

Related internet source

Journal of Ecotourism: <http://www.multilingual-matters.net/jet>

Bronwyn Jewell

Journal of Sustainable Tourism The *Journal of Sustainable Tourism* (JoST, ISSN 0966-9582) is a peer-reviewed academic journal initiated in 1993 in order to provide insight into the rapidly growing area of sustainable **tourism** (see also **sustainable marine tourism**). This journal has become an essential guide for stakeholders concerned with trying to strike a balance between tourism development, host communities, the environment and, ultimately, the sustainability of **tourism**.

Related internet sources

Multilingual Matters and Channel View Publications – *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*: http://www.multilingualmatters.com/multi/journals/journals_jst.asp?TAG=&CID=

World Tourism Organization – Sustainable Development of Tourism: http://www.worldtourism.org/frameset/frame_sustainable.html

Roberto D. Altobelli

Juan de Fuca Strait The Juan de Fuca Strait is a **channel** that provides the main outlet for both the Georgia Strait and the **Puget Sound** to the **Pacific Ocean**. It was named after Greek sailor Juan de Fuca, who reportedly explored the strait with a team of Spanish explorers in 1592 while on a voyage to find the Straits of Anian.

The channel extends 161 km and varies from 18 to 27 km in width. The strait passes by **Vancouver Island**, British Columbia, Canada and Washington State, USA, providing part of the border between the USA and Canada. It provides the subject of maritime boundary disputes between the two countries.

Victoria, British Columbia, is the largest city located on the strait. It rests at its eastern end and **ferries** connect the city to the US mainland in Port Angeles, Washington. A high-speed ferry service also connects Victoria to Seattle, Washington, via the Juan de Fuca Strait.

Because the Juan de Fuca Strait is exposed to the westerly winds and **waves** of the Pacific, the conditions in the strait tend to be generally

rougher than in inland areas. Both seas and weather in the area can be strong and highly variable.

Jessica Bolson

Juan Fernández Islands The Juan Fernández Islands are a group of three small **islands** of volcanic origin, located at 33°50'S and 80°00'W, 670 km off the central coast of Chile. They are frequently referred to as a temperate counterpart to the **Galpagos Islands**. The three islands are: Isla Robinson Crusoe (Más a Tierra), Santa Clara and Isla Alejandro Selkirk (Más Afuera). They were discovered in 1574 by the Spanish navigator Juan Fernández. They are also known as the **Robinson Crusoe** Islands, named because the Scottish sailor, Alexander Selkirk, was marooned there for over four years; his experiences served as the inspiration for Daniel Defoe's famous novel.

These islands were once a haven for **pirates** and sealers, who brought the endemic fur **seal** to near extinction. The **International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)** identified the islands as one of the world's 12 most threatened **national parks**. The Juan Fernández Islands are also recognized as one of the ten highest-priority regions for seabird research globally, and they are home to one of the world's five major temperate rainforests, and the only one in all of South America.

The tourist season is from October to April, and activities include **scuba-diving**, hiking, **pelagic** birdwatching, horseback riding and outings to the breeding groups of the Juan Fernandez fur seal, which at one time was thought to be extinct. Birdwatching is popular because of the endemic species – for example, the Juan Fernandez firecrown, a brilliant red hummingbird found nowhere else and one of the 50 rarest birds in the world (Brooke, 1987; Fig. J1). The highlight for many who visit is a trip to the cave where Selkirk lived and the lookout point Mirador Alejandro Selkirk. Another big attraction is Cuevas de los Patriotas, seven caves where exiled Chilean soldiers once sought shelter. Additionally, for underwater adventurers, there is the *Dresden*, a German battleship sunk in Cumberland Bay in 1915.



Fig. J1. The Juan Fernandez firecrown is a hummingbird endemic to the Juan Fernández Islands; note the flower pollen on its head (photograph courtesy of G. Lasley).

Related internet sources

Cuevas de los Patriotas (Caves of the Patriotic Ones): http://www.monumentos.cl/monumento.php?monumento_id=10063

Juan Fernandez Islands Conservancy: <http://depts.washington.edu/jfic/jfic>

Underwater photos of Juan Fernandez Islands: <http://www.geocities.com/TheTropics/Bay/9294>

Juan Fernandez Islands temperate forests: http://www.worldwildlife.org/wildworld/profiles/terrestrial/nt/nt0401_full.html

Go Chile:

<http://www.gochile.cl/html/ChileJuanFernandez/JuanFernandez.asp>

Dagmar Fertl