

Green Canyon Karawang as an Ecotourism Destination: A Study of Natural Potential and Infrastructure Readiness

Ilham Sukma Wijaya ¹, Budi Setiawan ²

¹ Sahid Polytechnic Jakarta Tourism Planning and Development, Jakarta, Indonesia

² Pradita University of Tangerang Tourism, Indonesia

¹ ilhamsukmawijaya@polteksahid.ac.id; ² budi.setiawan@pradita.ac.id;

* Correspondence : ilhamsukmawijaya@polteksahid.ac.id

Abstract

Green Canyon Karawang is a natural tourist destination with ecotourism potential, with unique geographical characteristics, surrounded by cliffs traversed by rivers. This area also boasts a diversity of plants that support nature based tourism activities. This study aims to assess the natural potential of Green Canyon Karawang and analyze the readiness of infrastructure to support the development of a sustainable ecotourism based destination. The research methodology uses a qualitative descriptive approach with data collection techniques through field observations, interviews with managers, residents, and tourists, and literature studies to identify the problem formulation and gain an in depth understanding of the study object. The results show that Green Canyon Karawang has a main attraction in the form of natural panoramas, clear river flows, and opportunities for adventure tourism activities such as white water rafting, trekking, and selfies in exotic natural spots. However, the development of this area still faces obstacles such as limited road accessibility, lack of supporting infrastructure, and suboptimal community based management. Efforts to improve infrastructure, promotion, and local community empowerment strategies are considered important to strengthen the competitiveness of this destination. Overall, Green Canyon Karawang has the potential to become a leading ecotourism destination in West Java if managed in an integrated and sustainable manner, taking into account aspects of environmental conservation, community welfare, and quality tourism experiences. Thus, this area is not only able to attract tourists, but also supports sustainable tourism development at the regional and national levels.

Keywords: Ecotourism; Green Canyon Karawang; Natural Potential; Infrastructure; Sustainability;

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world, contributing significantly to regional economic growth, cultural exchange, and community development and empowerment. Among the various emerging paradigms, ecotourism is gaining increasing attention as a form of sustainable tourism that strives to preserve and conserve the environment, empower communities, and enhance the tourist experience. (Fennel, 2020) Ecotourism fundamentally faces challenges in balancing economic, social, and ecological dimensions, with an emphasis on ethics, effective governance, and natural interpretation. (Aji, 2023) Ecotourism, on the other hand, focuses on conservation and economic principles within ecotourism, with a non consumptive approach. Other experts argue that ecosystems focus on the integration of environmental conservation, culture, economics, and education, but also require policy harmonization and the participation of local communities and various stakeholders (Wijayanto, Kusuma Putra, & Silviana, 2023).

The concept of ecotourism is highly relevant considering our natural wealth, diverse landscapes, and ancestral cultural heritage. A study (Djuwendah, Karyani, Wulandari, & Pradono, 2023) of community based agro ecotourism in West Java shows that the social dimension is relatively strong in supporting sustainable tourism, but the technological and infrastructure dimensions are still considered very less than good. The availability of facilities and infrastructure is a quite sensitive factor in ecotourism development. Furthermore, the study (Juliana, Pramono, Puspita N, & Rahmawati, 2022) emphasizes the importance of collaboration between stakeholders with the support of the local government in providing marketing strategies, including the use of social media and organizing events to strengthen the development of community based tourism villages in WestJava. Developing a tourism destination requires a sound marketing strategy (both digital and non digital). Marketing aims to meet market needs and desires while simultaneously achieving organizational

goals of increasing sales or tourist visits and strengthening the destination's image (Winona, Handayani, Fathiya, Samar, & Setiawan, 2025). Besides social media such as Instagram, it turns out that the best destination image or promotional media is through the preferences, assessments, and desires of tourists themselves after visiting the tourist destination (Wardhana, 2024).

On this occasion, the author will focus primarily on Karawang's Green Canyon tourist destination. The Green Canyon tourist destination is still relatively under explored by tourists, and perhaps even Karawang residents in other districts are unaware of its existence. Furthermore, this tourist destination is located at the foot of Mount Sanggabuana, where the area boasts steep cliffs and a canyon forming river (a stream flanked by cliffs) and boasts a variety of natural vegetation that supports nature based tourism activities such as white water rafting, trekking, and others. However, it is unfortunate that limited accessibility, minimal infrastructure, and a suboptimal community based management system are the main obstacles hindering the development of this tourism destination. So, what is the current state of infrastructure to support tourism activities and the natural potential of Green Canyon Karawang? And what are the obstacles in managing Green Canyon Karawang as an ecotourism destination? With this research, the author believes that by analysing the infrastructure readiness to support the Green Canyon destination, both from the Karawang government itself and from the Bogor government, it can increase the level of tourist visits and examine the existing natural potential to be ready to be used as an ecotourism attraction and then identify the emergence of obstacles and problems faced in managing the destination so that there is nothing that has a direct or indirect negative impact that can be felt by nature itself, the community or stakeholders.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ecotourism Concept

Tourism in Indonesia is predominantly nature based, which preserves the surrounding environment and promotes conservation. Ecotourism is the activity of traveling to natural areas that is environmentally responsible, supports conservation, involves education, and can improve community well-being (Fennell, 2020). Meanwhile, (Asy'ari, Dienaputra, Nugraha, Tahir , & Rakhman , 2021) ecotourism is defined as a community based tourism concept that emphasizes a balance between economic, social, and ecological benefits. From these two opinions, it can be concluded that ecotourism is a form of sustainability-oriented tourism that combines recreational experiences, education, conservation, and community empowerment. The principles of ecotourism itself are based on (Wijayanto, Kusuma Putra, & Silviana, 2023) and (Satrya, Kaihatsu, Budidharmanto, Karya, & Rusadi, 2023) include:

1. Conservation of nature and culture, namely by maintaining the sustainability of nature and local values
2. Education and Interpretation, namely to provide education or learning to tourists about the importance of sustainable tourism.
3. Local community participation involves a community in planning, managing and utilizing tourism products.
4. The economic benefits generated can provide fair benefits to the surrounding community. Quality tourism experiences that provide meaningful, healthy and educational recreation

Green Canyon Karawang

In 2016 to 2017, nature lovers and local communities were exploring the area in Medalsari Village, Pangkalan District, Karawang Regency, and discovered a tourist attraction similar to the one in Ciamis, namely Green Canyon Pangandaran, because of the name Green Canyon Karawang. Green Canyon Karawang is a natural destination in the form of a canyon with a clear river flow and a panoramic view of natural cliffs at the foot of Mount Sanggabuana, Karawang. This tourist attraction has great potential to be developed as a leading ecotourism destination based on conservation and community empowerment. Initially, this location was only visited by local residents for daily activities such as bathing, washing clothes, fishing, and simply relaxing. However, after photos of its

natural beauty spread through social media, this area finally became much more crowded with tourists from outside the Karawang area (Bekasi, Bogor, and Jakarta).

Based on research from (Suntoko, Abduloh, Purbangkara, Karim, & Widiatmoko, 2024) this tourist area, it was originally known as Curug Taneuh (land), which is a natural landscape in the form of a small canyon formed naturally by water erosion over a long period of time. However, the local community changed its name to Green Canyon Karawang, the aim is to give a more aesthetic impression of the name and can have a positive impact on a fairly effective promotional strategy as proven by winning a Sapta Pesona Asoka Award given directly by the Karawang Regency Government as a form of recognition of the potential of ecotourism destinations that can benefit local communities and stakeholders. In addition, for area management, a study has been conducted by (Lestari, Yulyana, & Aryani, 2022) revealing challenges in implementing collaborative governance in the management of Green Canyon Karawang even though it was initially managed by the local community, because the involvement of the government and the private sector is considered not optimal in development due to limited participation and formal initiatives in joint management.

Natural Potential

In general, tourism potential can be interpreted as a collection of several tourist objects based on Biology, namely living creatures that are the main focus as tourist attractions and have economic, social and ecological values, for example, flora and fauna and ecosystems. In addition, if based on physical nature (*Abiotic*), namely natural resources that are inanimate but have a very important role as tourist attractions, such as Hydrology, Climate, Weather, Natural Landscapes and others. Meanwhile, based on (Normelani, et al., 2020) that natural potential is a combination of geological diversity that includes biodiversity and local cultural heritage as a basis for the concept of integrated ecotourism. On the other hand, natural potential consists of physical and biological elements of the area such as climate, weather, topography and flora/fauna) which make it the main potential focus in the concept of ecotourism (Anton, Hans, Rusdi, & Yohanes, 2020).

Furthermore, according to (Yusran, Sunarminto, & Hermawan, 2023) natural potential, it is the biological and physical natural attractions that serve as benchmarks for the suitability of ecotourism destinations. However, in general, natural potential in the context of ecotourism is the entire natural characteristics of an area, both biotic (flora, fauna, and biodiversity) and abiotic (geological formations, water, climate, weather, and natural phenomena), that have aesthetic, educational, and recreational value and can be evaluated based on aspects of uniqueness, accessibility, and social value to become a sustainable tourist attraction.

Infrastructure

Tourism facilities that affect the length of stay of tourists are the main tourism facilities, complementary tourism facilities and supporting tourism facilities, of these three facilities, infrastructure is included in the supporting facilities needed by tourists. Infrastructure is a physical system that provides transportation, irrigation, drainage, building structures and other public facilities needed to meet basic human needs both in social and economic needs (Matulesy, Salakory, & Saragih, 2020). It turns out that infrastructure in a system is parts in the form of facilities and infrastructure (networks) that cannot be separated from each other. (Lallo, Poluan, & Waani, 2016) There are many things related to infrastructure that support tourism development, such as explaining the importance of infrastructure readiness in a tourist destination, which especially must have health facilities, security, information centers and waste management systems in a tourist destination with an ecotourism concept which is a top priority compared to several public facilities such as public transportation or Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) which are often considered less important for tourists (Valeriani, Wardhani, Dalimunthe, Hartini, & Reeve, 2020).

Tourism infrastructure refers to the physical components and supporting systems, both natural and artificial, that are needed to ensure accessibility, comfort, safety, and quality of service to tourists, with a particular emphasis on the facilities that most influence the tourist experience, as well as optimizing infrastructure in air transportation to support tourist visits between regions and even countries in sustainable tourism mobility (Pratami, Gunari, & Rilansari, 2021). In addition, the

existence of tourism infrastructure aims to facilitate and expedite tourism activities, good tourism infrastructure and facilities will provide a good experience and good perception for tourists (Matulesy, Salakory, & Saragih, 2020).

Sustainability

Sustainability, or what can be called sustainable tourism, is a tourism development concept that takes into account the balance of environmental sustainability, economic benefits, and local socio cultural preservation, which will impact the welfare of the surrounding community and preserve the surrounding environment. Meanwhile, (Wibowo & Belia, 2023) sustainable tourism is tourism that considers the economic, socio cultural, and environmental impacts (ecosystems) both now and for the future. Sustainable tourism has elements that are closely related to the development of ecotourism and sustainable tourism: economic, environmental or ecological, socio cultural, and intergenerational aspects, all of which are interconnected within the ecotourism concept. Furthermore, research within (Fadli, et al., 2022) the context of sustainable policy definition encompasses the principle that tourism is not only a tool for economic growth but must also be based on multi sectoral arrangements to maintain natural resources, the environment, and culture without experiencing a decline in cultural quality in an environment. Then, it is defined as a tourism management approach that balances economic, social, and environmental benefits so that tourism activities can continue without damaging the existing ecosystem and the welfare of local communities (Saidah & Kusumo, 2023).

Gambar 1. Skema Konseptual



Sources: Author's analysis based on Fennell (2020), UNWTO (2021), Normelani et al. (2020), Valeriani et al. (2020) and Lestari et al. (2022).

RESEARCH METHODS

This research on Green Canyon Karawang uses a descriptive qualitative approach with the aim of in depth description of the natural potential, infrastructure readiness, and challenges faced in developing the area as a sustainable ecotourism destination. The qualitative approach was chosen because it aims to comprehensively understand social and environmental phenomena through rich and in depth data interpretation on qualitative based ecotourism potential mapping to obtain a complete picture of the attraction and involvement of local communities (Nugraha & Siti, 2020). Meanwhile, the descriptive qualitative approach is a research method used to understand and describe a phenomenon based on the experience, perception or views of research subjects with the aim of providing a much more accurate and systematic description of a situation, event or phenomenon

without manipulation of a variable being studied (Winona, Handayani, Fathiya, Samar, & Setiawan, 2025). The author chose Green Canyon Karawang which is located at the foot of Mount Sanggabuana has demographic characteristics in the form of steep cliffs with clear water flows or what people usually call a canyon. This area was chosen because its natural potential is still relatively natural and has not been optimally exposed as a leading ecotourism destination.

Furthermore, data collection includes information on the physical condition of Green Canyon, supporting facilities and potential local attractions that can be developed (Jehovah, Setiawan, Fandra, Lepar, & Owen, 2024). In addition, by conducting field observations where one can directly observe the physical condition of the area, accessibility, facilities and infrastructure as well as ongoing tourist activities. This field observation is used to map the potential of the area while identifying environmental obstacles (Jamilah, Isdairi, & Rasidar, 2022). Then, conducting in depth interviews with both tourists and managers of Green Canyon Karawang with the aim of gathering information related to perceptions, roles and strategies that have or have not been implemented in managing tourist destinations (Rifky, Setiawan, & Ramdani, 2024). Finally, documentation as a support in a report as empirical evidence related to the existing condition of the area uses literature studies to strengthen the theoretical basis as well as as a comparison with the results of previous studies (Azzahra, Nugroho, & Priyanto, 2023). To maintain the validity of the data, the author uses source triangulation techniques that can compare data from various samples, technical triangulation using interview methods, observation and documentation reinforced by the presence of literature and finally time triangulation carried out at different times (Fifiyanti & Githanto Putri, 2023). With the methodology used, this study is able to provide a comprehensive picture of the potential and challenges of developing Green Canyon Karawang as an ecotourism destination. The results of this study can be useful in an academic context and can be practical input for the government, managers and stakeholders to be able to formulate sustainable and competitive tourism development strategies at the national level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Green Canyon Karawang has enormous ecotourism potential if managed appropriately and sustainably. This potential is clearly evident in its rich natural resources, tourist attractions, and the involvement of local communities, albeit in rudimentary forms, in tourism activities. However, the development of this area still faces various obstacles, particularly related to accessibility, supporting facilities and infrastructure, and the limitations of an integrated management model. Therefore, a development strategy is needed that integrates environmental, economic, socio cultural, and institutional aspects. Based on field observations and interviews, Green Canyon Karawang has captivating tourist attractions.



Figure 1-2. Welcome sign Green Canyon Karawang and the canyon

These include pristine panoramas that allow tourists to enjoy the scenery, activities such as swimming, camping, and even white water rafting, and diverse biodiversity that distinguishes it from other destinations. Based on information from one of the managers of the Green Canyon Karawang tourist attraction, Mr. Miki, "Green Canyon Karawang has its own uniqueness compared to the one in Pangandaran. What is unique? One of them is that access or the road to the main point must go against the calm and clear water current without having to turn around. Besides that, there are 3 points



of water depth, such as the first point has a depth of 2 meters and the second and third points only have a depth of 0.5 meters. Where usually people take photos at the second and third points and at the third point you will be treated to a small waterfall as a differentiator from Green Canyon Pangandaran”.

Figure 3. Green Canyon Karawang tourist attraction

The main attraction of Green Canyon Karawang lies in the panoramic view of steep cliffs traversed by clear river water and the presence of a waterfall at the third point. These geographical characteristics make the area have considerable potential to be developed as an adventure tourism destination that offers facilities for camping, trekking and rafting as well as photo spots in exotic locations. The presence of unique flora and fauna there makes the area has ecological value that can be developed as an education based ecotourism attraction. Studies conducted by (Normelani, et al., 2020) emphasize that biodiversity and unique landscapes are one of the main factors in the development of sustainable ecotourism. However, according to tourism research, (Hidrawati, Normayasari, Sahari, Fyka, & Yusria, 2020) natural attractions can only become a tourism resource if they meet the criteria of accessibility, uniqueness and rarity. This natural potential, if packaged properly, can provide a competitive advantage for Green Canyon Karawang compared to other destinations in West Java. In addition, Green Canyon Karawang is one of the natural tourism destinations with a fairly pocket friendly entrance ticket of IDR 15,000 per person for unlimited sightseeing. However, for life jacket rentals will be charged IDR 15,000. The entrance fee is IDR 15,000 per person while tourists are in the waterway area. Parking is also quite affordable, at just IDR 5,000 for two-wheeled vehicles and IDR 10,000 for four wheeled vehicles.



Figure 4-5. Condition of access road for the Karawang, Badami, Pangkalan,

There are many alternative routes to the Green Canyon Karawang tourist attraction, such as via Jakarta, Bekasi, Jonggol (Bogor Regency), Green Canyon, or via Karawang City/Purwakarta, Badami, Pangkalan, Green Canyon and via Bekasi/Setu/Cikarang, Sukatani, Jonggol, Green Canyon, with estimated travel times varying depending on the tourist's location. Of these three routes, the access road to the location is quite narrow, with many roads riddled with potholes and damage from heavy trucks passing through, and some roads still unpaved and very limited public transportation, which poses a barrier for tourists, especially those from outside the area. Accessibility is a crucial factor in the success of a tourist destination. Therefore, road quality improvements, the addition of

directions that make it easier for local tourists to visit, and the integration of local transportation must be immediately designed to increase tourist visits. Furthermore, the facilities and infrastructure at this tourist location are considered good, with toilets, trash cans, a large parking area, food stalls staffed by local residents, and several services such as life jacket and inflatable boat rentals available to support activities there. However, supporting facilities along the way to this destination are minimal, if not non-existent, such as streetlights and gas stations, which can be uncomfortable for out-of-town tourists. The lack of road signs makes it difficult for tourists to reach this destination. Furthermore, the location of this tourist destination at the foot of Mount Sanggabuana makes internet signal or communication unavailable due to the high limestone content, according to a conversation with a local resident named Pak Amay. Furthermore, according to Muhammad Alda, a tourist, it is unfortunate that this beautiful and natural tourist spot still lacks supporting facilities during the trip. The management should provide input or suggestions to the Karawang regional government to find solutions to these shortcomings.

Meanwhile, for the role and empowerment of the local community, the management only provides a place to open businesses such as selling food and drinks, souvenirs and many more whose funding comes from the village cooperative. They also give authority to residents to manage the vehicle parking area and are directly managed individually and have not been organized into an institutional form such as a tourism awareness group due to the lack of training conducted by the local government for local residents of the Green Canyon area, even though community participation is one of the main pillars of ecotourism. Therefore, there must be an empowerment program and training for local communities so that they are not just spectators during tourism activities but must become key actors in the management of the Green Canyon Karawang ecotourism. In addition to certain interests, it can provide a change and welfare for the local community and make them more creative and innovative in the role of developing sustainable tourism

Table 1. Aspects of sustainable ecotourism

| Aspect | Potential | Constraint | Solution |
|-------------------|--|---|---|
| Natural Potential | Biodiversity, tourism activities (white water rafting, trekking, camping) tourist attractions (rivers flanked by cliffs) | The absence of integrated conservation management and the potential for educational tourism has not been optimized. | Environmental conservation programs were created as well as bundling nature and educational tourism packages. |
| Accessibility | Becoming one of the natural tourist routes in Karawang and close to Bogor Regency | The road to the tourist destination is still bad, full of holes and damaged. | Improvement and enhancement of road access quality and integration of public transportation |
| Infrastructure | It can be developed into an environmentally friendly tourist attraction and the location is still very natural. | Supporting facilities during the trip, such as gas stations, are very minimal. | Development of environmentally friendly facilities and adding supporting facilities |
| Promotion | Starting to be known through social media and local tourists | The promotional concept and technology are still inferior to Green Canyon Pangandaran | Created in collaboration with influencers and annual nature tourism events in the regional event calendar |
| Management | Potential to become a leading ecotourism destination in West Java | There is no management model between the government, managers and the community. | Implementation of <i>collaborative governance</i> based on sustainable ecotourism |

Source: Author's analysis based on Fennell (2020), UNWTO (2021), Normelani et al. (2020), Valeriani et al. (2020) and Lestari et al. (2022).

Overall, Green Canyon Karawang has a significant opportunity to develop as a sustainable ecotourism destination by considering environmental conservation aspects, improving accessibility for tourists from outside the area and infrastructure that supports access to the location, empowering the local community, and appropriate promotional strategies so that this area can be used as an

example of successful nature based and community based tourism development. Further implications, sustainable management will provide economic benefits to the community, improve environmental quality, and strengthen the competitiveness of Karawang's tourism attractions.

CONCLUSION

This research shows that Green Canyon Karawang has significant natural potential to be developed as a leading ecotourism destination in West Java. Its main attractions include panoramic cliff views, clear river flows, and diverse flora and fauna, making it a highly suitable area for both adventure tourism and nature based educational tourism. However, the development of this area still faces significant obstacles, including limited road accessibility, minimal supporting infrastructure, suboptimal promotion, and incomplete management. The role of the local community has begun to be seen, but it is not yet well organized and has not received adequate training. Therefore, it can be concluded that Green Canyon Karawang has significant potential, but not completely ready to compete with other ecotourism destinations, unless infrastructure strengthening, integrated management, and community empowerment based on sustainable ecotourism are carried out.

With a strategy that can provide a positive impact on the development of the Green Canyon Karawang destination as a sustainable ecotourism destination, namely by focusing on improving accessibility and infrastructure with the concept of ecofriendly infrastructure, empowering local communities and establishing a tourism awareness group institution and providing training to be able to guide and provide explanations about this tour to tourists, creating a promotional and branding strategy by providing a tagline that attracts tourists to visit, collaborative based management between the government, managers, private sector and the community and creating local regulations that can be mutually beneficial and maintain environmental sustainability and finally environmental conservation and education on the importance of maintaining the surrounding nature. With this strategy, Green Canyon Karawang has the potential to become an ecotourism destination that not only brings economic benefits, but also preserves the environment and improves the welfare of local communities. If managed sustainably, this area can become a new natural tourism icon in West Java while supporting the national sustainable tourism agenda.

Acknowledgements

All parts of this article are the original work of the author. The author is responsible for the formulation of the research idea, development of conceptual framework, data collection, analysis and preparation of the final manuscript. The Promoter Dr. Budi Setiawan, SE., MM contributed by providing academic guidance, methodological supervision, and substantive input related to the development of scientific arguments to ensure that the article complies with the standards of Magisterial level academic writing. Accordingly, full responsibility for the content of the article including the data, analysis and conclusions, rests with the author while the contribution of the promoter to academic guidance and scholarly supervision.

Declaration Of Generative Ai And Ai-Assisted Technologies In The Writing Process

The following statement must be added when using generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in scientific writing: In preparing this paper, the author used ChatGPT for help explore initial ideas and refine academic phrasing. Following the use of this tool/service, the author(s) have reviewed and edited the content as necessary and take full responsibility for the content of the published article. This statement does not apply to the use of basic tools such as grammar, spelling and reference checking tools. If authors have nothing to disclose, they do not need to add a statement. In the preparation of this article, the authors used ChatGPT to help explore initial ideas and refine academic phrasing, Grammarly to support language clarity and correctness, and Zotero for managing references efficiently. These tools served as aids during the drafting process. The authors have critically reviewed and edited all content to ensure academic integrity and take full responsibility for the final version of the article."

REFERENCE

Aji, KB (2023). A Study of the Philosophical Basis of Ecotourism: From Ontology, Epistemology to

- Axiology. *Gadjah Mada Journal of Tourism Studies*, 127-54. <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/gamajts/article/view/95068>
- Anton, S., Hans, P., Rusdi, A., & Yohanes, R. (2020). Potential and feasibility of ecotourism at Sorong Nature Tourism Park. *World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews*, 69-77. <https://wjarr.com/content/potential-and-feasibility-ecotourism-sorong-nature-tourism-park>
- Asy'ari, R., Dienaputra, RD, Nugraha, A., Tahir, R., & Rakhman, CU (2021). Study of the concept of community based ecotourism in supporting tourism development: A literature study. *Journal of Cultural Tourism*, 1-10. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/353003894>
- Azzahra, DN, Nugroho, S., & Priyanto, SH (2023). Ecolodge as a Sustainable Tourism Accommodation: A Case Study in Yogyakarta. *Journal of Tourism*, 85-99.
- Djuwendah, E., Karyani, T., Wulandari, E., & Pradono, P. (2023). Community-Based Agro-Ecotourism Sustainability in West Java, Indonesia. *Sustainability*, 2-18. <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/15/13/10432>
- Fadli, M., Susilo, E., Puspitawati, D., Ridjal, A. M., Maharani, D. P., & Liemanto, A. (2022). Sustainable Tourism as a Development Strategy in Indonesia. *Journal of Indonesian Tourism and Development Studies*, 23-33. <https://jitode.ub.ac.id/index.php/jitode/article/view/466>
- Fennell, D. (2020). Ecotourism. *Journal of Ecotourism*, 189–192.
- Fifiyanti, E., & Githanto Putri, A. (2023). Analisis Keberlanjutan Desa Wisata Berbasis Community-Based Tourism. *Kawruh: Journal of Tourism and Hospitality*, 45-60. <https://journal.univetbantara.ac.id/index.php/kawruh/article/view/2973>
- Hidrawati, Normayasari, Sahari, S., Fyka, S. A., & Yusria, W. (2020). A Study of the Potential of Ecotourism Development in Konawe Islands Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. *HABITAT*, 115-124.
- Jehovah, D., Setiawan, B., Fandra, B., Lepar, B., & Owen, D. (2024). Pengembangan Homestay Manggis untuk Mendukung Desa Wisata Angsana, Desa Setu, Kecamatan Jasinga, Kabupaten Bogor. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Bidang Sosial dan Humaniora*, 199-208. <https://journal.literasisains.id/index.php/abdisoshum/article/view/4093>
- Juliana, J., Pramono, R., Puspita N, D., & Rahmawati, R. (2022). Community Empowerment by Strengthening the Tourist Village and Education: A Case Study in West Java, Indonesia. *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Social Science, Humanities, Education and Society Development (ICONS 2021)*, 34-39.
- Lallo, C., Poluan, R. J., & Waani, O. J. (2016). ersepsi Wisatawan Terhadap Fasilitas Infrastruktur Di Pantai Pasir Putih Kabupaten Manokwari Provinsi Papua Barat. *Spasial : Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota*, 181-188. <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/spasial/article/view/14139>
- Lestari, W., Yulyana, E., & Aryani, L. (2022). Collaborative Governance dalam Pengelolaan Wisata Alam Green Canyon di Desa Medalsari Kecamatan Pangkalan Kabupaten Karawang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 158-163. <https://jurnal.peneliti.net/index.php/JIWP/article/view/1619>
- Matulesy, F., Salakory, H. S., & Saragih, Y. I. (2020). Analisis Persepsi Wisatawan terhadap Infrastruktur Wisata Dan Kenyamanan objek Wisata Air Terjun Kermondistrik Yawosi Biak Utara. *Jurnal Kajian dan Terapan Pariwisata (JKTP)*, 58-73. <https://jurnal.akpar-denpasar.ac.id/index.php/diparojs/article/view/16>
- Normelani, E., Riadi, S., Noortyani, R., Endarto, Nayan, N., Febriyan, G. S., & Safitri, I. (2020). Ecotourism Potential in Meratus Geopark, South Kalimantan.
- Nugraha, Y. E., & Siti, Y. E. (2020). Pengembangan Ekowisata Berbasis Masyarakat Di Desa Pemo Taman Nasional Kelimutu Kabupaten Ende. *Jurnal Destinasi Pariwisata*, 33-42. <https://jurnal.harianregional.com/destinasipar/full-67935>

- Pratami, M., Gunari, B. F., & Rilansari, V. (2021). Strategi pengoptimalan infrastruktur pendukung pariwisata berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Destinasi Pariwisata*, 329-336. <https://jurnal.harianregional.com/destinasipar/full-81818>
- Rifky, A. M., Setiawan, A., & Ramdani, R. (2024). Peran Pokdarwis dalam Pengembangan Ekowisata Berbasis Masyarakat di Ciwaluh, Sukabumi. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi dan Administrasi (JIKA)*, 112-125. <https://www.ejournal.unma.ac.id/index.php/jika/article/view/9928/4991>
- Saidah, I. N., & Kusumo, A. S. (2023). Tinjauan Yuridis terhadap Pengaturan Pariwisata Berkelanjutan di Indonesia dalam Konteks Daya Dukung Lingkungan. *Social, Humanities, and Educational Studies (SHES)*, 499-509. <https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/SHES/article/view/105221>
- Satrya, I. G., Kaihatsu, T. S., Budidharmanto, L. P., Karya, D. F., & Rusadi, N. P. (2023). The role of ecotourism in preserving environmental awareness, cultural and natural attractiveness for promoting local communities in Bali, Indonesia. *JEECAR*, 1063–1075. <https://dspace.uc.ac.id/handle/123456789/6944>
- Suntoko, S., Abduloh, Purbangkara, T., Karim, A. A., & Widiatmoko, S. (2024). Naming Natural and Cultural Tourism Objects in Medalsari Village Karawang Regency. *Indonesian Language Education and Literature*, 88-103. <https://www.syekhnurjati.ac.id/jurnal%20/index.php/jeill/article/viewFile/16866/6298>
- Valeriani, D., Wardhani, R. S., Dalimunthe, D. Y., Hartini, F., & Reeve, D. (2020). Infrastructure readiness to support sustainable tourism destinations in Bangka Belitung Islands. *International Journal of Applied Sciences in Tourism and Events*, 12-24. <https://ojs.pnb.ac.id/index.php/IJASTE/article/view/1908>
- Wibowo, M. S., & Belia, L. A. (2023). Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pengembangan Pariwisata Berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Manajemen Perhotelan dan Pariwisata*, 25-32. <https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/JMPP/article/view/58108>
- Wijayanto, N., Kusuma Putra, R., & Silviana, A. (2023). Kebijakan konsep ekowisata berbasis konservasi lingkungan. *Jurnal Discretie*. <https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/discretie/article/view/98269>
- Winona, C., Handayani, E., Fathiya, H. P., Samar, Y. A., & Setiawan, B. (2025). Aspek Pemasaran dalam Kelayakan Usaha untuk Meningkatkan Kunjungan Konsumen di Kafe "Itangi". *MASMAN: Master Manajemen Journal*, 38-49. <https://ejournal-nipamof.id/index.php/MASMAN/article/view/708>