



Match the signs with the correct interpretation

 <p>What is Blue Flag Certification? How can a beach get a Blue Flag? https://youtu.be/Ofdx1gBcavs</p>	<p>The Blue Flag is a certification by the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE)¹ that a beach, marina, or sustainable boating tourism operator meets high environmental and quality stringent standards. The iconic Blue Flag is one of the world's most recognised voluntary eco-labels. FEE's Blue Flag criteria include standards for quality, safety, environmental education and information, the provision of services and general environmental management criteria. Certificates, which FEE refers to as awards, are issued on an annual basis to beaches and marinas of FEE member countries. The awards are announced yearly on 5 June for Europe, Canada, Morocco, Tunisia, and other countries in a similar geographic location, and on 1 November for the Caribbean, New Zealand, South Africa, and other countries in the southern hemisphere. In the European Union, the water quality standards are incorporated in the EC Water Framework Directive. Spain has held the 1st position for nearly three decades since the awards began in 1987.</p>
	<p>Green Fins is an approach to sustainable marine tourism activities operating in South East Asia, Caribbean and the Indian Ocean that works with business operators, communities and governments. It helps to implement environmental standards for the diving and snorkeling industry through a code of conduct, The overall aim of the initiative is to mitigate damaging impacts to the marine environment from the marine tourism sector and improve sustainability.</p>
	<p>Green Tourism or Sustainable Tourism The term 'green tourism' is applied to a specific environmentally oriented rural sector of the tourism industry. A green approach of tourism involves a healthy tourism development through local participation and precise assessment of carrying capacity of the area and its locality. Travel is purposed to "getting back to nature".</p>
	<p><i>The Green Key is a voluntary eco-label award for the leading standard for excellence in the field of environmental responsibility and sustainable operation within the tourism industry. This prestigious eco-label represents a commitment by businesses that their premises adhere to the strict criteria set by the Foundation for Environmental Education. A Green Key stands for the promise to its guests that by opting to stay with the Green Key establishment, they are helping to make a difference on an environmental level. The high environmental standards expected of these establishments are maintained through rigorous documentation and frequent audits. Green Key is eligible for hotels, hostels, small accommodations, campsites, holiday parks, conference centres, restaurants and attractions.</i></p>
	<p>Community Led Local Development – CLLD/LEADER Community Led-Local Development (CLLD) based on the LEADER approach (Liaison Entre Actions de L'Economie Rurale) is a method of programming and implementing integrated local development strategies that involves partners at a local level such as the civil society and the local economic and social bodies in order to response to the economic, social, environmental and demographic challenges that rural areas face today. https://enrd.ec.europa.eu/leader-clld_en</p>
	<p>Natura 2000 is a network of nature protection areas in the territory of the European Union. It is made up of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas designated respectively under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive. The network includes both terrestrial and Marine Protected Areas.</p>
	<p>Alternative tourism combines tourist products or individual tourist services, different from mass tourism by means of supply, organization and the human resources involved. It is often referred to as "trendy," replacing other semantical terms such as "different" or "other tourism." Other examples of different terms include "intelligent" or "motivated tourism." In addition, "anti-tourism" or "participative tourism" are some others. The term "alternative tourism" tries to include the concepts of active tourism as well as explorer tourism.</p>
	<p>Rural tourism, Agritourism or agrotourism, as it is defined most broadly, involves any agriculturally based operation or activity that brings visitors to a farm or ranch. Agritourism has different definitions in different parts of the world, and sometimes refers specifically to farm stays, as in Italy. Elsewhere, agritourism includes a wide variety of activities, including buying produce direct from a farm stand, navigating a corn maze, slopping hogs, picking fruit, feeding animals, or staying at a bed and breakfast (B&B) on a farm.</p>



	<p>Ecotourism is a form of tourism involving visiting fragile, pristine, and relatively undisturbed natural areas, intended as a low-impact and often small scale alternative to standard commercial mass tourism. It means responsible travel to natural areas, conserving the environment, and improving the well-being of the local people. Its purpose may be to educate the traveler, to provide funds for ecological conservation, to directly benefit the economic development and political empowerment of local communities, or to foster respect for different cultures and for human rights. Therefore, in addition to evaluating environmental and cultural factors, an integral part of ecotourism is the promotion of recycling, energy efficiency, water conservation, and creation of economic opportunities for local communities. For these reasons, ecotourism often appeals to advocates of environmental and social responsibility.</p>
	<p>Sustainable tourism is the concept of visiting somewhere as a tourist and trying to make a positive impact on the environment, society, and economy. Tourism can involve primary transportation to the general location, local transportation, accommodations, entertainment, recreation, nourishment and shopping. It can be related to travel for leisure, business and what is called VFR (visiting friends and relatives). There is now broad consensus that tourism development should be sustainable; however, the question of how to achieve this remains an object of debate. Without travel there is no tourism, so the concept of sustainable tourism is tightly linked to a concept of sustainable mobility. Two relevant considerations are tourism's reliance on fossil fuels and tourism's effect on climate change. 72 percent of tourism's CO2 emissions come from transportation, 24 percent from accommodations, and 4 percent from local activities. Aviation accounts for 55% of those transportation CO2 emissions (or 40% of tourism's total).</p>