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## **The tourist geography of Tipaza as a promising tourist region "a descriptive and forward-looking study"**

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**Abstract**--Through this research, we aim to address the tourist geography of the city of Tipaza, and to stand on the implications of this concept, in an effort to highlight a new entrance to the characterization and analysis as a building block in the advancement of the tourism sector in the region, considering that it was a pioneer in the seventies and eighties, and after it witnessed a continuous deterioration until what it has become today, especially attracting foreign tourist groups, generating hard currency and driving the economy and local development, and the descriptive approach was relied on to study the case of the distribution of attractions as constituent elements of the region As a tourist unit, the absorptive capacity and its distribution, in addition to the extent of the influx of segments of tourists and visitors, and in the end the personality of the tourist region of the Tipaza region was explored and some suggestions and recommendations were made.

**Keywords**--Tourism Geography, Spatial Distribution, Temporal Distribution, Tourist Region Identity.

## **Introduction**

A visitor to the Tipaza region cannot help but notice the rich and diverse topography stretching along its coastal expanse. The region boasts a striking variety, including mountains and plateaus covered with forests and interspersed with valleys, as well as fertile plains represented by the Mitidja Plain. Additionally, there are vast areas dedicated to agricultural activities scattered throughout the region. This spatial distribution is further enriched by ancient cities and historic buildings, some dating back to the colonial era, while others stand as ruins and archaeological remains spread across most of the area. These remnants bear witness to the succession of civilizations that once flourished in Tipaza, positioning it as a pivotal center for trade, economic, and social activities, as well as a hub for transit and settlement. This unique blend makes the region an important destination for exploration and leisure.

Accordingly, the problem of the research paper was formulated as follows: What are the key features of the tourism geography of the Tipaza region as a tourist destination? This overarching question is further explored through several sub-questions:

- To what extent does the region possess the elements of tourist attraction?
- What are the distinctive features of the region's tourism geography?

To address these research questions, we rely on the descriptive method to analyze and characterize the subject. Ultimately, we aim to develop a model that represents the region as a promising and distinguished tourist pole.

### **I- Introduction to the Tourism Geography of Tipaza Region**

Tourism geography studies the movement of tourist groups and the geographic factors and motivations that influence tourist demand. This allows for the mapping of areas of tourist supply and demand, both within the region and globally<sup>1</sup>. We distinguish the elements of tourist supply, particularly those related to geographic resources such as religious sites, archaeological and heritage locations, recreational sites, tourism service centers, transportation services, accommodation, housing, administrative service centers, cultural, artistic, and literary service centers, sports service centers, and finally, infrastructure services and restaurants. The result is a diverse offering that enables the creation of a distinctive tourism product and the development of a tourism strategy aligned with the available resources, considering the potential and volume of demand, as well as latent demand<sup>2</sup>.

#### **I.1 The concept of tourist geography:**

The concept of tourism based on the realization of the transition to another region or country, this transition process is temporary and ranges from 24 hours to a

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<sup>1</sup> Salah Adnan Mahoul, Tourism Geography, p: 11-14, from Almarja.net, 15/04/2023, 3h 49ms.

<sup>2</sup> Saliha Mohamed Achi, Tourism Geography in the Maghreb Countries: Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Wael Publishing, Printing, and Distribution House, p. 32, 2018, from the Noor Library website.

year, and in the end, the goal is to benefit from free time<sup>3</sup>. Tourism geography studies the spatial distribution of tourism phenomena and their interaction with natural resources and human factors, whether at a regional or global level. It also analyzes and describes the factors of historical development, providing interpretations to be utilized in planning programs and finding solutions to tourism-related problems. It is an applied field of study aimed at achieving scientific and practical results and solutions, which form the foundation of planning strategies<sup>4</sup>.

### **I.1.1 Definition of Tourism geography:**

Tourism geography is one of the branches of human geography, concerned with the study of human society and its relationship with the environment and the consequent effects, as well as studying the development and distribution of human races, and the regional reasons for this distribution",<sup>5</sup> through which the study and attempt to explain the movement of individuals in their relationship with the environment and the ecological environment of the places of tourist destination, and on the basis of which the variation in the strength and relationship of attraction of these places is analyzed, and therefore it is a science that explains tourism in its social and spatial dimensions <sup>6</sup>.

The term tourist geography was used for the first time in 1905 by Starder, considering that the tourism reservoir is strongly connected to the natural and human side, as the geographer S.Leszcyeki 1939 believes that the purpose of tourist geography is to give the scientific value of tourism based on the natural environment, and the extent of tourist movement in parallel with maintaining the advantages of this potential of human waste factors,<sup>7</sup> Therefore, the interest in tourism geography is based on the study and evaluation of tourism resources and tourism industry institutions, as well as the movement of tourist groups in their relationship with each other and the geographical environment.<sup>8</sup>

### **I.1.2 Research Methods in Tourism Geography:**

Tourism can be treated geographically as a phenomenon characterized by precision and complexity through the regional approach, the thematic approach or both, i.e. the objective regional approach, using the quantitative method. However, the reliance on the regional approach of the phenomenon is within the framework of the region, so that it aims to highlight the character of the tourist personality, and the marketing of the tourist destination, where the place is marketed as an administrative unit as a region, or as a state, or countries within

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<sup>3</sup> Salah Adnan Mahoul, Tourism Geography, p: 11-14, from Almarja.net, 15/04/2023, 3h 49ms.

<sup>4</sup> Majeed Malouk Al-Samarrai, Tourism Geography: Its Foundations and Applications, Al-Yazouri Publishing and Distribution House, p. 11, 2022."

<sup>5</sup> Jamal Anak, Human Geography of Algeria, Pedagogical Publication, Faculty of Humanities, Larbi Tebsi University, Algeria, 2023, pp. 16, 25.

<sup>6</sup> Salah Adnan Mahwal, Tourism Geography, pp. 11-14, from the Almarja.net website, 22/11/2022, 3:49, 15/04/2024.

<sup>7</sup> Nour Sobhi Abdel Daylami - the possibilities of the Madaen District Center - a study in the geography of tourism using pictures, pp. 15-18, authenticated from almarja.net, 19/04/2024.

<sup>8</sup> Majid Mallouk Al-Samraei, Tourism Geography: Its Foundations and Applications, Dar Al-Yazuri for Publishing and Distribution, p. 30, 2022.

one region, and the result is to determine the distinction of the regions as tourist units that have a unique character, and thus ease their division through Local or international tourist weight. The regional approach therefore depends on the unity of the region.<sup>9</sup> The treatment is carried out through:

- Study and inventory of natural and human attractions as a tourism resource of local or international value;
- Determine the level and weight of tourism activity, at the regional level and in view of the broader picture of tourism construction;
- The curriculum ends by identifying the tourism character of the region and comparing it with other regions in the world, to show the global status, and results in the interpretation of relations and the analysis and attempt to find solutions to social and economic problems that are essential elements of tourism planning.

The objective approach is an approach that depends on the unity of the subject, whether it is social and cultural tourism, historical, resorts, recreation. In addition to other topics of tourism activity and research on the reasons for its establishment, its non-establishment in other places similar to the same subject, and the extent of factors and relationship that helped in the existence and activity of tourism. Finally, the regional thematic approach, which is to study tourism in a particular geographical region, can be adopted, which is a combination of both.<sup>10</sup> With regard to tourism geography research, it is characterized by accuracy in determining the curriculum for its multifaceted aspects, and trends include:

- The geographical distribution of the tourism phenomenon, in order to determine its characteristics and the spatial interrelationship with natural and human elements and factors, as they are secretaries of the factors of the tourism industry and its derivatives of services and accompanying activities in a fertile environment for building the tourism economy;
- Determine the means and elements of movement of tourist groups towards the tourist attraction, with the area of capacity for the volume of tourist activity;
- Monitoring regional problems as a feedback to the phenomenon, and then analyzing and giving solutions under the constraint of sustainable development.<sup>11</sup>

## **1.2 The Tourism Treasure of Tipaza Region**

A tourist region is any place or space that is full of important tourist resources, whether natural or human, with the presence of service infrastructure and tourist facilities, of course, with the influx of tourists towards the tourist destination.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Mohamed Sobhi Abdel Hakim, Hamdi Ahmed El-Deeb, Geography of Tourism, Anglo-Egyptian Library, Cairo, p. 21, 2012.

<sup>10</sup> Mohamed Sobhi Abdel Hakim, Hamdi Ahmed El-Deeb, Geography of Tourism, Anglo-Egyptian Library, Cairo, p. 22, 2012.

<sup>11</sup> Saliha Mohamed Achi, Geography of Tourism in the Maghreb Countries Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Dar Wael for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, p. 32, 2018 from the Noor Library website.

<sup>12</sup> Majeed Mallouk Al-Samraei, Tourism Geography: Its Foundations and Applications, Dar Al-Yazuri for Publishing and Distribution, p. 29, 2022.

**I.2.1 Ecological components:** The natural components lie in the following and briefly the nature reserves, represented in the outcrops of Kouali and the Chenua Reserve. The outcrops of Kouali and mount Chenoua have been classified as land and marine reserves, attitude by State Decree No 23-10 of July 20, 2017, according to the Coastal Law 02/02 . Some measures of Law No11-02 for nature reserves within the framework of sustainable development, and the area of the kouali and Shinwa Reserve is about 9717 hectares.

**The outcrops of Kouali:** There are also two types of marine organisms such as calcareous algae and sea snail. folding is only found in four regions of the world, such as Kouali in Algeria, Palestine, Cecilia and Bologna, in addition to the presence of Posidonia herb that lives in depth between 0 and 40 meters, and it is one of the herbs that only grow in clean high-quality water, we find that the water of the Kouali Reserve is from The finest marine waters, there are many coral reefs in this area that appeal to diving enthusiasts.

**Mount Chenoua as an environmental reserve:** It is a mountain located in the city of Tipaza and extends over an area of 9000 hectares, and is located between the municipality of Tiaza and the municipality of Nador, bordered to the north by the Mediterranean Sea and to the south by the plain of Mitija, the third most fertile plain in the world, and it is liked by the forest of Si Tayeb, the forest of Zaco and the forest of Ben Khaira, and the most important plant varieties found Aleppo pine, as for animal varieties, there are the wild hare, zardi, striped hyena, baz and Greek turtle.<sup>13</sup>

#### **Coastal Topography Model of the Region: Jebel Chenoua and Part of the Archaeological Area:**



Source: [Djebel\\_Chenoua\\_P-ad20071201-12h17m03s-ajg.jpg \(1926×824\)](#)  
([wikimedia.org](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Djebel_Chenoua_P-ad20071201-12h17m03s-ajg.jpg))

**I.2.2 Mountainous areas:** The region of Tipaza as a state is rich in an important group of mountainous terrain with important environmental and climatic characteristics, as these mountains belong to the Atlas of Belidi, and continue

<sup>13</sup> Tipaza Directorate of Forestry, 2023.

with the mountains of Dahra, Zakkar and the mountains of Chenoua, we find from the northeast Mitija, which extends to the state of Blida.<sup>14</sup> It represents 20% of the state's area, equivalent to 336 km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>15</sup>

- **The Chenoua Mountains**, at an altitude of 905 m above sea level, are adjacent to the west of Tipaza Medina, including the forest group of the Si Tayeb forest, the Ozaco forest and the Ben Khaira forest;
- **Bouharb Mountains** with a height of 1200 m Munasir Bouharb Forest;
- **Taourira Mountains** 514 m above sea level in the text chamber containing the Taourira forest and the Aissain forest;
- **Mount Tidad**, 502 m, Sidi Omar;
- **Jabal al-Baik** 684 m Munasir Manasser Forest;
- **Mount Si Saleh** 1040 m Al-Arhat Forest;
- **Mount Ghever** 660 m Sidi Samian Ghever Forest;
- **Agbal Mountains** 990 m with the forest of Taghazout Hassan;
- **Muslim Mountains** 940 m in the forest of Taghazout Hassan;
- **Damous Mountains** 850 m in Beni Ziwi forest;
- **The mountains of Beni Melek** 810 m are covered by the forest of Beni Ziwi;
- **Tagara Mountains** 820 in Murad and known as the Taqara Forest;

These mountains are found varieties of Aleppo pine, green oak, cork oak, and sometimes found dense bushes and bushes, along with an important group of animals such as the wild hare, weasels, zardi, North African horn, porcupine, wild boar, wild cat, golden jackal, mongoose, brown mouse, partridge, quail, crow, osock, striped hyena, buzzard, seagull and the African tortoise.<sup>16</sup>

### 1.2.3 Elements of beach tourism:

Tipaza has an estimated coastline of 123 km and five ports, which enabled it to boast a significant number of beaches, which constitute an important base for beach tourism:<sup>17</sup>

**Beaches:** Tipaza province has 13 municipalities a beach area characterized by golden sand and combines at the same time between the beach and the mountains, such as Balj Beach and Ben Odeh, in addition to the existing tourist vehicles, represented by the tourist village, the Golden Horn Resort and airports, the beaches distributed as follows:

Region	Nbr	Beaches
<b>Douaouda</b>	4	Colonel Abbas East, Colonel Abbas West, Family Camp CRF Douaouda , Colonel Hawass
<b>Bou Ismaïl</b>	2	Bou Ismaïl Seafront, Sidi Boumaâza ,
<b>Bou Haroun</b>	1	La Fermat
<b>Aïn Tagourait</b>	1	Mouhyeddine
<b>Tipaza</b>	13	Kouali, Tourist Village Beach, The Golden Horn,

<sup>14</sup> .From the website of the Directorate of Tourism, 2023

<sup>15</sup> [https://interieur.gov.dz/Monographie/ar/article\\_detail.php?lien=2146&wilaya=42](https://interieur.gov.dz/Monographie/ar/article_detail.php?lien=2146&wilaya=42), 19/07/2024, 14h:26, The Location of Internal Wazzamra.

<sup>16</sup> Directorate of Forestry Tipaza, 2023.

<sup>17</sup> Directorate of Tourism Tipaza, 2023.

Region	Nbr	Beaches
		Matares Tourist Complex, Family Relaxation Center (CRF), Tipaza, Chenoua Camp, Chenoua , Belhcen, Pine, Si Tayeb, El Balad , The Big Blue , Ben Aouda .
<b>Cherchell</b>	6	Oumazer Valley, El Hamdania 1 , El Hamdania 2 , El Balaâ Valley , Tizirine , The Red Peak .
<b>Sidi Ghiles</b>	3	Central Sidi Ghiles , The Roman Lady , Sidi Ghiles Summer Camp – Little Vichy-
<b>Hadjret Ennous</b>	3	Tamzita , Central Hadjret Ennous, Gounini
<b>Messelmoun</b>	2	Central Messelmoun , Western Messelmoun
<b>Gouraya</b>	7	Bounaama , Bouguera 1 , Bouguera 2 , Western Sacred Wood , <i>The Gulf</i> , Eastern Sidi Brahim , Western Sidi Brahim
<b>El Arhat</b>	4	Eastern Camp , Central El Arhat Camp , Oued Mellah , Central El Arhat
<b>Damous</b>	4	Cape Taizert , Harbil Valley , Central Damous , Western Damous

Source : Tipaza Tourisme Direction, 2023

The region's beaches are distributed over 12 areas with 50 beaches, some of which are sandy and others rocky, and this is along the extended coast, and is an important source for the establishment of the tourism industry, especially the beach, attracting local and foreign tourist groups in the summer season. The Tourism Directorate for the 2022 season recorded more than 13.800.000 vacationers (for the Directorate of Tourism).

**I.2.4 Archaeological components:** Tipaza areas have an important quantitative and qualitative size of archaeological evidence and places, which are considered a unique feature and an important strength in the personality of the tourist region, and Roman **monuments**, so that the most important evidence stands out in the Roman wall and the Roman theater, Roman temples, the Roman amphitheater, basilica and Roman mineral baths<sup>18</sup>, and Tipaza contains two tourist centers, the historical center, which is an archaeological city buried at a depth of three meters underground mostly, in addition to buildings Built during the colonial period of a special nature, which made it nationally and globally classified under Law 27-281. p. 80 As for the archaeological sites of the eastern barn, which is known as Ras al-Aish, we will try to mention the most important landmarks:

- **Amphitheater:** It has an arena and an elliptical ring, 80 meters long and surrounded by high walls, which is considered one of the most important landmarks;
- **Theatre:** It is a circuit surrounded by stands with a capacity of about three thousand spectators; it is the second and only theater in Algeria after the Madur theater;<sup>19</sup>
- **Public Square or Forum:** also called Piazzale Roma, still preserves its floor tiles, and is also considered the city center;

<sup>18</sup> Noura Mawas, Tipaza History and Archeology, Hikma Journal for Historical Studies, University of Algiers 2, 2022, p. 5

<sup>19</sup> Razzaz Mohamed Abdel Samad, Urban Heritage and its Role in the Sustainable Tourism Industry and the Development of the Local Economy, Tipaza Model, Al-Jarair, Egyptian Journal of Environmental Change, Third Issue, p. 81, 2011.

- **Nymph Museum:** it has a source in its center with three basins, and is the only building that retains its height;<sup>20</sup>
- **Dekemanus and Cardo:** The Dekemanus is a part of the road that runs from Icosium to Cesare in the west, discovered in 1939, while the Cardo is the meeting point of the city with the sea, which was considered an important commercial hub, on its sides a set of erected columns;
- **Temples:** There is the Unknown Temple, the New Temple, the Third Temple, which were considered places of worship and religious ritual practice;
- **Senate:** located next to the Forum;
- **Judicial Church:** It is the lively and ancient center of the city, mixed with two rows of columns and between its corners there is a mosaic;
- **Christian Church:** It is considered the largest building discovered of this kind, located in the far western region;
- **Church of Pierre and Paul:** located in the far east
- **Church and tombs of St. Alexander:** an extension of the Roman city to the west, directly overlooking the sea;
- **Church of St. Salsa:** built on a plateau overlooking the sea and located in the far east of the ancient city;
- **Villa Frasc:** It is a luxury residence known as the villa of murals;
- **The wall:** extends from the east to the west of the ancient city has three gates, the east, west and south gate;
- **Bathrooms:** The western region contains four bathrooms, called Batistar baths that directly overlook the sea;
- **Burial and Punic Cemetery:** It is located in the center of the city and is a large excavated rock with a rock cover;
- **Eastern tombs:** located near the Church of St. Salsa outside the city wall;<sup>21</sup>

**I.2.5 The Mauritanian Royal Mausoleum:** There is on a high plateau overlooking the sea in the form of a huge tomb, with four imaginary doors with bas-reliefs, under one of the doors the real door, and inside the mausoleum are underground corridors on its wall, one of which is the image of a lion and a lioness, so it is called the lions foyer, and then arcades lead to the central room.<sup>22</sup>

The history of its construction dates back to the third century AD in the era of the Amazigh state, similar to the pyramid, and it is a funerary effect above the surface of the earth and a diameter of 60.9 meters, a height of 32.4 meters and a circumference of 185.5, and one of its features changes its color according to the seasons and according to the hours of the day, so it takes the yellow color and

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<sup>20</sup> Razzaz Mohamed Abdel Samad, Urban Heritage and its Role in the Sustainable Tourism Industry and the Development of the Local Economy, Tipaza Model, Al-Jarair, The Egyptian Journal of Environmental Change, Third Issue, 2011.

<sup>21</sup> Razzaz Mohamed Abdel Samad, Urban Heritage and its Role in the Sustainable Tourism Industry and the Development of the Local Economy, Tipaza Model, Al-Jaraer, Egyptian Journal of Environmental Change, Third Issue, 2011, pp. 81-86.

<sup>22</sup> Boukhadouni Sabeha and Anwar Abdelkader, *Archaeological Tourism in Tipaza: A Descriptive Study of the Roman Monuments Listed in the UNESCO World Heritage Classification*, *Journal of Arts and Social Sciences*, Vol. 11, Issue 2, 2019, pp. 68-70."

sometimes it is gray in color and sometimes it takes the blue color when there is fog around it.<sup>23</sup>

### I.3 The Spatial Distribution of Archaeological Attraction Elements

The archaeological attractions in the territory of the city of Tipaza are distributed over two important parts, the eastern barn with an area of 15.8 hectares, which includes the ruins of the Basilica of Saint Salsa and the Christian cemetery, the second part is the great archaeological barn, also known as the eastern archaeological barn, with an area of 27.35 hectares, which contains:

- **The ruins of the Ras Belaish plateau East:** we find the Christian chapel, the temple, the Senate and the public square;
- **Central Park:** includes amphitheater, mural house, baths, theater, swimming pool, great Christian church and two temples;
- **The western side of the barn:** in the form of a group of tombs and we find the chapel of Bishop Alexander.<sup>24</sup>

The following table contains the numerical distribution of archaeological sites by region across the tourist region of Tipaza:

Region	Nbr of Locations	Region	Nbr of Locations
Bourkika	3	Tipaza City	18
Bou Ismaïl	2	Cherchell	14
Damous	2	Aïn Tagourait	8
El Khelâa	2	Sidi Omar	6
Merad	2	Manasser	6
Fouka	2	<i>Sidi Ghiles</i>	6
Sidi Semyane	2	Gouraya	5
<i>Hadjout</i>	1	Sidi Rached	4
<i>Hattatba</i>	1	Messelmoun	4
<i>Chouaïba</i>	1	Hadjret Ennous	3
Larhat	1	Beni Melk	3
Bou Haroun	1	Nador	3
Khemisti	1	Douaouda	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>102</b>	

Source: Tipaza Tourisme Direction, 2023

There are 102 classified archaeological sites across the Tipaza region across 26 municipalities, while there are 9 other unclassified sites in addition to the archaeological site located at the level of the CET tourist complex, where research

23 Duane R. Roller: The World of Juba 2 and Kleopatra Selene. Royal Scholarship on Rome 's African Frontier. Routledge. New York and London. 2003. p. 129

24 Ben Saidani Youssef, Ben Odeh Najib, Bouray Donia, Khalaf Rafiq, Underwater Archaeological Investigations in Ras Belaish, Western Archaeological Barn Tipaza, Tafza Journal of Historical and Archaeological Studies, Vol. 03, No. 02, pp. 41-52, pp. 42, 2024.

and excavations are carried out by a group of researchers from the Tipaza University Center.<sup>25</sup>

As a conclusion, considering the tourism potential turns out that the Tipaza region is full of a significant number of archaeological sites, which qualifies it to be a distinct tourist pole that attracts tourists, so that it offers a unique offer in this type of archaeological tourism, which in turn can meet the exploratory need for archaeological and historical scientific research on the one hand and the tourist spectacle for the richness of the integrated tourist offer.

Distribution Map P31 "100"

## **II- Housing Distribution and Tourism Demand**

Tourist housing and hospitality is one of the most important types of tourist facilities with which the potential of tourism turns into actual demand, so that the accommodation centers occupy the first place in the interests of this industry, based on which the absorptive capacity of tourist groups and the consequent spending and estimation of the size of employment and the level of activity of services accompanying tourism are determined, from transportation, entertainment, feeding, facilities, and infrastructure services, where the tourist finds easy and easy accommodation, which increases the duration of stay and enhances the desire to return again to The tourist site, and talking about it with approval for family, relatives and friends, which provides a free recommendation and recommendation in the tourism promotion circle.<sup>26</sup>

- Infrastructure
- Accommodation and hospitality centers
- Tourist vehicles and resorts

**II.1 Tipaza Hotel Establishments:** Tipaza has 3 famous tourist villages, namely the Sat Tourist Village, the Golden Horn Boat, and the Matares Boat with a total reception capacity of 2,500 beds, in addition to the Bin Odeh Hotel, which is a 4-star hotel with a capacity of 190 beds.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Abdelkader Dahdouh, Preliminary Archaeological Map of Tipaza Province, Tafza Journal of Historical and Archaeological Studies, Vol. 03, No. 01, Laboratory of Historical and Archaeological Studies, Tipaza University Center, pp. 71-102, pp. 74, 2024.

<sup>26</sup> Ali Salman Othman Salman, The Tourist Geography of Abu Sunbol City, Journal of the Faculty of Arts, Sohag University, Fifth Issue, Part III, October 2022, p. 57.

<sup>27</sup> Directorate of Tourism Tipaza, 2023.

Table showing the absorptive capacity of the region:

<b>Hotel Establishments</b>	<b>Hotel Type</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Beds</b>	<b>Rooms</b>
<b>The Golden Horn</b>	Coastal	Unclassified	222	173
<b>Matares</b>	Coastal	Unclassified	1204	602
<b>Tipaza Village</b>	Coastal	Two Stars (2*)	1030	209
<b>Mediterranean Star</b>	Coastal	Unclassified	60	20
<b>El Kahina</b>	Coastal	Unclassified	100	45
<b>Sultan Club</b>	Urban	Unclassified	48	24
<b>Lalla Fougala</b>	Coastal & Urban	Unclassified	48	24
<b>La Côte de la Turquoise</b>	Coastal & Urban	One Star (1*)	35	18
<b>Chenoua</b>	Coastal & Urban	Unclassified	40	20
<b>Namimas</b>	Coastal	One Star (1*)	73	28
<b>El Qaysaria</b>	Closed Since 16/07/2019	/	74	29
<b>El Salam</b>	Urban	One Star (1*)	228	114
<b>The Mediterranean Star</b>	Semi-Urban	Three Stars (3*)	172	86
<b>Ben Aouda</b>	Urban	Four Stars (4*)	190	80
<b>Total</b>			<b>3524</b>	<b>1472</b>

Source : Tipaza Tourisme Direction, 2023

In addition to the hospitality establishments in the table above, in addition to the Shinwa Naftal Beach Center and the Holiday and Leisure Center with a capacity of 580 beds.

**II.2 Camps:** Tipaza has a group of important camps, namely Star of the Sea camp, Hanan camp, Al-Salam camp, Shinwa camp and Al-Manar camp with a reception capacity of more than 1550 beds. Directorate of Tourism

**Distribution of camps among regions of the region with absorption capacity:**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Camp Name</b>	<b>Capacity / Beds</b>
<b>Tipaza</b>	Star of the Sea	470
	Hanan	284
	El Salam	130
	Al Manar	74
	Chenoua	300
	Si Tayeb	300
	Touring	420
<b>Cherchell</b>	Oued El Balaâ	452
<b>Sidi Ghiles</b>	Little Vichy	140
<b>Hadjret Ennous</b>	Gounini	300
<b>Messelmoun</b>	Western Messelmoun	480
<b>Gouraya</b>	Oued Sabt	400
<b>El Arhat</b>	Oued Mellah	346

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Camp Name</b>	<b>Capacity / Beds</b>
<b>Damous</b>	Oued Harbil	300
<b>Total</b>	14	4396

Source: Tipaza Tourisme Direction, 2023

The region contains 14 camps distributed to the western side of Tipaza province, a forested mountainous area that is still mostly virgin, and provides an important opportunity for camping, with an important carrying capacity, as shown in the table.<sup>28</sup>

Tourism geography is a science concerned with the extent to which geography can be employed in the field of tourism, and this is through spatial characteristics in terms of features and distribution to allow the formation of the appropriate tourism offer to meet the need of the corresponding tourist demand, this suitability is supported by material and human investments in terms of establishing infrastructure and facilities and what can be formed from integrated structures such as resorts, hotels, entertainment and entertainment places and various service suffixes that would achieve the added value of tourism to promote tourism activity.<sup>29</sup>

### **II.3 Analysis of Tourism Demand Flow Groups**

Tourism geography is an applied study that combines a fixed phenomenon and a moving phenomenon, the attractions include the starting points and the movement between them of local and international tourist groups looking for entertainment, recreation and the optimal use of leisure time, forming an influx of numbers of tourists given the factors of time and place, and what can be spent compared to the level of individual income.

Peirce also identified six fields of study of tourism geography: spatial patterns of tourism supply; spatial patterns of tourist demand; geography of resorts and tourist facilities; currents of international tourism traffic; spatial models and finally the effects of tourism activity.<sup>30</sup>

Therefore, tourism geography is a forward-looking study that begins with research, characterization, analysis, and ends with the process of modeling, evaluation, future visualization and planning methods.

#### **Flow in hotel establishments local/ global: Indicators of Evolution of Flows to Hotel Establishments**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Algerians</b>	85.729	82.209	68.168	95.791	101424
<b>Foreigners</b>	3.533	1.482	448	1.946	1.190
<b>Total Nights</b>	89.262	83.691	68.616	97.737	102.614

Source: Tipaza Province Tourisme Directorat

<sup>28</sup> Directorate of Tourism Tipaza, 2023.

<sup>29</sup> Fouad Bin Ghadban, Tourism Geography, Al Yazuri Publishing and Distribution, 2020, p11

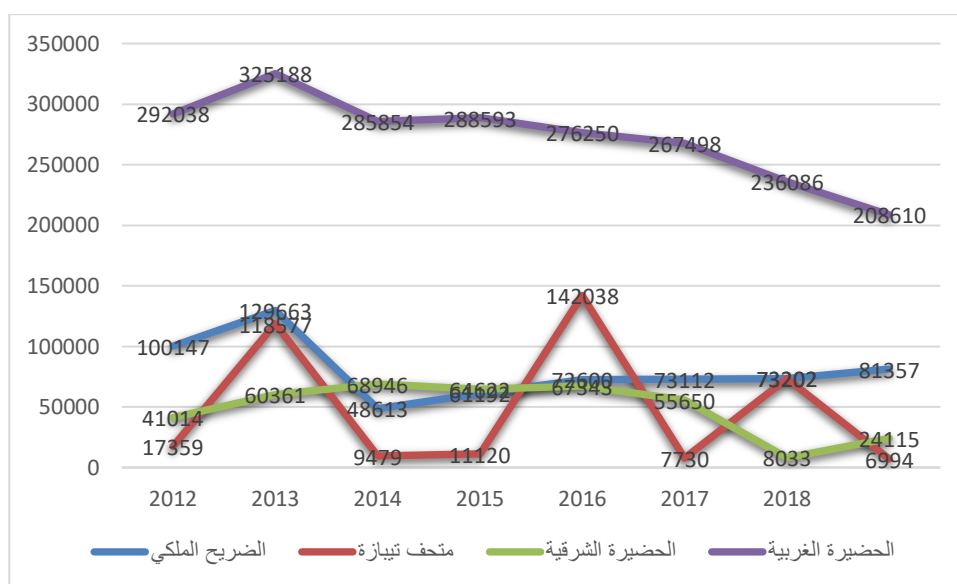
<sup>30</sup> Fouad ben Ghadban, Tourism Geography, Al-Yazuri for Publishing and Distribution, 2020, p: 18.

The table show the influx of eight to ten thousand guests to hotel accommodation centers from 2018 to 2022, a small number considering the capacity of 3,500 beds.

Table 52: Number of visitors to archaeological sites and museums in Tipaza

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	Location / Museum
81357	73202	73112	72600	61192	48613	129663	10014	<b>Royal Mausoleum</b>
6994	73202	7730	14203	11120	9479	118577	17359	<b>Tipaza Museum</b>
24115	8033	55650	67343	64622	68946	60361	41014	<b>Eastern Park</b>
208610	23608	267498	27625	288593	28585	325188	29203	<b>Western Park</b>

Source: Statistics of the General Union of Arab Researchers, 2022.



The table and figure show that the number of visitors to the archaeological sites built in the table ranged from 7,000 recorded in 2019 for the Tipaza Museum, to approximately 330,000 recorded in the Western Archaeological Fold in 2013, with a noticeable decline over the years from 2012 to 2019, which reflects the noticeable deterioration of the sector, despite the demand for an increase in global and local demand for tourism and entertainment.

**Number of vacationers in Tipaza:**

**Movement of international tourist groups:** the following table shows the distribution of hotel activities for the influx of foreign visitors according to the classification of the hotels in the province, it also shows the number of nights spent by foreign visitors according to nationality and hotel type in 2022.

Hotel Classification	*3	*2	*1	Unclassified	Total
Nationality					
<b>Morocco</b>		3	18	11	32
<b>Tunisia</b>	20	1	35	29	85
<b>Egypt</b>		2		18	20
<b>Kuwait</b>				1	1
<b>Oman</b>				3	3
<b>Senegal</b>				4	4
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>			1		1
<b>Jordan</b>				3	3
<b>Lebanon</b>			1		1
<b>Iraq</b>			1		1
<b>Palestine</b>				2	2
<b>Syria</b>	1			20	21
<b>China</b>			14	42	56
<b>Korea</b>			1		1
<b>USA</b>			5		5
<b>Canada</b>	2				2
<b>Hungary</b>				11	11
<b>Portugal</b>		1			1
<b>Poland</b>			4		4
<b>Romania</b>			13		13
<b>Russia</b>	12	33	17	2	64
<b>Germany</b>		2	15	3	20
<b>Belgium</b>		1		4	5
<b>Spain</b>		2	4	6	12
<b>United Kingdom</b>	2				2
<b>France</b>	3	22	25	17	67
<b>Italy</b>	7	4	7	8	24
<b>Switzerland</b>		1			1
<b>Sweden</b>		4	1	6	11
<b>Turkey</b>	15		206	7	228
<b>Other Countries</b>			5	3	8
<b>Non-Resident Algerians</b>	62	76	317	164	481

The table shows very little influx of foreign tourists to hotel demand in the region, the most likely being business residence visits. This category can also be used to promote through the spoken word and thus recommend it to family, friends and acquaintances.

The analysis of the movement of tourist groups between supply and demand areas is one of the concerns of tourism geography, which enables the interpretation of the relationship between the starting points and the arrival points in order to study these points in themselves, and thus realize the mechanisms of tourist trips and the ease of organizing and managing them. Where can these regions and regions be clearly highlighted and formed in the form of maps of the distribution of tourist phenomena, the basis of this distribution is the variation in the tourist region.<sup>31</sup>

L. Doney also believes that the study of the characteristics and variation of the tourist region and the regional distribution of tourism demand and supply activities is carried out by looking at the conditions, factors and sources that determine and develop tourism. In Barrie's approach to the study of tourism geography, she focused on the following issues:

- Tourist data of the tourist area;
- The process and phenomenon of the movement and flow of tourist groups;
- Analysis of the relationship between tourism and the socio-economic aspects of tourist areas;
- The capacity of accommodating tourist areas for tourist groups.

We conclude that there are three aspects of the study from the entrance to tourism geography, first, the source and departure of tourist groups, second, the areas of destination and transportation, and finally the method of access from the source to the site, and the result is an awareness of the factors of this phenomenon, and the extent of its impact on local communities and the polarizing environment for the masses of tourists. Therefore, it is the spatial interaction emanating from the movement of tourist groups from the areas of residence to the destination areas, in addition to the factors arising from these trips and generating a demand derived from various tourism services, these services may be provided by different sectors that enhance the tourism industry, so the dynamic movement in this phenomenon requires the effectiveness and efficiency of transport facilities, intermediaries of travel and tourism agencies, and elements of infrastructure and supply services. The stable and stable component is the tourist destination that attracts individuals with its activities and tourism activities, which requires preserving its privacy and development.<sup>32</sup>

Tourism geography is concerned with natural factors, topography and the specificity of the features of the earth's surface, in addition to the variation of tourist regions, their development and preservation, tourist maps that represent a

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<sup>31</sup> Fouad ben Ghadban, *Tourism Geography*, Al-Yazuri for Publishing and Distribution, 2020, p. 12.

<sup>32</sup> Nour Sobhi Abdel Daylami - the possibilities of the Madaen District Center - a study in the geography of tourism using pictures ... , pp. 15-18, authenticated from almarja.net, 19/04/2024.

comprehensive view of all components using technological means, site applications and geographic information.<sup>33</sup>

### III Analysis of research results:

#### III.1 Tourism Geography Map:

The use of the map is an important tool in the field of tourism, whether it is to raise awareness, or to market and stimulate tourism and create new opportunities for demand. p. 7 So that it is employed today as an electronically available map based on spatial tourism data, descriptive and integrated in a system that is constantly updated, this system has the ability to manage and analyze data to suit the need for tourist attraction destinations, characteristics, derivatives and ways to access them, so that we distinguish the applications of these programs in:

- Programs concerned with the production of maps and the presentation of information;
- Geographic systems programs capable of performing analytical and interpreting functions; p. 8
- It can be used in the planning and management of tourism resources; it can be used as a source of information through continuous updating of data; and monitoring temporal and spatial impacts through the analysis and interpretation of data. p.10 <sup>34</sup>

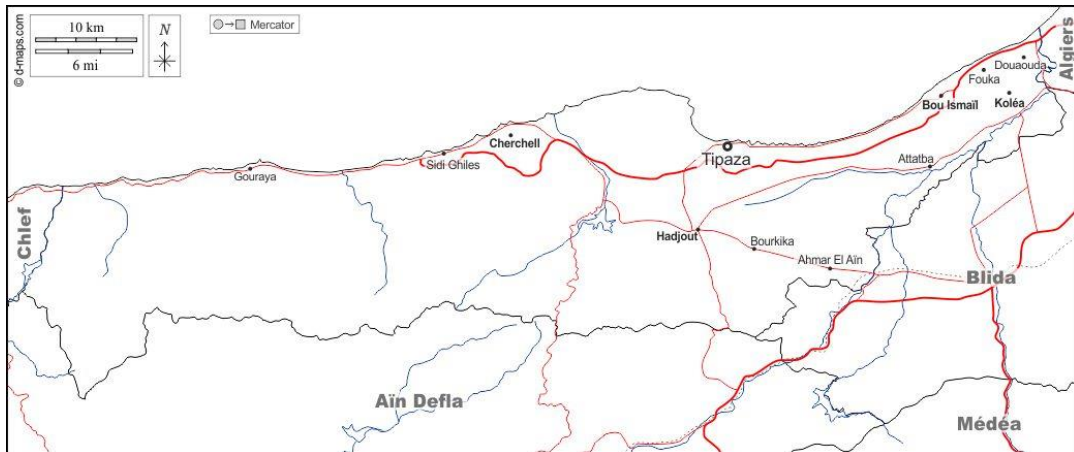


Figure (): Map of distribution of archaeological sites across the territory of the state Source: <https://www.baramjak.com/maps-show.php?d=42> About the source Directorate of Road Exploitation and Maintenance

From the map, it shows us the extension of the state of Tipaza along the coastal strip by 146 km in the south of the Mediterranean, it has 5 ports, and includes 50 authorized beaches from Daouda in the east to Damous in the west, bordered to the east by the capital Algiers, to the west by Chlef, to the southwest by Aïn Defla, to the south by Blida, and to the north by the Mediterranean strip, with an

<sup>33</sup> Fouad bin Ghadban, Tourism Geography, Al-Yazuri for Publishing and Distribution, 2020, p. 20.

<sup>34</sup> Ismail Youssef Ismail, The role of cartography in tourism media and its employment in planning the development of awareness of tourist destinations. Journal of Environmental and Energy Research, Vol. 5, No. 7, July 2016, pp. 1-22

area of 1707 km<sup>2</sup> <sup>35</sup> so it occupies an important strategic location, regionally due to its proximity to the capital, and internationally it is useful to the countries of Europe and maritime traffic, and can be considered a neighborhood fulcrum of the capital within the framework of the neighborhood integration policy, and it is also noted the distribution of archaeological areas across the entire territory of the region with 102 classified archaeological sites, which represents an important resource in tours of tourist offers and the possibility of providing a variety of this regard during the entire period of tourist stay for tourists, and a series of mountainous and forest areas are distributed, representing 12 mountainous areas interspersed with forested and agricultural areas, plain and mountainous, in return for this offer, the region provides 3524 hotel beds, and 850 concentrated beds Holidays and entertainment, in addition to 4,396 camping center beds, i.e. a capacity of 8,770 beds for various types and patterns of tourism, and therefore the region has important strengths that must be exploited in an effective and efficient manner, to achieve an important tourist center and pole.

Through the geography of tourism of the region, we try to give value mainly to the spatial extension of relations and phenomena resulting from leisure travel, and according to Peres, there are a number of fields that represent the basic components of tourism geography that we can rely on in drawing up a tourism policy for the region through:

- Spatial patterns of tourist offer;
- Spatial patterns of tourist demand;
- the geography of resorts;
- International tourism flows;
- Impacts of tourism;
- Spatial models of tourism.

Through it, we focus on making achievements in the sense of achieving results.<sup>36</sup>

### **III.2 The proposed model of the tourist personality of Tipaza region:**

Through this proposal, we will try to draw the features of the personality of the tourist region of Tipaza, so that the dimensions of these features are used in the description and analysis of the region and the relationship between its components and the distribution of the influx of tourist groups, and why not to use it in drawing up tourism policy at the local and regional levels.

**III.2.1 The identity of the region:** The elements of the identity of the tourist region of Tipaza must be built, with the aim of marketing tourism to the region based on the characteristics and what distinguishes the fixed tourism offer to some extent, while highlighting the elements of variation in relation to the offers of other regions and regions, and thus facilitating the marketing of the uniqueness of the mental image of the tourist region, and the correct targeting of the segment of local and foreign tourist groups temporally and spatially, and therefore we propose in our model the following identity elements for the Tipaza region, which must be built:

<sup>35</sup> [https://interieur.gov.dz/Monographie/ar/article\\_detail.php?lien=2146&wilaya=42](https://interieur.gov.dz/Monographie/ar/article_detail.php?lien=2146&wilaya=42) The Location of Internal Wazzamra 07/19/2024 · 14:22

<sup>36</sup> Mohamed Sobhi Abdel Hakim, Hamdi Ahmed El-Deeb, Geography of Tourism, Anglo-Egyptian Library, Cairo, 2012, p. 16.

**III.2.1.1 Natural and environmental entity:** It represents the characteristic of the Tipaza region as a coastal area and through the only dimension:

**Tipaza as a tourist area:** A coastal area that combines beaches distributed over 13 areas in the region, and also includes a mountainous and forest area across 12 mountainous areas with plant and animal diversity, on top of which is Mount Shinwa, which is classified among the protected environmental parks, and the region is characterized by the well-known agricultural activity practiced in the Mitija plain and the cultivation of mountainous areas, and the region also includes two areas classified as an environmental reserve, the Koali Marine Reserve, and the Jabal Shinwa Forest Mountain Reserve.

**III.2.1.2 Historical and heritage entity:** It represents the historical and heritage feature through two important dimensions:

- **Historical Qibla Evidence of Civilizations:** Phoenicians, Romans, Byzantines, Vandals, Berbers, Andalusian and Islamic Civilization, Colonial Era, and Modern History.
- **Archaeological Heritage:** The historical monuments of different civilizations include 102 classified archaeological sites and 9 unclassified sites, and other sites in the process of research, excavation and study, in addition to traditional industries and local community crafts, folklore and demonstrations of customs and traditions, and the local dialect known as the Chenawi dialect.

**III.2.1.3 The old entity for the region's tourism:** It is a single dimension with three basic structural elements: the tourist village Mataris, the tourist village of CET, and the Golden Horn resort, these institutions belong to the state that can be valued and exploited in an efficient and smart way and maintain their architectural character, and build an internal tourism culture in the institution that is the starting point of the external marketing pillar of the region.

**III.2.1.4 Supporting functional entity:** It is the only dimension that can be adopted as supporting elements for the tourism industry in the region, and includes agriculture, especially in the Mitija Plain, mountain agriculture, fishing and ports.

**III.2.2 The personality of the region:** We distinguish three important elements to give direction to the tourist region of the Tipaza region:

**III.2.2.1 Coastal tourism with a** number of picturesque beaches and a coastline stretching for 123 km, historical and archaeological tourism, ecotourism, leisure tourism that includes the entertainment and games complex, children's and play areas, the areas of the Tafza family squares and the park, and the Rabwa Park;

**III.2.2.2 Leisure tourism:** parks, rest and play areas, game complex;

**III.2.2.3 Scientific tourism: the** university centre in Tipaza Medina, the higher education schools in Kolea, archaeological and excavation research, museums and libraries;

**III.2.2.4 Mountain and ecological tourism.** An important group of sites, forest mountain areas, and protected environmental areas.

We conclude that the diversity and diversity of terrain from beaches, mountains, forests and forms of the earth's surface individually enhances the presentation of a different variety of tourist offers in terms of temporal and spatial distribution. This requires activating the tourism activity that is linked to the capacity and efficiency of tourism facilities for tourist agencies, the availability of ATM offices for foreigners, the adaptation of accommodation infrastructure and housing institutions in providing quality offers and appropriate pricing that stimulates and attracts tourist groups, and can also benefit from the resource supporting agriculture and fishing, which also represents a strong point in meeting the need for food and supporting local sufficiency in quality and competitive prices. Finally, access to the mobility of the tourism industry requires a good and effective transport network in achieving temporal and spatial need and the comfort of mobility, which the region lacks in terms of smooth routes and the size, quality and diversity of transport vehicles.

#### **IV Recommendations:**

Finally, we decided to present a set of suggestions and recommendations that can contribute, even if relatively, to the ways of developing the tourism industry in the Tipaza region, and crystallizing a leadership model in marketing the uniqueness of the region's tourist destination, through:

- Prudent investment and expansion at the expense of the ecological resource of the territory, and the archaeological and historical specificity of the region;
- Exploration and classification to preserve the archaeological tourism resource;
- Promotion and encouragement of archaeological tourism;
- Valorization of mountain and adventure tourism;
- Interest in beach tourism;
- Promoting domestic tourism according to a marketing mix suitable for the local and polarized segment;
- Attention to building the identity and personality of the tourist region of Tipaza.

It also appears to us a new problem in the horizon of local development from the perspective of the tourism industry of the Tipaza region, so that during the course of this research we were surprised and amazed by the elements and attractions that abound in the region of Tipaza, which we did not pay attention to before, the new research question that arises itself, where lies the dilemma of the tourism development stagnation of the region, and what are the reasons for the deterioration and non-establishment of the tourism industry in the region, and the absence of economic mobility in it, in addition to the reason for neglecting and not valuing these components and giving The correct and explicit orientation of the strategy and policy of the horizon and its lack of clarity. We have observed that most groups consist of visitors rather than tourists. This is evident from the influx to beaches during the summer season, visits to archaeological parks, as well as family-friendly gardens and recreational spaces.

In the end, it is not possible to talk about a tourist region in the absence of the influx of tourists, in terms of the definition of a tourist staying for a period of not less than 24 hours and not more than a year for entertainment and benefit from leisure time. It has been recorded that most groups consist of visitors rather than tourists. This is evident in the influx to beaches during the summer season, visits to archaeological sites, as well as gardens and family recreational spaces. thus creating dynamics that address the causes of tourist reluctance and stimulate the latent demand for tourist destinations that abound in the region of the city of Tipaza as a promising model awaiting lau