

Destination Landscape Attributes Influencing Tourists' Perceptions of Image: Evidence from a Coastal Destination

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Submitted to the
Institute of Graduate Studies and Research
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Science
in
Tourism Management

Eastern Mediterranean University
August 2020
Gazimağusa, North Cyprus

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ABSTRACT

It is clear that there is a connection with building design and tourism in this study wants to figure out an important role of united making design landscape attributes in Famagusta (Northern Cyprus) as an example. Moreover, this research wants to survey the effect of these attributes on travelers' in terms of satisfaction and intention to return, and also, the aim of this thesis is to test the direct impact of destination landscape attributes on visitor's, tourist's quality of experience or memorability, trip satisfaction and intention to return. This survey used the paper base and the total responses were 163 collected. The quantitative study method making SPSS has used to examine the thesis hypothesis. Outcomes display the different destination landscape attributes that have an effect on the Cyprus travelers in terms of quality of experience both positively and negatively. The tourist's quality of the experience played an important role in first of visitors' trip satisfaction and also the mediator in destination landscape attributes and intention to return which study shows that the flow of making Cyprus visitors' aims of small coastal towns carrying with their conception from destination landscape attributes, the quality of experience or memorability, and also trip satisfaction in considering. According to the outcome, both theoretical and practical implications, limitations, and suggestions for future study are considered.

Keywords: Islands tourism, Cyprus traveler, Destination attributes, Tourists experience quality or memorability, Trip satisfaction, Intention to revisit

ÖZ

Bu çalışmada bina tasarımı ve turizm ile bir bağlantı olduğu açıktır, bu örnekte Mağusa'da (Kuzey Kıbrıs) birleşik tasarım peyzajı niteliklerinin önemli bir rolünün ortaya çıktığı görülmektedir. Dahası, bu araştırma bu özelliklerin gezginlerin memnuniyet ve geri dönüş niyeti üzerindeki etkisini araştırmak istiyor ve ayrıca bu tezin amacı, hedef peyzaj özelliklerinin ziyaretçinin, turistin deneyim kalitesi veya hatırlanabilirlik, gezi memnuniyeti ve geri dönüş niyeti. Bu ankette kağıt tabanı kullanılmış ve toplam yanıtlar 163 olarak toplanmıştır. SPSS yapımında kullanılan nicel araştırma yöntemi tez hipotezini incelemek için kullanılmıştır. Sonuçlar, Kıbrıslı gezginler üzerinde hem olumlu hem de olumsuz deneyim kalitesi açısından farklı hedef peyzaj özelliklerini göstermektedir. Turistin deneyim kalitesi, ziyaretçilerin gezi memnuniyetinde ilk olarak önemli bir rol oynamıştır ve aynı zamanda hedef peyzaj özellikleri ve geri dönme niyetinde arabulucu, bu çalışma, Kıbrıs ziyaretçilerinin anlayışlarını taşıyan küçük sahil kasabalarının amaçlarını yapma akışının hedef peyzaj özellikleri, deneyim kalitesi veya hatırlanabilirlik, ve aynı zamanda dikkate dikkate memnuniyet. Sonuca göre, gelecekteki çalışma için hem teorik hem de pratik çıkarımlar, sınırlamalar ve öneriler dikkate alınmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ada turizmi, Kıbrıslı gezgin, Destinasyon özellikleri, turistlerin kalitesi veya unutulmaz deneyimi, Seyahat memnuniyeti, Tekrar ziyaret etme niyeti

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my mother
For her endless love, support and encouragement

And also dedicated to patients who suffer from IBD like me

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Firstly, I appreciate my advisor Habib Alipour, Prof. Dr. For all for his insert, motivation, patience, and knowledge and also dedication time to make my master thesis. I am also thankful for the excellent example he has provided as a successful man and professor.

I would like to thank dear Ph.D. assistant Farzad Safaeimanesh for helping me every time, patiently and support and guidance during preparation of this study.

Also, I am greatly thankful to Moeed Sheykhi who helped me a lot and other friends. Lastly, I would like to appreciate my parents who dedicated and supported both my education and my life. Without my father, I am nothing. My first person in my life to my mother gives me love, patients, and everything in my life back to my mother.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The combination of different parts of attractive people especially tourists is that destination landscape attributes. The destination landscape attributes are significant because visitors compare the destination features among other destinations. It is several factors from destination landscape attributes that make the destination image (Mahdzar et al., 2015). The aim of the tourists to the various regions of the world is to give some advantages like an attractive tourist destination. Thinking the significant and expanding contribution with tourism part in a novel financial, an organization in order to boost tourism foundation, get a better level of facilities of visitors is essential. Destination landscape attributes are the main element that leading to visitors' fulfillment and intention to return. However, the destination landscape attributes are a section of the group of attractions, which needs careful planning attention as they change tourists' satisfaction.

In general, the definition of satisfaction among customers is referred to as the overall measurement of performance based on previous experiences (Cronin et al., 2000). It is thought that the satisfaction of tourists leads to not only the return but continuance of travel to destinations, and also, it leads to visitors are more likely to encourage friends and family to visit the area as a destination, then making contributions to sustainability in both tourism and financial success in this area. If visitors are satisfied during the trip, it can effect on survival business in many cases and also it can lead to visitors

want to continue to revisit and all of them can make trip satisfaction among visitors (Pizam et al., 2016). Behavioral intention is defined as the probability to take participate in the behavior (Dietz, 1997).

If visitors be satisfied in the overall trip landscape attributes almost perhaps their aim to revisit and trip satisfaction are more likely to grow. It is better to say that there have been several studies about destination image in north Cyprus, but none has been done on ‘destination attributes’, this will be the gap that you try to fill. In the investigation, the effect on destination landscape attributes two results factors are considered in visitors’ behavior studies. These two major consequences are to revisit intention and trip satisfaction. Moreover, the current thesis aims to demonstrate destination landscape attributes recognized by visitors in Northern Cyprus. Furthermore, the aim of the thesis is to examine the role of mediating includes satisfaction in the trip the effect on the landscape features on visitor’s trip satisfaction, and the aim of a revisit. Although, the different decade in the destination landscape attributes has been shown that there is a difference between tourism and landscape (Vareiro et al., 2018). The center of focus of the present thesis is to present and assess the destination landscape attributes of a coastal, that are more likely to affect positively impact tourists’ in north Cyprus.

1.1 Research Objectives

Although, it is an aim under which the main determine which are:

- Destination landscape attributes of a coastal town will positively influence tourists' experience quality and place memorability.
- Tourists’ experience quality will positively influence their trip satisfaction.

- Tourists' experience quality will utilize a mediating effect between destination landscape attributes of a coastal town and their trip satisfaction.
- The intends to revisit is that is more likely to affect positively tourists trip satisfaction in small islands.

It is a remarkable source of revenue for Northern Cyprus, it is financially powerful carried out with the tourism system. Tourism has become considerable in both financial and leisure time due to it can increase taking and accepting and it would have several advantages. Moreover, countries act in many both marketing and advertising operations to absorb different national and international visitors and get better their fulfillment. If destinations can identify for the tourists' requirements and tendency, these tourists are likely to want to revisit the trips and maybe they are recommending the destinations to other visitors. There is a relationship between psychological make like creating motivation, tendency, recognition, and fulfillment. Then, it is worth using these factors which are variables to examine for the tourists' quality of experience.

The principal target of the study is to examine the connection among the tourists 'quality in experience/ memorability, destination landscape attributes, overall trip satisfaction, their intention to return. Tourism is shown as an operating force for geographical expansion. For having successful visitors can rise state income, occupation, and native earning. For expanding a successful trip as a destination among tourists the attraction is so essential in terms of how and why. In this study has concentrated with destination landscape attributes aspect of tourist quality of experience or memorability. As the government puts money into landscape and design planning, native residents have a chance to earn money from tourists who visit the

sites. The specific destination landscape attributes of a great future for making a place in the coastal town. Growing visitors' entrance on the island leads to better income.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study develops available literature for analyzing the impact on destination landscape attributes in terms of visitors' and also satisfaction from the trip and the aim of a revisit in Northern Cyprus. These are 4 sections in the literature: (a) destination landscape attributes (b) tourists' quality of experience/ memorability (c) trip satisfaction, and (d) revisit intention.

2.1 Definition of Terms

2.1.1 Destination Landscape Attributes

It defines as the aspect of supply and service as discover by the visitors which be satisfied or dissatisfied with the tourists and affect their intention in the future (Eusébio & Vieira, 2013).

2.1.2 Overall Satisfaction

Trip Satisfaction defines as a total of the favorable efficient situation take from clients' increasing assessment. Tourists throughout satisfaction are a metrical made to quantify the level to that the customer is pleased with service and experience (Lam et al., 2004).

2.1.3 Revisit Intention

Revisit intentions are referred to as "the level to that persons have regulated aware of the plan to carry out and not do much-specified latter behaviors" (Shivers-Blackwell & Charles, 2006).

2.2 Destination Landscape Attribute

2.2.1 Destination

Destinations are considered well-defined geographical spaces, like a nation, an island, or a city (Moon & Han, 2018). It is progressively perceived that destination landscape attributes can also a perceptual idea, which can be understood subjectively by clients, related to their trip plane, ethnic background, the aim of the visit, academic level, and especially past experience. Often destinations are artificially divided by geographical and political barriers, which fail to take into consideration consumer preferences or tourism industry functions (Dimitrios, 2000).

The destination landscape attributes are a combination of tourism goods and contribution experience to travelers which is realized by visitors. And it is a combination of special parts, visitors can involvement a difference between both physical and unnatural. This is the best way for preserving facilities in both physical and natural environments and services by tourists. It includes a collection of entertainment, conveniences, and facilities. Destination image and tourists' experimental (Prayag & Ryan, 2012).

Ramseook (2015) and Hongmei (2018) are referred to as destination landscape attributes. Destination landscape attributes are classified which include landscape like culture, history, entertainment, event, amiability, infrastructure, accessibility, the standard of shopping and services (Moon & Han, 2018). Crouch (2004) described that destination landscape attributes are position to which travelers and where they select to visit for a while in order to experimental some attributes a recognized attraction of certain parts and also determine destinations as the concentration of conveniences and

amenities planned to visit the requirements of the visitors. Most destination landscape attributes include a main of the following parts, which can be determined as the six as the framework as illustrated in Table 2.1.

Table 1. Six As framework for the analysis of tourism destinations Attractions

Attractions (natural, man-made, artificial, purpose built, heritage, special events)

Accessibility (entire transportation system comprising of routes, terminals and vehicles)

Amenities (accommodation and catering facilities, retailing, other tourist services)

Available packages (pre-arranged packages by intermediaries and principals)

Activities (all activities available at the destination and what consumers will do during their visit)

Ancillary services (services used by tourists such as banks, tele-communications, post, newsagents, hospitals, etc.)

Source: (Dimitrios, 2000)

The destination landscape is consisting of different elements that remarkable impact tourists at a variety of steps. For instance, a desirable image of a destination landscape attributes an organization that includes the destination's attributes (e.g., attractive landscape, shopping occasions, cultural trade, infrastructure, security, and interest) that affect a person's destination selection (Kim, 2014). The destination landscape has several images to other visitors relevant to their geographic vicinity. Different visitors have various understanding of trips or journeys. As a result, distinguishing the significant features for a destination show the main matter that leads to attracting more visitors to the destination.

2.2.2 Destination Image

Around the world, the destination is presently looking for seemed more special in terms of competitive tourism which image is a significant element for visitors/tourists' destination choice. These days competitive about environments, not only showing but also controlling the suitable destination images have been essential and be effective tourism product/service situation. In a tourism issue, the destination can include both loyalties and satisfactions are an essential section in marketing and management because it can real to the competition (Melo et al., 2017). Both complicated and subjective comes from the meaning of tourism destination image.

Considering the literature review, you can gain to which subject despite many explanations has progressed in the idea, but it is no agreement on its description, foundation, and even evaluation (Asunción Beerli et al., 2007). In tourism, the destination image was examined like a topic concept of the first time used by Hunt (1971). Then, one of the important topics in the tourism filed is that the concept of the destination image among tourism (Stepchenkova & Mills, 2010). In this description, place where in terms of tourists they do not belong there and live there while they are the sense of this and it comes from the destination image. There are some relevant efforts over and above the definitions of destination image. For Instance, to provided remarkably to describe and organize images, by admitting the quality of three dimensions, which come from the destination image. First comes from the practical or mental features, and then the mentioned the common or odd, and that the end comes from the attributes or features.

Considering the unique request like visitors' destination that geographical, cultural, and public characteristics, Many SIDS (small island developing states) show high

repeat visits, suggesting that tourists have a stronger emotional attraction compared to more traditional destinations. Geographical, cultural, and social specificities. Destination image qualification has concentrated on determining some items such as perception, efficiency, and understanding parts (Beerli & Martín, 2004). Tasci (2007) offers that “destinations image is can be without any connection of idea, opinion, sense of feeling, visualization, and intention to a destination”. Destination image is generally revealed as the conceptual representative a person holds about a destination and it is considering a different characterizes and feeling (Baloglu & McCleary, 1999). Some destination images may attract to recognize some things such as safety or positive image, whereas others may absorb to the find out the risky or negative image (Perpiña et al., 2019).

Table 2. Selected definitions of destination image

Author(s)	Definitions
Hunt (1971)	Impressions that a person or persons hold about a state in which they do not reside
Markin (1974)	Our own personalized, internalized and conceptualized understanding of what we know
Hunt (1975)	Perceptions held by potential visitors about an area
Crompton (1977)	Organized representations of a destination in a cognitive system
Lawson & Bond-Bovy (1977)	An expression of knowledge, impressions, prejudice, imaginations and emotional thoughts an individual has of a specific object or place
Crompton (1979)	The sum of beliefs, ideas, and impressions that a person has of a destination

Source: (Mao, 2008)

2.3 Destination Attributes

Destination or area’s physical features and is related to the understanding that contains a particular standard (Williams & Vaske, 2003). Destination attributes, the combination of the various factors that attract visitors to a destination and there is some critical main for different causes. First of all, visitors can compare the attributes of

destinations when choosing a particular trip. For instance, travelers select a destination with features that the visitors realize the main (Lindsay Turner & Reisinger, 1999).

Secondly, the attributes of a destination remarkably affect the creation of the image of the destination (Lindsay Turner & Reisinger, 1999). It is said that the destination image is “the overall of opinions, notions, and feeling which individuals have of destinations (p. 18). Some research has revealed that while the image of the trips is one of the main effects on visitors like future conduct, tourists’ experiences quality or memorability at a destination affects the development of tourists’ image of the destination (Kim, 2014).

The key to the empirical part of a destination’s attributes, it is main to send enjoyably memorable tourism experiences (MTEs). Besides, the destination attributes determine can show tourists’ satisfaction and future conduct, like both return and trip satisfaction in public (Chi & Qu, 2009). Some studies have tested there is a relationship between destination attributes, tourism fulfillment, and tourism experiences(Assaf & Josiassen, 2012). The destination on these features of the travel experiences examined be significant by travelers (p. 375). Moreover, the destination is shown from the send of enjoyable, memorable experiences and It is important to recognize destination attributes that change the MTEs. During trips, visitors can find several kinds of interests such as activities that no one cannot generally take part in during daily life, fascinating specific festivals, and events. The third element is the hospitality which included the three-sections: native individuals were friendly or native people tended to help, and these people were willing to share data about the trips. The fourth element, infrastructure which included the four factors: oddly designed infrastructure, the high-standard infrastructure provided, the good signage/directions, and good access to

information. The fifth part included the following three elements evaluation superstructure: odd architecture, specific cuisine, and appealing constructions. The sixth element, demonstrating the environment, include the factors fussy traffic system, polluted, bad smell, and risky. The seventh element contains the three factors accessibility: uncomfortable to achieve to the destination, long trip to gain to the destination, and problem journey during the destination. The eighth element is the quality of service, containing three factors: service staff was consistently well-manned, service encounters supply many make service, and amenity was effective. The ninth element showing physiography that the three factors: several ecological areas, well-preserved zones landscapes. The final part includes three factors place interest: traditional ties, ethnic bonds, and one of the plenty of places I wanted to see. In table 3.

Table 3. The potential constructs of the destination attributes that affect MTEs

Construct domains	Construct definitions	Relevant literature
Infrastructure	Extending beyond the original function of infrastructure in a destination, this factor should be able to stimulate visitors' imaginations and facilitate their ability to create highly personalized mementos of travel experience.	(Goldblatt, 2000)
Cost/Value	The perceived cost/value does not indicate the absolute low prices. This factor should correspond to the quality of products in a destination. Therefore, visitors should be able to perceive the value of money for products in a destination.	(Pike, 2002)
Accessibility	An ease and a quality of access to a destination is a must. Wherever possible, some unique elements must initiate a memorable experience from beginning to end. Local culture Destinations provide different programs and ways to experience the unique culture of a destination (e.g., artwork, handicrafts, performances, etc.) to deliver memorable experiences.	(Cucculelli & Goffi, 2016)
Entertainment	Uniquely and qualitatively designed entertainment can be possibly associated in visitors' mind with the destination.	(The & Canada, 2009)
Environment management	The environment of a destination is well-managed to prevent visitors from developing a negatively memorable experience. The poor management of a destination environment (e.g., crowding, noise, and bad odor) would result in negative arousal and consequently lead to negatively memorable experiences.	(Kim, 2014)
The quality of service	This attribute includes the provision of reliable, responsive, and highly customized service to visitors and, if possible, makes visitors pleasantly surprised.	(Go & Govers, 2000)
Safety/Security	Destinations should be able to make their visitors feel safe and secure at all times during their stay at a destination. Any undesirable incidents resulting from a failure to ensure visitors' safety/security will lead to negatively memorable experiences.	
Superstructure	Destinations that possess well-known architecture and local cuisine that is already familiar to many visitors should take advantage of this popularity to develop strong memorability of visitation experiences.	(Crouch, 2004)

Source: (Kim, 2014)

Table 4. Classification of Destination Resources based on Previous Studies

Author(s)	Terms used to classify Destination Attributes / Resources	
Ritchie & Crouch (2003)	Core Resources and Attractors Physiography & climate, culture, history, Activities, Events, Entertainment, Superstructure, Market Ties	Support/value-added Factors & Resources Infrastructure, Accessibility, Facilitating Resources, Hospitality, Enterprise, Political Will
Dwyer & Kim, (2003); Dwyer, Mellor, Livaic, Edwards & Kim 2004	Endowed & Created Resources Nature, Culture, Heritage, Tourism Infrastructure, Events, Activities, Entertainment, Shopping	Supporting Factors General Infrastructure, Quality of Service, Accessibility of Destination
Wilde & Cox, (2008)	Subjectively Measured Variables Culture, heritage, quality of tourism experience	Objectively Measured Variables Visitor numbers, market share, tourist expenditure, employment
Laws (1995); Kozak & Rimington, (1999)	Primary Features Climate, ecology, culture, traditional architecture	Secondary Features Hotels, catering, tourism transportation, entertainment
Kozak & Rimington (1999)	Qualitative Dimensions Hospitality, value for money, weather, safety and security, local transport, natural environment	Quantitative Dimensions Tourist arrivals and income

Source: (Dwyer & Kim, 2003)

Hence, if the factors employed in this research were to be categorized according to Crouch and Ritchie (2003) or Dwyer and Kim's (2004) models, they would appear as follows.

2.4 Destination Attributes have Implications for Destination Image.

The most effective and overall destination image affectivity as a kind of single to make a decision method can help to make the elements of both tourist's satisfaction and loyalty (Oliver, 1999). It also leads to enjoyable and feels positively to product and service. The best effective like feelings or single response of understanding which happens whenever make to use or meet special goods or services. Other studies mentioned that every person's knowing and understating evaluations would influence their result and feelings (M. Lee et al., 2012). For instance, the effective attribute destinations have shown that some items such as pleasure, rest, entertainment, which

play an important role in tourists' conduct. One of the significant roles in attracting new market parts in the tourism industry refers to the destination image (Baloglu & McCleary, 1999). So, according to the study, it is clear that there some other attributes can participate in this such as hedonic, feeling to goods and facilities, and anticipation (Tasci et al., 2007).

Destination images refer to an important and effective tourism part such as goods/services sate. In the tourism industry, the destination image can divide two parts loyalties and satisfactions are necessary sections of destinations industry and hospitality. Destination image components have a focus on distinguishing some elements like understanding, yield, and knowing some parts (Beerli & Martín, 2004). While in the destination attributes are referred to as the conception of include a specific quality (Williams & Vaske, 2003). In these destination attributes, tourists are more likely to choose a specific destination. And also, it is said that it can affect the destination image because destination image which includes opinion, notion, and sense of feeling which every person has the destination. Moreover, the most important part of the destination attributes is that they have a memorable experience during the trip.

Destination attributes mention that both positive and negative attributes of specific destinations on the foundation of that tourists choose, measure, and the end identifies the rate or level of their satisfaction among tourism. Positive characteristics of a destination can have an effect on the tourists' destination image so they are more likely to their revisit intentions. Several studies have shown that the travel experience refers to different attractiveness in the destination like natural, heritage, shopping, and even accommodation and facilities attractions. All these touristy resources make an important contribution to building the image of a tourist destination. It is said that there

are some features that can significantly affect the destination image which includes the environment or landscape and atmosphere. Specifically, it has tested knowing and understanding, impressive, and odd images destination make use several the destination attributes associated with some items such as attraction, accessibility, and accommodation (Chahal & Devi, 2015). Moreover, destination attributes such as attraction in the atmosphere, governmental, social, visitors' conveniences physical resource. It can also play an important role in the organization of tourists' image. Tourism Western Australia, (2009) these items are more likely to have a relationship between destination image and destination attributes which includes attraction, accessibility, accommodations, awareness, and ancillaries' services.

2.4.1 Infrastructure

It comes to the category; attractions can be classified as two main parts: Mak (2008) has classified appeal/ attraction to two sections which include the image of destinations and infrastructures. The image of destinations related to any type of the sector of destinations which include (a) physical, (b) ethnic, (c) historic, (d) architectural, and (e) activities items. While, in this part, infrastructures are connected to the destination facilities have classified into six items for making scales define by Cho (2008). There are six elements which include (a) natural, (b) social, (c) historical, (d) recreational/ sport, (e) infrastructure/ food/ shelter, shopping/educational/ evening activities.

It is obvious that this divide has been used to evaluate the destination characteristics in the tourism industry study in the past a couple of decades (Crouch, 2004). To recognize five inclusive classifications of funding which include man-made, tangible, science resources, stock, and infrastructure (Crouch, 2004). In the view of the tourism industry, historical and cultural assets like visitors' asset plans, and visitors'

superstructure and infrastructure in the tourism industry. Bobirca and Cristureanu (2008) accommodation is divided into like helping elements and resources in Ritchie and pattern and point which has the volume to alternation the impact on the main resources and attractions, both positive and negative. Most hotels suggest the best potential for attracting and satisfaction among guests must not be restricted to destinations' main resources and attractions while it must be developed by some elements like infrastructures and designs in the environment (Dwyer & Kim, 2003).

These may be considered almost everywhere on all islands in terms of natural features, including sun, sand, sea, and beaches or man-made infrastructures, such as airports, cruise ports, and highways. There are some qualifies for determinations and improvements of security, safety to raise the attractions of their place and set much attention to help and support elements or resource like accommodations, hospitality industry, and also infrastructures to enhance main attractions like natural wildlife, specific attraction, and activities such as events and festivals.

To understand measurement, the evaluation qualities from past literature divided four main features: physical and public environment, civilization, public, and tourism infrastructure tourism. Town pattern Infrastructure and superstructure Strategy Place Model (SPM) two items can play a significant role which includes authors, infrastructure (Chan et al., 2018). Chen and Kerstetter (1999) offered that the combination of without any infrastructure and infrastructure characteristics be made to evaluate a destination image. The primary figure of understanding the image attribute which includes three parts were physical attributes, facilities, and infrastructure so, these understanding elements were expanded based on the function accomplished by Kerstetter (2004). Kim (2014) according to previous research, many

destinations characteristics such as native culture or history, recreations and festivals, friendliness, infrastructure or superstructure, destination management, facility, physical geography, and quality of purchasing to take Cyprus as traveler' understanding of travel in an island.

Ekanayake and Gnanapala (2016) said both attractions and infrastructures of the trip use visitors' experience and faithful and also Infrastructure demonstrates how good public convenience is arranged in destinations. Managing destination covers the public situations of a trip three elements such as sanitation, transport, and security, and it is said that infrastructure, mainly in both signs and directions (Chiu & Zeng, 2016).

The large number of Mediterranean islands leading to intense depreciation of the natural ecosystem, in respect of shortage of water, contamination of sea areas, and construction of infrastructure and superstructure (Aretano et al., 2013). Experiences image comes from the physical environment, also the infrastructure which carries out with their intention. One specific research displayed that the destination's landscape was the early element in destination tendency factors: like public and ethnic aspects, and the infrastructure of the destination is the second element like trip facilities aspects: such as transport, meal, and dwelling amenities in a cosmopolitan visitors empirical tendency of the destinations goods and products (Murphy et al., 2000). And also, he said that infrastructure is accommodated with the great macro landscape or 'natural plant of destinations. The area, make, and shortage in terms of infrastructures and technologies in destinations such as water supply, using computer technologies or communications, and are also clear aspects of both developed and undeveloped tourist industry products which could feature in the tourists' travel experiences.

We accepted that many characteristics from these elements could make contributions to a landscape impact. Our explanation of the trip goods is what it thinks about the landscape effect of the destination, then the impact of infrastructure on the traveler in terms of experience; however, which two aspects have never been joined in an examination of visitors recognize travel satisfaction how showed two items revisit and intention. The opposite of other research, the study showed that on the Island where the value understands is not only according to the destination foundation, although other elements also influence these evaluations. In the past policies deal with a focus on huge infrastructure facilities agreement capital, shopping center (Clark, 2003). They displayed that the expansion of the travel infrastructure and amenities have to become suitable for the native landscape and the physical the world because they keep supportable products. For instance, a rise in the capacity of the bed would cause the demolition of the unperfect landscape of North Cyprus (Altinay & Bowen, 2006).

The development of the tourism infrastructure and amenities should be suitable for the local landscape and the physical environment in terms of keeping a supportable travel industry (Altinay, 2000). This is a big part of the plan for the tourism industry that explained to expand the tourism industry, although the only area, with the state, can control the raise into maintenance on transport, facilities, infrastructure, and also advancement and use of marketing with enhancing the island visitors infrastructures which include hotels, casinos, roads, bridges than boosting the physical beautiful in islands (Aponte-Parés, 2019). Town infrastructure, road, pavement, sewage, town furnish, general loss commission, urban wildlife, play area. Green infrastructure includes these items such as parks, squares, public gardens, trees.

One significant uncertainty that could impact the visible evaluation of the town environment is a season until the perception is built cause the fact plants could darkness the constructions and other infrastructures and modify the realize attributes of the environment (Gavriliadis et al., 2016). In the pull aspect have they linked by urbanization, make a better infrastructure, raising a request for entertainment, physical protection. Mainly on all sides of the Mediterranean, there is a straight line. Wide infrastructure and facility similar terracotta, rock wall, hedgerow, dam, and canal were built in protecting a physical and nature that was found out like be the opposite (Vos & Meekes, 1999). Both the tourism industry and cultural service depend on transport infrastructures, like roads, rails, to convey service to the public. In this situation, the landscape connected and services in transfer are nearly relevant (Fang et al., 2015). The infrastructure project framework is included attraction, service, and transport convenience (L. Chen et al., 2017).

The measure contained landscape, which evaluates with special attributes relevant to environment combination and figure, and also this measure can describe the being or lack of particular aspects like water, jungle, purification, and road. Carrying out tourist infrastructure is more likely to mention a different advertisement service and facility provide to tourists to be satisfied with their ordinary life experience. They may be major classified into five classifications: general facilities like restroom, seat, table, amusement park, amenity, education, the provision of transportation, meals, and beverages, and facilities accessible for the make and use of tourists. For instance, he said that there are basic situations to the public jungle, parks to successful amuse in terms of tourists. They have also come from physical, historical, and cultural resources, mountain walking ways, entertainment amenities, information, infrastructures, and

dwelling, and advertisement convenience. Furthermore, he mentioned that main visitors' resources, information, facilities, and availability and transport are the three main parts of the build national jungles and parks for visiting beautiful. There are lots of Information and facilities are combined with well-organized visitors data, comfortable amenities such as restrooms, beverage, suitable parking lot, and cleanse facilities and infrastructures (Schirpke et al., 2019).

Generally, visitors' environment is determined by an insensible make of area and ground which is related to travelers' growth; the large scale of reconstructing, and development of visitors' foundation besides the sea cost. In any case of the character based on visitors acting take part in some activities, several foundation/ infostructure is needed to add or increase the natural environment in terms of attraction for the environment-according to visitors like transportation, facilities, and special tourists' amenities (Priskin, 2001).

2.4.2 Green or Open Space

Crating a green or open environment can rise a sense of sensation in town so this can get better many factors between not only inhabitant but also visitors like providing a landscape for entertainment and have relation time then it can help individuals to raise physical recreation and making several constructions for reducing disadvantages result (Hartig & Staats, 2006). These factors can evaluate via taking the time and using inhabitants in the landscape or open space. General green space related to the difference of factors in both natural and public attributes. The several areas of physical open area, various plants, and pleasure in construction, and making the public can offer different entertainment and reformation experience (Arnberger & Eder, 2015). While, (Reichhart & Arnberger, 2010) identified that creating and designing parks can play a

more important role in contrast to the number of visitors on the way in the environment or open space. Furthermore, the result of realizing restriction was found out among landscapes of practical open or green space like the imagination of physical environment, length of visit, and the made level of biodiversity essential pots and well-being (Reichhart & Arnberger, 2010).

There are differences between publicly available and green spaces from general accessible open spaces which include several items such as plazas, streets, squares, and other paved streets that's why open spaces do not provide the identical materials of environment like green areas. Both public and private green spaces deliver a lot of profits in the town area, but people of the general cannot get the full variety of advantages from personal green spaces without accessibility. Public Spaces concentrate on the features of general areas – available, operative, convenience, and community when measuring the achievement of a site. These factors connect to the profit of the green areas that influences both public and individual well-being. Public green spaces display urban as a secure, physical area for all groups such as community, activities, and educational aims. this why public green or open areas make chances to engage in a physical landscape so people can use them for some activities such as entrainment, recreation for not only mental but also physical health, and for offering to useful micro-organisms to get better everyone health. Green spaces can also have an effect on positively on people's well-being incidentally by increasing the landscape of good health of town space. Green spaces also make critical hall which links to the city's natural environment for taking the requirements of wild animals.

Fascinating and enjoyable open areas with need an intellectual plan for construction the incentive for walking or jogging (Giles-Corti et al., 2005). Open or green spaces

create for getting to a location where individuals achieve to collect for several hobbies or maybe gathering for making time with each other, although path design for achieving open space and gaining the best accessibility in open or green areas (Sugiyama & Ward Thompson, 2008). Scholars have revealed that both landscape and accessibility are two major factors that affect not only inhabitant but also the difference between green and open areas. One of the two principal key factors relevant to choices is that on the kind of city green areas (Kessel et al., 2009). Described that if the public choose to use the local green area for enjoyment is different form factors that contain a tangible way to get green areas. For example, it is said that the best time for walking or jogging in green space is approximately 5 min to walk.

The designing area must pay attention to the harmony of several environmental parts, which in this research had found as the evaluation predicting the public similarity for enjoyment green area (Boone et al., 2009). The level of plants can use both public areas and resistance of the neighborhood in the community. It is a location where human living and have recreations, there are a number of trees and parks and the use of both open and outdoor areas could forecast with anyone. Green or open spaces in town by little expense can make and retain both natural and intellectual between individuals in terms of enhancing well-being. The way of the environment and the attribute of green and open areas can display several details regarding scenery and context, then this issue can lead to a growth in tourists and as well as raise the way of free time amongst travelers and its well-being benefits (Hua Zhang et al., 2013).

To construct the perfect open and green areas designer should focus on standard, not other items such as size and also it is said that open spaces should be feasible. In town, open and green spaces should be key to happiness (Park et al., 2011). Build center

point using open areas by setting them strategically through urban landscapes to interest more tourists. There is a combination among characteristics such as the place for seating, ways, fountains, plants to grow several uses for areas and build a relationship to general factors of the city landscape such as buildings, offices, parks and so on other open areas. In a city environment, open and green areas can show in many forms. One of the most important reactions in shape is the reflection of both demand and feature in city areas. The aim of the classification of open and green areas features and the operation of a particular group. To distinguish the appropriate type of green and open spaces for the landscape or environment can help the action planning (Velarde et al., 2007).

Istanbul, a Turkey, is shown as an example examined how green and open areas are giving out in town areas. In many places are used to reveal an accessible public convenient green and open areas occupied by the made landscape and the site where no accessibility for green areas for a public who walk or pleasure it. In some open or green areas require accessibility for the residents, perhaps many places are examined to open and green areas in the later. Green areas must make or create the greatest space for all people which leads to health, biodiversity, and natural landscape. Green areas are as well as separated in the town area where the land cannot improve for both topographic or ecological reasons. Green spaces in towns can help basic requirements in people like clean weather and water, and they can enter to good in terms of design facilities in towns. Even green areas can lead to people are aware of some items such as date, location, landscape, their communities so green or open areas can make a good feeling. One of the views in a town built a landscape that can be planned and fulfill to affect the condition of living is public accessibility in green areas. Green or open areas

are straight can be included trees, lawns like parks, even playing fields which make by the natural landscape or environment In Ford's book, area or space classified three sections which include open, free, and space for all humans, then these areas can be section of the building, some green areas or location which both those are for the community and personal or private areas. Otherwise, open areas in a matter of architecture could be described as plazas, green spaces, and pedestrians for humans in terms of walking or even sitting in some places. while in other books describe that town plan; town project aims of each green area for humans such as plazas and squares, green areas for general, trees, and parks.

In town area, greenways are mostly linear or as a corridor of different width, and these are joined to each other in a net which would work to the movement of animals and public that support and make green areas and also make a significant figure in the rise of town travel industry because of their spare time, entertainment, aesthetic, etc. Furthermore, the making of green paths will make to raise the ecological use of town corridor like open or green paths to make on the seashore, or even on the land with the canals, roads, and something like that. The natural environment has had the greatest value of environment service and helps to make the green paths and green areas, which are useful for both environment and the progression of destinations continuously. See Table 2.5.

Table 5. Definition of public open space

Kier, 1979	geometrically bounded by a variety of elevations
Berman, 1986	Spaces to come together freely to do it on their own
Carr et al., 1992	publicly accessible places where people go for group or individual activities
Madanipour, 1994	space that is not controlled by private individuals or organizations, and hence is open to the general public
Mitchel, 1995	where social and political movements can occur
Moughtin, 2003	Boulevards, squares and public parks together with building facades that define them

Source: (Mehta & Bosson, 2010)

It is said that classified general areas in two vast aspects: conventional and imaginative. The kinds of the past classify are general national park, playground, pedestrian, plaza. The secondary category which includes society open areas, district open areas, street, crossing shopping, market, down the trail, empty and undeveloped open areas, cascade, casting areas. See Table 6.

Table 6. Parts of a public space

Buildings	Infrastructure	Landscape	Uses
Walls	Roads and cycle lanes	Trees	Events
Structure	Bus stops/ shelters	Planting beds and areas	Street entrainment
Windows	Tram/ bus lanes	Lawns and verges	Street trading
Entrances/exists	Traffic lights/ road signage	Planters/ hanging baskets	Markets
Balconies/projection	Telegraph polls	Paving	External eating
Shopfronts	Telecommunications	Road surfaces	kiosks
Signage	Equipment	Traffic calming	Play grounds
Building lighting	Street lighting	Steps	Parks
Food lighting	Telematics	Boundary walls/fences/ raining	Sport facilities
Artwork	Parking bays/ meters/ car parks	Fountains/water feature	Retail uses
Decoration	Public toilets	Public art	Leisure uses
Canopies	Waste and recycling bins	Signage	
Skyline/roofscape	CCTV polls and cameras	Advertising	Community uses
Flags and banners	Telephone/post boxes	Street furniture	Homes
Monuments/landmarks	Gutters/ drainage	Bollards	Workplace
Colonnades	Utilities boxes	Shelters/band stands	Industrial uses
Comers	Underground services	Festive decorations	Tourism
	Serving bays/turning heads		

Source: (de Magalhães & Carmona, 2009)

In this section, experts have quite various opinions on what kinds are needed for general areas. They said that if these states are denied, the outcome would likewise be unused.

Elsheshtawy (2015) had a variety of opinions on general open area states. He said that the location of a general location in occupied and life zone amiability, be a pattern by the sidewalk, and the areas where to have aspects for sedentary and move place could build get achieving the needed use effortless. Ford (1999) had mentioned that many necessary standards for general areas like liveliness, sense of feeling, suitable, availability, and power. Bentley (1985) has mentioned that the elements of personality, sanity, wealth, readability, diversity, and visible proportion of general area attributes and states. reactive to landscapes a handmade for architecture. In other time, Jacobs & Appleyard, (1987) said that several standards that are ‘viability, personality, availability, validity, society, and general, town self-dependence, a landscape and he has mentioned that 36 various aspects of a public area, where are wholly relevant to their measure and shape. All states are classified into six classes, that are a great area of the enclosure, be a liner, diversity of the project, owing little block see, a different of a circle of components, be a section of a complicated type.

Carr (1992) stated that people require to build the modality of a general area like convenience, rest, inactive environment to the landscape, energetic activity and find. Universal spaces must see whole these kinds and same what Carr (1992) has said that prosperous plan goods are the ones, that have people's requirements in their previous situations. Meanwhile, Gehl (2011) realized that on several elements like linkage, measure and etc. which impact on the modality of areas. There are some ‘viability, feature, connect, ability to move, private liability, variety’ are several of these needed

standards. De Magalhães and Carmona (2009) mentioned that many standards of general areas as use to base, town project, town figure, universal area, linkage, and move, make, and occupancy.

The following physical features are obtained based on all the qualities of a public place mentioned above in Table 6:

1. Roads ought to be livable.
2. At least the minimum density of residential buildings should be.
3. Different activities such as shopping, working, etc. should be possible.
4. It is vital to create an environment that defines public space.
5. There should be relationships among different buildings.

The positive features of each public space, throughout the world, can be seen in Table 7 according to all these ideas. The significance of every quality cannot be identical for humans of any region, so, the planner must perform appropriately (de Magalhães & Carmona, 2009).

Table 7. Qualities of a public space

William Whyte (1980)	Lynch (1981)	Bentley (1985)	Jacobs (1987)	Amos Rappaport (1990)	Carr (1992)	Smith (1996)	Carmona et al. (2003)
Sociability	Vitality	Personalization	Livability	Variety in width and projection	Comfort	Livability	Application to context
Being leveled by the pavement	Fit	Robustness	Identity	Having short blocked views	Relaxation	Character	Sustainable urban design
Required functions	Sense	Richness	Access	Variety of enclosing elements	Passive engagement with the environment	Connection	Sustainable urban design
	Control	Legibility	Authenticity	Being part of a complex pattern	Active engagement	Mobility	Urban form
	Access	Variety	Community and public life		Discovery	Personal freedom	Public realm
		Permeability	Urban self-reliance			Diversity	Connection and movement
		Visual appropriateness					Mixed use and tenure

Source:(de Magalhães & Carmona, 2009)

Table 8. Positive qualities for public space

Accessible	Easy to get to and move around	Ease of movement, walkability; barrier-free pavements; accessible by foot, bike, and public transport at all times; good quality parking; continuity of space; lack of congestion
Attractive	Visually pleasing	Aesthetic quality; visually stimulating; uncluttered; well-maintained paving, street furniture, landscaping, grass/verges, front gardens; clear of vandalism and graffiti; use of public art; coordinated street furniture
Comfortable	Comfortable to spend time in	Free of heavy traffic, rail/aircraft noise, intrusive industry; provision of street furniture, incidental sitting surfaces, public toilets, shelter; legible; clear signage; space enclosure
Functional	Functions without conflict	Houses compatible uses, activities, vehicle/pedestrian relationships; provides ease of maintenance, servicing; absence of street parking nuisance
Safe and secure	Feels and is safe and secure	Reduced vehicle speeds, pedestrian, cyclist safety; low street crime, anti-social behavior; well-lit and good surveillance, availability of authority figures; perception of security
Green and unpolluted	Healthy and natural	Better parks and open space; greening buildings and spaces; biodiversity; unpolluted water, air and soil; access to nature; absence of vehicle emissions
Fulfilling	A sense of ownership and belonging	Giving people a stake (individually or collectively); fostering pride, citizenship and neighborliness; allowing personal freedom; opportunities for self-sufficiency

Source:(Rowley, 2007)

An element fundamental to any general open area design is to know about the significance of the street how the frame of open spaces. Whyte, (2007) Based on the previous between whole the general open areas, the street is an issue to which thesis, will be researched. The environment in parks which includes three various kinds: the hard plants in the historically important area, the open space for doing some activities such as the sports field, and the wild swamp reestablishment. In the open space, the system begins in the 1960s. And it is about wide open and natural are spaces how to be an important part of parks in the design so, during this time, designing for parks use of energetic to inactive creates. Architectures and planners can focus on humans' amusement experience in the park (Siegel, 1984). Meanwhile, the expansion of the

town park and square be well-liked in different cities and today. Continuously Whyte mentioned that six features of that are significant to make a prosperous town park in the book (Platt, 1976).

The initial features are referred to as space. Based on findings, more humans in general/ public space are more likely to remain in an angle of the spaces, for instance, about the step or wall on the border as an alternative of the great open areas in the middle. Humans sometimes stroll via large open spaces and they will finish in the most explained about spaces (Whyte, 2007).

Secondly, the characteristic is about sitting in an open space. As claimed, that to Whyte (2007) “humans will sit where there are to take a seat.” The place for arrangement could be of different figures, like using different steps, ledge, fountain, planter, chair, or wall. Sitting in this part referred to on long steps or walls, in the opinion of is a convenient path to speech and human watch. Moreover, seating as moveable may allow humans to choose the place, they need to take a seat and maybe avoid other contacts like eye connection with a stranger.

Thirdly, features to be a successful town space are related to water aspects. Water is a plan section who human likes to see, feel, and feel, and also water plume may make a noise of character drown the sound of the town living Whyte’s study, he said that plenty of samples of humans who are using water plume in various types of town.

The fourth significant features are about food score. According to this book, the score of food is a fundamental method to absorb humans and make visiting spots for humans, especially tourists. He mentioned that humans beginning respect to each other when

they seat or eat with each other and also which these issues can gather humans around each other and there is a score and remain there for a period of time.

The fifth feature is referred to as activity, which includes arts and kinds of music exhibition or regular performer, in town in the park. These are more likely to absorb more tourists to town for going to the parks and construct an odd environment for public connection. The sixth factor is about a prosperous town park recognized by Whyte (2009) is there is a relationship between parks and the street with humans.

Based on these research prosperous urban parks are quickly available in the streets and could absorb humans/ tourists on the streets in parks. Moreover, until parks take a seat alongside streets, the pedestrian on streets and humans in sparks will see each other. So, “What attracts humans, it could be visible, are other humans” (Whyte, 2007). The urban requires to keep or raise the modality of these significant features, individually the odd architectural constructions and green areas made in the park such as general square. It would be mentioned that constructions and green spaces characteristics are still below the “maintain the better performance”.

Availability comes from outside and inside access to the park. The area of outside availability would be evaluated in three aspects: intermittent, comfortable, and space. Inside availability can give a better connection aspect which comes from the related to roads and tracks net with parks (Deng & Bauer, 2002).

Accessibility refers to the facility of getting to reach the destination and comfortable movable about in destinations (Moon & Han, 2018).

Facilities and qualities of availability to the destination are a should. where and when feasible, many and odd factors should involve in attractive experiences from start until the end (Kim, 2014). Accessibility relevant to the easiness to that destination could be reached mentally, and also the facility and easiness by that destination himself/ herself will be pleased with how tourists' products. Access is determined by applying two measurements 'roads kind' and 'transport' availability (Priskin, 2001). In plenty of tourist research, there is a relationship between transportation and travelers is referred to the only with regard to accessible transportation is looked like a connection among visitors cause area and visitors the destination areas (Khadaroo & Seetanah, 2008). 'Accessibility' is one of the basic parts of the tourism industry and in this issue, transport plays an important role (Whyte, 2007).

An island, the level of isolation, it is more basic to be available. In the part of the Turkish Republic of North Cyprus, but the approval has derived their charge and the loss of straight flying has been a major cargo in public and for the tourist's industry in specific. The only disadvantage from the 'tourists 'view was the deficiency of straight flying in a without any stop in Istanbul, Turkey. more, many accessibilities to the Island have been in quality as true later the division. So, accessibility issues could be solved by measuring the national tourism organization or NTO diplomacy in the text of 'transportations and tourists. In the state of the TRNC, policymakers have unsuccessful to figure out the compound character of the transported matter and that causes in the accessibility in terms of a wide/ border sight. The accessibility through 'air is only one of the connections of the world, it is clear that an important only, there is another part including Rails, Highways, Buses, Intermodal, Transits, Bicycles,

Corridors, and even Marines. Accessibility comes from, the outside or external transport and communication which could build destinations available to a stranger.

It is said that accessibility is about physical attraction is a significant factor in the tourism industry among tourists (Alipour & Kilic, 2005). Litman, (2017) mentioned that a sample change in transport designing is happening, accessibility based on the evaluation which middle of the measure to this text needs to examine streets part like the one of examine for access according to the measurement for the way evaluate is tender sufficient to take fewer diversities in the landscape skilled by the sidewalk. available to systems, locations, and recreations is a substitute for the ability to move measurement, that assesses transportation efficiency according to the value and qualities of travel.

Accessibility based on the evaluation which middle of the measure to this text needs to examine streets part like the one of examine for access according to the measurement for the way evaluate is tender sufficient to take fewer diversities in the landscape skilled by the sidewalk (Guo & Loo, 2013). Accessibility: is the distance from home/work as a generator to gain access to the nearest light rail station as a destination (Litman, 2017).

2.4.3 Accessibility

Destination accessibility can be defined as the ease of access to the main attraction is measured (Ewing & Cervero, 2010). Accessibility is classified into two kinds of native and geographical. The old one is a space from home to the near shop, and the second is available to the work, middle job area, and the center of invitation position for the travel (Brown et al., 2007).

The aim of on the way in terms of walkability and surveying the community of the real microphysical aspects of landscape with many factors, like traffic security, crime safety, pedestrian availability that involves density, land use diversity, pedestrian amenities, and pedestrian access- and pleasure, which includes natural features and pleasant aesthetics.

The availability for evaluation based on that aim on the capability to the entrance in facilities, locations, and entertainment, is a replacement for the ability to move in terms of measurement that evaluate the transportation system can make based on the value and standard of the physical trip. They considered streets and routes because “the path-based measure is sensitive enough to capture minor differences in the environment experienced by pedestrians” (Guo & Loo, 2013). Their result shows that the path or way condition is likely to impression on jogging or walking conduct and facilities for people who walk (Guo & Loo, 2013). The accessibility of an island refers to access to the mainland islands, the other islands, and the links between the areas of the island, i.e. infrastructure (Weber et al, cited in: Ioannides et al, 2001). Lack of systemizing availability and public obstacles in infrastructure which is a popular problem in islands can reason reduce of visitors current, absence of contribution and high cost of goods and products, as well as problematic public services such lack of sufficient buses and other general transportation vehicles so this issue can cause in the dissatisfaction of tourists (Chen & Kerstetter, 1999).

Management (1995) briefly, it would be described that every element plays a role in a different role in the intention of vacation trips. For example, there are elements that seem to be nearly identically significant to all revenue areas, like civilization, safety, the nightlife, the weather or the landscape provide on the trip. Any other way, elements

like the rest, the expense of trips and living, the availability, and the standard of progression of the trips seemed to become lower essential as the revenue rate. Moreover, the more significant it was to them to find a kind of interest a lively nightlife at the possible trips, while availability was revealed as a very key major to humans more than 65. Accessibility is made easy to reach without neglecting the role of general areas, with compatible ground utilization, restricting growth and use of cars against that could be in a site in spread areas where the allocation of community and also accessibility of the ethnic and beauty systems made by the variety of environment or landscapes and they are characterized is significant.

2.4.4 Architecture Characteristics

Architecture has been built to make easier entertainment interest or hobby by some constructions copy the customary architecture format. Moreover, one must pay consideration to coordinate the plan of architecture, accommodations, and vegetables so as to stop them from participating in one other, lead to interference. As Huang (2013) claimed, the image part of an environment statement features deriving from the ethnic, financial, and biological events.

The main classification components of natural features like weather, environmental science, physical resource, civilization, and historical architecture. The second, features or elements are those expansion offered especially for visitors, like some facilities which include hotels, catering, transportation systems, and, entertainment. The central aim of visitors is to pleasure the early character instead of others; however, the second features are important to amplify the amiability of the trip. There are a number of physical elements of a travel destination, like the weather, landscape, coast, mountain, and historical and cultural constructions. In the “man-made” section, there

are existing qualities like hotels and transportations, package travel, and conveniences such as physical activities and amusement, that could be changed to visitors' priority, limitation in the budget. The amiability of trips has a great effect on distinguishing an individual trip of the election, anticipation of fulfillment, purpose to intention to revisit, understanding of profits and incentive, the definitive conception of belief principle, the value of cost spent and the length of stay (C. F. Lee et al., 2010).

These arrange visitors be attraction four elements: the natural attraction such as jungle and, river, the historic attraction like a ruin, castle, and another classical architecture which suggests at a glance in the back, the ethnic attraction like spiritual attraction, museum, new building design, exhibition, event, handicraft, and at the end the artificial attraction such as the theme park. The main factors in this classification include a sense of feelings by the quality of transportation systems after in date; feelings of validity; a sense of quiet and silent; a sense of personality or mentality enhanced and revitalized and a sense of influence by architectures. Almost all of the emotional variable was alternative in quadrant classified as uncommon and Important.

In the study of in the small island, it is basic management of their environment active, to develop the method of “studying and teaching by acting to involve “learning from what has already been done” and to raise their cost, knowing suitable state interaction for economic expansion, which must be capable of predicting both small and long-term results on the current of the ecosystem. In small islands, with the purpose of getting convenient and energetic stability among financial expansion and physical and lifestyle conservation (Gu et al., 2005).

According to UNESCO (2008), the participation of shareholders is critical during the designing of environment protection, where the landscape is reflected as a natural, financial, and public and cultural resource. Architectures make buildings like a path to stand out the advantage elements of the tropical situation although other elements are negative (Aretano et al., 2013; Reichhart & Arnberger, 2010). A fascinating and important factor of reaction presented is about both items back and forth association in the use environment and landscape (de San Eugenio Vela et al., 2017).

2.4.5 Planned Landscape

2.4.5.1 Definition of Terms

Land: definition of land is basic for almost living and people acting like different hobbies or entertainment in the world. some sections of working like agriculture, forestry, industries, transportation, dwelling, and other systems or services use the ground as a physical and a financial resource. the land is also a fundamental section of ecosystems and necessary for both bio diversities (Gentil et al., 2009).

Urban land: urban land can be defined as "land built over an area of a population threshold, other than in a landscape of nuclear villages or of mixed towns and villages, which can offer significant potential policies indicating costs of delivery of key services, such as health and education, supporting their economies (income and income) urban landscape (Bibby & Shepherd, 2000).

Suburban Land: clearly, there is yet no identical comprise how to what accurately builds up the countryside. The countryside has been determined based on several aspects from the site and transport area to civilization and a tangible figure. It is doubtful that of the angle of explanation, one method is to ignore in the term; other is to be many tender and accurate as it has become inevitable. Far outside what it methods

but the background of notion and a statement regarding countryside figure how they could view like space existence expanded in the future (Forsyth, 2012).

2.4.5.2 Differentiating Urban, Rural and Suburbs

During a long time, the number of people in terms of both size and financial situations has been several funds problems of the main features to identified agreement kinds on the measure of both rural and urban or even nonmetropolitan. The significant factors of development in new cities, existence outstanding in the environment by its site at the town environment, and rebuilding there improve methods the complex form of the city make landscapes.

2.4.5.3 Place Shaping: Enhancing Landscape and Urban Environment

The physical attraction of the city could also be a memorable character and may enhance and improve the vision of the city. For example, in Famagusta, a city as like the Walled City is a historic and open area. In the restrictions related to modern buildings and thinking terms of aesthetics, values, and historic constructions available in the region, it is an offer that modern constructions cause to make better the attractiveness and elegance in the region could be useless. As an alternative, these large open are spaces like will have many aims for the public space. So, the utilization of these areas will come from where relaxation, pedestrian's cafe, restaurant, and start for activities, place that to trad, art, and even sculpture. 'The general area must be visited like an important visitor want and it apparently could have a remarkable concept for visitors and could impact experiences of tourism.

Kelliher & Reinl (2009) The attraction of the general area could distinguish how long and when tourists linger in a city again the main attraction has been visited' Therefore, the form opens areas to garden and park can boost the attractiveness of the district, at the same time, these green and open areas are considerably realized by a native citizen,

they could also make vast visitors facility cost thinking the difference among stone construction in the space and large green or open areas. Furthermore, present many open spaces in the Walled City as an example include different historical places which can be used to increase the standard of these locations a convenient offer about this mater might contain to excavate these places to a level out that would be dominant in above, so creating an edge around them, ideally, to use glassy substances to hold a clear see to the place. These green areas could also perform like physical edges to apart several sections of the city and make or to invite general areas in front of effective constructions to new them more attractive.

A: Architecture and Landscape Design

- 1-Local materials have been used in the construction of this establishment.
- 2-The design of this hotel is in harmony with the surrounding environment.
- 3-This hotel had caused traffic congestion because of the location.
- 4- Urban sprawl has been intensified the undersigned and uncontrolled spread of a city to the surrounding environment.
- 5- This hotel contains open/green space.
- 6-This hotel has followed the local government`s planning regulation.

Table 9. The statements for nine visual landscape characters

Landscape character	Statement
Stewardship	The care and order present in fields, vegetation and built structures (e.g. buildings, bridges, paths).
Coherence	The unity in the environment as shaped by land uses, the arrangement of landscape elements and the color and texture of the environment.
Disturbance	The disturbing condition caused by natural factors (e.g. typhoons, floods) and built structures (e.g. buildings, bridges, signs).
Historicity	The historical richness and continuity in the environment through the presence of cultural and historical features.
Visual scale	The visual sense of openness in the environment, without the obstruction of views by terrain, vegetation or objects.
Imageability	The impressiveness created by natural elements (e.g. vegetation, water, mountains) or built structures (e.g. buildings, bridges).
Complexity	The diversity and richness of the environment as constructed by landscape features, land uses and the distribution of landscape elements.
Naturalness	The natural state of the environment, without human influence.
Ephemera	Environmental changes related to seasons or weather (e.g. the color change of vegetation or water, the presence of crops, animals or activities).

Source: (Huang, 2013)

Why focus between landscape and architecture: the relationship between two inside and outside, the location, and its subject make contribute to the retention of the experiment of the location. There is a landscape all over. Architecture cannot be isolated but closely connected to the environment. The experiment for a person to wander around a site or location is like a melody: the environment or landscape is the song and architecture be the lyrics. The architecture could be construction, a house in the structure, of a group of buildings; a landscape which includes the physical landscape, the town circumstance, and the special scenery plan. The landscapes affect both persons' experiences and feeling in architecture. Architect Zumthor, Switzerland, in his book Atmosphere, said that nine elements that would impact on the experience and build architectures are actual/ real, these include four elements such as landscapes, noise, circumambient aim, and there is a tension Between outside and inside and at the end illumination.

The landscape is defined as a dialect of architecture that can shape the areas and it can convey the special experiment to the attendance. Meanwhile, architecture can affect the environment sometimes like a theme. Researcher in Landscape he mentioned that the landscape has spoken in the subject, instead of emulating the pattern and material in terms of language, while to “answer to the rhythm and history and to design these subjects in the later (Spirn, 2005).

There is a difference between the environment and architecture. It would occur in a special connection like how that would happen with a fundamental relationship like the landscape in urban areas (Zumthor, 2006). The landscape is combined with both arts and sciences and has an impression on architecture and town designing. Metropolitan parks are important in making and preserving tolerable town places, and then it provides a contract in these areas to encourage residents to share the capital in the town. Moreover, it is a significant landscape architect and the urban designer to recognize what kinds of park features are essential to construct public and sociable popular urban parks and figure out what and how these features can have a function. After that, the realization and examination of this study, mainly the recognized subjects, can be applied in the latter plan project.

Tourist standard of experience/ memorability reference however experiment kind has become a common search subject in new year's, the study is about to the experience absence a determined imagination of the quality of the experiment. In tourism, scholars mentioned that experience is about quality for the visitors in terms of both psychological and social responses to the fulfillment of a visitor's appeal (Cetin & Bilgihan, 2016). The quality of the experiment is likely to be segmented by visitors in two parts of entertainment and imagination with the appeal when they connect, like a

section of the corporate of the experiment can provide previous and after the attractiveness fulfill. The experience quality includes both excitement and feeling. However, the experience quality in travel has been investigated, there is a different visitor segment that can understand the experiment other than when their stimulant for using the appeal be unlike.

Kim (2012) mentioned that experience which includes some items such as fun, aesthetic, academic, and escapism. Other researchers said that the attraction can make a feeling of both escapism and allow the visitors to take part in the attractiveness to make their private experiment. For example, In the package of the tour, help the attendance of visitors the quality of experience includes hedonics, escapism, involvement, rest, and peace of mind (Sun et al., 2013). Most researchers said that there are three important aspects of the tourism industry is escapism, peace of mind, and involvement which compare to other aspects that are critical. So in this part, escapism is defined as the sense of feeling of getting away from the monotonous life, and peace of mind is about both mental and physical demands for rest and security (Xu & Chan, 2010).

Involvement refers to the requirement to examine and election on the attractiveness (Ali et al., 2016). The standard of experiences comes from how the intellectual consequences cause the visitors to take a trip or tourist contractions. Then, these qualities of experiences would be imaginal like visitors' effective answers to their desirable general and intellectual profit (Chen & Chen, 2010). Otto & Brent Ritchie (2012) Develop a quality experience scale, using information from consumer surveys from three tourist services sectors including hotels, airlines, and tours and attractions, using four factors, namely hedonic, peace of thought, participation, and recognition.

Hedonics is about with impressive respond like passion, pleasure, and memorability. Peace of mind refers to the demand for both physical and mental security and facility and involvement is about to the tendency to have select in the service contribution, and the request to be taught, awareness with a feeling of common collaboration. The experience quality refers to positive in terms of fulfillment and satisfaction moreover it can affect tourists' intent (Otto & Brent Ritchie, 2012).

Memorable experiences are related to commerce in two items the outlook of now and the past. Selstad (2007) mentions that the story of memory accepts experiments to replace, and it shows that they are not secure in the natural world and could constantly develop. The memory tends to be whole that reminder later the experiment has finished (Larsen, 2007). The experiment's memorability has been tested both by an actual-time view in on condition and reflection (Hosany & Gilbert, 2010),(Kim, 2014). Therefore the quality of experience is supposed to straight and remarkably effect fulfillment and realized quantity (C. F. Chen & Chen, 2010).

Hypothesis 1. Destination landscape attributes of a coastal town are more likely to influence positively on tourists' quality of experience and place memorability.

2.5 Tourists' Quality of Experience/Memorability

2.5.1 Hedonics

Nasar (1987) suggested that hedonic priority and pleasantness were relevant to involvement in a location being absorbing and creating a sense of feeling. They also offered that hedonic may relates to special conduct, like the attractiveness of a location to see. Moreover, they proposed that several immensurable mark elements might also

influence priority, like the length of life and maintenance of the symptom assign meaning.

Hedonics is about the emotional feature by the destination experiment, which embraces memorableness and enjoyment. And also, Hedonism is about most used to explain the thinking happiness is the most significant activity of the human race. Hedonic evaluation is relevant to performing pleasure via the experiment of enjoyment, fun, imagination, thrill, and conceptual motive (Otto & Brent Ritchie, 2012). Garvin and Peter (1999) Hedonics is one of the aspects used to evaluate feeling-searching, however, and mentioned that in the development of customer conduct, consumers commonly would rather own a pleasure-seeking sense by the experience. Hedonistic is a basic section of a free time experiment and that it may support managers to understand visitors' sense about their free time in terms of experience especially in island tourism is a particular kind of trip, it is clearly of concern to test how this could give visitors by hedonic involvement. Hightower (2002) said that impressive elements, hedonics, and newness, are fundamental perceptions of understanding evaluation. Goossens(2000) claimed that customers have several hedonistic senses of feeling to various kinds of production, and offered alike discovery in tourism research. Hightower (2002) claimed that hedonics is a significant history of understanding the value.

Goossens (2000) said that visitors' conception of newness face with methods of the island leads to raised hedonics and so their realized evaluation is amplified. Hedonics accidentally have an effect on there is a relationship among the destination and concept of cost. As an example, they could focus on the impressive evaluation of island tourism, like some items such as happiness and hedonics, also all standard. The

psychological element for the hedonics of visitor's regard to the island has a straight impact on the realize the value. Moreover, psychological parts play a very significant role in the visitors' in terms of making a decision pattern of Island. An island could increase the hedonics son of raise marketing strategy in the future then making stronger the decision or intention to revisit (Cheng & Lu, 2013).

Tourism scholars have identified that activity in tourism has a mainly hedonic part. When "consuming" tourism production (experiment), in contrast with other recreation and goods, people basically search for pleasure in (hedonism). For instance, he demonstrates that spiritual occurrence comes to mind mostly and is so declared, and after that recalled in a lot of details on increased time. In experimental tourism research, scholars realized that the hedonic experiment allows visitors to make a marvelous experiment. For instance, recognize hedonic as the main decision of the perceived evaluation of a sailing trip experiment. Hedonism aims have been bringing up as a significant incentive to person to trip and as an essential part of MTSs (Duman & Mattila, 2005).

2.5.2 Peace of Mind

Customer experience is refined like 'the customer's cognitive and affective assessment of all direct and indirect encounters with the firm relating to their purchasing behavior' In the text of the tourism part, consumers the quality of experience defined to the mental result, which expands to consumers' take part in tourism activities. Peace of mind (POM) is related to customers after and before using products especially during using services (Tapar et al., 2017). On other days tourists joined a more definitive sense of feeling about their travel; they gain connected and sense significantly for the time of their trip. So in this situation, both items such as satisfaction and honestly are

primer for one-day tourists compare to staying in more overnight visitors (Pérez-Cabañero et al., 2017). Peace of mind, customers, or visitor's town the requirement for both tangible and mental security and rest. Of the second matter for both the airway and hotel is the demand for cognition as a consumer or visitor, whenever for travel & appeal take participation too and POM pursue. The all-over visitor experiment is fairly light in two parts: same-day and overnight visitors (Otto & Brent Ritchie, 2012).

2.5.3 Involvement

The meaning of involvement is commonly discussed like a pervious of feeling according to on cognition evaluation view or a precedent of understanding evaluate, fulfillment, attachment of the place, and visitor honestly (Y. T. H. Chiu et al., 2014). Perception of the area of visitors' involvement plays an important role in the assessment and forecast of visitor conduct (Prebensen et al., 2013). Involvement is explained as an individual understand the relevance of the target according to natural demand, value, and attention. Involvement meaning based on the made level of significant individual security to target, involvement also can be defined as' the expression of recognition existing among a person and a pleasure interest, on the one hand, determined by several levels of pleasure and self-statement existence get via the entrainment (Kyle & Chick, 2004).

Foxall & Pallister (1998) private involvement is another beneficial measure for testing visitors to take part and conduct. Involvement includes four makes (influence/enjoyment, symptom, danger outcome, and danger chance) (Havitz & Dimanche, 1997). Gursoy and Gavcar (2003) tested the involvement of opportunity visitors in three elements (enjoyment/attention, danger prospect, and hazard mater). The experiment is individual and implies the consumer gets involved in several areas like

logical, spiritual, sensory, tangible, and mental (Gentile et al., 2007). 20 years ago, involvement has been applied in the assessment of visitors in terms of service satisfaction, while several areas of visitors' involvement should be included leads to gain well-aimed assessment and be verification (Green & Chalip, 1997). Hwang (2005) reclaimed the Involvement measure to contain 13 elements from parts (impact, pleasure, self-statement, centrality) made on creational interest.

Involvement is made the idea in consumer conduct and one of the essential psychological creates as of its likely impact on both human tendency to interest and hoppy and their conduct with regard to making a decision (Josiam et al., 1999). While another definition of involvement is the relevance of the object perceived by a person based on its inherent needs, values and interests" As well as, involvement is meaning like a personal level of concern, the signs of a target to a person, or the centralizer of a main to a person's self-esteem construction (Brennan & Mavondo, 2000).

Involvement defined as "the expression of recognition available between a person and physical activities determines by different degrees of pleasure and self-self-statement existence get to achieve via activities (p. 237) (Prebensen et al., 2013). Kim (2015) demonstrates that in visitor experiments, involvement is center prior as the visitor has already wanted to search on vacation and to take participate in some travel recreation whenever to stay on the trip. Involvement is also defined as the tendency to have selection and control in the amenity, and the request to be aware informed to immerse is determined as the involvement of customers thorough using leads to forget both times and concentrate on the utilization action alternately of use outcome (Chen & Chen, 2010). The meaning of involvement expanded in the visitor conduct and is examined as a psychological make because of its impact on a person's tendency and

make the decision (Josiam et al., 1999). Prayag and Ryan (2012) individual involvement show the level of which a person is dedicated to a hobby, crop, or experiment. and also, it is mentioned as the situation of motivating and want to interest or a related section.

Gursoy & Gavcar (2003) in this feeling, be aware of tourists' involvement can help forecast future behavior. Prebensen (2013) in the tourism background, involvement can be made as to the area to which visitors is concerned in a past time and they are impressive answer raise from the activities. Lu (2015) Moreover, Involvement in free time search is perceptual by three views: appeal, self-statement, and way of living. As a matter of fact, participating in tourism activities such as events, festivals for impact on visitors significantly' trip experience, that activities an important impression on the image of destination in terms of evaluation (Funk et al., 2004). Visitors' involvement was tested by hedonic or enjoyment views, which mentions the realized happiness related to taking participate in an activity. The on-location experiment is an almost strong step in the flow of visitors' experiment organization regarding the impact on assessment, unforgettable, and presentation (Aho, 2001).

Involvement is defined as an “unobservable state of motivation, arousal or interest” towards a product or activity evoked by a stimulus or situation, and it results from visitors' understanding of the value of the experiment in terms of experiment and involvement like a notion is presented by the private, actual time involved in the use of a stated experiment (Prebensen et al., 2013). Memorable and reliable are vision as a result of visitor experiment-involve so reliability is viewed as an essential make in the research visitor experiment (Kim et al., 2012). Recognition of seven empirical elements such as hedonic, newness, information, meaningfulness, involve native

philosophy, and stimulation which leads to powerful memorability (Zatori et al., 2018). Unforgettable experiments are regarded from both the views of now and the past (Hosany & Gilbert, 2010). Kim (1997) mentions that the story of recollection accepts experiment to variation, informing that they are not secure in character and could continually develop. and also, it has been tested both by actual-time views.

Humans can remember an experiment that is in person-related to and means rather than an experiment that is not related. For instance, Pine and Gilmore (1999) show that when persons discover they are to immerse in and recreation, the persons will have an unforgettable experiment (Kim, 2014). The main structure decided that the standard of the experience of service includes four elements: hedonism, peace of mind, involve, and identification. Involvement mentions that to visitors wishing to take part in the amenity, select actions, and conserve several systems both the result. It contains the tendency to study entertainments. identification based on a sense of feeling significant and be derived critically to the amenity supplier (Otto & Brent Ritchie, 2012).

Involvement is defined as a motivational variable reflecting the extent of personal relevance of the decision to the individual regarding fundamental aim, value, and self-feeling (Pérez-Cabañero et al., 2017). Involvement is a generally used idea in visitor/customer conduct and is a vision as a significant psychological make as it is a more likely impact on humans' trend to interest or entertainment and their conduct with sanctity to the acting and to make a decision (Josiam et al., 1999). Involvement is also shown as “a person’s perceived relevance of the object based on inherent needs, values, and interests” Involvement in major defined in terms of the area of concern of emphasis an individual gives a thing. Havitz & Dimanche (1997) explained that involvement within pleasure like the expression of recognition available among a

person and an enjoyable hobby, determine by several areas of entertainment/ pleasure and self-statement in getting an achieved by the recreation. Similarly explained that involvement in leisure time and travel topics like the level of concern in interest and the impressive responded related to that concern (Manfredo, 1989).

Five dimensions of involvement:

1. Interest: centrality ego importance of the product class
2. Pleasure: the hedonic and rewarding value of the product class
3. Sign: perceived symbolic value of the product class
4. Risk importance: perceived importance of the negative consequences of a mis purchase
5. Risk probability: the subjective probability of making a mis purchase.

Kyle and Chick (2004) suggested five leisure involvement dimensions in such as “centrality,” “social bonding,” “identity affirmation,” and “identity affirmation” based on 15 items altogether. Searched there is a relationship between involvement, view of guidance, and travel conduct for the natural world base on tourism (Jamrozny et al., 1996). Clements & Josiam (1995) tested the part of involvement in the trip for making a decision. to evaluate the potential of the involvement for making predicting and the intention to a destination, and to examine involvement and trip choice. If persons have a high level of involvement, they are more likely to trip more than those with low involvement. And that responder with a great level of involvement will to destination out of the country (Prebensen et al., 2013). The quality of experience is a wide idea than the service quality because it an intention to contain visitors’ reaction and sense of feeling experiment is closely individual and convey the customers' involvement on

the various area such as logical, spiritual, sensitive, material, and emotional then it can make a comprehensive shape (Pérez-Cabañero et al., 2017).

2.5.4 Escapism

Turner & Ash (1975) claimed that the short-term interval of visitors from their normal landscape permits visitors to suspend the power of the standard and value of their everyday life and believe about their own life and community from various views. For instance, he claims that relaxation and recovery are the main incentives of visitors who attended specific activities and festivals Morgan and Xu (2009), who understood that the trip experiment of rest in the sun on the beach is an extremely unforgettable vacation experience. The human demand for an expressive experiment in their trip and tourism actions, like searching a feeling of material, spiritual, performance via travel, then following a sheer escape (Kim, 2014).

Several visitors' experiment aspects and quality are tested in the survey aesthetical experiment, relaxation, escape the experience of feeling. authority can lead to a more quantity of the involved experience due to lively entrainment, unity, and Its measure are understanding of unity, escapism, to get lost are made through the travel (Zatori et al., 2018). The one item that generally mentioned in tourism is escapism. show that for the basic four dimensions of the visitor's experiment: fun/enjoyment, teaching, beautiful, and fantasy or escape (Bourdieu, 1997). Pomfret (2006) the measure of embodies four elements relevant to the consumer or visitor involve during their visit to offer them such as pleasure, beautiful, escape, and teaching. The visitor who quietly takes part in enlightenment does not straightly impact the experiment, what is be show, and does, while one who actively take part would impact on the event and want to be immersed in beauty and escape experiment. Tan (2017) mentions that the operational

experiment can be four special aspects: teaching, escape, beautiful, and pleasure/fun, and in this category, Escapism is defined as a visitors be 'immersed' in the landscape/ environment and this issue can have some results like a sense of feeling of scape by their monotonous life. Other researchers believe that the four areas of experience include beautiful, teaching, recreation, and escape evaluation in tourists (Fernandes & Cruz, 2016).

Hypothesis 2. Tourists' quality of experience is likely to influence on their trip satisfaction positively.

2.6 Trip Satisfaction

Definition of satisfaction as to auxiliary feature importance. A society with different main properties would concern tourists on the trip. Satisfaction with those characteristics would impact the duration of the trip or intention to revisits which Includes both main and satisfaction evaluation in a visitor's conduct sample are significant that's why importance demonstrates anticipate auxiliary features and satisfaction shows what and how excellent the society do those assumptions. When visitors or customers receive more sense of feeling than of the things he or she feels should receive, it is best satisfaction can occur. Satisfaction is generally all most related to the understanding of the situation suppose worth, there are differences between understand and favor opinion and there are differences among understand and anticipate/ expect situations. And more realistic set advantages to make by a trip should benefit desirable in the tourism market (Anderson, 1986).

2.6.1 Tourist Satisfaction

Satisfaction among tourists is significant in trip/travel because it impacts on the selection of trip, the use of products and facilities, there are some items can be

evaluated such as an intention to revisits or word-of-mouth in media and loyalty in the destination (Kozak & Rimmington, 2000). There is a comparison between satisfaction in tourists that could be clear by visitors' and it is about the expectation of trip and the understanding of experiences during the trip (Yoon & Uysal, 2005). The idea of tourist satisfaction is a basic method to evaluate the ability of travel products and services (Sangpikul, 2018).

Observing visitors' satisfaction is a significant function for trip government /designer to be given feedback and find obstacles because visitors can make dissatisfaction which would have a disadvantage effect on later tourists. Moreover, an evaluation of visitors' satisfaction in consideration in the island destination could help the trip director to regulate their attempt to raise visitors' trip experiments and to expand an efficient trip trade plan (Kozak & Rimmington, 2000), (Yoon & Uysal, 2005). Tourist satisfaction is communally evaluated from two dimensions: quality of satisfaction and general satisfaction (Heung & Cheng, 2000). Satisfaction study has shown that visitors are commonly well pleased with a single quality of a trip such as the nature of the world, the different cultures, and facilities or amenities which afterward can be caused to overall satisfaction (Sun et al., 2013).

2.6.2 Destination Satisfaction

Satisfaction is understood how the last phase of a mental method and the ultimate outcome of all entertainment performed through the method of buying and use and not only monitoring and straight utilization of the goods. In the tourism industry, practitioners utilized tourist satisfaction as a basic parameter to evaluate the performance of destination products and services (Noe & Uysal, 1997).

There is also the main idea in intention to figure out visitors' conduct. It is raising the number of journals dealing with a variety of features of customer satisfaction in travel, destinations, friendliness, and pleasure. However, there are plenty of scholars have considered visitors fulfillment is an autonomous idea, in nature, satisfaction in the tourism industry nearly relevant to revisiting the experiment, and could be considered a significant section of the visit experiment. Visitor satisfaction has been considered as an understanding evaluation of the level to that goods/ product or facility carries out related to an intellectual quality. And he claimed that satisfaction is the assessment of the experiment compared to the enjoyment of the destination (Sangpikul, 2018).

Scientists' satisfaction has been limited to the evaluation of the emotional result from an opportunity experiment (Havitz & Mannell, 2005). In the same way, satisfaction in tourism could be supposed like the emotional result from a previous tourist experiment. A person's overall satisfaction with a particular trip could be related to how equal to the intellectual measurement of all previous trip experiment trip. If the previous tourists could beneficially show a person's previous trip experiment by an aim view, as to suggest in different researches compare to worldwide fulfillment above destinations are more likely to be an agent of the intellectual and model assessment of the previous experiment in destinations (Baker & Crompton, 2000). Most researches on satisfaction on visitors have made fulfillment like one of the important aims that authors must get, and search to find out what or how several elements specify visitors satisfaction (Kieti & Akama, 2003). On the one hand, for understanding behavior, make, satisfaction needs to recognize for determining in terms of both visitor/ consumer loyalty and intention to revisit (Yoon & Uysal, 2005).

People will to intention to revisit destinations especially when they have had the satisfaction that occurs previous trip experience. However, there is a relationship between visitor satisfaction and intention to revisit has been considered mostly in the literature review, less attention has been paid to the relationship between tourist satisfaction and tourist attitude.

Tian-Cole and Crompton (2003) said that satisfaction is the impressive intellectual answer to a trip when the quality of service and understanding opinion about a trip/travel aspect or quality and the significance of the connection among destination picture, Satisfaction, and also Future conduct. There is a role of destination image in travel and display the relation among destination and priority or revisit. For instance, different studies have shown that the destination image has an effect on the method of trip choice (Oppermann & Chon, 1997). Baloglu & McClear (1999) assert that imagination or image is a significant impact on destination choice. The study referred that a constructive destination image impacts on visitors' intention to revisit. Moreover, different scholars have established that there is a certain connection between the satisfaction and conduct of persons (Tapachai & Waryszak, 2000). For instance, it set down that the destination image has a useful impact on fulfillment in the tourism industry. Giese and Cote (2002) suggest that it is beneficial to describe satisfaction like a reply to spiritual discernment, a special feature of an amenity, and connection to a particular moment in time. experimental search has suggested there is a relationship between the destination image and the visitors' further intention in terms of behavioral, as well as, different researches concentrate on there is no relationship between standard, satisfaction, and intention (Baker & Crompton, 2000).

2.6.3 Satisfaction and Revisit Intention

Kozak & Rimmington (2000) claimed that satisfaction is about a previous experience that was totally related to satisfaction by the new trip or visit in the equal destinations, and also satisfaction in this issue can affect revisit in the latter and it can make suggest experience about the trip to other people. Satisfaction effects revisit conduct in three aspects: revisit to do again in new vacation in the equal location in an actual period case, revisit to advocate, and intention to revisit to give a like vocation else somewhere in the very nation. The destination makes satisfaction so it leads to visitors are more likely to revisit, a behavioral intention in the future is not really necessary in terms of satisfaction. They may have an effect on by other elements, like philosophy in the trip, the character of the property, and also experience is about past experience so in this issue past experience and main quality on the trip yield have a straight effect on future visit intention in the future. In addition to this, there are new searching visitors who every year and after that select several trips and for who a make decision for a reliable trip during one year is at the equal period a make decision to that destinations in the next year, however, they are satisfied with their experiences of that common, there are two kinds of visitors: these are repeated continuously and also these change continuously.

Hypothesis 3. Tourists' satisfaction from the trip is more likely to influence their intention to revisit the coastal town.

2.7 Intention to Return

2.7.1 Introduction

Choosing destinations as a trip and visiting has always been one of the major connections and adeb at an able topic for both tourism trips and scholars in this sector

too (Chi & Qu, 2008). Since the fact of knowing the sections that affect persons' intention to decide about revisit to select trips has been complicated and demanding (Vassiliadis et al., 2013). Tourists' make a decision to choose trips generally has impacted past experience through the trips and they stay in the destinations, the standard of the trips or destinations, all satisfaction, word of mouth, and destination advancement (C. F. Chen and Tsai, 2007).

2.7.2 Intention

The Cambridge dictionary, the aim of the revisit is referred to as what a person demands in the idea for doing. The main conclusion of the schemed conduct notion describes revisiting as an attempt to display a set a specific behavioral rather than in relation to actual implementation. Meanwhile, the actual conduct should be described based on it is the aim, function, background, and time elements. There is a close relationship between revisit and conduct, it is more likely to explain revisit by using the equal elements.

2.7.3 Visit Intention

Behavioral intention is about as the level to who an individual has regulated aware of a plan to do or not do several determined behaviors in the future. So, the behavioral intention in behavior is intellectual neglect to forecast behavior. In the future, so in this issue, recognizing the determinants of conduct intent are more likely to make provide worth statistics for traveler's planners in the trip in order to these can make a further plan to raise destinations. The outcome of the study by González, display that visitors' behavioral revisit in the next can effect on the events he/her prior experience as taking the amenity. Tourists are a critical goal in the tourism industry how it is straight relevant to tourists all satisfaction and intention to revisit (Cruz Ruiz et al., 2018).

2.7.4 Re-visit Intention

Research on travelers in terms of a revisit of a specific journey has been a general issue between scholars when a person's revisit is a valuable idea to predict the destination in the future (Lam & Hsu, 2006). Intention to revisit a journey is a complicated intention as it can involve different elements, like past experience, visitor motivation, and overall satisfaction (Alegre & Cladera, 2009). The finding research has shown that the visitor's satisfaction and their returning connection are importantly associated. Moreover, discovering revisit recognizes is critical to managing the destination tourism industry (Chi & Qu, 2008).

2.7.5 Theories Related to the Visit Intention

2.7.5.1 Reasoned Action Theory

Theory reasoned action mentions that some factors which include predicting behavior intention, attitude, and making a decision and also in this theory discovered these factors as a person's tendency, behavioral intention, and person's intellectual norm. Another researcher has mentioned that argued this theory which includes three parts: Attitude: An person doing a desirable/undesirable recognize assessment, idea, sense of feeling, and activity about a particular behavior, aim or an idea in this part behavior decision: is referred to like person's realized chance or aim eventuality, that they are going to amuse in a certain behavior (Kalla, 2005).

2.7.6 Visitation Intention

A variable to predict consumer's real behaviors is behavior intention and it could be guessed by many prior variables which include pervious experiences, satisfaction, and understand the value. so, Behavior intention describes "an individual intellectual possibility who he or she is more likely to do several behaviors" (1980, p. 288) (Bigné et al., 2001),(Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980). According to this view, that visitors' behavior

and visitation intentions, is the "understand the probability of intention to revisit a special journey in a particular time," (p. 8) (Sirakaya & Woodside, 2005). And later that described visit aim at how the probability who an individual wants to visitation a location due to several methods to the research of visit aim and there is no make a regulate tool to evaluate the intention of visit (Baker & Crompton, 2000). Sparks (2007) offers that the intention can be tested by many dimensions scale.

Chen & Tsai (2007) said that two items, both intentions to revisit to recommend tourists, could be applied to scale visitation. Moreover, this fact made the intention to revisit and recommend to tourists the location to evaluate visitors' intention. Some studies mentioned elements: such as satisfaction, understand value, involvement, motivation, understand limitation, and previous experience is in the theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) to predict visitation intention (Huang & Hsu, 2009). In the tourism industry involvement and previous experience have been used to forecast visitation intention (Shen et al., 2009). Huang & Hsu (2009) shown that the image in the destination is significant to attract an individual to visit or even revisit, and this issue leads to motivation to know is main for tourists repeatedly. They said that there are possible connections between location interest and aim to take a trip to the leisure environment is needed. Different researchers offer that the image in the destination can positively effect on visitors to visit a site as an intention (Bigné et al., 2001). And also has shown that both recognize and impressive destination images are connected to visitation positively (Baloglu & McCleary, 1999). Baloglu (2001) in addition to this said that destination can influence visitor' in terms of visitation and also the researcher described that visitors who know and emotive parts of the image is connected to excitement displays a better intention.

In sum, according to previous studies, destination image and place attachment may play an important role to predict tourists' visitation intention separately. However, the combined effect of destination image and place attachment may play an important role to predict tourists' visitation intention.

Hypothesis 4. Tourists' quality of experience and trip satisfaction have serial mediation role in the relationship between destination landscape attributes of coastal towns and tourists' intention to return.

Chapter 3

THE CASE OF NORTH CYPURS

3.1 The case of Northern Cyprus

Officially the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), is a de facto government comprising north and northeastern part of island of Cyprus. Turkish occupation is under the island be thirty-seven percent and covering 3,355 km². Traditionally, three S tourism (sea, sand, and sun) has attracted TRNC and its name backs to its intact location. The TRNC climate is mild, the history of it is rich and its nature is unique. The number of international students who select international TRNC universities as their educational destination has recently increased in this small country (Shahgerdi, 2014). In addition, there are lots of types of tourism which include walking, bridging and even cycling and even these types such as medical tourism which is about Niche tourism these days. Tourism at the casino is one of the most famous kinds of tourism that contributes substantially to the TRNC economy. In the last decade, TRNC was also a place for educational tourism. The Mediterranean area the name is that Cyprus and the third largest coastal town is in terms of location in the south of the turkey and in the west from Syria and Libya and the north is that Egypt (Figure 1).



Figure 1. The neighbor of Cyprus
Source: (loveluxleblog, 2020)

3.1.1 Geography of Cyprus focus on north Cyprus, not the whole island.

The third-largest Mediterranean island is Cyprus, to a zone of 9251 Km² is located in the Mediterranean Sea in the south-eastern section (Fig. 1). The Cyprus present landscape is the crop of the effect on the long vibrant era of diverse both abiotic and biotic features. Its material habitat is determined by uneven geomorphology and various earth.

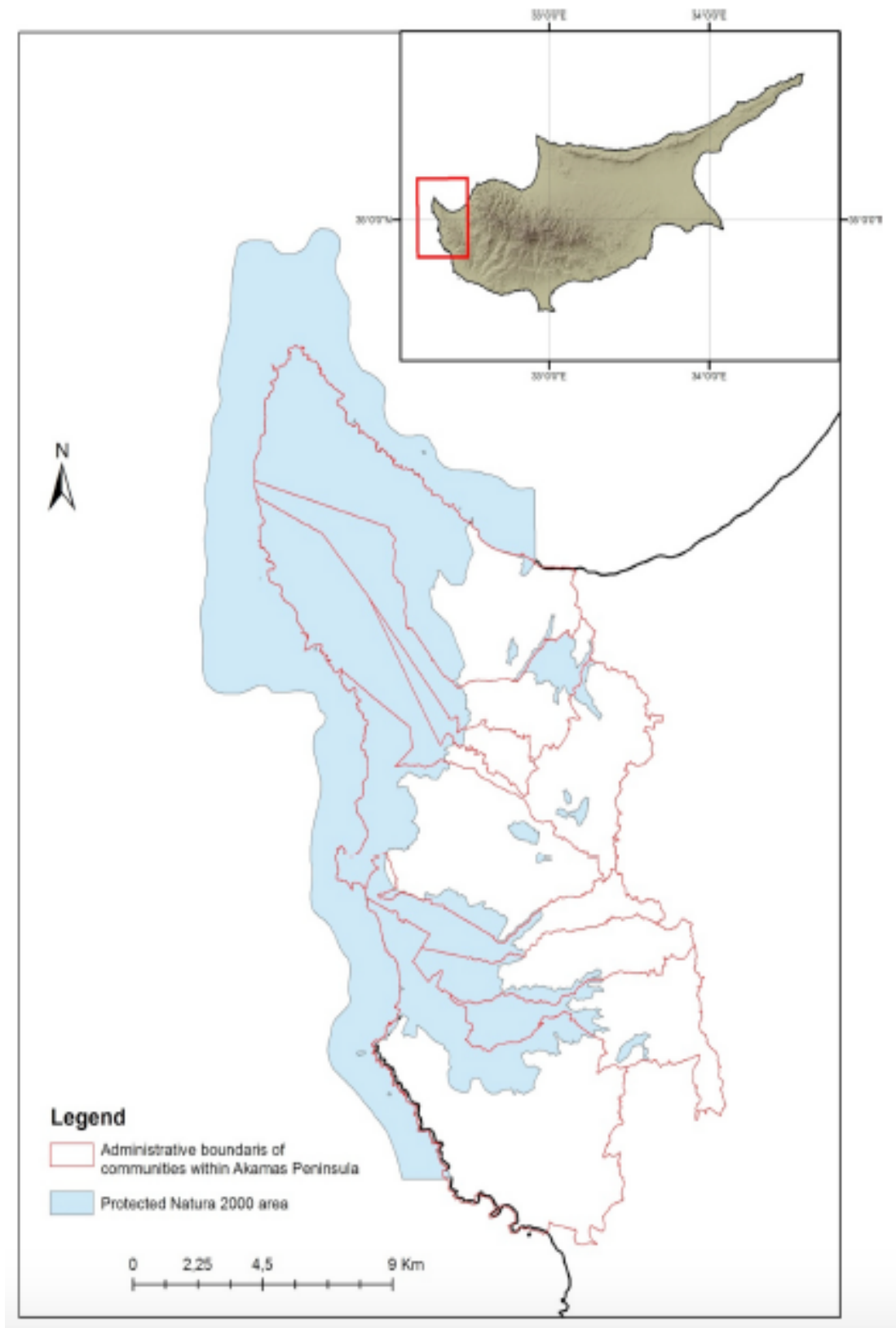


Figure 2. Location of Akamas Peninsula and delineation of the case study area. source: (Manolaki et al., 2020)

The Mediterranean-type climates are that it is in common at the drier. Both significant variety and endemism high taking into consideration the measure of the Mediterranean island. The dominant country in the landscape usually connected with physical and natural factors. So, the most considerable new landscape alteration in Cyprus has been carrying out with overuse of the coastal regions, development in urban, enormous residents' motion, water utilization, and the change from agronomy to the tourism industry. Northern Cyprus, overcome by Turkish Cypriots is settled northward of the island. The timeline has revealed that there are different steps in the expansion of Famagusta in North Cyprus.

3.1.2 Situation or Location

The east coast of the Northern Mediterranean Country, Cyprus is located with Famagusta. With 120km² regions and a 64, 269 the population, it is located on 35.1227240E, 33.9279240N, all via a predicted organized with the system: WGS_1984_UTM_Zone_36N (see figure 3).



Figure 3. Famagusta location
source: (Design, 2014)

3.2 North Cyprus as a Tourism Destination

In both northeast and west-east on the island developed in the top of Karpas, and in the west is the Morphou Bay and Cape Kormakitis, and it is also extended to the small town is named Louroujina where is the southeast section. It has been under the control of the UN, a barrier area development among North and the rest of North Cyprus on the island. It inhabits a zone of 9851 km. In the south of the coast of Turkey, 96 km, and in the west of the coast of Syria, 322 km then the distance from (Altinay, 2000). North Cyprus almanac. London: Contact Type Setting Systems Ltd.

In North Cyprus, winter is frequently both rainy and cold, mainly, between these two months December and February. However, the temperature might under the nights especially in winter seasons, there is no snow in several sections or areas in North

Cyprus. But in spring seasons the climate is unsteady and somewhat short and in the summer season, which is pursued by little fall is really warm and hot and also dry. It is obvious that North Cyprus has restricted physical supplies or resources and also it has short retail. Tourism has been an outstanding part of North Cyprus, especially in the part economy since 1986, mainly until 1991, which has taken part in significantly in the economic growth in North Cyprus. In the year 1998, with a \$42.6m cost-added, the tourism industry contributed 4.8% to the GNP and made 3269 occupations or 3.9% of the whole service (Altinay, 2000).

The number of visitors has been increased between 220,237 and 393,027 since 1991 until 1998, the pure tourism income has been growth equal to which expansion between \$153.6m and \$200.1m during the time that, there is the number of beds has been enhanced between 6633 and 9365 and the rate of living by 22.6% and 37.3%, so the middle duration of stay drop by 5.3 to 4.6 in every night (see Table 10). North Cyprus could attract fairly some visitors in comparison with South In 1998. For instance, it can be shown in Table 10, South Cyprus could attract eight multiplication as plenty of tourists in the year of 1998. This outcome can show in relatively small tourism income for North Cyprus. The recent has been a down-size of beds in comparison with to South.

Table 10. Selected tourism indicators of North and South Cyprus

Indicators	North Cyprus		South Cyprus
	1991	1998	1998
Tourism Revenues (net), \$m	153.6	200.1a	1694.5b
Number of tourists (_ 103 s)	220	393	2222
Turkish	179	316	
Other	41	77	
Number of beds	6633	9365	86151
Occupancy rate (%)	22.6	37.3	49.1c
Average stay (nights)	5.3	4.6	11.3
Turkish	4.7	3.6	
Other	8.1	7.3	

Sources: (Hatay, 2007)

3.2.1 Formation of New Forms of Tourism

One of the most remarkable alterations to the tourism model happen from the 1960s, leading in the increase of different patterns of tourism according to about independent models of interest, and also growing trip chances that have made variety in the tourism industry (Atun et al., 2019). Another and minor costly modern patterns of accommodations cater to the chance for different tourists to know and aware as well as about the living of the native residents, mainly in country districts. These other possibilities novel patterns of travel envelopment some items such as economic, agronomy, cultural, nature, heritage in tourism furthermore long-term rent, and second houses. Atun (2019) mentioned that it differs from the heap and well-organized tourists, and another tourist index mostly imports visiting increasing in the world destination, to stay behind the longer in and one location, to seek accuracy, and also actual experience with the native residents.

3.2.2 Overview in Tourism of North Cyprus

In most Mediterranean Islands, especially Cyprus, with warm water as most tourist's destination has been concentrated foundation of general tourism expansion, compared with other Mediterranean islands as destinations which are interdependent on these

kinds of the tourism industry (The et al., 1992). North Cyprus is classified into two areas there are political and geographical. After a few years struggle among the Greek and Turkish societies outcome in the splitting of the two main societies to the north and south of Cyprus. It is mentioned that Alipour & Kilic (2005) the continuous governmental inconsistency has an effect on tourism in both the north and the south areas.

3.2.3 Understanding Tourism Developments in Northern Part of Cyprus

In Northern Cyprus Tourism planning has been found on insignificant information of the real tourism industry demands. Alternatively, of common tourism organizations aimed at tourism developments sustainably, common trends have focused only on mass tourism up to the last decade, and this has been shown that outcome in underlined territorial disparity. The majority of tourism activities are focused on the substantially on the north coast mostly casino controlled with hotels and in the special sections of the east coast mainly in the Bafra area which was determined for the making of hotels.

3.2.4 Tourism Sector

It mentioned that for having sustainable marketing in the case of North Cyprus. It is said that tourism has an important play role in the income also recruitment in Cyprus. They have shown that having international economic approval that happened in 1974 had a considerable impact on North Cyprus and it causes different limitations to the tourism part indeed. There also become visible in different trouble situations to have an equivalence among main processes like an economic, social, and even environment outlook. Some researchers like (1998) said that North Cyprus in part of tourism has confronted several bad situations and inconstancy that arise from the governmental matter between Greek and Turkish Cypriots on the island. Based on the two in the

Greek Cypriot area, tourism industries are more expanded in comparison to the Turkish section (Alipour & Kilic, 2004).

Chapter 4

METHODOLOGY

This chapter will focus on different cases related to the methodology of this experimental study. It includes information about the method, namely the deductive method, and the reason why this method is used in this study. This chapter will reveal information about the model of the study, data collection, and questionnaire structure. It prepares information about the operationalization of the study variables and the related information about data analysis will be described in the second part of this chapter.

4.1 Introduction

This thesis estimated destination landscape attributes, tourist's quality of experience/ memorability, trip satisfaction, and intention to return to Northern Cyprus. The direct effect on destination landscape features of international, tourists' quality of experience, overall satisfaction, the aim of revisit has evaluated. In the end, the thesis has examined the mediatory role of experience quality/ memorability between destination landscape attributes and trip satisfaction. The scholar has accomplished (a) design survey, (b) gather data, and (c) examine the information make use of SPSS for analyzing to evaluate the study hypothesis. This chapter will provide data that include a search plan, checking evaluation, sampling procedures, and collect and analyze data.

4.2 Thesis Design

This thesis is used as a quantitative method and according to deductive analysis. Collect information is done by a questionnaire. One of the main pieces of information

in this research was prepared by designing a quantitative research method. The Qualitative data was specific to carry out hotel perspectives and increase great comprehension of the study problems. So, the study used a mediating model to examine research variables (the destination landscape attributes, tourist's quality experience, trip satisfaction and revisit intention) among a sample of international tourists in Northern Cyprus.

Non-probability sampling techniques is defined as a sampling technique in which the researcher selects samples based on the subjective judgment of the researcher rather than random selection. It is a less stringent method. This sampling method depends heavily on the expertise of the researchers. It is carried out by observation, and researchers use it widely for qualitative research. There are five types of non-probability sampling technique that you may use when doing a dissertation at the undergraduate and master's level: quota sampling, convenience sampling, purposive sampling, self-selection sampling and snowball sampling. Convenience sampling is a non-probability sampling technique where samples are selected from the population only because they are conveniently available to the researcher. Researchers choose these samples just because they are easy to recruit, and the researcher did not consider selecting a sample that represents the entire population. Non-probability sampling techniques are a more conducive and practical method for researchers deploying surveys in the real world. Although statisticians prefer probability sampling because it yields data in the form of numbers, however, if done correctly, it can produce similar if not the same quality of results. Non-probability population sampling method is useful for pilot studies, case studies, qualitative research, and for hypothesis development. In non-probability sampling, the degree to which the sample differs from

the population remains unknown. And a questionnaire was developed using qualitative data from the thirty experts' evaluations. We first validated unique and distinctive attributes by comparing them against the attributes noted by tourists, according to a five-point Likert scale (1= 'not typical at all' to 5= 'very typical'). We then measured tourists' satisfaction with 11 items on five-point Likert scales (from 'completely dissatisfied' to 'very satisfied'). Seven items focused on the destination's attractiveness (attractions, environment, activities, events, and hospitality), derived from previous destination studies and adapted for this study; four other items referred to tourism products.

4.3 Sample and Data Collection

This research all international tourists who have visited Northern Cyprus surveyed especially tourists in Famagusta. The aim of the was sampling and questionnaire in terms of easy and gathering relevant and demographic data. To collect the data, the convenience sampling method was introduced. Targeting travelers, the data was accumulated in both international departure areas. Surveyors randomly approached individual visitors who were managing north Cyprus group tourists face-to-face who visited Island in June of 2020. The questionnaire was containing of a cover letter with an introduction and the purpose of the research, items related to thesis variables and demographic information. Since most of tourists visit the island through personally (JTO, 2016). The surveyors provided the information about this study and asked for their willingness to participate in the survey. Under the consent, the paper-based survey was distributed to the tourists. A total of 163 surveys were circulated. Among them, 4 unusable responses were removed due to the missing data (e.g., unanswered responses) and repetitive responses to the items, which yielded 23 usable responses for further analyses. Based on the ratio of N (sample size) to q (the number of model

parameters), $N/q \geq 5$ this sample size appeared to be acceptable as it exceeded the recommended threshold of 230 (46 parameters \sim 5 observations for each parameter).

4.4 Measurements

For gathering information sample was designed a self-administered questionnaire which classified into three parts and then the survey was made in three languages English, Turkish, and Russian in order to the clarity of terms, words, and transfer of meanings. In every section of the evaluation seven-point which was a Likert-type scale used and all the assessment parts were returned to this. Informants measure their responses to the evaluation of destination landscape attributes from 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree), and the part of demographic characteristics information. The assessment sections in English have introduced in Appendix. In the first part which included the measurement sections for five destination landscape attributes which were some adaptations to fit into this study (Kim, 2014),(Crouch, 2004). For showing organizations in the destination and all facilities especially in public places is used Infrastructure. Green or open space refers to spaces to come together freely to do it on their own (Mehta & Bosson, 2010). Accessibility refers to the facility of arriving at the destination and appliance of moving away in the journey. Superstructure or architecture characteristics are the physical of destination and also the attractiveness of landscapes and safety in the environment refers to the specifics of buildings in destination landscape attributes. The second section was organized by the declaration to scale three makes: tourists' quality of experience/ memorability, overall satisfaction, and revisit a coastal town. In the part of tourists quality of the experience was suggested 4 sections which include: hedonics, peace of mind, involvement, and escapism (Otto and Brent Ritchie, 2012). Trip satisfaction was recognized by these methods parts (Kim et al., 2015). Finally, in the previous study, three descriptions to

the aim of revisiting a coastal town were accepted from the previous study (Lee et al., 2010). The last part revealed demographic information like women and men, age, revenue, job, the aim of travel, and the package of the tour.

4.5 Analysis Method

This study is that quantitative utilizes basic condition displaying investigation of data accumulated through the universal foreigner visiting in North Cyprus (Famagusta). Using SPSS 24 to analyzing information. After that to gather all the information in a specific time and entered the statistical software. In the evaluation in the first step, both reliability and accuracy were examined. According to the descriptive statistics-tests and multiple linear analysis test.

In order to confirm the convergent validity, the confirmatory factor analysis through the AMOS 24 was performed. In order to address the reliability and internal consistency of the constructs the Cronbach's alpha coefficient and composite reliability were analyzed (Han et al., 2020). Moreover, the HTMT (Heterotrait-monotrait ratio of correlations) were analyzed in order to test the discriminant validity of the constructs (Framework, 2010).

I order to test the serial mediation effect, the macro PROCESS model 6, V.3.5 for SPSS V.25 using a bootstrapped 5000 sample size via the 95% confidence interval is utilized (Zhang et al., 2018).

Descriptive statistics are informed descriptive factors that sum up a given information collection, which can be either an offering of the all or a test of a population. The descriptive statistics were used to test the main trend, scaring, shape, and distribution of information estimate. The criteria deflection was examined for every study variable

(The destination landscape attributes, trip satisfaction, tourist's quality experience, and revisit intention). Demographic data were analyzed applying modulation tables.

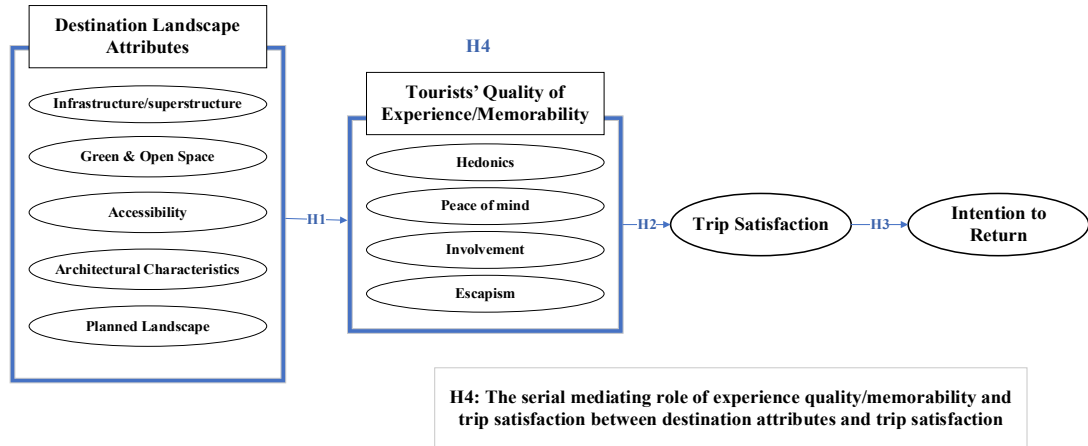


Figure 4. Proposed research model

Chapter 5

RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

The aim of the present thesis is to assess the relationships between the study variables. The thesis purpose to assess the direct impact on destination landscape attributes on revisit intention and trip satisfaction. The major concentrate on the thesis is the mediating role of tourist's quality experience or memorability.

5.2 Respondents Profile

The total number of respondents in this research is 163. The sample consisted of 75 male respondents (46 %) and 88 female respondents (54 %). 35% of the respondents had a university with a four-year program and totally 59.5 % had a Master's or Ph.D. degree. Among the respondents, 5.5 % had high school or lower degree. Regarding income, a great number of respondents, 31.9 %, had a salary of less than 2,000\$ per year. In terms of occupation, both students and office workers, a great number of respondents, 28.5 % among other jobs. And the greatest respondents about the purpose of visiting the destination was about pleasure with 50.9 %. Then, 56.4 % of tourist is the first time that they have been north Cyprus. The statistics show 36.8 percent of the tourist plan their own vacation in North Cyprus not choosing other packages from the agency. According to this table, most of the respondents are Iranian nationality by 36.8 %. and then German 17.8% and the lowest percent are Greek, Moroccan, Turkish by 1.2%.

Table 11. Respondents' profile (N=163)

Profile Category		Frequency	%
Gender	Male	75	46.0
	Female	88	54.0
Educational Level	High school degree or lower	9	5.5
	Bachelor	57	35.0
	Master	70	42.9
	PhD	27	16.6
Income Level (Monthly)	Less than \$ 2,000	52	31.9
	\$ 2,000 to \$ 3,500	31	19.0
	\$ 3,501 to \$ 5,000	28	17.2
	\$ 5,001 to \$ 6,500	25	15.3
	\$ 6,501 to \$ 8,000	6	3.7
	\$ 8,001 to \$ 9,500	16	9.8
	\$ 9,501 to \$ 11,000	2	1.2
	Over \$ 11,000	3	1.8
Occupation	Home maker	10	6.1
	Office worker	42	25.8
	Service related	7	4.3
	Professions	12	7.4
	Business owner	19	11.7
	Technology related	9	5.5
	Student	42	25.8
	Other	22	13.5
Purpose of visiting the destination	Pleasure	83	50.9
	Business	20	12.3
	Conference	8	4.9
	Study	36	22.1
	Other	16	9.8
Number of visiting North Cyprus	First time	92	56.4
	Twice	45	27.6
	Three times	10	6.1
	Four times	2	1.2
	Five times or more	14	8.6
What type of tour did you choose?	Package tour	31	19.0
	Tour including only flight and accommodation booked by agency	20	12.3
	Personally, planned tour	60	36.8
	Tour organized by conference/ convention	9	5.5
	Tour arranged by the affiliation	29	17.8
	Other	14	8.6

Table 12. Respondents' nationality

Nationality	Frequency (N=163)	Percentage (%)
Iranian	69	42.3
Germany	29	17.8
Ukrainian	14	8.6
Russian	11	6.7
English	10	6.1
Jordanian	6	3.7
Azeri	3	1.8
Iraqi	3	1.8
Italian	3	1.8
Kazakhstani	3	1.8
Kurds	3	1.8
Nigerian	3	1.8
Greek	2	1.2
Moroccan	2	1.2
Turkish	2	1.2

The variety of respondents from different countries have been participated in this sample. However, the majority of the respondents were from Iran (42.3%) and Germany (17.8%).

The skewness and kurtosis of the variables in Table 12 are shown that are between ± 3.3 which indicates the normality of the variables (Sposito et al., 1983).

Table 13. Descriptive statistics of questionnaire variables

Variables	Mean	Median	Mode	Std. Dev.	Skewness	Kurtosis
HED_1	3.90	4	4	0.69	-0.10	-0.31
HED_2	4.01	4	4	0.70	-0.56	0.71
HED_3	3.93	4	4	0.74	-0.07	-0.73
POM_1	3.66	4	4	0.88	-0.06	-0.73
POM_2	4.14	4	5	0.85	-0.58	-0.64
INV_1	3.54	4	4	0.86	-0.34	0.31
INV_2	3.43	3	3	0.87	-0.27	0.06
INV_3	3.45	3	3	0.84	0.12	-0.54
ESC_1	3.94	4	4	0.88	-0.34	-0.77
ESC_2	3.62	4	4	1.10	-0.37	-0.87
TSAT_1	3.88	4	4	0.73	-0.30	-0.04
TSAT_2	3.83	4	4	0.74	-0.17	-0.30
TSAT_3	3.91	4	4	0.82	-0.59	0.06
ITR_1	3.80	4	4	0.90	-0.47	-0.46
ITR_2	3.72	4	4	0.88	-0.35	-0.52
ITR_3	3.67	4	4	1.01	-0.42	-0.61
ISTR_1	2.77	2	2	1.13	0.60	-0.66
ISTR_2	2.72	3	2	1.00	0.43	-0.26
ISTR_3	3.18	3	3 ^a	0.96	0.01	-0.77
ISTR_4	3.11	3	2	1.21	0.04	-1.10
ISTR_5	2.57	2	2	1.27	0.62	-0.83
ISTR_6	2.57	2	2	1.26	0.37	-0.97
ISTR_7	3.42	4	4	1.02	-0.50	-0.41
ACC_1	4.09	4	5	0.96	-0.88	-0.15
ACC_2	3.60	4	4	0.91	-0.55	0.09
ACC_3	3.33	3	4	1.13	-0.14	-1.01
ACC_4	3.66	4	4	0.98	-0.54	-0.23
OGSP_1	3.33	4	4	1.09	-0.23	-0.87
OGSP_2	3.49	4	4	0.99	-0.34	-0.55
OGSP_3	3.18	3	4	1.08	0.00	-0.93
OGSP_4	3.31	3	4	1.18	-0.18	-1.01
ARC_1	3.07	3	2	1.23	0.14	-1.12
ARC_2	3.24	4	4	1.12	-0.38	-0.95
ARC_3	3.02	3	4	1.18	-0.13	-0.98
PLND_1	3.19	3	4	1.25	-0.27	-0.91
PLND_2	3.17	3	4	1.15	-0.08	-0.93
PLND_3	2.77	3	2	1.24	0.29	-0.89

Note: a: Multiple modes exist, the smallest value is shown; Std. Dev. = Standard Deviation.

The result of the respondents' perception of all the questions of the questionnaire is shown in Table 13. The results show that the majority of the respondents agreed in general. The majority of the respondents were agreed to the Hedonic (N=90, 55%).

Table 14. Descriptive statistics of Likert scale questions

Variables	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Strongly Agree	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
HED_1	0	0.0	2	1.2	41	25.2	91	55.8	29	17.8
HED_2	0	0.0	5	3.1	24	14.7	99	60.7	35	21.5
HED_3	0	0.0	2	1.2	45	27.6	79	48.5	37	22.7
Average HED	0	0.0	3	1.8	37	22.5	90	55.0	34	20.7
POM_1	0	0.0	14	8.6	57	35.0	62	38.0	30	18.4
POM_2	0	0.0	5	3.1	34	20.9	57	35.0	67	41.1
Average POM	0	0.0	10	5.8	46	27.9	60	36.5	49	29.8
INV_1	3	1.8	11	6.7	63	38.7	67	41.1	19	11.7
INV_2	3	1.8	17	10.4	65	39.9	63	38.7	15	9.2
INV_3	0	0.0	19	11.7	69	42.3	57	35.0	18	11.0
Average INV	2	1.2	16	9.6	66	40.3	62	38.2	17	10.6
ESC_1	0	0.0	8	4.9	43	26.4	62	38.0	50	30.7
ESC_2	3	1.8	29	17.8	35	21.5	56	34.4	40	24.5
Average ESC	2	0.9	19	11.3	39	23.9	59	36.2	45	27.6
TSAT_1	0	0.0	5	3.1	39	23.9	90	55.2	29	17.8
TSAT_2	0	0.0	5	3.1	46	28.2	84	51.5	28	17.2
TSAT_3	0	0.0	11	6.7	29	17.8	86	52.8	37	22.7
Average TSAT	0	0.0	7	4.3	38	23.3	87	53.2	31	19.2
ITR_1	0	0.0	17	10.4	34	20.9	76	46.6	36	22.1
ITR_2	0	0.0	17	10.4	41	25.2	75	46.0	30	18.4
ITR_3	2	1.2	23	14.1	38	23.3	64	39.3	36	22.1
Average ITR	1	0.4	19	11.7	38	23.1	72	44.0	34	20.9
ISTR_1	11	6.7	77	47.2	30	18.4	29	17.8	16	9.8
ISTR_2	13	8.0	62	38.0	54	33.1	25	15.3	9	5.5
ISTR_3	3	1.8	42	25.8	53	32.5	53	32.5	12	7.4
ISTR_4	12	7.4	50	30.7	33	20.2	44	27.0	24	14.7
ISTR_5	30	18.4	74	45.4	12	7.4	30	18.4	17	10.4
ISTR_6	39	23.9	49	30.1	31	19.0	31	19.0	13	8.0
ISTR_7	6	3.7	28	17.2	38	23.3	73	44.8	18	11.0
Average ISTR	16	10.0	55	33.5	36	22.0	41	25.0	16	9.6
ACC_1	0	0.0	17	10.4	18	11.0	62	38.0	66	40.5
ACC_2	3	1.8	17	10.4	44	27.0	77	47.2	22	13.5
ACC_3	6	3.7	41	25.2	36	22.1	53	32.5	27	16.6
ACC_4	3	1.8	20	12.3	37	22.7	72	44.2	31	19.0
Average ACC	3	1.8	24	14.6	34	20.7	66	40.5	37	22.4
OGSP_1	6	3.7	38	23.3	37	22.7	60	36.8	22	13.5
OGSP_2	3	1.8	27	16.6	43	26.4	67	41.1	23	14.1
OGSP_3	6	3.7	46	28.2	42	25.8	51	31.3	18	11.0
OGSP_4	9	5.5	40	24.5	34	20.9	52	31.9	28	17.2
Average OGSP	6	3.7	38	23.2	39	23.9	58	35.3	23	14.0
ARC_1	12	7.4	54	33.1	33	20.2	38	23.3	26	16.0
ARC_2	10	6.1	42	25.8	24	14.7	73	44.8	14	8.6
ARC_3	19	11.7	40	24.5	38	23.3	51	31.3	15	9.2
Average ARC	14	8.4	45	27.8	32	19.4	54	33.1	18	11.2
PLND_1	20	12.3	28	17.2	41	25.2	49	30.1	25	15.3
PLND_2	11	6.7	42	25.8	40	24.5	49	30.1	21	12.9
PLND_3	26	16.0	51	31.3	39	23.9	29	17.8	18	11.0
Average PLND	19	11.7	40	24.7	40	24.5	42	26.0	21	13.1
Average	7	4.3	29	17.8	40	24.4	60	37.1	27	16.5

Note: Freq.: Frequency; Range = 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree).

The tourists have believed that their wonderful experience in North Cyprus is something amazing and unforgettable. And then, most of the respondents were agreed to peace of mind (N= 60, 36.5). They have been agreed that because they have the entrainment and the historical places of north Cyprus, they forgot to worry about the problems for the period they were here. While, most visitors were neutral on the involvement (N= 66, 40.3). Because of the limited activity, they did not have many options to choose from. Moreover, the majority of the visitors were agreed on the escapism (N= 59, 36.4). And also, it has shown that the majority of the respondents were agreed on the trip satisfaction (N= 87, 53.2). They have been satisfied with the trip experience because of the enjoyable environment of North Cyprus. There are more visitors were agreed with the intention to return to North Cyprus (N=72, 44). Most respondents related to ISTR were disagreed (N= 55, 35.5).

And also, it is obvious in accessibility, the most majority of the respondents were agreed (N= 66, 40.5). They have very easy access to the comfort of roads and the short distance between cities and tourist places. There is a little difference between disagreeing and neutral visitors to the open green space respondents is (N= 38, 23.2) and (N= 39, 23.9) respectively, while the more of the respondents were agreed on this (N= 58, 35.3). Because of the wide pedestrian in the city between the distention they can walk safely to the distention to the tourist's landscape destination that they desire to visit. Then, the majority of respondents were agreed on the architectural characteristics (N= 54, 33.1). Because during a vacation, they are more likely to have a chance to visit a variety of architectural characteristics place in North Cyprus such as old castle, and historical churches. In the end, there is a minor difference between disagreeing and neutral respondents to planned landscape with (N= 40, 24.7), (N=40,

24.5) respectively. Although, most of the respondents were agreed on this. (N= 60, 37.1). It was obvious that there was too much planning and workforce used for this spectacular landscape design. Because they are more likely to see a different range of planned landscapes such as different parks and playgrounds and also, they could access many residential areas, then it is clear that in North Cyprus there are a variety of local places.

The result of the reliability and confirmatory factor analysis of the measurement items is shown in Table 5.4. The factor loading for all the variables is greater than 0.5 with significant t-values. Cronbach's alpha of the variables is greater than 0.7 (Bagozzi,1988) except Escapism (0.671), which dropped from the models and excluded from the rest of the analysis. The composite reliability (CR) of all the variables is greater than 0.7 as its threshold (Bagozzi, 1988). Moreover, the Heterotrait-monotrait ratio of correlations (HTMT) in Table 6 was calculated and shown that all ratios are less than 0.85, which indicates the discriminant validity is not a concern (Henseler et al., 2015). This three α , CR, and HTMT indicate the internal consistency of items for each variable. The correlation, mean, and standard deviation of the variables are shown in Table 14.

Table 15. Reliability and Confirmatory Factor Analysis

Construct	Measurement Items	Beta	t Value	α	CR
Hedonic	HED_1	0.849	12.816 ***	0.787	0.839
	HED_2	0.850	12.833 ***		
	HED_3	-	-		
Peace of mind	POM_1	0.650	8.649 ***	0.704	0.715
	POM_2	0.835	11.454 ***		
Involvement	INV_1	0.77	11.204 ***	0.849	0.853
	INV_2	0.948	15.017 ***		
	INV_3	-	-		
Escapism	ESC_1	-	-	0.671	-
	ESC_2	-	-		
Satisfaction	TSAT_1	-	-	0.794	0.787
	TSAT_2	0.759	10.958 ***		
	TSAT_3	0.851	12.783 ***		
Intention to Return	ITR_1	0.896	14.427 ***	0.927	0.93
	ITR_2	0.927	15.276 ***		
	ITR_3	0.888	14.218 ***		
Infrastructure/ Superstructure	ISTR_1	0.779	11.181 ***	0.896	0.813
	ISTR_2	0.875	13.017 ***		
	ISTR_3	-	-		
	ISTR_4	-	-		
	ISTR_5	-	-		
	ISTR_6	-	-		
	ISTR_7	-	-		
Accessibility	ACC_1	0.559	7.649 ***	0.754	0.701
	ACC_2	-	-		
	ACC_3	0.668	9.391 ***		
	ACC_4	0.754	10.899 ***		
Open/ Green space	OGSP_1	0.813	11.289 ***	0.807	0.709
	OGSP_2	0.665	8.957 ***		
	OGSP_3	-	-		
	OGSP_4	-	-		
Architectural characteristics	ARC_1	0.865	13.190 ***	0.862	0.825
	ARC_2	0.810	12.041 ***		
	ARC_3	-	-		
Planned Landscape	PLND_1	0.861	13.309 ***	0.884	0.865
	PLND_2	0.885	13.870 ***		
	PLND_3	-	-		

Note: - dropped during CFA; *** $p < 0.001$; Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO): 0.713 and Bartlett's test of Sphericity: 6233.576 [666] was significant at $P < 0.001$; Model fit statistics; $\chi^2 [164] = 648.525$, $\chi^2/df = 3.954$; IFI = 0.825; CFI = 0.821; SRMR = 0.078; CR = composite reliability; IFI = incremental fit index; CFI = comparative fit index; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; and CI = confidence interval.

As the result of Table 15 show, almost all of the variables have a positive significant correlation with each other except ISTR and ARC on POM.

Table 16. Correlations, Descriptive Statistics, and HTMT Ratios

	HED	POM	INV	TSAT	ITR	ISTR	ACC	OGSP	ARC	PLND	SD
HED	<i>3.954</i>	0.764	0.767	0.812	0.430	0.315	0.727	0.242	0.327	0.461	0.693
POM	0.775***	<i>3.902</i>	0.688	0.828	0.513	0.168	0.435	0.265	0.249	0.335	0.865
INV	0.736***	0.611***	<i>3.442</i>	0.800	0.390	0.508	0.655	0.493	0.447	0.597	0.854
TSAT	0.796***	0.804***	0.774***	<i>3.871</i>	0.593	0.308	0.802	0.377	0.352	0.363	0.781
ITR	0.435***	0.446***	0.434***	0.611***	<i>3.732</i>	0.425	0.704	0.279	0.484	0.355	0.933
ISTR	0.311***	0.103	0.489***	0.291**	0.441***	<i>2.745</i>	0.668	0.796	0.759	0.733	1.064
ACC	0.716***	0.418***	0.657***	0.781***	0.641***	0.656***	<i>3.693</i>	0.802	0.836	0.796	1.027
OGSP	0.212*	0.238*	0.436***	0.320***	0.232*	0.763***	0.753***	<i>3.411</i>	0.842	0.667	1.039
ARC	0.311***	0.156	0.408***	0.356***	0.476***	0.752***	0.861***	0.828***	<i>3.156</i>	0.815	1.170
PLND	0.457***	0.281**	0.603***	0.338***	0.361***	0.738***	0.832***	0.602***	0.805***	<i>3.178</i>	1.198

Note: Diagonal elements in italic are the means; upper diagonal elements in bold are HTMT ratios; lower diagonal elements are correlations; * $p < 0.050$; ** $p < 0.010$; *** $p < 0.001$; SD: standard deviation, HTMT = Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio of Correlations.

5.3 Model Test Results

The effects of variables in the models with Hedonic as the first mediator are shown in Table 16. The results in this table show that ISTR ($B = 0.171$, $p < 0.001$), OGSP ($B = 0.128$, $p < 0.05$), ACC ($B = 0.439$, $p < 0.001$), ARC ($B=0.160$, $p < 0.001$), and PLND ($B= 0.225$, $p < 0.001$) have significant positive effect on the first mediator, HED. This result implies that infrastructure as the first mediator on the hedonic has a positive effect that's why it is clear that infrastructure or superstructure which can make to build up tourist's experiences and loyalty, in other words, in North Cyprus public facilities and systems are organized in the destinies such as even signs and directions. So, these items can have a positive effect on hedonic which is referred to as emotional aspects like memorableness and fun for visitors. Again, in green or open space has a positive effect on the hedonic because green spaces or open areas in North Cyprus not only can impact on the natural environment but also it can influence both public and individual well-being so this issue leads to hedonic is attracted the tourists to the natural

environment. Then, accessibility has a positive effect on the hedonic because visitors in north Cyprus can ease to reach a destination and are more likely to the convenience of moving around in the island so this issue has an impact on tourist as the hedonic which is the fundamental of spare time in terms of having enjoyed and attractiveness. Architecture characteristics like hotels and historical buildings have a positive effect on the hedonic and all the other enjoyment and entertainment of the tourists. The natural attraction of the city can be a memorable character and are more likely to enhance and improve the vision of the city. For example, in Famagusta, a city as a historic and open area can positive effect on the hedonic.

The OGSP ($B= 0.125$, $p<0.013$), ACC ($B= 0.283$, $p<0.001$) and ARC ($B=0.077$, $p< 0.037$) have significant positive effect on TSAT, however, ISTR and PLND do not have significant positive effect on TSAT. This result implies that the green space which includes the parks and environments had a positive effect on trip satisfaction and trip satisfaction refers to the systems and facilities of the that environment have been evaluated to the landscape. Reaching to north Cyprus as a destination among tourists and suitable for moving around the city as Famagusta leads to trip satisfaction among them. The difference between the biodiversity of flowers and trees at the north Cyprus and Architecture characteristics of the hotels and historical heritages has affected well to trip satisfaction. While their trip satisfaction did not effect on them to come back to North Cyprus again. And also, the city architecture design which includes landscape and environment such as streets, plazas, and squares had a negative on the trip satisfaction.

Table 16 results show that the first mediator, HED has a significant positive effect on the second mediator, TSAT for all the models. This result implies that in particular,

hedonics played as a mediator in trip satisfaction as the direct impact of satisfaction be significant. The direct effect of predictor variables on the output variable, ITR is positively significant for all of the predictor variables in the models except OGSP. This result implies that the green and open spaces of the architecture of the Famagusta like parks and well-designed landscape cause has a significant impact on the intention to trip. However, the first mediator, HED does not have a significant effect on the criterion variable, ITR, in which all of the models have a positive effect except for model with ACC as the predictor variable. This result implies that Although tourists during the trip have been experienced memorability and fun, this issue could not affect the intention to the destination to North Cyprus.

The effect of the second mediator, TSAT on the output variable is positively significant for all of the predictor variables in the models. This result implies that hedonic in both fun and memorability could have a significant effect on the trip satisfaction among tourists who visited the north Cyprus as a destination.

Table 17. Model test results – For models with Hedonic as first mediator

	B	SE	p-Value	LLCI	ULCI	R²
ISTR → HED	0.171	0.048	0.001***	0.076	0.266	0.067***
ISTR → TSAT	0.056	0.044	0.200	-0.030	0.142	0.439***
HED → TSAT	0.703	0.070	0.000***	0.565	0.841	
ISTR → ITR	0.229	0.053	0.000***	0.125	0.333	0.323***
HED → ITR	0.045	0.135	0.740	-0.221	0.311	
TSAT → ITR	0.525	0.124	0.000***	0.280	0.770	
OGSP → HED	0.128	0.049	0.010*	0.031	0.226	0.033*
OGSP → TSAT	0.125	0.050	0.013*	0.027	0.223	0.458***
HED → TSAT	0.693	0.067	0.000***	0.560	0.826	
OGSP → ITR	0.087	0.061	0.158	-0.034	0.207	0.271***
HED → ITR	0.106	0.136	0.437	-0.162	0.374	
TSAT → ITR	0.534	0.134	0.000***	0.270	0.798	
ACC → HED	0.439	0.060	0.000***	0.321	0.557	0.309***
ACC → TSAT	0.283	0.069	0.000***	0.147	0.419	0.506***
HED → TSAT	0.527	0.083	0.000***	0.362	0.691	
ACC → ITR	0.446	0.100	0.000***	0.248	0.644	0.367***
HED → ITR	-0.060	0.134	0.653	-0.326	0.205	
TSAT → ITR	0.362	0.137	0.009**	0.092	0.633	
ARC → HED	0.160	0.046	0.001***	0.070	0.250	0.072***
ARC → TSAT	0.077	0.036	0.037*	0.005	0.148	0.446***
HED → TSAT	0.691	0.070	0.000***	0.552	0.830	
ARC → ITR	0.243	0.059	0.000***	0.126	0.359	0.345***
HED → ITR	0.048	0.124	0.700	-0.197	0.292	
TSAT → ITR	0.494	0.117	0.000***	0.264	0.725	
PLND → HED	0.225	0.039	0.000***	0.148	0.302	0.155***
PLND → TSAT	0.026	0.038	0.484	-0.048	0.100	0.435***
HED → TSAT	0.707	0.075	0.000***	0.559	0.855	
PLND → ITR	0.141	0.065	0.031*	0.013	0.268	0.291***
HED → ITR	0.019	0.132	0.884	-0.241	0.279	
TSAT → ITR	0.551	0.120	0.000***	0.313	0.789	

Note: * $p < 0.050$; ** $p < 0.010$; *** $p < 0.001$; B = Unstandardized coefficients; SE = Standard Error; LLCI & ULCI = Lower & Upper Level Confident Interval.

The effects of variables in the models with peace of mind as the first mediator are shown in Table 17. The results in this table display that ISTR (B= 0.100 $p < 0.131$), OGSP (B = 0.128, $p < 0.05$), ACC (B = 0.439, $p < 0.001$), ARC (B=0.160, $p < 0.001$), and PLND (B= 0.176, $p < 0.001$). Infrastructure or superstructure does not have a positive effect on the peace of mind. this implies that the infrastructure of the building of the city and the design of them did not attract the tourists' interest to itself. While open or green space in North Cyprus leads to a positive impact on the physical and

psychological expression among tourists in terms of convenience and well-being. And also, accessibility has a positive effect on the peace of mind because it is obvious that most tourists in Famagusta can reach the destination and during reaching, they are comfortable. Architecture characteristics can have a positive effect on the peace of mind because most tourists come to North Cyprus not only for visiting the Mediterranean Sea but also for visiting different historical places such as cathedrals, castles, and so on. So, these places had a positive effect on both physical and psychological among tourists. Moreover, the planned landscape has a positive effect on the peace of mind. This result implies that the high quality of the environment and well-designed organized planned of the architecture city Famagusta has been made it easier to travel between destinations for the tourists and make it comfortable for them.

The both ITR ($B= 0.185, p< 0.074$) and ISTR ($B= 0.121, P< 0.003$) have significant positive effect on POM. This implies that during the trip to North Cyprus, most visitors are satisfied in terms of comfort and relaxation so this issue leads to trip satisfaction and intention to return.

In Table 17 results display that the first mediator, POM has an important positive effect on the second mediator, TSAT for all the models. This result implies that in particular, peace of mind played as a mediator in trip satisfaction as the direct effect of satisfaction be significant. The direct effect of predictor variables on the output variable, ITR is positively significant for all of the predictor variables in the models except POM. This result implies that the effect of relaxation and comfortable during a trip to the destination does not impact on the intention to return among visitors. However, the first mediator, POM does not have a significant effect on the criterion variable, ITR, in which all of the models have a positive effect except for model with ACC as the

predictor variable. This result implies that Although tourists during the trip have been experienced relax and comfortable, this issue could not impact the intention to the destination to North Cyprus. The effect of the second mediator, TSAT on the output variable is positively significant for all of the predictor variables in the models. This result implies that peace of mind in terms of rest and relaxation among tourists leads to satisfaction builds up.

Table 18. Model test results – For models with Peace of Mind as first mediator

	B	SE	p-Value	LLCI	ULCI	R²
ISTR → POM	0.100	0.066	0.131	-0.030	0.230	0.017
ISTR → TSAT	0.121	0.039	0.003**	0.043	0.198	0.407***
POM → TSAT	0.555	0.065	0.000***	0.426	0.683	
ISTR → ITR	0.235	0.052	0.000***	0.133	0.338	0.341***
POM → ITR	0.197	0.104	0.061	-0.009	0.403	
TSAT → ITR	0.419	0.124	0.001***	0.175	0.663	
OGSP → POM	0.153	0.073	0.038*	0.009	0.296	0.034*
OGSP → TSAT	0.131	0.038	0.001***	0.056	0.206	0.407***
POM → TSAT	0.546	0.063	0.000***	0.422	0.669	
OGSP → ITR	0.085	0.060	0.163	-0.035	0.204	0.283***
POM → ITR	0.185	0.103	0.074	-0.018	0.388	
TSAT → ITR	0.476	0.126	0.000***	0.226	0.725	
ACC → POM	0.283	0.084	0.001***	0.118	0.448	0.092***
ACC → TSAT	0.387	0.051	0.000***	0.286	0.488	0.559***
POM → TSAT	0.449	0.052	0.000***	0.346	0.553	
ACC → ITR	0.454	0.099	0.000***	0.258	0.650	0.391***
POM → ITR	0.235	0.104	0.025*	0.030	0.439	
TSAT → ITR	0.165	0.150	0.271	-0.130	0.461	
ARC → POM	0.134	0.056	0.018*	0.023	0.245	0.036*
ARC → TSAT	0.114	0.032	0.000***	0.052	0.176	0.409***
POM → TSAT	0.544	0.063	0.000***	0.420	0.667	
ARC → ITR	0.243	0.058	0.000***	0.128	0.358	0.359***
POM → ITR	0.179	0.096	0.064	-0.011	0.368	
TSAT → ITR	0.404	0.127	0.002**	0.154	0.655	
PLND → POM	0.176	0.053	0.001**	0.071	0.282	0.068**
PLND → TSAT	0.090	0.039	0.023*	0.013	0.168	0.399***
POM → TSAT	0.540	0.067	0.000***	0.407	0.672	
PLND → ITR	0.134	0.063	0.037*	0.008	0.259	0.303***
POM → ITR	0.162	0.112	0.152	-0.060	0.383	
TSAT → ITR	0.459	0.129	0.001***	0.203	0.714	

Note: * p < 0.050; ** p < 0.010; *** p < 0.001; B = Unstandardized coefficients; SE = Standard Error; LLCI & ULCI = Lower & Upper Level Confident Interval.

The effects of variables in the models with involvement as the first mediator are shown in Table 5.8. The results in this table show that ISTR ($B = 0.351$, $p < 0.001$), OGSP ($B = 0.328$, $p < 0.01$), ACC ($B = 0.466$, $p < 0.001$), ARC ($B=0.335$, $p < 0.001$), and PLND ($B= 0.299$, $p < 0.001$) have significant positive effect on the first mediator, involvement. This result implies that infrastructure as the first mediator on the involvement has a positive effect that's why infrastructure such as facilities and accommodation in North Cyprus has been a significant effect on the tourists so this issue leads to them were more involved during the process in the destination. With being natural attributes and the public open and green spaces can offer different entertainment and experience which has a positive effect on the tourist events that has been happened in the destination. This implies that accessibility, reaching, and take participate in festivals and events have a significant effect on the tourist's involvement who selected north Cyprus as a destination. Architecture characteristics which include taking part in some entertainment such as events and festivals have a positive effect on the involvement of tourists in Famagusta. This simple that designing a planned landscape in Famagusta according to some basic needs and create some spaces for walking in the city leads to a positive effect on the involvement of tourists.

The OGSP ($B= 0.062$, $p < 0.214$), ISTR ($B= 0.005$, $p < 0.929$), ARC ($B=0.029$, $p < 0.472$) and PLAND ($B= 0.047$, $P < 0.328$) have negative effect on TSATA expect ACC have significant positive effect on TSATA. This result implies that green and open space such as parks and landscape in public attributes, also infrastructure which can show the public facilities and systems and even architecture characteristics in Famagusta which include accommodation for tourists entertainment and designing the planned landscape did not have a positive effect on the tourists in terms of involvement so this

issue does not lead to trip satisfaction expect that accessibility makes tourists the convenience of reaching around in the destination has a positive effect on trip satisfaction and it also cause involvement during the trip.

In Table 18 results display that the first mediator, INV has a significant positive effect on the second mediator, TSAT for all the models. This result implies that in particular, Involvement demonstrates tourists' engagement with during destination experience while they can make the decision played as a mediator in trip satisfaction as the direct impact of satisfaction be significant. The direct effect of predictor variables on the output variable, ITR is negatively for all of the predictor variables in the models. This result implies that involvement that was involved tourists in events does not impact the intention to trip tourists in North Cyprus.

Table 19. Model test results – For models with Involvement as first mediator

	B	SE	p-Value	LLCI	ULCI	R²
ISTR → INV	0.351	0.059	0.000***	0.234	0.468	0.189***
ISTR → TSAT	0.005	0.054	0.929	-0.101	0.111	0.298***
INV → TSAT	0.488	0.104	0.000***	0.284	0.693	
ISTR → ITR	0.259	0.056	0.000***	0.149	0.369	0.328***
INV → ITR	-0.106	0.065	0.108	-0.235	0.024	
TSAT → ITR	0.605	0.095	0.000***	0.417	0.793	
OGSP → INV	0.328	0.064	0.000***	0.203	0.454	0.144***
OGSP → TSAT	0.062	0.050	0.214	-0.036	0.160	0.304***
INV → TSAT	0.464	0.092	0.000***	0.282	0.645	
OGSP → ITR	0.087	0.063	0.171	-0.038	0.211	0.267***
INV → ITR	0.000	0.072	0.997	-0.142	0.141	
TSAT → ITR	0.597	0.103	0.000***	0.394	0.800	
ACC → INV	0.446	0.077	0.000***	0.294	0.598	0.211***
ACC → TSAT	0.374	0.068	0.000***	0.241	0.508	0.444***
INV → TSAT	0.313	0.084	0.000***	0.149	0.478	
ACC → ITR	0.445	0.099	0.000***	0.249	0.641	0.367***
INV → ITR	-0.057	0.067	0.392	-0.189	0.075	
TSAT → ITR	0.361	0.124	0.004**	0.117	0.606	
ARC → INV	0.335	0.057	0.000***	0.222	0.447	0.210***
ARC → TSAT	0.029	0.040	0.472	-0.050	0.108	0.300***
INV → TSAT	0.473	0.094	0.000***	0.287	0.659	
ARC → ITR	0.277	0.064	0.000***	0.150	0.404	0.352***
INV → ITR	-0.131	0.073	0.075	-0.275	0.014	

TSAT → ITR	0.587	0.100	0.000***	0.390	0.785	
PLND → INV	0.299	0.066	0.000***	0.168	0.430	0.182***
PLND → TSAT	0.047	0.048	0.328	-0.048	0.143	0.303***
INV → TSAT	0.462	0.092	0.000***	0.280	0.644	
PLND → ITR	0.153	0.065	0.020*	0.025	0.282	0.292***
INV → ITR	-0.050	0.068	0.464	-0.185	0.085	
TSAT → ITR	0.587	0.102	0.000***	0.386	0.788	

Note: * $p < 0.050$; ** $p < 0.010$; *** $p < 0.001$; B = Unstandardized coefficients; SE = Standard Error; LLCI & ULCI = Lower & Upper Level Confident Interval.

The total effects of predictor variables on the criterion variable for all the mediators are shown in Table 19. The results in this table show that all the total effects are statistically significant. The total effect is the summation of direct effect (predictor to output) and indirect effects (total indirect effect). Therefore, all the predictor variables have a positive significant effect on the output variable without any mediating effect. This result implies that the relationship between experience quality and overall trip satisfaction, three items of experience quality (hedonics, involvement, and escapism) have a positive impact on Cyprus travelers' trip satisfaction. The results show that experience quality in hedonics, peace of mind, and escapism understand by visitors mediates the impact of geography on trip satisfaction on the island. Because in terms of hedonics which refers to the emotional feature of the trip experience, which includes memorable and fun and involvement by events and festivals that occurred in the destination then the physical case of convenience and relaxation in the destination shows peace of mind which all of them has the significant effect on the trip satisfaction.

Table 20. Total Effects – For all models

M1	B	SE	p-Value	LLCI	ULCI	R²
Hedonic						
ISTR → ITR	0.329	0.054	0.000***	0.222	0.436	0.135***
OGSP → ITR	0.215	0.065	0.001**	0.085	0.344	0.050**
ACC → ITR	0.605	0.070	0.000***	0.468	0.743	0.318***
ARC → ITR	0.343	0.053	0.000***	0.239	0.447	0.179***
PLND → ITR	0.247	0.064	0.000***	0.121	0.373	0.101***
Pace of Mind						

ISTR → ITR	0.329	0.054	0.000***	0.222	0.436	0.135***
OGSP → ITR	0.215	0.065	0.001**	0.085	0.344	0.050**
ACC → ITR	0.605	0.070	0.000***	0.468	0.743	0.318***
ARC → ITR	0.343	0.053	0.000***	0.239	0.447	0.179***
PLND → ITR	0.247	0.064	0.000***	0.121	0.373	0.101***
Involvement						
ISTR → ITR	0.329	0.054	0.000***	0.222	0.436	0.135***
OGSP → ITR	0.215	0.065	0.001**	0.085	0.344	0.050**
ACC → ITR	0.605	0.070	0.000***	0.468	0.743	0.318***
ARC → ITR	0.343	0.053	0.000***	0.239	0.447	0.179***
PLND → ITR	0.247	0.064	0.000***	0.121	0.373	0.101***

Note: * $p < 0.050$; ** $p < 0.010$; *** $p < 0.001$; M1: first moderator; Unstandardized coefficients; SE = Standard Error; LLCI & ULCI = Lower & Upper Level Confident Interval.

5.4 Indirect Effects

The indirect effects of predictor variables on the output variable, ITR through the mediating role of the first mediator, HED and the second mediator, TSAT separately, as well as through the serial mediations (both mediators) are shown in Table 15. The result shows that all the predictor variables have a significant effect on the criterion variable, ITR by mediating the role of the first mediator, HED. Moreover, this result revealed that only for the relationship of ACC on ITR, the HED has a negative mediating effect. According to the result of table 5.6 in which the ACC on HED has a positive each individual of both effects but the HED on ITR has negative each individual of both effects. The first each individual of both relationships is significant but the second one is not, whereas their indirect effect is significant. The indirect effect is the multiplication of both each individual of both effects and it can be significant regardless of whether each individual of both effects is significant or not (Hayes, 2017). This implies that tourists who were more agree with the accessibility tended to be more hedonic, and this hedonic was not associated with a reduction on their intention to return to the destination. This implies that tourists who were more agree

with the accessibility tended to be more hedonic, and this hedonic was not associated with a reduction on their intention to return to the destination.

The indirect effects for the mediating role of the second mediator are not significant for all the models, which means that TSAT does not play a mediation role in the relationship of predictor variables and criterion variable, ITR. This implies that satisfaction a trip with the definitive destination is not likely to suggest and retention to the place. This is not to figure out that total satisfaction in the destination experiences affects visitors' intention to revisit the destination. In island tourism, overall satisfaction among tourists with an island decrease their return. It can show that island tourists pleased with the destination clearly display better conduct or behavior intention but in North Cyprus, according to the date it does not the tourist's satisfaction does not mean that they will visit the destination again.

The indirect effects for mediating the role of both mediators one after another as serial mediation is significant in the relationship of the OGSP, ACC, and ARC, but not significant for the ISTR and PLAND, on the criterion variable, ITR. According to the result of Table 16, all each individual of both effects on this serial mediation for all the models is significant, in which each individual of both effects of predictor variables on the first mediator, the first mediator on the second mediator, and the second mediator on the output variable are significant. However, their indirect effects together in order to form the serial mediation resulted in significant serial mediation for the relationships of the OGSP, ACC, and ARC on ITR. This implies that making a green or open landscape enhances a sense of feeling in the small islands and this not only residents but also tourists like entertainment and have free time then it can help people to enhance physical pleasure and also general accessibility open spaces include some

items such as plazas, streets, squares in order to reach the destination in terms of convenience leads to intention to return in small island North Cyprus. The total indirect effects which are the summation of all indirect effects simultaneously are significant for all of the models.

Table 21. Indirect Effects – For models with Hedonic as first mediator

	B	SE	LLCI	ULCI	Mediating Effect
ISTR → HED → ITR	0.0077	0.0399	0.0247	0.1800	Supported
ISTR → TSAT → ITR	0.0294	0.0229	-0.0349	0.0586	Rejected
ISTR → HED → TSAT → ITR	0.0630	0.0246	-0.0163	0.0808	Rejected
Total Indirect Effects	0.1001	0.0399	0.0247	0.1800	Supported
OGSP → HED → ITR	0.0136	0.0410	0.0483	0.2112	Supported
OGSP → TSAT → ITR	0.0667	0.0186	-0.0191	0.0564	Rejected
OGSP → HED → TSAT → ITR	0.0475	0.0318	0.0098	0.1355	Supported
Total Indirect Effects	0.1278	0.0410	0.0483	0.2112	Supported
ACC → HED → ITR	-0.0265	0.0699	0.0234	0.3052	Supported
ACC → TSAT → ITR	0.1024	0.0592	-0.1418	0.0944	Rejected
ACC → HED → TSAT → ITR	0.0837	0.0495	0.0170	0.2098	Supported
Total Indirect Effects	0.1596	0.0699	0.0234	0.3052	Supported
ARC → HED → ITR	0.0076	0.0325	0.0410	0.1672	Supported
ARC → TSAT → ITR	0.0378	0.0205	-0.0282	0.0533	Rejected
ARC → HED → TSAT → ITR	0.0546	0.0221	0.0026	0.0877	Supported
Total Indirect Effects	0.1000	0.0325	0.0410	0.1672	Supported
PLND → HED → ITR	0.0043	0.0364	0.0395	0.1806	Supported
PLND → TSAT → ITR	0.0145	0.0300	-0.0529	0.0663	Rejected
PLND → HED → TSAT → ITR	0.0876	0.0218	-0.0231	0.0632	Rejected
Total Indirect Effects	0.1064	0.0364	0.0395	0.1806	Supported

Note: * $p < 0.050$; ** $p < 0.010$; *** $p < 0.001$; B = Unstandardized coefficients; SE = Standard Error; LLCI & ULCI = Lower & Upper Level Confident Interval; Number of bootstrap samples: 5000 (95% confidence intervals).

The indirect effects of predictor variables on the output variable, ITR through the mediating role of the first mediator, POM, and the second mediator, TSAT separately, as well as through the serial mediations (both mediators) are shown in Table 11. The result shows that all the predictor variables have a significant effect on the criterion variable, ITR by mediating the role of the first mediator, POM.

The indirect effects for the mediating role of the second mediator are not significant for all the models, except for ACC. This means that TSAT does not play a mediation role in the relationship of all the predictor variables and criterion variable, ITR, except for ACC. It is noticeable that this indirect effect is significant whereas the effect of TSAT on ITR is not significant (shown in Table 18). Since the indirect effect is the multiplication of both effects (ACC on TSAT, and TSAT on ITR), it can be significant regardless of whether each individual of both effects is significant or not (Hayes, 2017). This implies that there are several items that it can affect the trip satisfaction but in this small islands north cypress accessibility, which include transportation systems and organized paths for reaching the particular destination has been a positive effect on the trip satisfaction and also it is obvious that trip satisfaction leads to make motivation and attraction among tourists for revisiting.

The indirect effects for the mediating role of both mediators one after another as serial mediation are significant in the relationship of all the predictor variables on the criterion variable, ITR, except for ACC. According to the result of Table 17, only the relationship of the TSAT on ITR is not significant, which resulted in rejecting the serial mediating role of POM and TSAT on the relationship of ACC on ITR. Since the indirect effect is the multiplication of three effects (ACC on POM, POM on TSAT, and TSAT on ITR), it can be significant regardless of whether each individual of effects is significant or not (Hayes, 2017). This implies that the convenience of reaching the different destinations in Famagusta and easily moving around leads to both the physical and psychological of tourists. then this relaxation and easy to reach has been made trip satisfaction and overall trip satisfaction when it can occur that tourists receive the best experience during travel. this issue not only leads to trip

satisfaction but also trip revisit because it creates motivation among tourists for retention. The total indirect effects which are the summation of all indirect effects simultaneously are significant for all of the models.

Table 22. Indirect Effects – For models with Peace of Mind as first mediator

	B	SE	LLCI	ULCI	Mediating Effect
ISTR → POM → ITR	0.0197	0.0407	0.0137	0.1732	Supported
ISTR → TSAT → ITR	0.0505	0.0162	-0.0098	0.0527	Rejected
ISTR → POM → TSAT → ITR	0.0233	0.0218	0.0132	0.0978	Supported
Total Indirect Effects	0.0935	0.0407	0.0137	0.1732	Supported
OGSP → POM → ITR	0.0282	0.0443	0.0435	0.2160	Supported
OGSP → TSAT → ITR	0.0622	0.0208	-0.0059	0.0755	Rejected
OGSP → POM → TSAT → ITR	0.0396	0.0233	0.0200	0.1123	Supported
Total Indirect Effects	0.1300	0.0443	0.0435	0.2160	Supported
ACC → POM → ITR	0.0663	0.0683	0.0192	0.2880	Supported
ACC → TSAT → ITR	0.0640	0.0325	0.0070	0.1321	Supported
ACC → POM → TSAT → ITR	0.0210	0.0566	-0.0461	0.1774	Rejected
Total Indirect Effects	0.1513	0.0683	0.0192	0.2880	Supported
ARC → POM → ITR	0.0239	0.0336	0.0363	0.1691	Supported
ARC → TSAT → ITR	0.0462	0.0171	-0.0024	0.0630	Rejected
ARC → POM → TSAT → ITR	0.0294	0.0189	0.0130	0.0872	Supported
Total Indirect Effects	0.0995	0.0336	0.0363	0.1691	Supported
PLND → POM → ITR	0.0285	0.0341	0.0487	0.1823	Supported
PLND → TSAT → ITR	0.0414	0.0195	-0.0141	0.0660	Rejected
PLND → POM → TSAT → ITR	0.0436	0.0198	0.0051	0.0812	Supported
Total Indirect Effects	0.1136	0.0341	0.0487	0.1823	Supported

Note: * $p < 0.050$; ** $p < 0.010$; *** $p < 0.001$; B = Unstandardized coefficients; SE = Standard Error; LLCI & ULCI = Lower & Upper Level Confident Interval; Number of bootstrap samples: 5000 (95% confidence intervals).

The indirect effects of predictor variables on the output variable, ITR through the mediating role of the first mediator, INV, and the second mediator, TSAT separately, as well as through the serial mediations (both mediators) are shown in Table 12. The result shows that only three of the predictor variables OGSP, ACC, and PLND have a significant effect on the criterion variable, ITR by mediating the role of the first mediator, INV. However, their relationships are negatively significant, indicating the negative mediating role of INV on ITR. According to the result of table 9 in which the

OGSP on INV has a positive significant effect but the INV on ITR has no effect, whereas their indirect effect is significant albeit very small effect. The results in Table 9 show that ACC and PLND have a positive significant effect on INV, however, the effect of INV on ITR is neither significant nor positive, whereas their indirect effect is significant. Since the indirect effect is the multiplication of both effects (predictors on INV, and INV on ITR), it can be significant regardless of whether each individual of both effects is significant or not (Hayes, 2017). This implies that tourists who were more agree with the OGSP, ACC, and PLND tended to be more involved in north Cyprus, and this involvement was not associated with a reduction in their intention to return to the destination.

The indirect effects for the mediating role of the second mediator are not significant for all the models, which means that TSAT does not play a mediation role in the relationship of predictor variables and criterion variable, ITR. This implies that trip satisfaction always means it creates motivation and attraction for the intention to return. The indirect effects for the mediating the role of both mediators one after another as serial mediation is significant only in the relationship of the ACC on the criterion variable, ITR. Since the indirect effect is the multiplication of the effects (predictors on the first mediator, first mediator on the second mediator, and second mediator on output variable), it can be significant or not regardless of whether each individual of the effects is significant or not (Hayes, 2017). Therefore, only ACC has a significant positive effect on serial mediating of both mediators on ITR. The total indirect effects which are the summation of all indirect effects simultaneously, are significant only for OGSP, ACC, and PLND.

Table 23. Indirect Effects – For models with Involvement as first mediator

	B	SE	LLCI	ULCI	Mediating Effect
ISTR → INV → ITR	-0.0370	0.0433	-0.0140	0.1565	Rejected
ISTR → TSAT → ITR	0.0029	0.0250	-0.0889	0.0111	Rejected
ISTR → INV → TSAT → ITR	0.1037	0.0324	-0.0639	0.0661	Rejected
Total Indirect Effects	0.0696	0.0433	-0.0140	0.1565	Rejected
OGSP → INV → ITR	-0.0001	0.0461	0.0419	0.2236	Supported
OGSP → TSAT → ITR	0.0370	0.0243	-0.0441	0.0538	Rejected
OGSP → INV → TSAT → ITR	0.0908	0.0312	-0.0216	0.1004	Rejected
Total Indirect Effects	0.1277	0.0461	0.0419	0.2236	Supported
ACC → INV → ITR	-0.0255	0.0654	0.0377	0.2901	Supported
ACC → TSAT → ITR	0.1353	0.0310	-0.0841	0.0381	Rejected
ACC → INV → TSAT → ITR	0.0504	0.0525	0.0394	0.2435	Supported
Total Indirect Effects	0.1602	0.0654	0.0377	0.2901	Supported
ARC → INV → ITR	-0.0437	0.0387	-0.0071	0.1440	Rejected
ARC → TSAT → ITR	0.0169	0.0266	-0.0965	0.0070	Rejected
ARC → INV → TSAT → ITR	0.0929	0.0238	-0.0331	0.0617	Rejected
Total Indirect Effects	0.0661	0.0387	-0.0071	0.1440	Rejected
PLND → INV → ITR	-0.0150	0.0371	0.0248	0.1722	Supported
PLND → TSAT → ITR	0.0278	0.0204	-0.0522	0.0300	Rejected
PLND → INV → TSAT → ITR	0.0810	0.0285	-0.0309	0.0844	Rejected
Total Indirect Effects	0.0938	0.0371	0.0248	0.1722	Supported

Note: * $p < 0.050$; ** $p < 0.010$; *** $p < 0.001$; B = Unstandardized coefficients; SE = Standard Error; LLCI & ULCI = Lower & Upper Level Confident Interval; Number of bootstrap samples: 5000 (95% confidence intervals).

Chapter 6

CONCLUSION

6.1 Introduction

This study assesses destination landscape attributes, the tourists' quality of experience, and trip satisfaction, their intention to revisit in Famagusta in North Cyprus. One of the direct impacts of the destination landscape attributes on visitors' quality of experience or memorability and trip satisfaction, intention to visit have measured. Finally, the thesis has examined trip satisfaction and the aim to revisit as the mediator role of on the relationships between destination landscape attributes with tourist's experience quality. This thesis is wanted as a quantitative method, using a study way according to the deductive reason. This study surveyed in Cyprus tourists who have visited Northern Cyprus.

The sample includes 163 tourists in 2020. The Statistical for social science (SPSS) version 24 was used to measure this information. Based on analysis was descriptive statistics. The first direct effect has tested. Then the analysis as the mediator in terms of multiple studies had measured so multiple is used to assess the figure of indirect theories. In this thesis, the study is made to estimate the role of mediator trip satisfaction and the relationship between the destination landscape attribute and tourists' quality of experience and the aim of a revisit.

This study focuses on Cyprus travelers' outlook particular to small island travelers and examines the effect on the destination landscape attributes for visitors' experience quality or memorability, overall satisfaction, and the aim of the return to the destination. The experiment reveals significant while reliable the destination landscape attributes which include accessibility or physiography use an important positive impact on tourists understand experience quality, and also other features like green and open space and infrastructure or superstructure influence experience quality positively. Furthermore, a certain dimension of tourist's experiences quality or memorability which includes hedonics, peace of mind, escapism, and involvement used as the considerable mediator that affects the destination landscape attribute and trip satisfaction, evaluating in tourists' intention to return a small island.

These thesis findings reveal that destination landscape attributes remarkably systemize small island tourists' conception of experience, displaying the fundamental method of making the visitors' intention to return a small island as the destination. To increase visitors' trip satisfaction and intention for small island tourism like north Cyprus where the involved stakeholders like the infrastructure, accessibility architectural characteristics, and planned landscape not only for visitors but also for residents to create and design an effort both governmental organization and residential level by cooperating by landscape related authority and to provide an experience of the native' actual ordinary living. I wish this study makes a contribution to coastal towns or islands in the tourism literature and also these cities have tourism development.

6.2 Discussion

This thesis surveys the relationships cost town city as a destination landscape attributes, the quality of experience received by visitors, trip satisfaction, and the aim

to revisit a small island from the Cyprus visitors' views. The results of this research show many principle relationships among cost town destination landscape attributes and tourists quality experience recognized by Cyprus travelers. And also, this thesis could not cover that superstructure and sense of feeling relaxation, involvement, and escapism. These outcomes are firm with the past study that displays the important practical result of a small island's available vicinity (Martin et al., 2016). Although destination landscape attributes and infrastructure apply to have a negative effect on the areas of quality of experience in tourism. Moreover, it is significant discovering is that Cyprus' visitors senseless convenient when they take or use the quality of destination attributes. While this is an uncommon finding of the prior study system in a destination landscape attributes are the main of visitors in terms of satisfaction and intention to return (Suhartanto et al., 2016). Infrastructure displays have been a negative impact on the visitors' participation with their travel. It is said that infrastructure in which includes signs or directions and travelers gain information when they leave Cyprus visitors uncovered from routine life. These results shows are distinguished from the available research that displays attributes of a destination such as, ethnic and signs to be the crucial index by visitors' overall feeling and trip satisfaction on trip (C. M. Chen et al., 2016). There is a relationship between quality of experience and trip satisfaction, which includes three dimensions tourists' quality of experiences such as hedonics, involvement, and escapism, and peace of mind have been a positive impact on Cyprus visitors' travel satisfaction. Furthermore, trip satisfaction plays an important role in leading to revisit the cost of town, that help the current study (Jarvis et al., 2016). In addition to this, the outcome underpins that the quality of experience which includes hedonism, peace of mind, escapism, and involvement comprehend via travelers mediates the effect on trip satisfaction in a small

island in the tourism industry. According to the research of this thesis, both theoretical and practical concepts are considered in the next parts.

6.3 Theoretical Implications

This study shows that many significant theoretical concepts. Firstly, this can provide a dynamic feature of visitors' experiences that is both positive and negative impacts of some destination landscape attribute in coast town context. Although the results display that the facility of access, the facilities of transportation in a small island, and it can influence positively island travelers' conception in terms of experiences on the island as a destination the outcomes show that many of the destinations landscape attribute influence negatively visitors' experience. For instance, there are lots of personalized and facilities for customer orientation that has a negative effect on the coastal town city visitors' take rest. In addition, these city visitors are likely to sense of entertained, relaxation, and involvement and get away from their ordinary day which is the connection to the small islands be well-organized in terms of traffic, clean environment, secure and safe place, and also special and odd architecture design. Such discovery makes determined the relationship between the destination landscape attributes and the quality of experiences or memorability from the available studies that mostly the main on the positive background of visitors' effects like satisfaction and pleasure (Fu & Matzler, 2008). One of the significant discovering is that shopping shows to be an important element of all aspects of the quality of experience. This displays a different sight from the new research which shows that using normal and basic activities in the tourism (Rabbiosi, 2016). There are different impacts of destination landscape attributes on visitors that would get from the roles that they have a role in destination. If the features are regarded as fundamental elements that arranged a where and element that requires to be carried out by the supplier (Albayrak & Caber,

2016). So, the unique location of a coastal town as the destination and also the insignificant where the destination landscape attributes can play a role in making and shaping travelers' experience. Secondly, the study takes some sharp view of Cyprus visitors' understanding of the quality of experiences in a cost town destination. And also, this part cannot figure out by the outcome of the research, Cyprus visitors will be valued with their travel until they are unable to control like superstructure and infrastructure. The outcome now that visitors realize that odd infrastructure like they have minor authority to revision. In a similar way, there are several things to attract and interest travelers to sense of relaxation and engaged which is about green or open spaces and odd architectures in terms of facilities and infrastructure on the island. These items can play like a basic component of a destination landscape attributes, which are originally made in the trip. However, visitors are not involved directly with the material element of the trip, they are more likely to appreciate the singularity of the element. there are some of the landscape of the destination attributes that represent to lead to a sense of isolation to some level this sense is likely to raise visitors' in terms of trip satisfaction. this discovering makes out that the recency of a cost town the destination at many degrees motivates a sense of space to visitors, which participate in their desirable assessment of travel. Finally, this thesis displays the important figure of Cyprus visitors' conception in terms of experience with the method about trip satisfaction and intention to revisit. Because results of the thesis show there is not a significant many destination landscape attributes, visitors' in terms of trip satisfaction not only their conceptions of that's why in a small island trip but also how visitors attribute the meaning to their experiences during travel. And also, it is clear that visitors could think during the destination so this issue leads to they are more likely to forget their stress about their life and absolutely they are likely to enjoy and relax on

the small island. Furthermore, small island visitors and trip satisfaction can make their different perceptions of the quality of experiences that are attractive, peace of mind, and even get away from their monotonous life. These discoveries reveal the central impact of physical landscapes on a cost town and also the conception of the mediating impact of the quality of experiences on visitors in terms of trip satisfaction. In addition to this, this study spread out destination landscape attribute in order to island tourism by finding considerable there is a relationship between the specific destination landscape attributes, the quality of experience' realize, and trip satisfaction.

6.4 Practical Implications

This research makes different significant concepts for the small island tourism industry and native residents in both governmental and local degrees. Firstly, the island should develop and native people must effort to protect the landscape from a cost town by authority and also increasing facilities from the destination on islands with cooperating other. In this thesis, if tourists could understand a small island's physical become too powerful in every feature of the conception of the destination and the quality of experience or memorability which includes these items hedonistic, peace of mind, involved, and escapism. It supports and keeps the odd character in a cost town as the destination, governments on an island should development and they can encourage working with specialists in terms of geography. The discovery shows that accessibility and facilities in the destination especially on the island play a significant role in making the quality of trip experiences and also it can improve these features of the island, tourism takes part and they can collaborate with native people and make alternatives transportation systems. For instance, the tourism industry can allocate different bikes to residents, which are more likely to be made to visitors at their demand. This issue is likely to lead visitors to gain attractions and it can make trip satisfaction experiences

in a destination. Secondly, the island authorities must be active in creating destination designing by understanding what and how to arrange for organizing the destination. One important discovery that this research is that a well-organized destination landscape such, clean environment, and secure in green and open spaces or facilities with different architecture instead of cutting off visitors from a sense of attractiveness, relaxation, involvement, and also escapism. However, these features as basic dimensions of a destination landscape must not be refused in order to their impact on visitors' conceptions. These outcomes are more likely to imply that travel requires to be careful in arranging an island. One proposal on the coast town city is that authorities must keep every ideal and perfect degree of destination environment via gathering tourists' understanding of the trip via both items' surveys or interviews. In the end, to make a better quality of experiences, tourism industry or management, and also native residents on a cost town city are advised to consider action to have fun elements by making different enthronements to visitors. The important result in this research is that the experience with realized in terms of entertainment and fun play an important section in making visitors' satisfaction. They are a positive assessment of an island that should make visitors of real experiences in using the resources in a place like the native people, accommodation. For example, in the small island travel can make ancient locations like construct collages and old dwelling to the appeal that would willing natives' valid method for the routine life.

6.5 Limitations and Suggestion for Future Research

This study has been provided by many critical theoretical implications. Firstly, this research makes an aspect of visitors' experiences which are both constructive and conflict effect on reliable the destination landscape attribute on a small island. Although the results display that the convenience of accessibility, physiography a

natural landscape, positively influences small island visitors' understanding of their experience in the coastal town, the outcomes show that many of the destination landscape attributes influence negatively visitors' experiences. Moreover, in a small island visitor are likely to sense engaged, relaxation, involvement, and get away from their daily monotonous with relation to this island's which includes a well-formed environment, clean, and safe. Thus, this study has been found and provides a specific view about the connection between the destination landscape attributes and visitor's memorability quality of available research which mostly main on the background positively of visitors' impact like pleasure and enjoyment (Fu & Matzler, 2008).

Another considerable discovering is that accessibility becomes to be an important element in every aspect of tourists' experiences quality. This displays a differentiating feature of studies that reveal accessibility in the general and also the main item of the tourism industry on a small island (Rabbiosi, 2016). There are different results of destination landscape attributes on visitors that are more likely to get from the figures which they an important role of play in a destination. although the attributes are considered fundamental elements that organized a where that required to be carried out with systems makers (Albayrak & Caber, 2013). So, not only the odd way of a small island journey but the other sides of destination may figure a play part in creating visitors' experiences. Secondly, this study takes some conceptive perspective of Cyprus visitors' understanding of different experiences in a coastal town. while some part of the outcome of this research has been uncovered, Cyprus tourists are more likely to be valued with their destination when there are items that they are indecent to qualify, like open green space or open area and infrastructure or superstructure. The outcome now that visitors understand different landscapes. In a similar way, the

distinctive characteristics architectures and planned landscape on the island as destination lead to tourists to the sense of less relaxation and enjoyment.

These are environments play a role as the basic chooser of the destination, that is initially made in a destination. However, visitors and tourists are not involved directly by the physical elements of a destination, they are more likely to appreciate the solidity of the attributes. like, several of a destination landscape attributes appeared to cause a sense of feeling of indifference to several levels of degree as experiences a small island. This sense is more likely to enhance in terms of satisfaction trips. like, this study implies that recently of a small island trip at many degrees motivates a sense of space to visitors, that take participate in their desirable measurement of travels.

In the end, this research displays the importance of Cyprus visitors' understanding of the experience during the travel of satisfaction and intention to revisit in the future. The result of this research display that there are not significant of many destination landscapes attributes, trip satisfaction may be divided to not only their conception of the sign in a small island as a destination but also what and how tourists attribute concept to their experience. Tourists are more likely to think that their experience in a coastal town can help them forget something about their daily life like stress and then they are more likely to enjoy the spare time likewise these are not quite pleased about travel to destination landscape features.

Furthermore, coastal town visitors' satisfaction with the travel is created through the conception of their experiences which are unforgettable, rest or relaxation, and forgot their daily life. These discoveries cannot close to the central result of the natural landscape and environment on a small island also the role of mediating impact of the

experience on visitors and trip satisfaction. Moreover, this study broadens destination landscape attributes on the island by finding significant there is a relationship among the specific destination landscape attributes, visitors understand experiences and satisfaction.

6.6 Conclusions

This study focuses on Cyprus visitors' outlook particular to the island and discovers the impact of destination landscape attributes on quality of experience or memorability, travel fulfillment, and aim to revisit. In part of the empirical shows that highlight while destination landscape attributes which include accessibility and infrastructure use a positive impact on visitors realize the quality of experience and other features like, green or open spaces and planned landscape can influence negatively on the quality of experience. Furthermore, other parts of dimensions quality of experience hedonics, peace of mind, escapism, and involvement play an important mediating result there is among the destination landscape attributes and also travel satisfaction, it shows that in the aim of travel to revisit a coast town city. These discoveries can show that the destination landscape attribute arranges a small island visitors' imagination of different experiences, representing an underline way of making the visitors revisit an island. Increasing satisfaction as a trip and the aim to revisit for coast town, the demand shareholders like the tourism industry and industrial management, and native residents demand to build try in government and native too degrees via cooperating by landscape-relevant to specialists and making provide different experiences of the native in the real life.

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Birkhäuser.

APPENDIX

Definition of variables

Table 24. List of variables name and label

Variable Label	Variable Name
During my visit to this destination, I felt: [...]	
... that I was doing something I really like to do.	HED_1
... that I was doing something memorable.	HED_2
... that I was having fun.	HED_3
... physically comfortable.	POM_1
... relaxed.	POM_2
... that I was involved in the process.	INV_1
... that there was an element of choice in the process.	INV_2
... that I had some control over the outcome.	INV_3
... that I had escaped from everyday life.	ESC_1
... that I could forget everyday problems.	ESC_2
... my overall evaluation of this destination is positive.	TSAT_1
... my overall assessment on this tour experience is favorable.	TSAT_2
... I am satisfied with this tourism experience.	TSAT_3
... I intend to revisit this destination in the future.	ITR_1
... it is very likely that i will come back to this place in the future.	ITR_2
... I am willing to return to this destination in the future.	ITR_3
... North Cyprus has wide range of attractive buildings	ISTR_1
... North Cyprus has verity of buildings with decorative facade	ISTR_2
... North Cyprus has wide choices of accommodations	ISTR_3
... North Cyprus has good tourist and public facilities	ISTR_4
... North Cyprus has proper street and walkways	ISTR_5
... North Cyprus has good public transportation system	ISTR_6
... North Cyprus has quality local food and cuisine	ISTR_7
... North Cyprus has highly accessible beaches	ACC_1
... North Cyprus has highly accessible recreational areas.	ACC_2
... North Cyprus has highly accessible parks and green spaces.	ACC_3
... North Cyprus has highly accessible historical areas and attractions	ACC_4
... North Cyprus has varieties of green spaces.	OGSP_1
... North Cyprus's landscape has green spaces for walking and relaxation	OGSP_2
... North Cyprus has varieties of green spaces with facilities for recreation.	OGSP_3
... North Cyprus has pleasant and clean landscape	OGSP_4
... North Cyprus has varieties of architectural characteristics from different era	ARC_1
... In north Cyprus architectural characteristic are representative of different historical time.	ARC_2
... in north Cyprus Architectural characteristics are modern and simple	ARC_3
... north Cyprus has planned landscape with high quality environment	PLND_1
... north Cyprus has planned residential areas	PLND_2
... in north Cyprus urban areas are highly planned and organized	PLND_3

**Destination landscape attributes influencing tourists' perceptions of image:
evidence from a coastal destination**

Dear Sir/Madam,

This study aims to investigate the perceptions of tourists about the landscape attributes in north Cyprus. The aim is to explore the challenges and identify the potentials in north Cyprus in order to contribute to the improvement of quality of landscape for tourists. Please take a few moments of your time and fill out the following statements. Thank you very much for taking the time to help us with our survey.

Best regards,

Elmira, Zeynali, M.Sc. student, Eastern Mediterranean University, Faculty of Tourism.

Part 1.

<p>Please respond by circling the number that most represents your agreement with the statement.</p>	<p>(1) Strongly agree (2) Agree (3) Neutral (4) Disagree (5) Strongly disagree</p>
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<i>During my visit to this destination, I felt:</i>	1	2	3	4	5
• That I was doing something I really like to do.					
• That I was doing something memorable.					
• That I was having fun.					
• Physically comfortable.					
• Relaxed.					
• That I was involved in the process.					
• That there was an element of choice in the process.					
• That I had some control over the outcome.					
• That I had escaped from everyday life.					
• That I could forget everyday problems.					

• My overall evaluation of this destination is positive.					
• My overall assessment on this tour experience is favorable.					
• I am satisfied with this tourism experience.					
• North Cyprus destination represents good value for money					
• I intend to revisit this destination in the future.					
• It is very likely that I will come back to this place in the future.					
• I am willing to return to this destination in the future.					
• North Cyprus has wide range of attractive buildings					
• North Cyprus has verity of buildings with decorative facade					
• North Cyprus has wide choices of accommodations					
• North Cyprus has good tourist and public facilities					
• North Cyprus has proper street and walkways					
• North Cyprus has good public transportation system					
• North Cyprus has quality local food and cuisine					
• North Cyprus has highly accessible beaches					
• North Cyprus has highly accessible recreational areas.					
• North Cyprus has highly accessible parks and green spaces.					
• North Cyprus has highly accessible historical areas and attractions					
• North Cyprus has varieties of green spaces.					
• North Cyprus's landscape has green spaces for walking and relaxation					
• North Cyprus has varieties of green spaces with facilities for recreation.					
• North Cyprus has pleasant and clean landscape					

• North Cyprus has varieties of architectural characteristics from different era					
• In north Cyprus Architectural characteristic are representative of different historical time.					
• in north Cyprus Architectural characteristics are modern and simple					
• north Cyprus has planned landscape with high quality environment					
• north Cyprus has planned residential areas					
• in north Cyprus urban areas are highly planned and organized					

Part 2. Demographic characteristics:

1. Gender Male Female

2. Age _____ years old (e.g., 35)

3. Nationality _____ (e.g., American)

4. Education

High school degree or lower Bachelor Master PhD

5. Monthly household income level

Less than \$ 2,000 \$ 2,000 to \$ 3,500 \$ 3,501 to \$ 5,000 \$ 5,001 to \$ 6,500

\$ 6,501 to \$ 8,000 \$ 8,001 to \$ 9,500 \$ 9,501 to \$ 11,000 Over \$ 11,001

6. Occupation

Home maker Office worker Service related Professions

Business owner Technology related Student Other

7. Purpose of visiting the destination

Pleasure Business Conference Study Other

8. Including this journey, how many times have you visited North Cyprus?

First time Twice Three times Four times Five times or more

9. What type of tour did you choose?

Package tour Tour including only flight and accommodation booked by agency

Personally, planned tour Tour organized by conference/convention

Tour arranged by your affiliation (e.g., company/school/organization)

Other