



## Abstract review

**Webinar\_02 : December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2020**

*Session time slot: 5:00 to 7:00 pm (UTC+1 France time zone)*

### **Measuring the opinion of Hungarian geotourists on geoheritage and geohazards**

Márton Pál ([marchello@map.elte.hu](mailto:marchello@map.elte.hu)), ELTE Eötvös Loránd University,  
*Institute of Cartography and Geoinformatics 1/A Pázmány Péter sétány, 1117 Budapest, Hungary*

Geological and scenic values of locations are the non-living curiosities that can be preserved and popularized a lot easier using the institutional background of geotourism, such as geoparks. Our goal was to quantify the geotourism potential around Csopak, a scenic village in the Balaton Uplands giving home for the headquarter of Bakony-Balaton UNESCO Global Geopark. After designating 216 potential geosites using topographic and geological maps, we applied two assessment models: the Geosite Assessment Model (GAM) and the Modified Geosite Assessment Model (M-GAM). GAM has already been used in Hungary with good results on different areas, but M-GAM has not been applied before. As M-GAM involves tourists into the process counting with their opinion, it may give a more realistic view of the geosites. We asked geotourists on geosites about the assessment factors. The two methods produced different but comparable final values of geotourism potential counted from the Main Value (more scientific) and Additional Value (more infrastructural) scores. We discovered that the proportion of the difference of these values carries major information. The ratio of  $\Delta AV/\Delta MV$  used as linear functions and depicted on diagrams can derive which values are more important for the visitors. From this result we can draw conclusions about the future development trends and potential hazards. Using our results, geosites can be handled and developed as visitors expect it.

---

### **Visitor feedbacks on geotouristic indicators: first results and experiences from France**

Viktor Vereb ([verebv@tutanota.com](mailto:verebv@tutanota.com)) graduated double-degree PhD student at Eötvös Loránd University (Budapest, Hungary) and Université Clermont Auvergne (Clermont-Ferrand, France)  
*Content Quality Specialist at NNG Llc. (Budapest, Hungary)*

The inventorying of geosites and their assessment based on scientific and additional values is a key input not only for effective geoconservation, but also for the further ‘usage’ of these sites in geoeducation and geotourism. The assessment process is mostly carried out by a small group of experts, but recent studies from Serbia, Slovenia and Hungary suggested, that the inclusion of visitor’s feedback in assessments can give valuable information on the ongoing and future initiatives of geoheritage.

The presentation will give an overview on the first application of the Modified Geosite Assessment Model (M-GAM) in France, where visitors rated the importance of different geosite assessment indicators, according to their perceptions. This yet small-scale, experimental study in the Chaîne des Puys – Limagne Fault World Heritage site is based on 20 selected geosites, representing principal geological features of local, continental-rifting related monogenetic volcanism.

The first part draws up the context of geoheritage inventories in the area, namely the national geosite inventory and the dedicated inventory of the World Heritage property with two, comparative geosite assessments. Then, the local application of the Modified Geosite Assessment Model is presented, with the interpretation of local results and an outlook on the previous Central-Eastern European utilization as well. Finally, an evaluation on the methodology itself will be given, underlining the local and global strong points and failures, and drawing up some potential improvement initiatives as well.