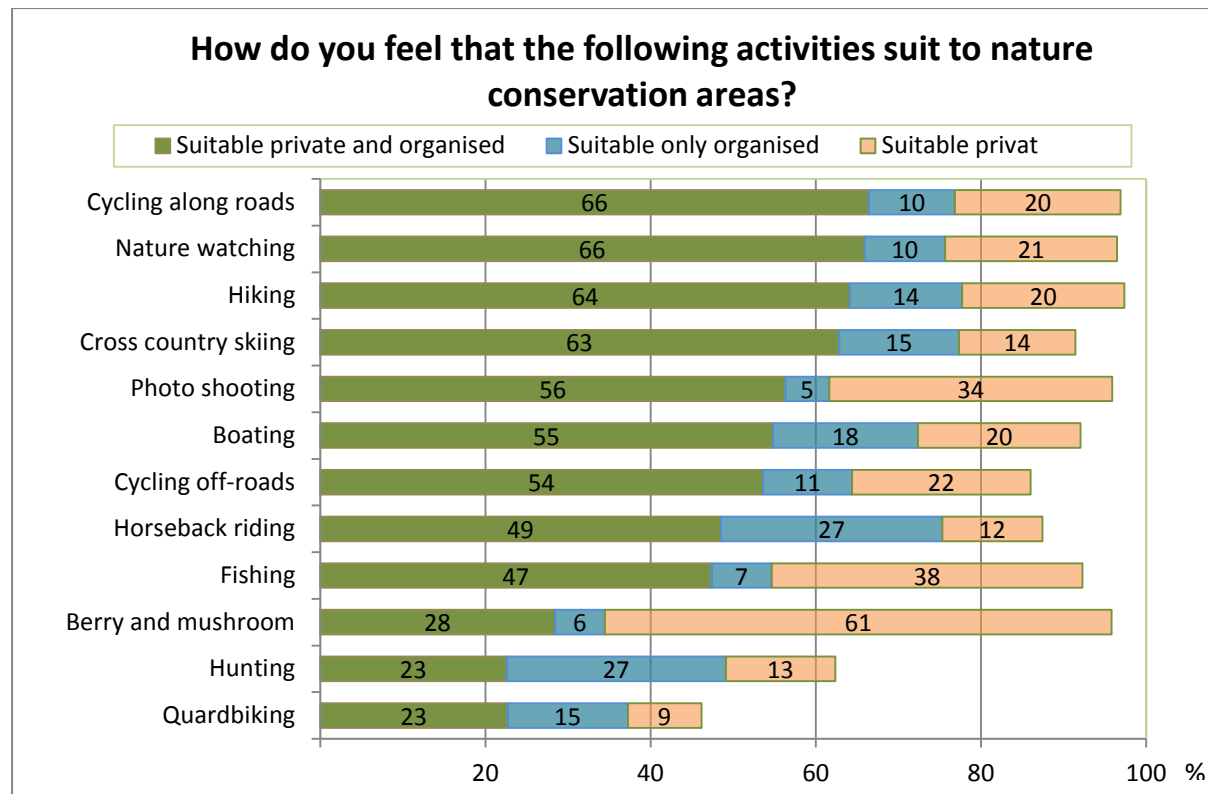


Figure 17. The relative distribution of opinions on how certain activities suit conservation areas (n=265-339).

2.4 Communication and volunteering

Information sources

Almost half of the respondents (47%) felt that it is rather easy to find information about Kemer National Park, whereas 42 percent thought that it is neither hard nor difficult to find information. The remaining 10 percent of residents thought that it is hard to find information related to the park.

The most common source of information about the National Park was newspapers: 154 respondents indicated that they had got their information about the park from the newspapers (Figure 18). The second most important source of information was webpages. Municipality webpages were assessed to be a slightly more important source of information than Nature conservation agency's webpage. Community meetings were an important source of information to only 29 respondents. Respondents also mentioned that they received information from internet (39 comments), from other people (17), media and advertising (17) or from information boards and information centre (14). In addition, 14 respondents mentioned that they know places by themselves. All mentioned information sources in Appendix 12.

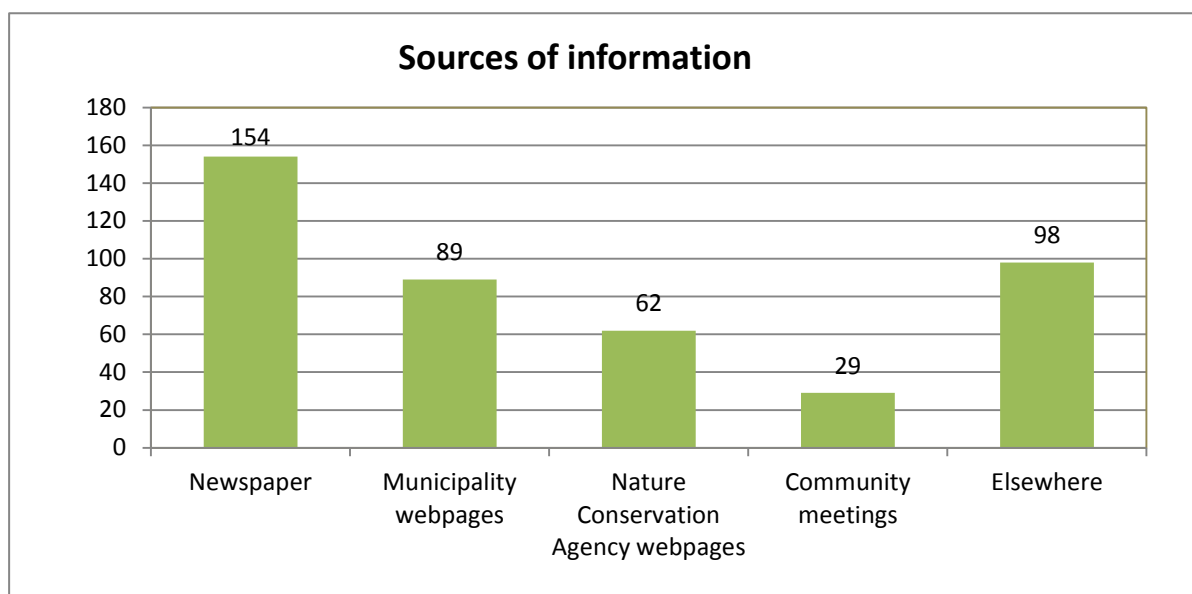


Figure 18. Number of respondents who indicated that they have received information from certain sources (N=321).

Evaluation of participation possibilities in tourism development

The evaluation of how residents felt they had been involved in tourism planning varied (Figure 19). Around 40 percent of the respondents felt that they had been taken well into account in tourism planning, whereas 20 percent felt that they had not been taken into account at all. The evaluations of different organizations responsible for tourism planning were rather similar. Individual factors did not explain perceptions of participation possibilities.

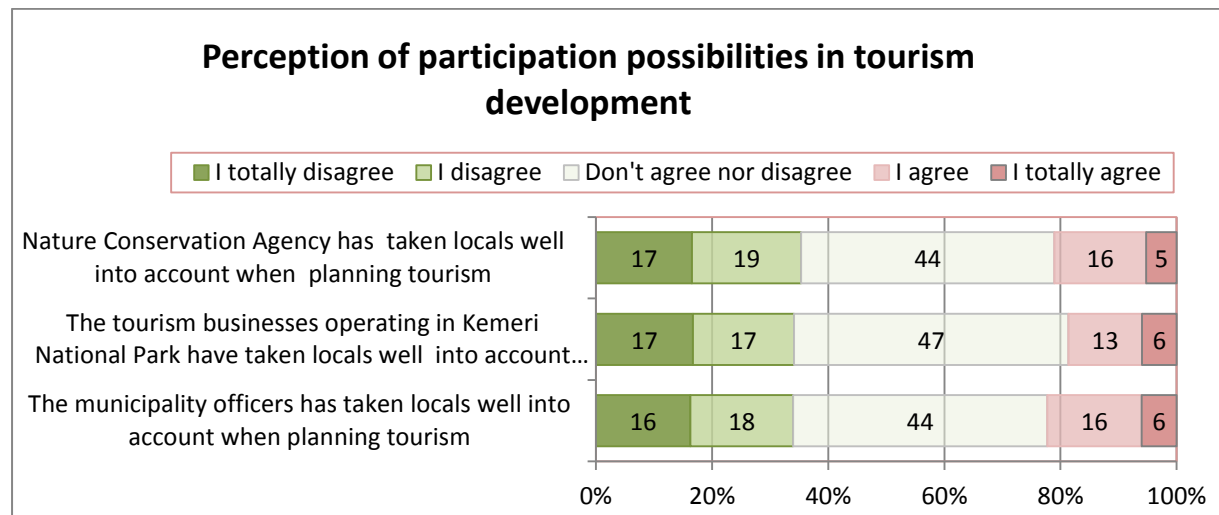


Figure 19. Residents evaluation of their participation possibilities in tourism development (n= 252-266).

Participation in tourism development

Altogether 41 residents (13%) informed that they had participated in tourism development in their municipality. Men had participated relatively more often than women. Entrepreneurs or self-employed also participated in tourism development more often than other occupation groups as well as those working in tourism business and those who owned land/ forest in the park. (Table 7).

Table 7. Relative distribution of how residents have participated in tourism development according to their individual factors.

	No	Yes	n		No	Yes	n
Female	90%	10%	175	Entrepreneur	68%	32%	37
Male	80%	20%	110	Employee	86%	14%	115
				Retired	89%	11%	79
Lapmezciema pag	84%	16%	56	Other	92%	8%	50
Smārde	91%	9%	66				
Kemerī	81%	19%	85	No tourism job	88%	12%	259
Other	89%	11%	80	Tourism job	59%	41%	22
Native	87%	13%	77	up to 2400	87%	13%	106
Returnee	87%	13%	15	2401-7000	81%	19%	59
Newcomer	84%	16%	178	7001-10 000	85%	15%	26
				over 10 000	75%	25%	20
Primary school	100%	%	15				
Secondary school	86%	14%	77	Under 45	83%	17%	102
Vocational school	91%	9%	89	46-65	85%	15%	111
College	83%	17%	18	Over 65	92%	8%	62
University	78%	22%	87				
No land	88%	12%	165				
Land owner	77%	23%	70				

Most of those residents that participated in tourism development explained that they had taken part in certain events (n=11) related mostly to environmental management such as cleaning the surroundings or nature trail construction. Residents also thought that an important means of participation were sharing information about the area (n=10), for example marketing the region or guiding tourists to find places. In addition, residents mentioned that they had participated in tourism development through their work (n=6), for example offering accommodation.

Willingness to participate in tourism development

In addition to the recent participation, 48 respondents expressed that they are willing to participate more in the tourism development in their municipality. Those working in tourism industry were again more interested in participating in tourism development. Relatively bigger share of those who earned 7001-10 000 were more interested in participating in tourism development. Age also seemed to affect the interest of participating, since younger people (under 45 years old) were relatively more interested in participating in tourism development. The residents living in Smārde area were less interested in participating in tourism development than residents living in other parts of the park (Table 8).

Table 8. Relative distribution of how residents would be willing to participate in tourism development according g to their individual factors.

	No	Yes	n		No	Yes	n
Female	83%	17%	172	Entrepreneur	75%	25%	36
Male	84%	16%	105	Employee	83%	17%	110
				Retired	88%	12%	77
Lapmezciema pag	79%	21%	52	Other	86%	14%	49
Smārde	93%	7%	67				
Kemerī	75%	25%	81	No tourism job	85%	15%	251
Other	87%	13%	78	Tourism job	67%	33%	21
Native	80%	20%	74	up to 2400	87%	13%	105
Returnee	87%	13%	15	2401-7000	88%	13%	56
Newcomer	85%	15%	173	7001-10 000	62%	38%	26
				over 10 000	80%	20%	20
Primary school	86%	14%	14				
Secondary school	82%	18%	71	Under 45	75%	25%	100
Vocational school	85%	15%	88	46-65	86%	14%	103
College	88%	12%	17	Over 65	92%	8%	61
University	80%	20%	87				
No land	86%	14%	160				
Land owner	81%	19%	69				

Few comments were given to how residents would like to participate in tourism development in their municipality. Construction work (6 comments) was mentioned most often to be an interesting way to participate in building infrastructure. People suggested for example building resting places nearby or creating thematic hiking routes. Discussing and sharing ideas (4) including engaging in discussions on nature-related topics were also one of the most popular ways to participate in tourism development. Participating in clean ups and organized events were also mentioned a few times. In addition comments such as *“it is hard to describe in a few words”* were received.

Participation in nature education events

29 percent of the respondents informed that they had attended the **education events** arranged in the Kemerli Park once or twice. In addition, 12 percent informed that they had attended these events more than two times. In contrary, 60 percent of the respondents had never attended nature education events.

Most of those residents that had never attended the events indicated that the reason for not attending was lack of information related to the events, as one respondent said: *"There aren't interesting ads"*. The second common reason was lack of interest: *"I'm surrounded by both birds and bats, what specifically would attending these events bring me?"*. Lack of time was also a common reason for not attending as well as problems related to getting to the spot. A small group of people also argued that they prefer doing nature hobbies their own way: *"I am accustomed to observe nature alone or with my family, a larger group of people is a hindrance to observe all details"*. Also other reasons such as *"Do not like to be the food for the mosquitoes"* were stated. (Table 9). All mentioned reasons for not attending education events in Appendix 13.

Table 9. Reasons for not attending education events.

Reason for not attending	n
Lack of information	53
Lack of interest	28
Lack of time	20
Accessibility problems	8
Prefer doing nature activities own way	6
Health problems	3
Too old for attending	2

Interest towards voluntary work

Conservation activities in Kemer National Park were considered appealing among the park residents, since 54 percent of respondents (n=158) were willing to attend these activities. The ones that did not want to attend the activities had either no time (n=29), they were too old or had health problems (n=22), preferred doing their own work (n=7) or were not interested (n=6). There was also a small group of people (n=4) who mentioned that they already do conservation activities by themselves: *“I am cleaning my surroundings. This work is always within the National Park.”* In addition, separate reasons for not attending were given such as *“Do not see the point”*, *“It should be maintained in the whole park, as limited forest cleanup would only benefit some parts”* and *“other local resources e.g. unemployed should be used”*. All reasons for not being interested in conservation activities presented in Appendix 14.

Residents considered clean ups to be the most interesting conservation activity; 68 percent of those that expressed willingness to attend conservation activities were willing to attend clean ups. Voluntary monitoring was seen as interesting by 50 percent of those interested in voluntary conservation activities. Nature education, organizing events or habitat management were considered interesting by a smaller number of residents (Figure 20).

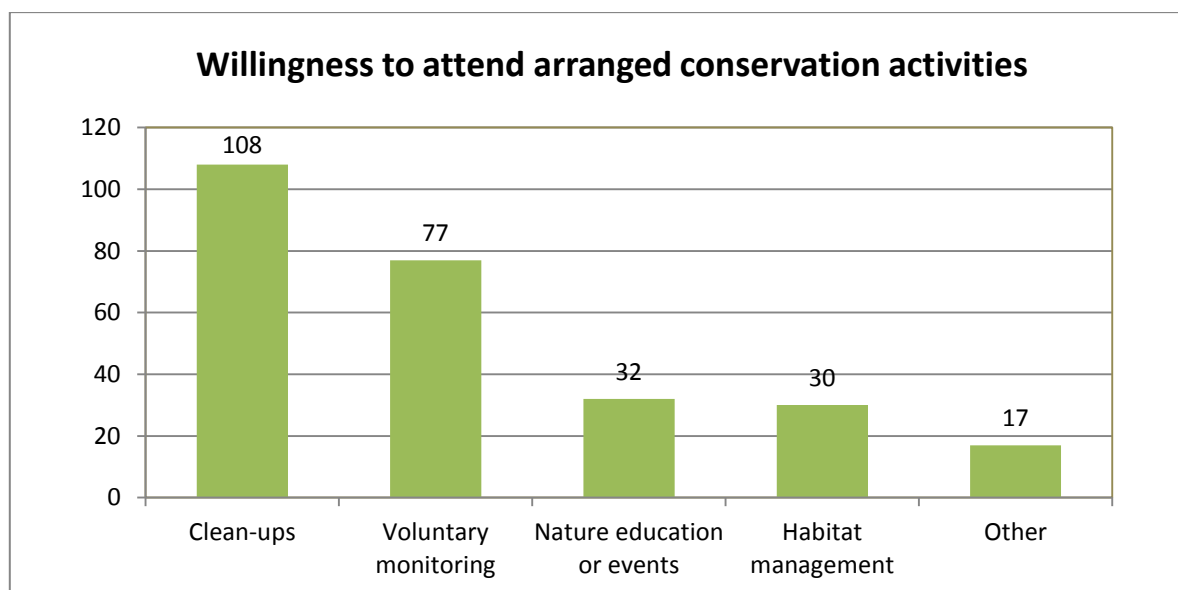


Figure 20. Number of respondents interested in attending certain conservation activities (N=158).

Residents considered rather short activities to be the most appealing options for voluntary work: 30 percent of those willing to participate in voluntary work wanted to spend from one to three hours at a time doing the activity. In addition, 48 percent wanted to attend activities taking less than one day. 34 percent were willing to attend activities taking more than one day, from which 17 percent wanted to participate in activities that take place from one to two days and the other 17 percent were interested in spending more than two days doing voluntary activities with a possibility of living and spending the night on the spot. (Table 10).

Table 10. Willingness to devote time to conservation activities at a time among those respondents interested in attending (n=186).

Duration of the activity	Willingness to attend %
1-3 hours	30%
Less than one day	48%
From 1 to 2 days	17%
More than 2 days	17%

Women were relatively more interested in attending conservation activities than men. Income also affected the willingness to participate so that among those who earned 7001-10 000 LVL were relatively keener on attending conservation work than people in other income classes. The interest towards conservation work did not differ significantly according to other individual factors.

3 Summary of the results

A house-house-survey was conducted in Kemer National Park area in November-December 2013 to study local residents' attitudes towards tourism and nature conservation. In addition, residents' outdoor behaviour and their willingness to attend voluntary activities were studied. Altogether 321 residents answered the survey and the sample was considered sufficient to give a general picture of community relations with Kemer National Park.

According to the survey, the most common outdoor activities among the residents of Kemer National Park are walking, hiking, cycling and collecting nature products. In contrary, hunting and canoeing are the most rarely participated activities in the park area. The use of the park for outdoor recreation concentrates especially to the areas of Kanieris Lake, Sloka Lake, Kemer, Recreation Centre "Valguma Pasaule" and Boardwalk in the Kemer Raised Bog. In addition, to the activities that are recently available and supported in Kemer National Park, residents expressed their interest to participate in water and beach activities as well as in winter sports. The residents of Kemer National Park were critical to how well the park infrastructure and services support outdoor recreation: infrastructure was perceived to support rather well walking, nature observation and cycling, whereas collecting nature products, camping, hunting and skiing were considered to be worst supported activities.

Half of the respondents considered that tourism business had developed in Kemer National Park during the past five years. Tourism development was noticed especially from the increased number of visitors in the area and from the trail improvements. Residents felt also that their own attitude towards tourism had either sustained the same or improved during the past five years. Residents considered tourism to be altogether a positive thing in Kemer National Park and that the park is an interesting tourism destination. Residents had the most critical attitudes towards the behaviour of tourists visiting Kemer National Park and how the financial profit from tourism stays in the community.

Tourism was perceived to have most positive effects in Jaunkemer and in Kemer. Tourism was especially seen to improve possibilities of enjoying the nature as well as recreation possibilities in the area. The impacts of tourism on the economy were evaluated to be more moderate. Environment was considered to face the most negative impacts of tourism. Especially littering was perceived to be a major problem in the area caused by tourism.

Residents indicated that there are several improvement needs that should be developed in order to enhance the outdoor recreation possibilities and tourism in the park area. Residents felt especially that roads should be improved as well as parking lots, benches, bird watching towers, paths and information stands outdoors.

The attitudes towards nature conservation were slightly positive in Kemer National Park. Respondents mainly agreed that nature must be preserved for future generations. Nevertheless, the dispersion on the answers was notable, indicating that residents have versatile opinions on nature conservation in Kemer National Park. Major concerns related to nature conservation were littering, pollution, cutting of forest and ecosystem management.

Nature conservation was considered to affect most positively on residents' social wellbeing. Residents also thought that nature conservation has notable impact on regional appreciation, whereas economic influences of nature conservation were evaluated to be slightly more moderate. Though, most residents felt that nature conservation promotes tourism industry in the area.

Over half of the respondents considered that it is rather easy to find information of Kemer National Park. The most common sources to get information were newspapers. Residents' feelings of how they have been taken into account in tourism development varied notably. Means of how locals had participated in tourism planning were: participating in events, sharing information of the area or participating through work. Less than half of respondents informed that they had attended arranged education events. Main reasons for not attending were lack of information, interest or time. Conservation activities in Kemer National Park were considered appealing among the park residents. Residents considered clean ups to be the most interesting conservation activity and they preferred attending to rather short volunteer activities.

Experiences of conducting the survey

An essential aim of the CPSD -project was also to experiment different ways to gather information in order to form best practice how to monitor community attitudes towards tourism and nature conservation. The approach how the study was carried out in the Baltic context increased this knowledge at its part, giving valuable information how the research design should be altered for future monitoring.

The house-to-house data collection method was evaluated to be functioning in Kemer National Park, although few challenges were faced. First of all, more time would be needed to cover all the territory to a greater extent as people are willing to talk and more time is spent in each household than originally planned. Survey should also be carried out in a different time of year, since November and December are the gloomiest months in Latvian weather, influencing not only the physical accessibility of respondents (muddy, sometimes even inaccessible roads in rural areas) but also people's minds. Besides, when it gets dark very early people are very reluctant to open the door.

As there were also difficulties in receiving information from certain groups (e.g. old people) using the questionnaire, the possibility of combining different data collection methods should be exploited. Interview method might work better in these cases. On the other hand, also ways to encourage young people to take part in the survey should be searched for, since middle and old-aged people are more active and their opinion is highlighted in the results. Given the possibility to answer the questionnaire via web, could be considered in the future.

The questionnaire turned out to be too long and complicated. Therefore, a shorter questionnaire would be recommendable. In addition, individual questions should be altered or removed. Especially the question of income was considered to be too personal and its relevancy should therefore be evaluated.

Altogether the experience of collecting residents' opinion was encouraging. People were very active and willing to express their opinion, even if it is not entirely friendly to the Park. Thus,

methods should be sought to improve communication with all target groups in the Park.

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Appendix 1. Survey questionnaire.

Cienījamie Ķemeru nacionālā parka iedzīvotāji!

Šis pētījums tiek veikts, lai noskaidrotu, kā Ķemeru nacionālo parku dažādām ikdienas nodarbēm un atpūtai izmantojat tieši Jūs, vietējie iedzīvotāji un uzzinātu, kāds ir Jūsu viedoklis par tūrisma un dabas aizsardzību šajā teritorijā. Pētījumu NORDPLUS projekta "Vietējo iedzīvotāju programma ilgtspējīgai attīstībai" ietvaros veic nevalstiskā organizācija "Ķemeru nacionālā parka fonds" sadarbībā ar Dabas aizsardzības pārvaldes Pierīgas reģionālo administrāciju.

Jūsu atbilde pētījumam ir ļoti svarīga, jo tā tiks izmantota teritorijas attīstības plānošanai. Jūsu atbildes būs pilnībā anonīmas – datu apstrādes procesā nav iespējams noskaidrot katras anketas izcelsmi.

Lūdzu, aizpildiet anketu laikā, par ko esat vienojušies ar anketas piegādātāju! Šis pats cilvēks noteiktajā laikā ieradīsies arī anketai pakal, tādēļ Jums pašiem nav jāuztraucas par aizpildītās anketas nogādi kādā konkrētā vietā.

Ja Jums ir jautājumi par anketas aizpildīšanu, lūdzu, sazinieties ar kādu no mums:

Santa Zemniece

Ķemeru nacionālā parka fonds

Projekta "Vietējo iedzīvotāju programma

ilgtspējīgai attīstībai" speciāliste

tel.: 29886350

Agnese Balandiņa

Dabas aizsardzības pārvaldes

Pierīgas reģionālās administrācijas

Valsts vides inspektore

tel.: 26424972

KEMERU NACIONĀLĀ PARKA IZMANTOŠANA ATPŪTAI DABĀ

1. Kādas nodarbes dabā Ķemeru nacionālā parka teritorijā Jūs veicat un cik bieži?

	Bieži (vismaz 2x mēnesī)	Dažreiz (reizi mēnesī/dažas reizes gadā)	Nekad
a. Medības	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Makšķerēšana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Dabas vēlu vākšana (ogas, sēnes u.c.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Dabas vērošana vai fotografēšana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Pastaigas, pārgājieni	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Pikniki (ārpas dzīvesvietas)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Distanču slēpošana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Laivošana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Braukšana ar velosipēdu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Ceļojumi ar auto	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Citas, kādas? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Lūdzu, apvelciet kartē (ar aplīti) Ķemeru nacionālā parka vietas, kuras Jūs izmantojat atpūtai dabā (arī tūrisma infrastruktūras objektus)!

!!! Atzīmēm, lūdzu, izmantojiet tikai melnbaltu ĶNP kartes kopiju! Krāsainā karte domāta tikai uzskatei, kā informācijas materiāls, kas paliks Jūsu rīcībā arī pēc anketas nodošanas.

3. Kādas vēl aktivitātes (lūdzu, norādiet tikai vienu vai divas) Jūs vēlētos veikt Ķemeru nacionālajā parkā, bet šobrīd nav attiecīga piedāvājuma?

4. Vai ĶNP infrastruktūra (skatu torni, laipas, maršruti utt.) un teritorijā pieejamie uzņēmēju pakalpojumi atpūtu dabā atvieglo, padara ērtāku, pieejamāku?

	Jā, ļoti lielā mērā	Diezgan lielā mērā	Nedz atvieglo, nedz sarežģī	Diezgan mazā mērā	Tikpat kā nemaz
a. Medības	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Makšķerēšanu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Dabas vēlu vākšanu (ogas, sēnes u.c.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Dabas vērošanu vai fotografēšanu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Pastaigas, pārgājienus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Piknikus (bez ugunsura)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Piknikus (ar ugunsuru)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Telšu celšanu/nakšņošanu dabā	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Distanču slēpošanu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Laivošanu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Braukšanu ar velosipēdu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Ceļojumus ar auto	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Citas, kādas _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Kādi uzlabojumi (stendi, norādes zīmes u.c.) Jūsaprāt, būtu nepieciešami Ķemeru nacionālajā parkā? Lūdzu, atzīmējiet kartē šādā veidā:

- 1) vispirms kartē ar cipariņiem atzīmējiet vietas, kur nepieciešami uzlabojumi. Nekādas citas atzīmes, lūdzu, kartē neveiciet!
- 2) šajā anketā atbilstoši cipariņiem veiciet paskaidrojumus! Piemēram, 1 – šajā vietā nepieciešams ceļa remonts; 2- šajā vietā nepieciešams informācijas stends, utt. Ja nepieciešams, sīkākiem paskaidrojumiem (piem. ja vēlaties uzzīmēt sīkāku shēmu vietai, kur nepieciešami uzlabojumi) var izmantot arī atsevišķu baltu lapu.
- !!! Atzīmēm, lūdzu, izmantojiet tikai melnbaltu ĶNP kartes kopiju! Krāsainā karte domāta tikai uzskatei, kā informācijas materiāls, kas paliks Jūsu rīcībā arī pēc anketas nodošanas.

Nepieciešamie uzlabojumi (atbilstoši cipariņiem kartē):

- 1 - _____
- 2 - _____
- 3 - _____
- 4 - _____
- 5 - _____

6. Cik viegli ir iegūt informāciju par Ķemeru nacionālo parku?

- ☐ Informācija ir viegli pieejama
- ☐ Informāciju iegūt nav nedz viegli, nedz grūti
- ☐ Informācija ir ļoti grūti pieejama

7. Kā Jūs iegūstat informāciju par Ķemeru nacionālo parku?

- ☐ Vietējie laikraksti
- ☐ Dabas aizsardzības pārvaldes mājas lapa
- ☐ Pašvaldību mājas lapas
- ☐ Iedzīvotāju sanāksmes
- ☐ Cits (lūdzu, norādiet!) _____

8. Kādā veidā Jūs vēlētos saņemt informāciju par Ķemeru nacionālo parku?

9. Vai Jūs esat apmeklējis/-usi dabas izglītības pasākumus Ķemeru nacionālajā parkā (Putnu dienas, Sīkspārņu nakti u.tml.)?

- ☐ 1-2 reizes
- ☐ Vairāk nekā divas reizes
- ☐ Nekad (lūdzu, norādiet iemeslu, piem., informācijas trūkums, neinteresē u.tml.)

10. Vai Jūs gribētu piedalīties dabas aizsardzības aktivitātēs (organizētu pasākumu veidā) Ķemeru nacionālajā parkā (daži piemēri minēti 11. jautājumā)?

- ☐ Jā
- ☐ Nē (lūdzu, norādiet iemeslu) _____

(varat pāriet pie 13. jautājuma)

11. Ja vēlētos piedalīties, kādām aktivitātēm Jūs dotu priekšroku?

- ☐ Talkas
- ☐ Biotopu kopšana (krūmu novākšana, zāles pļaušana/grābšana u.c.)
- ☐ Dabas novērojumu programma
- ☐ Dabas izglītība, pasākumu organizēšana
- ☐ Cits veids (lūdzu, norādiet) _____

12. Cik daudz laika Jūs būtu ar mieru atvēlēt vienas aktivitātes veikšanai?

- ☐ 1-3 stundas
- ☐ Nepilnu dienu
- ☐ 1 - 2 dienas
- ☐ Vairāk nekā 2 dienas (ar iespējamu dzīvošanu uz vietas un nakšņošanu)

DABAS TŪRISMS ĶEMERU NACIONĀLAJĀ PARKĀ

13. Vai, Jūsaprāt, pēdējo piecu gadu laikā Ķemeru nacionālajā parkā ir vērojama tūrisma attīstība?

- ☐ Nē
- ☐ Jā (lūdzu, miniet piemēru, kā tas izpaužas) _____

14. Vai Jūsu attieksme pret tūrismu Ķemeru nacionālajā parkā pēdējo 5 gadu laikā ir mainījusies?

- ☐ Attieksme pret tūrismu kļuvusi pozitīvāka
☐ Attieksme nav mainījusies
☐ Attieksme pret tūrismu kļuvusi negatīvāka
☐ Teritorijā dzīvoju mazāk nekā piecus gadus

15. Kāda, Jūsaprāt, ir tūrisma ietekme Ķemeru nacionālajā parkā:

	Pozitīva ietekme	Nav ietekmes	Negatīva ietekme	Šo vietu nepārzinu
a. Lapmežciema pagastā	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Smārdes pagastā	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Slampes pagastā (tikai ĶNP teritorijā)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Džūkstes pagastā (tikai ĶNP teritorijā)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Ķemerose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Kūdrā (Jūmala)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Kūdrā (Babītes nov.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Jaunķemerose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Kaļķī un apkārtnē	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Pavasaru apkārtnē	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Lielajāciemā	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Klapkalnciemā	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16. Kā, Jūsaprāt, tūrisms Jūsu dzīvesvietā ietekmē:

	Ļoti pozitīva ietekme	Diezgan pozitīva ietekme	Ne pozitīva ne negatīva ietekme	Diezgan negatīva ietekme	Ļoti negatīva ietekme
a. Atpūtas un izklaides iespējas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Iespējas baudīt dabu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Ikdienas darbu veikšanu (piem., iepirkšanos)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Pakalpojumus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Nodarbinātību	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Papildus ienākumus mājsaimniecībām	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Ekonomisko attīstību	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Atkritumus un vides piesāņojumu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Augu valsti vai augsnes stāvokļa pasliktināšanos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. ĶNP tēlu Latvijā	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. ĶNP tēlu starptautiskā līmenī	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Vietējo iedzīvotāju attieksmi pret savu apkārtni, vidi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Citu, (lūdzu, norādiet)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17. Vai Jūs piekrītat šādiem apgalvojumiem saistībā ar tūrismu Ķemeru nacionālajā parkā?

	Pilnībā piekrītu	Piekrītu	Nedz piekrītu nedz nepiekrītu	Nepiekrītu	Pilnībā nepiekrītu
a. Ķemeru nacionālais parks ir interesants tūrisma galamērķis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Tūrismam ir bijusi liela nozīme reģionālajā attīstībā	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Es uzskatu, ka tūrisms ĶNP ir pozitīva lieta	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Finansiālie ieguvumi no tūrisma galvenokārt paliek vietējiem	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Ekonomiskie ieguvumi no tūrisma ir lielāki nekā tā radītā negatīvā ietekme vietējiem iedzīvotājiem	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Plānojot tūrismu, pašvaldība ir ņēmusi vērā vietējo iedzīvotāju intereses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Plānojot tūrismu, ĶNP uzņēmēji ir ņēmuši vērā vietējo iedzīvotāju intereses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Plānojot tūrismu, Dabas aizsardzības pārvalde (iepriekš ĶNP administrācija) ir ņēmusi vērā vietējo iedzīvotāju intereses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. ĶNP apmeklētāju uzvedība ir vispārpieņemtajām normām atbilstoša	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Tūristu daudzumu ĶNP būtu nepieciešams palielināt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Tūrisma attīstība ir svarīga Ķemeru nacionālā parka nākotnei	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

18. Vai esat piedalījies/-usies tūrisma attīstībā savā dzīvesvietā?

☐ Nē

☐ Jā (lūdzu, norādiet sīkāk)

19. Vai Jūs vēlētos vairāk iesaistīties tūrisma attīstībā savā dzīvesvietā?

☐ Nē

☐ Jā (lūdzu, norādiet sīkāk)

20. Citi komentāri saistībā ar tūrismu:

DABAS AIZSARDZĪBA

21. Kā Jūsu mājāsaimniecību ietekmējuši dabas aizsardzības pasākumi tās tiešā tuvumā?

	Daudz ieguvumu	Daži ieguvumi	Nedz ieguvumi nedz zaudējumi	Neliela negatīva ietekme	Liela negatīva ietekme
a. Finansiālā situācija	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Atpūtas iespējas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Dzīves apstākļi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Veselība	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Cits, (lūdzu, norādiet!)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

22. Kuras aktivitātes Jums šķiet piemērotas īstenošanai īpaši aizsargājamās dabas teritorijās (arī ĶNP)?

	Tikai kā individuāla nodarbe	Tikai organizētu pasākumu veidā	Gan kā individuāla nodarbe, gan organizēts pasākums	Nemaz nav piemērota
a. Pastaigas, pārgājieni	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Braukšana ar velosipēdu pa speciāliem maršrutiem, velotakām, ceļiem u.tml.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Braukšana ar velosipēdu apvidū, ārpus ceļiem	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Makšķerēšana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Medības	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Ogošana un sēņošana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Laivošana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Distanču slēpošana/ iešana ar sniega korpēm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Dabas vērošana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Fotografēšana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Izjādes ar zirgiem	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Braukšana ar kvadraciklu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

23. Kā, pēc Jūsu domām, dabas aizsardzība Jūsu dzīvesvietā ietekmē:

	Ļoti pozitīva ietekme	Neliela pozitīva ietekme	Nedz pozitīva nedz negatīva ietekme	Neliela negatīva ietekme	Ļoti negatīva ietekme
a. Iespējas baudīt teritoriju	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Ainavas skaistumu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Nodarbinātību	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Tūrismu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Ekonomisko attīstību	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Dabas daudzveidību	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. ĶNP tēlu Latvijā	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. ĶNP tēlu starptautiskā līmenī	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Vietējo iedzīvotāju attieksmi pret savu apkārtni, vidi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Citu (lūdzu, norādiet)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

24. Vai Jūs piekrītat šādiem apgalvojumiem saistībā ar dabas aizsardzību Ķemeru nacionālajā parkā?

	Pilnībā piekrītu	Piekrītu	Nedz piekrītu, nedz nepiekrītu	Nepiekrītu	Pilnībā nepiekrītu
a. Dabas aizsardzība traucē saimnieciskajai darbībai	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Neskartas dabas manas dzīvesvietas apkārtnē vairs nav	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. ĶNP ir vērojams līdzsvars starp mežsaimniecisko darbību un iespēju izmantot mežus atpūtai	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Aizsargājamās teritorijas esamība ir cēlusi mana novada nozīmību manās acīs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Dabas aizsardzības pasākumi ir uzlabojuši manas zināšanas par dabu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Dabas aizsardzības galvenais mērķis ir dabiskās vides saglabāšana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Dabas aizsardzībai ir jāuzlabo medību un makšķerēšanas iespējas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Ir jānodrošina dabas saglabāšana turpmākajām paaudzēm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Lēmējvarai nerūp, kā nepārdomāta ekonomiskā attīstība ietekmē dabas aizsardzību	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Privātīpašniekiem, kuriem pieder ekoloģiski vērtīgas dabas teritorijas, būtu tās jānodod dabas aizsardzībai pret atbilstošu atlīdzību	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Es labprāt atbalstītu dabas aizsardzības situācijas uzlabošanu, ja tas būtu finansiāli izdevīgi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Aizsargājamās dabas teritorijas man ir ļoti svarīgas, lai arī es tās neizmantoju	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

25. Ar kādām ar dabu saistītām problēmām Jūs esat saskāries Ķemeru nacionālajā parkā?

26. Citi komentāri saistībā ar dabas aizsardzību:

INFORMĀCIJA PAR RESPONDENTU

27. Dzimums ☐ Sieviete ☐ Vīrietis

28. Dzimšanas gads 19____

29. Mājsaimniecības lielums _____ pieaugušie un _____ bērni (līdz 18 g.v.)

30. Dzīvesvieta

- ☐ Lapmežciema pagasts
- ☐ Smārdes pagasts
- ☐ Slampes pagasts
- ☐ Džūkstes pagasts
- ☐ Ķemerī
- ☐ Kūdra (Jūmala)
- ☐ Kūdra (Babītes nov.)
- ☐ Jaunķemerī
- ☐ Kaļķis un apkārtnē
- ☐ Pavasaru apkārtnē
- ☐ Lielaisciems
- ☐ Klapkalnciems

31. Vai Jūs esat dzimis ĶNP teritorijā?

- ☐ Esmu te dzimis un dzīvojis visu līdzšinējo mūžu
- ☐ Esmu te dzimis, bet esmu dzīvojis arī citur _____ gadus
- ☐ Esmu dzimis citur, ĶNP teritorijā dzīvoju _____ gadus

32. Izglītības līmenis

- ☐ Pamata ☐ Augstākā profesionālā (koledža)
- ☐ Vidējā ☐ Augstākā (universitāte)
- ☐ Vidējā speciālā (tehniskums)

33. Nodarbošanās

- ☐ Uzņēmējs/-a vai pašnodarbinātais/-ā ☐ Pensionārs/-e
- ☐ Darbinieks/-ce ☐ Mājsaimnieks/-ce
- ☐ Students/-te ☐ Cits (lūdzu, norādiet!) _____
- ☐ Bezdarbnieks/-ce

34. Vai Jūsu darbs ir saistīts ar tūrismu?

- ☐ Nē ☐ Jā (lūdzu, norādiet sīkāk)

35. Kādi bija Jūsu mājsaimniecības kopējie ienākumi 2012. gadā (LVL)?

- ☐ līdz 2400 ☐ 7 001 – 10 000
- ☐ 2401 – 7 000 ☐ virs 10 000

36. Kādi bija Jūsu mājsaimniecības ienākumi no šādām nodarbēm Ķemeru nacionālajā parkā 2012. gadā?

	Nebija ienākumu	Nenožīmīgi ienākumi (līdz 20%)	Būtiski ienākumi (~ 21-50%)	Galvenais avots (vairāk nekā 50 %)
a. Makšķerēšana un medības	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Mežsaimnieciskā darbība	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Tūrisms*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Dabas vēlu vākšana (ogas, sēnes u.c.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Cits (lūdzu, norādiet!)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*(piemēram, ienākumi no darba savā vai citai personai piederošā tūrisma tūrisma uzņēmumā; īres pakalpojumiem (telšu/kemperu vietas, vasaras mājas u.tml.), u.c.)

39. Vai kādam no mājsaimniecības pieder kāds no zemāk minētajiem īpašuma veidiem Ķemeru nacionālajā parkā?

	Jā	Nē
Vasaras māja	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zeme/mežs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

40. Ja vēlaties turpmāk operatīvāk saņemt informāciju par Ķemeru nacionālo parku (pasākumiem, iespējām piedalīties dabas aizsardzības aktivitātēs u.c.), lūdzu, atstājiet savu kontaktinformāciju cilvēkam, kurš veic anketēšanu! Lai saglabātu anonimitāti, kontaktus uzrakstiet uz atsevišķas lapas – anketas un kontakti tiks ievietoti katrs savā kastē.

Paldies par atsaucību!

Appendix 2. Other outdoor activities in Kemer National Park.

- Nordic walking (4)
- Running (3)
- Skating (2)
- Swimming (2)
- Animal watching at the heath location
- Flying
- Horseback riding
- Kemeru holidays
- Living
- Nature-watching, while gathering nature's bounty
- Planting
- The cultivation of the home garden
- Visiting relatives
- Walks

Appendix 3. Activities that are not currently available but considered interesting among residents.

What other activities, that are not currently available, would you like to practice?

Water and beach activities (12)

- Boat rental Sloka (3)
- There are no boats.
- Watercraft (a boat) with a transparent bottom - watching the fish
- Boating down the river to the lake.
- I believe that the boats should be allowed to use up to 5 HP motors
- I would like a transport from the sea to Ķemeri more often
- SPA, water bird hunting.
- The water route by boat (although in stages) route Valguma ez. - Sloka ez. - Lielupe.
- A well-arranged beach by "Melnezers".
- Beach volleyball

Winter sport (11)

- Cross-country ski track (4)
- Cross-country skiing with ski rental holiday
- Sleigh rides
- Decorated cross-country ski site
- Skiing
- Ski hire
- Toboggan run
- Winter open public skating rink! (on-site).

Activities with children (8)

- Children's park with the dwarves and some elements of the forest animals.
- Children's playground.
- I would like more interesting activities for children.
- It would be good to create a kind of theme park, like "Meža kaķis" at Sigulda - at Ķemeri, for both children and adults
- More children in the area would like to see as well as bike lanes.
- More activities for children at the "Meža māja".
- More entertainment for young children.
- Walking with my grandchildren.

Horse riding (6)

Picnicking (5)

- On the map, there should be indications of the picnic area with fire.
- Picnic or rest to nature, but to reach places is unacceptable condition.
- Picnics, but there is not a place for people to relax normally, there is no place where one could fry barbecue
- Places where it is allowed to make fires.
- Find a place where you can erect tents. Hike

Cycling (5)

- Bikeway Ragaciems - Klapkalnciems
- Like a bicycle route through the woods
- Build a bicycle route Sloka-Kūdra-Ķēmeri
- In addition to the walking trail by bike and on foot
- Bicycle hire

Wild life activities (4)

- Bird and animal observation and beliefs and to ban hunting.
- The observation of wild animals in the nature - it can be done for special routes or hidden places. The inspection of the beaver "works" and "mischief".
- Hunting the water-birds at Kanieris, also to hunt wild beasts
- Mushroom recognition lessons in nature

Motor activities (3)

- Mostly car rides and a walk.
- Moto ride.
- A Local or a own car rally

Rollerblading (3)

Other activities

- Observation route on horseback
- It would be a hockey court, basketball court, walkway repaired
- It would be cool if there was some kind of an adventure park where you could climb through the ropes like in “Tarzan” at Sigulda.
- Nordic walking (through different objects, and the corresponding infrastructure), riding the restored sites.
- Placing on the Dragon (kiting).
- Rock climbing wall,
- Quad bike hire
- Camping sites
- Jogging
- Sports
- To organize orienteering
- Visit a walking trail and descriptions
- Flights with a balloon
- Guided tours
- A relaxation

Other comments

- Health Center
- Recreation Center
- Not a normal café in Ķēmeri.
- We live next to each other in ĶNP and yet it seems there is a choice for relaxation.
- Cinema
- Hard to say, haven’t used not all the activities (available)
- I am pleased that it is now offered. I do not want any activity

- I can do with what is available.
- Mini Zoo "Rabbit Kingdom", "Hedgehog world"
- No idea about it, not interested, because I know the full parkland, for I have used to work as a guard.
- Offers are sufficient.
- On Loceliņu (stage of Slocene to Jaunķēmeri) is awful.
- The activities associated with medical procedures.
- There are plenty of offers.
- Too frequent activity leads to marsh destruction.

Appendix 4. Regional tourism development needs in Kemer National Park.

Road reparation

- (Valguma intersection - Smarde) necessary to repair the road."
- All roads, absolutely all, I wanted to go and feel completely in Europe. I love Latvia and want to Latvia was one of the most beautiful and cleanest of all the States. Do the best that you were able to (8)
- Antinciems way should be put in order.
- Arrange the road driveway at Valguma lake, along the "Grumbju" home.
- At this point, it is necessary for some road works to take place, in particular Antinciems to Kemer (3)
- Improve Antinciems, Caukciems and future state of the road to Kemer.
- Improve road surface - asphalt Janukrogs - Hutinciems.
- Improve road surface by the Karupes graves behind Deekiepeja.
- Improve road surface Smarde û Kudra. Especially at Kudra, after driving over pits at Kudra.
- Improve the way Antinciems - Kemer.
- Improve the way through the Raganu swamp .
- Improve the way through the Raganu swamp and Kemer , so that there wouldn't be such a bad moving, created by the bricks.
- Improving roads and auto movement.
- It is necessary to repair the road between "Strauti" to the forest.
- It is necessary to repair the road between Kemer û Antinciems.
- It is necessary to repair the road surface during Kemer - Kudra (2)
- It is necessary to repair the road (10)
- Kemer small streets (Pucvesa, Brocenu) road improvements (2)
- Kudra (at Smarde) should the road be fixed, especially among careers
- Need paved roads, because very often there is a need to go that way.
- Need to repair roads, cutting of forests, as the timber trucks left it in a very bad shape.
- Need to repair the roads in the park, it is hard to move with the pram.
- Professional road repair (Kemer-Antinciems).
- Repair the way to make it easier to get to its final destination.
- Repaired Antinciems way.
- Road from "Smardes district" to Dunduru meadows and in Slampe - a paved road for easier access and increased interest to visit (2)
- Road improvement.
- Road repair (6)
- Road repair (ôZala kapaõ), apply the finer rubble.
- Road repair and directions.
- Road repair Antinciems - Caukciems. At Ragaciema fish stalls - info booth in the summer.
- Road repair from Kalnciems to Kudra.

- Road repair from the stage of entering the woods to the bridge over Dūkstupe.
- Road repair in the part from the train station to the beginning of Seravotu street. (Currently it is well filthy).
- Road repair Kemerī - Antinciems, Caukciems, swimming places at Melnezers.
- Road repair, very difficult to go by bicycle from boat station at Lapmečiems. (4)
- Road repairs alongside the cemetery and leading to the Tīrelis boardwalks. (The stage behind the cemetery).
- Road signs in the park, very poor quality road in the park.
- Road to Lielupes piece bridge, which was straightened towards the "Pavasari". Forgot to pave it, although before it was paved all the way.
- Route and rate of repair. (2)
- The road from Kemerī to Kudras lake ūSloka.
- The road till the footbridge at the Tīrelis heath, is in a dissatisfied state.
- This site requires road repair.(3)
- Wrap the road along the river banks.

Recreation infrastructure development

- A bathing place in the lake ūKanieris.
- A leisure place at lake ūSloka, - on the waterfront.
- A space for relaxation by the lake ūSloka. (2)
- Accommodations. Benches and tables.
- At the highway, a picnic bench should be created, with information about the recreation opportunities. This would be for more people to be able to relax and get acquainted with the offer.
- At this point ū to better the swimming.
- Benches (4)
- Bird watching tower Melnogu Vīle.
- Card slot.
- Connect the path from the Cerkstes to Lielociema stage at Lielociema graves. Thus, the bike path and created a successful ski run should connect with Milzkalns. The perfect place for driving quad bikes.
- Cross-country ski trails. (2)
- Deguma trail at the Grand Kemeru heath.
- Field observations of beaver activity (posters, platforms, paths). (2)
- Footbridge access to Smardes careers. It can also swamp attractions.
- Footbridge over the lake Kanieris similar to that, who recently appeared by a second observation tower.
- Forest trail along the sea.
- Fragrant path. Repair way.
- Horse riding at the Lustuēkalns neighborhood. (2)
- I would like to have a o pathway leading from the boat station to the Riekstu Island observation tower, which I could use to go back and forth.

- It is necessary to repair the pedestrian path.
- It should be restored - the footbridge and information.
- It would be better if swimming in the lake ôKancierisö would be maintained.
- Kaniera footbridge to be completed, it was built in the wrong place, surrounded by reeds.
- Link to Kaniera Lake trail and parking area.
- Need camping place and fireplace.
- Need to repair a pedestrian / cycle path.
- observation tower.
- Obtain a modern bike path, picnic area at Melnezers.
- One could build a footbridge from the Durbes street to the end of Robe×u street - along the moraine. That should be interesting.
- Restore the boardwalk.
- Riding a bike is very inappropriate.
- Route trail between "Kalvane" and Bigaunciems.
- Sidewalk from Melnezers to JaunKemeru.
- Ski track (distance) at the area of Smardes village.
- The installation of bike lanes.
- The trail repair.
- The walking trail is broken, service is required.
- There might be an observation tower.
- To build, to create bike lanes.
- Track cycling route.
- Track repair.
- Walking points at Kemeru and Smarde. (2)

Other infrastructure development

- A large parking lot, according to the number of visitors, a bicycle shed.
- AKA, borehole, there is NO local drinking water. The drilling depth of 100m below is the standard û the home owner have no material terms and cannot afford to make a deeper one by themselves. But water is the basis of life.
- AKA, borehole, there is NO local drinking water. The drilling depth of 100m below is the standard û the home owner have no material terms and cannot afford to make a deeper one by themselves. But water is the basis of life.
- At "The new park" there are a lot of unenclosed wells, this problem is in the whole Kemeru area.
- Cannot get over the river.
- Drainage ditch. (2)
- Illuminate paths.
- Installation of accommodation for tourists.
- Lighting.

- Riverbank availability.
- Shiver by Sloka lake requires minor repairs.
- Sloka lake improvement in the Jaunkemeru side.
- Smart, environmentally friendly parking place.

Environmental management

- Arrange the pine forest along the Gulf coast between Kauguri to Bigaunciems, cut out dry and decaying pine or impose directions "life-threatening".
- Arranged picnic, the establishment of new garbage cans.
- At this point, need to clean the area, because the former factory installed dump.
- Babite nov. Salas pag. Pavasari. Forests should be cleaned to remove fallen trees on the road, so that the children can go through the forest - now this is not possible. (2)
- Clean culverts (map reference Odu path).
- Clean drains.
- Clean the forest, so that the gathering of mushrooms and berries is possible.
- Clean up the forest road Jaunkemeru and Kemeru, otherwise tourists impose signs to tourists "Danger, don't stop". (2)
- Clear the lake, the re-establishment of fish rather than the new marsh.
- Clear Vecslocene overgrown river bed. (2)
- Drain the way up to the beginning of the Seravotu street to Kemeru station.
- It is necessary to establish waste container, recreation, claims that over the dune there should not be a bike ride, restraining order would not do it!
- Kaniera mound - cleaning it, as in the recent past.
- Kemeru Lutheran Church - old grass cutting, to tidy the surroundings.
- Kemeru park, the park would probably be left with just a name. 6. VerŪpite already is not normally cleaned for about 10 years, so my house is flooded in the spring.
- Klapkalnciems - bringing the beach in order.
- Klapkalnciems to Tukums road - clean the ditches of beavers; overgrown meadows; the cranes and grouses doesn't clamor, wild animals come to feed at home.
- Lack of common trash bins without dividing (plastic, glass).
- ņGausa judzeņ - would be nice if there were garbage cans.
- ņZala kapaņ - view of a throne, a garbage can.
- Requires catering and the cleaning of the local center.
- Road tidy.
- Terribly untidy area - just behind the apartment house Zara Street.
- Waste bins. (3)
- Versupite require removal of bottom sediments and beaver dams. (2)

Information improvement

- 1st-5th References to "Dunduru meadows" (pasture) (5)
- An information booth needed.

- At all lakes equipped with map, containing the information on the lake for fish, area, places (for viewing) (3)
- At the sources of sulfur water treatment, there are no signs how to get there.
- Eliminating hogweed stand!
- Historical information. (3)
- Illogical set of road sign at the end of Partizanu street, next to the wood. (2)
- In Smardecener, there is a necessary for an information stand.
- Indication of scrap ditch recovery.
- Indicator or a map, how to proceed to Antinciems and Kemeru.
- Info booth at Smardes station or parish house.
- Info booth. (2)
- Info on this site.
- Info path stages.
- Info stands at the villages. (2)
- Information for cyclists on the distances to objects (views).
- Information stand at Lustu×klans (it is now rotten and fallen), a stable must be established.
- Information stand restored. (2)
- Information stand ū at the borders of Kemeru and within the Kemeru center (if one knows nothing about KNP).
- Information stand about Valguma lake.
- KNP informational center should work throughout the year, or they must state the phone number, where you can get information.
- More signs at different stages, so people can find the right place.
- Need stand with an explanation.
- Notes on ôZala kapaö / stands.
- Parking signs, which allow standing at Riekstsala.
- Place Antinciems guidance on leisure facilities and road directions.
- References.
- Requires an indication of the beginning of the road.
- Road signs of Janukrogs to Antinciems.
- Stand on the route of the ôZala kapaö (more detailed).
- Stands.
- The swamp's information center.
- There should a stand of information about the horses and trumpets growth, skeith, death, what they eat in the winter.
- There, on the encounter between two swamps, should be an information stand about the boardwalk.
- This site requires billboard.

No explanation or 'other'

- Road repairs starting from Sloka lake and til Kudra."
- Among the 3.-4.km is constructed a parking space an an information booth, it is in a very inappropriate place. While departing from the parking side of Klapkalnciems, You canÆt see nothing. There will be an emergency/crash.
- At Kaniera lake and the sea gulf destinations - to impose directions "KNP grown bird Cormorant - wear a hat." (4)
- Be allowed to drive a boat having up to 5 HP motor.
- Boat rental.
- Deepen Vecslocene bed, went into the culvert. (2)
- Kanieris license, that can be purchased. (2)
- Little time by car - no way! (3)
- On the highway Kemeru - Jaunkemeru ~ 100 km on both sides, there should be a debris gathering.
- Requires a pair of cameras (video surveillance).
- Restore Kemeru mail.
- Should supervise any illegal cutting of trees in the forest.

Appendix 5. Perception of how tourism has developed.

Amount of people (41)

- More cyclist (12)
- Seeing more tourists (11)
- More people (3)
- A lot of people are going to bird-watching tower (2)
- More cycling groups and travelers on foot.
- Orienteering, sports activities and more tourists.
- More people in the Zağā kāpa
- A few times I saw a bus with children on Dunduru meadow, also seen private visits to the horses, aurochs in Dunduru meadows. From Melnragu site I have seen one tourist bus with the Swedes, who photographed the meadows and foals, where there resides a crane, it was in May. In general, there are not many tourists.
- After the renovation of Tīrelis broadwalks - the inflow of tourists.
- Tourists are asking help more than before
- A lot of immigrants on summer months
- Increased number of visitors during the tourist season
- More strangers
- More visitors from other cities in KNP
- Vehicle movement on the footbridge
- Year 2013 - there was a Frenchman - landscape photographer. Photographed stork nests. Year 2012 stream stork visited by an ornithologist from Sweden with his wife Margarita
- More come to look Dunduru aurochs at the meadows, horses. Watching from the viewing tower animals

Trails (34)

- New trails built (9)
- Boardwalks (8)
- Trails (3)
- Bike path (3)
- Restored planks (2)
- Better routes (2)
- New trails in Kemeru marsh
- People are interested to find Kemeru nature trail.
- Ranked paths
- Kupskalnu natural park – when it installed beautiful wooden trail. Since that it has a lot of visitors during the summer months, but when the first freeze hits in, the wood road is dangerously slippery, so it is of little use.
- There are repaired boardwalks, replaced with new ones.
- Walking planks.
- People like to walk along the pathway observing nature and birds

Infrastructure improvements (29)

- Observation towers (7)

- Footbridges (5)
- Built observation platforms (2)
- Developed infrastructure (2)
- Improved stands (2)
- Footbridge in the swamp (2)
- Footbridge in Lapmežciems
- Installed new parking spaces
- Rest areas
- Tourism tower
- Seats at the "Lillijas" lake.
- Urgent are the Ķemeru footbridges. Our friends and relatives from other places in Latvia are interested and will be happy to visit this place.
- Bike lanes.
- New facilities, upgraded old.
- Renovated Ķemeru raised bog

Information (16)

- Billboards (3)
- Billboards in a prominent locations
- Ordered billboards, new pages added
- Access to information
- Know about it in the press, on the Internet and so on.
- Different info centers
- Directions placed
- ĶNP is "revived", often information is visible to the Internet, new maps with directions for various events, that were not noticeable.
- More particularly this year - information.
- Refurbished planks. Increased awareness in different media.
- The introduction of new attractions (nature trails, etc.).
- Valguma forest stands installed with maps
- Pictures, brochures, maps, new routes for students, a variety of activities in the field.
- Activated information.

Events (9)

- Bird days (2)
- Nature educational events (2)
- Bat Nights
- Considerable interest in attending events, organized by the ĶNP.
- Events organized
- Excursions
- Travel day

Cleaning (6)

- Cleaned up the moor trail
- Cleaned up, many vacation spots created.

- More visits to clean up Valguma lake
- Naturally spaced bins.
- Attracting tourists with natural material creation - "solar furnace".

Other

- The possibility of using bicycles (4)
- I do not know (4)
- Bird watching (2)
- Cyclists who are watching their surroundings and objects appear.
- Hiking
- Skiing
- By bus, by bicycle.
- Development will not progress, while the same people will not cease to damage the environment.
- Haven't noticed, because people are afraid to get lost.
- I am not related to the work of the national park.
- In the KNP area I often run into cyclists, groups of students. Orderly environment.
- Interested in wildlife
- Judging from tourist visits
- Lack of interest.
- My children and my grandchildren walking through the trails (I'm participated).
- Activated in different KNP area.
- Not heard anything special.
- People come to the sulfur springs; the wedding party comes to "The Love Island".
- Personally, I observe.
- Slight improvement - lack of attractiveness, all too gray to attract tourists.
- There has been a variety of trails, information on those educational activities, wildlife observation, observation tower construction, construction of the footbridge, the old route promotion.
- The forests are being marshed.
- Going to take pictures of birds and other days

Appendix 6. Attitudes towards tourism.

- I believe that tourism is a good thing in Kemeri and its surroundings
- Positive attitude.
- Tourism needs a boost
- The development of tourism to invest huge resources, but it seems to me that it might not always pay off financially.
- There is no help and finances from the tourists
- Tourism is tourism, work is work, birds are birds and I'm going to drink morning coffee.
- Creates confusion and regret at the KNP. Trees fallen during a storm, millions of money are wasted there. Whether it is meant as an opportunity for exotic idiots, or someone feels very well sitting on the purse of money. But it is nonsense for our own economy. Why would we waste a million?
- I speak contemptuously against the construction in the most beautiful part and the forest at the end of Sulu street. The forest is reduced, rutted, littered with plumbing and other bulky items.
- I think that is not necessarily to impose tourism. National park should take care to be safeguarded environment and not wandering flocks of tourists, who often do not know how to behave.
- The individual anglers interfere a lot, because they don't obey rules of the road (speed), as well as city-related provisions of the areas of dumping-prohibiting, made by Jūrmalas government.
- Tourism is one of the KNP businesses, which is the various everyday nuisance to local residents (obstructed roads).
- Tourism would be good, but those so called tourists are visiting the gardens and wandering into strange territory. On the steepest even threatening.
- Tourist KNP not.
- Unfortunately, while trying to develop tourism in KNP, Kemeri surrounding nature, many things are being lost – “Zaļā kāpa” is being rotted by bicycles and also by placing the car on the Boardwalk. If you want to develop tourism in KNP, then You must be prepared to invest in infrastructure development.
- Whatever may be the holidays, the roads are not very good, a lot of mosquitoes in the summer and great Dunduri? For Horses and aurochs it is very difficult, not even in summer – there are no shadows where to hide, no shelter. Even the trees are not there, the area is flooded and filled with sharp grass that cattle does not eat and they just stand alone by Džukstes river and gnaw short grass. Other calves crawling out to eat grass behind the wire fence.

Appendix 7. Means of tourism perceptions according to individual factors that differ statistically significantly ($p < 0,05$).

	n	mean
The financial profit from tourism stays mainly in the community		
No own land	151	3,1
Landowner	64	2,7
Female	151	3,2
Male	100	2,8
The economic benefits of tourism are greater than encountered harm to the community		
Newcomer	156	3,0
Returnee	13	2,8
Native	70	2,5
Tourism has been an important factor of regional development		
Female	158	3,7
Male	100	3,0
The amount of tourists in Kemer NP should be increased		
Working in tourism industry	21	4,3
Not working in tourism industry	231	3,8
Nature Conservation Agency has taken locals well into account when planning tourism		
No own land	156	2,8
Landowner	64	2,5
Female	156	2,9
Male	101	2,6
Newcomer	160	2,9
Returnee	13	2,8
Native	72	2,4
The tourism businesses operating in Kemer NP have taken locals well into account when planning tourism		
No own land	150	2,8
Landowner	61	2,5
Newcomer	151	2,9
Returnee	13	2,5
Native	69	2,3
The municipality officers has taken locals well into account when planning tourism		
Newcomer	163	3,0
Returnee	13	2,5
Native	70	2,4

Appendix 8. Relative distribution of respondents perceptions towards tourism impact according to individual factors that differ statistically significantly ($p < 0,05$).

	n	Negative	Neither positive nor negative	Positive		n	Negative	Neither positive nor negative	Positive
Recreation possibilities					Economic deevloment				
Gender					Age				
female	152	8 %	39 %	53 %	under 45	87	8 %	41 %	51 %
male	94	3 %	57 %	39 %	46-65	85	16 %	53 %	31 %
Is your job related to tourism?					over 65	37	11 %	68 %	22 %
no	220	6 %	50 %	44 %	Income				
yes	22	0 %	18 %	82 %	up to 2400	81	15 %	65 %	20 %
Services in my village					2401-7000	50	2 %	48 %	50 %
Income					7001-10 000	23	4 %	52 %	43 %
up to 2400	79	10 %	76 %	14 %	over 10 000	17	6 %	41 %	53 %
2401-7000	47	2 %	70 %	28 %	Employment				
7001-10 000	23	0 %	78 %	22 %	Income				
over 10 000	16	6 %	50 %	44 %	up to 2400	79	11 %	71 %	18 %
Age					2401-7000	49	4 %	65 %	31 %
under 45	87	6 %	60 %	34 %	7001-10 000	23	0 %	65 %	35 %
46-65	81	9 %	72 %	20 %	over 10 000	17	6 %	35 %	59 %
over 65	36	6 %	83 %	11 %	Extra household income				
Locals' appreciation					Age				
Gender					under 45	91	3 %	65 %	32 %
female	144	15 %	31 %	54 %	46-65	83	14 %	61 %	24 %
male	92	16 %	46 %	38 %	over 65	36	6 %	78 %	17 %
Income					Littering				
up to 2400	93	17 %	43 %	40 %	Do you own land or forest				
2401-7000	51	12 %	33 %	55 %	no	141	45 %	38 %	16 %
7001-10 000	24	4 %	17 %	79 %	yes	56	64 %	29 %	7 %
over 10 000	17	12 %	59 %	29 %	Age				
International appreciation					under 45	89	38 %	43 %	19 %
Do you own land or forest					46-65	90	56 %	32 %	12 %
no	138	6 %	42 %	52 %	over 65	43	63 %	30 %	7 %
yes	52	17 %	54 %	29 %					

Appendix 9. Other comments related to tourism.

Restoration needs

- I would like to restore the "Island of Love", restoration of ĶNP gardening, grassing over in order
- Would like to have the park cleaner and some of the old things would be replenished, for example "The Island of Love".
- We need to restore the ĶNP, such as "Love Island", monuments, benches, bridges and other points of interest.
- First Purify Vecslocene river bed and the banks in the gap of Sulu Street to Meža Street.
- Eventually be the sanatorium building should be renewed and the territory cleared as a whole (many slums). Some sort of entertainment venues, etc. should be rendered. Aligning these issues, I think that tourism will increase.
- Restore the historic land routes. Odiņi - Krāčkalni - Pheasants - Smārde; Lime - Džūkste; Antinciems - Green Hill - Smārdes Kūdra.
- Restore the natural drainage of water from the Zaļais swamp to the southern end of the river Vēršupīte.
- Pleasant, that the Kupaskalna path to the sea is restored.

Infrastructure needs

- Lack of free parking at the beach
- More parking near the sea and attractions, arrange nature, necessarily create a brooch tower on the seashore! And walking pier to the marina.
- While riding the bicycle through boardwalks, observation towers, to watch nature, there is not a place to leave the bike.
- More well-maintained hiking trails with attractive recreational elements
- Benches in the woods (ĶNP).
- Repair the park's paths, bridges, "Island of Love".
- Repaired roads.
- Arrange forest roads!
- Roads in poor condition (2)
- There is no infrastructure (roads),
- Start by taking the road repairing and accurate indication of the assembly facilities.
- Fill up the large potholes on the road from the brook to the front, so tourists can continue to run and enjoy nature
- It is necessary to develop a picnic area, now there are the too few and mostly dilapidated, the garbage collection is disastrous!
- All the tourism is adjacent to the beach and dunes. It is needed to develop the infrastructure for people not to throw manure into the ground, but to have a civilized trash with which someone takes care of!
- To be developed Kaņiera lake bottom sludge as it is very difficult to move the boat.
- Wild animal feeder installation
- I believe the street lighting across the highway Bigaunciems stage is a success.
- Satisfied with the existing. Perhaps more interesting footbridge route creation to those that are present.

- I recommend creating a tourist route along Vecslocene, between Bigauņciems to Sloka's lake where you can see the consequences of KNP - 20 years after the "nuclear" war
- Necessary infrastructure improvements at Kemeru (Drainage, roads, lighting, water supply, etc.).
- I would like routes to be created as possible thematically. Both dune moves and bicyclists. I would like a closer co-operation with almost fading JTK.

Littering

- After tourists visit, it is frequently observed that it is naturally contaminated (plastic bottles, waste, etc.).
- Cleanup roadside bushes to avoid any idea from the tourists, that KNP lacks at cleanup.
- If funds permit, should make video surveillance around the forest roads to local forest litter, It would be a better place for tourists and the tourists themselves wouldn't litter.
- In order to suit the environment to be more well-groomed - place bins. In the summer there is a lot of waste.
- Kemeru citizens to carefully keep track of collection of waste in forests and parks.
- Leave behind waste.
- The tourists must be reared not to dump in the environment or more containers need to be deployed.
- The national park is not cleaned, so it cannot be claimed as a national park. (It must be cleaned up)
- Tourists should be taught to behave in the forest, so that for us – locals, there is less to be cleaned in the spring cleanups.

Forest management

- As a local resident - to prepare the wood for the winter, it would be enough with two withered pines!
- Firewood collection
- Dry cleaning trees for firewood
- Saw wood.
- Lumber tree collection
- Please clean the paths, overgrown.
- Clean the beautiful primeval forests at the end of Sulu Street
- Forest thinning. Requirements of section filling
- Clear the forest roads to travel by car.
- To gather the dry trees
- Clean up the forest purees
- After the storm fallen trees are everywhere.
- Fallen trees on the roadside threat to riders and hikers life!
- We need to clear the forest and make a trail.
- That the forest would not be polluted.

Information needs

- A billboard, how you must reach the KNP, it's Dunduru meadows. Tourists come to home farm "Pienāji" because there is no indication at Melnrāgu cattle farm at Slampes parish.

- Billboards, leaflets are often misguided and are having outdated information, in the summer I do not know, where a stand that serves the information is.
- Build a report with info in newspapers in Jūrmala, Lapmežciems, about events in ĶNP, plans, place natural museum with info that what is rare in the ĶNP area.
- Little information about the possibility to look at Ķemeru national park.
- Little information.
- No info from local and ĶNP?
- Tourist information needs to be fully understood, they are often looking for the bike trail (Kūdra), which was not there at all, but it is in the map.
- There is no info on tourist attractions.
- On Saturday and Sunday, the tourists cannot get the information, because the library is closed.
- More info stands in place, such as Klapkalnciems - by the sea, with interest I watched this year, watching as many climbed the dune and took note of the information.
- Shed abroad information for the medical treatment in the sanatoriums at Ķemeru.
- To less an clear signs towards the tourism objects
- It need more advertising, and with the influx of people

Services

- Ķemeru tourists are offered catering services
- Restaurants
- Seaside café
- Need cafe seashore!
- Set up a tourist cafe.
- Think of fee-based services in the surroundings of "Tīrelis" (parking, souvenirs).
- Should be the public transport.
- In the springtime, there is no public transport, so we cannot participate in events.

Other

- Arrange ditches!
- Rip ĶNP installed dams marshes.
- Pollution - not so much for tourists, but more from those "Pigmen", who are throwing out their house waste, discharges in the woods, roadsides piles
- Be sure to pay attention to the recreation areas, such as the erection of the seating booths.
- Do not know.
- Here is no tourism - still the same. The only change - the road signs, indicating the existence of ĶNP, have appeared! Also it is said that one cannot swim by the Lampzežciems sluice?
- I prefer to live in silence.
- Klapkalnciems half overgrown meadows.
- ĶNP is not considering relevant what is being said by people, who live in the territory of ĶNP.
- Leisure center "Valguma pasaule" is giving the chance for recreation and tourism, but that is no merit of ĶNP.
- The park should reflect on the fact that protected areas can do without Ķemeru, but what about people?
- There was hunting at lake Kanieris – there were tourists, even VIP now...Some anglers and those who cannot go and Scandinavia.

- Tourists too will ride the dunes and muck. No separate bathing in Lapmežciem's area.
- Develop tourism, we (the people) will have jobs.
- First Create "Ārstenicisko" plant meadow, "Sunflower" meadow , "Bišustropa" meadow. On top of the electricity poles there should be a place, where a stork could make its nest.
- It would be good if all the old houses would be putted in order or removed. Several recreation centers would be made, as well as to restore all rehabilitation centers for people to come here for the treatment. This place (ĶNP) is intended for that. Yet Ķemeris looks like a war-place with crushed buildings.
- ĶNP must not stop the development, and look for ways to offer people something new. It shouldn't be that people arrive, look up and do not go anymore, because nothing has changed. If possible hold amateur or family sporting events (orienteering, running, cycling, nordic walking, etc.) Combining a variety of attractions.
- Tourism should be built on local people's interests, not the ĶNP "via" tourist interest.
- NOT promoting tourism facilities in the winter time! Must be walking the edges of the sea and the development of mountain skiing, horse-drawn sleighs. Sufficient bans! Think of development.

Appendix 10. Differences in opinions towards nature conservation. Factor presented if $p < 0,05$.

	n	mean		n	mean
Recreational use of forests and forestry are in balance			Nature conservation in the area increases hunting and fishing possibilities		
Entrepreneur or self-employed	35	2,80	Primary school or similar	11	3,36
Employee	106	3,19	Secondary school	69	3,65
Retired	65	2,98	Vocational school	79	3,30
Other	50	3,44	College	16	3,44
			University	77	2,96
up to 2400 LVL	97	3,13	Preserving nature for future generations must be secured		
2401-7000 LVL	57	2,79	Entrepreneur or self-employed	35	4,06
7001-10 000 LVL	24	3,50	Employee	105	4,23
over 10 000 LVL	20	3,20	Retired	66	4,45
My appreciation of home region has increased due to nature conservation			Other	50	4,52
Native	69	3,07	No land		
Returnee	15	2,47	Landowner		
Newcomer	156	3,37			
			Under 45		
Entrepreneur or self-employed	35	2,97	46-65		
Employee	105	3,19	Over 65		
Retired	63	3,17			
Other	45	3,62	Decision makers do not care about the effects that non-considerate economic development causes to nature		
No land			Primary school or similar		
Landowner			Secondary school		
			Vocational school		
My knowledge of nature has increased due to nature conservation			College		
Female	162	3,32	University		
Male	97	3,05			
			Entrepreneur or self-employed		
Entrepreneur or self-employed	35	3,03	Employee		
Employee	106	3,13	Retired		
Retired	64	3,17	Other		
Other	50	3,58	Landowners should donate their ecologically valuable areas to conservation for money		
			Primary school or similar		
up to 2400 LVL	94	3,39	Secondary school		
2401-7000 LVL	56	2,95	Vocational school		
7001-10 000 LVL	25	3,52	College		
over 10 000 LVL	20	3,05	University		
The primary purpose of nature conservation is the protection of natural environment			The existence of nature conservation areas is vital for me, although I don't use the areas		
Female	164	3,99	Entrepreneur or self-employed		
Male	96	3,71	Employee		
			Retired		
Native	69	3,87	Other		
Returnee	15	3,27			
Newcomer	165	3,96	No land		
			Landowner		
up to 2400 LVL	94	4,02			
2401-7000 LVL	56	3,54	Under 45		
7001-10 000 LVL	23	4,09	46-65		
over 10 000 LVL	20	3,55	Over 65		

Appendix 11. Other comments related to nature conservation.

Conservation attitudes

- Protecting the environment should be the primary target of the national park, after that it will be able to develop tourism and nature education.
- Do not interfere with natural processes. Everything which must exist, will exist, what has decided to perish - will perish. It is decorated in nature. I believe that we should not interfere with nature. But such is human nature - to identify himself in the place of God and decide.
- It is very nice to enjoy nature KNP, there are places where human activity is not interfered/been active.
- Protecting is needed where there is what to protect.
- We all have to fight for KNP conservation by all available means.
- Both must be kept – the protection of the nature and the interests of the resident, but so, that none would be harmed
- In the springtime, autumn, huge birds - swans, ducks and other species make flights that make up fantastically beautiful views and rejoice the hearts of tourists and locals.
- Let's love the nature!
- Water is the basis of life. Meditation at the sacred spring and bathing in spring water strengthens the spirit and releases from hate and one can feel the harmony of the world. Water is the information about the universe! Good luck! WITH RESPECT NV fifth XI 13th
- If it is possible to preserve the natural beauty in the way it is. Preserving the natural environment.
- Nature needs to be taken care of

Waste and pollution

- All responsible of polluting - punished! Pay-up's, public works – for the wildlife!
- More control polluting ditch verges
- Much waste in KNP area.
- There should be a bigger follow up to the cleanness of Kemerli.
- There should be more garbage cans.
- Local residents themselves behave as pigs in the surrounding forests. A lot of waste is being transported with machines to the forest.
- Local people to take care of cleaning up their own areas. In a particular stretch of the road – the turn (to Smārde from Ventpils highway), Smārdes center is at the same highway and still looks like an uncared place. Dopey card for KNP guests. (Far from the tidy farms "Virsaīši")
- Forests are contaminated with household waste.
- Forests need to be cleaned
- As much trash bins as possible - everywhere and by the sea as well.
- Do not throw garbage in the dune area
- Closer control, to where the waste is being put, so that the forest is not contaminated.
- Conservation of Kemerli is also affected by the lack of urban sanitation.
- Infrastructure - drainage, sewerage, water supply, lighting – because what the tourists will see as a good aspect of Kemerli - if they are not cleaned up? You cannot develop the park of KNP only in a isolation from populated areas. Locality occupies a small part of a KNP – means to clean up should be found.
- Lustūžkalns should be cleaned up. People there are beginning to dump waste. They are not tourists, but it does not speak well for the honor of the park. We collect plastic bottles and papers near the berries and mushrooms.
- If you allow cleaning the river and its surroundings, more fences will not be flooded.
- Secondly, forests full of trash and other debris, and those, who do it - we do not have the right to call them to order.

Environmental management

- Do not allow the destruction of trees and bushes in the dunes.
- Do not allow clear-cutting, which has already been taken place at Kūdra Smārdes parish. Changes in nature, hence it is permanently damaging.
- In order to reduce the cutting of forests.
- Don't allow for any bushes and trees to be destroyed.
- Less sawing of the forest, no longer there is a mushroom site. Deteriorating quality of the roads after trailing.
- First, restore and clean drains
- Clear all ditches that normally leak into the water and prevent the damage to the environment.
- Consideration should be given a pre-planned to lift the level of the swamp, because there is a chance "Kūdra" will be flooded to the house foundations.
- Prohibit the harvesting of berries with the help of automated gathering devices.
- Restore the system of dams during the summer to ensure that the water level at Versupite Park, guaranteeing a living space for waterfowl. P / S as it was "right" in Latvian times.
- Specifically Klapkalnciems environment is degraded, all sorts of bad things happen there. First, in the summer after the holiday's a walk and collection of the trash is needed.

Fallen trees

- Allow local assemble themselves fallen trees (4)
- Along the road it should be allowed to clean up the forest for the trees, so that they are not in the water, and to harvest fallen trees
- Hate fallen and decaying trees in the water
- Though, perhaps, it is contrary to the natural forest, I would like a clean forest.
- After a storm the fallen trees are destroying the forest scenic attraction. The old trees begin to multiply bark beetles, etc..
- I don't like, that the woods are not maintained, because of the quantity of the fallen and half rotten logs.
- Please inform citizens why saw-out the forest area. When at the same time we are not allowed to pick up the fallen trees.

Species

- Confusion caused by the fact that the park is being introduced herbivores from abroad - trumpet and wild horses, but our herbivores - elk, deer, roe deer in a closed area are fired/killed. Spring - Odinu pelderī - often the training helicopter - the landing noise is a problem for birds and animals.
- Efforts should be made to destroy the American mink, cormorants - are ruining at Kaņiera fauna, hunters were once at least the ones who scared them off. At Soviet times, even the crows were supposed to be shot.
- Much as damage to the park is done by bark beetles. They are also spreading through our forests. For example looking at Lustūžkalns ever beautiful fir trees
- Need to reduce the number of beavers, a completely damaged dam. No late hunting - deer, birds.

Other

- Already the landlord is responsible for the maintenance of his own area's protected areas. Infrastructure improvements
- Install signs in swampy places, where there is a particular danger to humans and tell, of the swampy places, where it is best not to proceed.
- I am for the protection of nature, but not in the form of an economic grouping!
- In many cases, it seems that the protection is the synonymous of the word BUSINESS.

- It seems that the basic attention is given to the funding of environmental protection. There could be more. Lots of KNP property is owned by businesses or private persons. It is not clear how it got and why it is not returned the KNP total population, to the needs of tourism.
- Landowners - to put their property in order.
- Forest roads have been changed into trails, it is not possible to enter the car in the woods and enjoy nature, as not all can go into the woods or get a bicycle - the elderly. They have to stay at home; they also cannot gather the berries and the mushrooms.
- Team up with the locals for a new trail (nature) and other good things, and the establishment of joint discovery.
- Revamped and paved paths.
- Necessary to impose more control over the resting places.
- While protecting the nature - KNP could count on more people's interests in often populated areas. Could it be that Kemeru park gradually turns into a wild animal mating and feeding areas? Is that the main goal?
- Everything is perfect.
- I don't like torque.
- Kemeru national park is frequently not connected or is contrary to nature protection. I believe that the KNP impact on the environment should be studied and the carefully to consider the advantages and disadvantages - that should be thought by an independent body. KNP economic activity requires more control. Logging can only be carried out in strict supervision by Latvian State Forests. Logging should not be held by the KNP. KNP funding should not come from timber harvesting in KNP area.
- Raids should be carried out.
- Sewerage!!! There is no more space!!!
- Thanks for the profile and interest in my opinion!
- The more active than ever before, a natural diversity is being "shut down".

Appendix 12. Sources of information about Kemer National Park.

From computer (39)

- Internet (25)
- KNP homepage (5)
- E-mail (4)
- Through Google (2)
- A travel agency website
- Computer
- News on web sites

From other people (17)

- Neighbour (8)
- Acquaintances (4)
- Rumour (2)
- People (2)
- Workers of the KNP

Media and advertising (17)

- Booklets (5)
- Radio (4)
- Call (3)
- Tukuma Independent news
- Jurmala Protection newsletter.
- Media
- TV
- Would like to receive by post office

Knowing places by yourself (14)

- Empirical (5)
- Living in Kemer (3)
- Living near (2)
- Interested in it (2)

- Knowing places
- In my working place

Information boards and information centre (14)

- Information boards (6)
- Tourist information centre (5)
- Kemeru library (2)
- Tourist Info Sources

Other

- Not interested (3)
- "Lauku ceļotājs"
- Boats in the database at the watchman's
- Book on Kemeru county and park
- Bus going to Dunduru meadows
- Delfi.lv, Live Riga
- Do not acquire any
- I get a profile
- KKP administration considers there is no need to inform the public about its activities. And what change would it bring?
- No access
- There is no need
- What's the point of information, if you do not do anything

Appendix 13. Reasons for not attending nature education events.

Lack of information (53)

- Lack of information (45)
- Delayed information (4)
- Because no one informs about it
- Not knowing about such
- Have never heard of it

Not interested (28)

- Not interested (19)
- The lack of interest. (4)
- For the moment has not led to an interest in it
- I do not like that I cannot clean the dry trees and I do not go there
- So far, too little desire or specific dates, which I cannot attend
- There aren't interesting ads
- Surrounded by both birds and bats, what specifically what would attending this event bring to me?

Not enough free time (20)

- lack of time (10)
- lack of free time (3)
- Would like to attend, but no have time (3)
- Heavy work schedule (3)
- Lack of time on summer months

Transport (8)

- Transport problems (5)
- Hard to move across large distances (2)
- Difficult to get there

Too old or healthy problems (6)

- Health problems (3)
- Too old (2)
- Reduced mobility

Prefer doing nature hobbies own way (6)

- Bird watching by myself on a daily basis
- I am accustomed to observe nature alone or with my family, a larger

group of people is a burdened to observe all details

- I do look birdies often, now and then also the bats
- Like to make nature observations alone
- Nature-watching with your family
- Visited by myself

Others

- Never (2)
- Bird days
- Do not like to be the food for the mosquitoes
- Due to the recent moving in, we live in Kemer recently
- dull, gray posters
- Educated in their country estate, because there I live
- E-mail
- Haven't had the chance, but would like to
- Having a jealous life-partner
- In my age, it would be sufficient, with a respect to what others have created and the nature. I will interest my 7 grandchildren about the activities of KNP
- Laziness
- My views do not coincide with activities in KNP
- Not happened
- The most I watch everyday
- There are no ties to participate in
- There is no possibility of doing it
- There was none
- Topics of interest are investigated with the help of other recourses
- When I arrived at the service, all the information places were closed (it was not at night)

Appendix 14. Reasons for not being interested in conservation activities

Not enough free time (29)

- Lack of time (20)
- Lack of free time (5)
- Do not have time to deal with it (2)
- too busy
- Would be interested, but have no free time

Age and health (22)

- Age (7)
- Health does not allow it (7)
- Pensioner (4)
- Health problems (2)
- For younger people
- We are seniors (70 years)

Work and current business (7)

- A lot of their own work (2)
- A lot of work at home (2)
- Having enough work already
- Business
- Work

Not interested (6)

- Not interested (3)
- Lack of interest (2)
- A lack of interest in the KNP

Do activities by yourself (4)

- At that time I clean my surroundings
- Every day, sometimes walking by the sea with other people and gather in the abandoned waste.
- I already live in the swamp area and conservation activities on a daily basis

- I am cleaning my surroundings. This work is always within the national park.

Others

- A lot remains to be done
- And to suggest the control at Valguma lake
- Any of this type of activity imposes some frequency to the people
- Because it is only meant for the wealthy
- Because of the demands
- Do not see the point
- For owners spruce up their property
- I live in KNP
- It should be maintained in the whole park, as limited forest cleanup would only be of a benefit
- Kemeru national park activities, their effect are insufficiently investigated
- Jā
- Nav pieredzes
- Not real
- See the preceding paragraph
- Semi - for the same reason as stated in the ninth issue
- The reason for the previous
- There is no call
- There is nothing to see
- There will be a time
- Use of local resources (eg unemployed)
- It is hard to sit, work