Tourism is defined as the largest and the fastest growing sector of the world. Important developments especially in nature-based tourism activities are regarded as the most important contribution which benefits to this sector (Orams, 1995: 81). Luzar et al. (1998: 48) state that nature-based tourism constitutes a rising field of specialization and an important niche market. Supply resources used for nature-based tourism involve all forms of tourism regarding the utilization of natural resources such as relatively undamaged landscape, water, vegetation and wildlife. Nature-based tourism is a growing sector of tourism economy (Küçükaslan, 2006: 15). Also known as ecotourism or nature tourism, nature-based tourism is described as a form of tourism which involves being in touch with nature, wild plants and animals or the existing cultural fabric; admiring or studying these and travelling to relatively undamaged and undisturbed natural areas (Luzar et al., 1995: 544). Nature-based tourism is named as ecotourism, nature tourism, green tourism, and rural tourism and is described as a form of tourism which involves people who are impressed by nature and its wildlife, and who like to be in touch with nature and do studies regarding nature; and which involves travelling to relatively undamaged and undisturbed areas that have cultural attractions (Luzar et al., 1998: 48). Mckercher and Chan (2005: 21) describe nature-based tourism as activities towards national parks, conservation areas, zoos, and areas considered to represent wildlife. According to another definition, nature tourism generally represents travels to natural environments. It involves all forms of tourism regarding the utilization of natural resources such as landscape integrity, topography, water, vegetation and wildlife. Nature-based tourism includes recreational activities and extreme sports in rural areas (Kiper ve Aslan, 2007: 166). As is seen, numerous definitions about the concept of nature-based tourism exist. Despite these numerous definitions Oram (1995: 81) states that four important elements should exist to call a form of tourism as nature-based tourism. These are: Nature-based tourism should be a form of tourism which is done in undisturbed natural areas. In nature-based tourism the environment should be undamaged and without a loss in value. Nature-based tourism should contribute directly to the sustainable protection and management of natural areas. Nature-based tourism should adopt and implement adequate and appropriate type of management of the protection of natural areas. Sandwith (2000: 23) states that nature-based tourism should be established on three strategic bases. These are: Managing the constituents of biodiversity. Ensuring the sustainable usage. Creating awareness of protecting the nature in the society. The aim of this study is to identify preservation-improvement strategies regarding the sustainability of natural areas and to identify preservation strategies regarding resource usage in terms of transferring and presenting to the next generations on site.

Keywords: tourism, nature tourism, resource usage, preservation strategies