



# Tourism Regions: Real World Examples

## Expectations

- G30Ge-OE1 demonstrate an understanding of themes and concepts related to regional geography, including region, pattern, movement, and interaction;
- G30Ge-SEU1 explain how natural features (e.g., rivers, mountain ranges) and human criteria (e.g., political boundaries) are used to define regions;
- G30Ge-SEU2 identify and describe the different types of regions (e.g., homogeneous, functional, multi-factor, city-centred, frontier)
- G30Me-SEC64 use appropriate terminology when communicating results of geographic inquiries.

## Part A - Disneyland Paris: A Theme Park and its Region

1. a) Use the Map Sheet entitled **Europe** and the following data to draw proportional width arrows to show the countries of origin of **Disneyland Paris** visitors. Each 1 mm width of arrow should represent 2% of the visitors. Each arrow should have its starting point within the country of origin of the customers. Print in the name of each country of origin on the map plus the % of visitors. Place the starting point for "Other Europe" in Austria and/or Hungary.

### Paris Disney: Sources of Park Visitors, 2009

France	48%
United Kingdom	14%
Spain	8%
Belgium-Luxembourg	7%
Netherlands	7%
Italy	4%
Germany	3%
Other Europe	9%

- b) Describe and explain what happens to the number of customers as distance increases from Paris Disney.
- c) What name do geographers give to this type of map?
- d) Ignoring the arrow representing the "other" category, draw a boundary to include the countries of origin of 90% of Disneyland Paris' customers.
- e) Have you drawn the boundary around a homogeneous or functional region? Explain your answer.

## Part B - Ontario Travel Regions

2. The **Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Tourism** of the Ontario government produces an annual **Trip Planner** designed for tourists. Within this trip planner, the province is divided into 12 different "**Travel Regions**". Using the Map Sheet entitled **Ontario Travel Regions Map** and the three Information Sheets entitled **Ontario Travel Region Descriptors - 1, - 2, and - 3**, complete the following.
  - a) Match up each of the travel region descriptors with one of the regions shown on the map. Indicate your matchups by placing the number of the descriptor in the circle within the correct region on the map. Each region has its own descriptor. You may use an atlas to help make your decisions.
  - b) Within each descriptor is the name given to the region by the Ontario tourism ministry. Find the name of each region and print it in the numbered rectangle that appears on the right hand side of the map sheet.
3. Based on the information in the descriptors, what factors were used to divide the province into these regions?
4. a) Compare the size of the Ontario travel regions in the northern part of the province with those in the south.  
b) Suggest two to three reasons why they differ in size.
5. Based on what you learned in Activity 1, are the Ontario travel regions examples of homogeneous or functional regions? Explain your answer.