

TRAVEL PATTERNS OF TOURISM IN WAKATOBI REGENCY SOUTH EAST SULAWESI PROVINCE

Rizki^{1*}, Windra Aini², Muh. Rusdi³, Mukarramah Machmud⁴, Moh. Ridwan⁵

^{1*}Politeknik Pariwisata Makassar, Jl. Gunung Rinjani, Kota Mandiri Tanjung Bunga, Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan 90224, Indonesia

²Politeknik Pariwisata Makassar, Jl. Gunung Rinjani, Kota Mandiri Tanjung Bunga, Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan 90224, Indonesia

³Politeknik Pariwisata Makassar, Jl. Gunung Rinjani, Kota Mandiri Tanjung Bunga, Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan 90224, Indonesia

⁴Politeknik Pariwisata Makassar, Jl. Gunung Rinjani, Kota Mandiri Tanjung Bunga, Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan 90224, Indonesia

⁵Universitas PEPabri Makassar, Jl. Letjen Hertasning No.106, Bonto Makkio, Kec. Rappocini, Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan 90222, Indonesia

*Corresponding author's email : rizkikurapuniliku@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to: 1) identify the tourism potential and components found in Wakatobi Regency, and 2) design a travel pattern that can serve as a reference for regional tourism development. A qualitative research method with a descriptive approach was employed, using data collection techniques such as observation and interviews. The findings indicate that the existence of the 5A+3S components (Accessibility, Accommodation, Attraction, Amenities, Activities, as well as Security, Safety, and Sanitation) has supported tourism development in Wakatobi. However, several challenges remain, including limited accessibility, inadequate supporting facilities, and a shortage of professional instructors in marine tourism activities. The proposed travel pattern is divided into five main clusters: single point, base site, stop over, chaining loop, and complex neighbourhood, with durations ranging from half-day and full-day trips to two-day-one-night and eight-day-four-night itineraries. This travel pattern is designed to accommodate tourist needs and preferences while serving as a guide for the Tourism Office and travel business operators in developing effective and competitive tour packages.

Keywords: travel pattern, wakatobi, tourist need, guide

1. INTRODUCTION

The tourism industry has now become one of the key sectors driving economic activities aimed at expanding employment opportunities. This aligns with the government's efforts to achieve equitable development. The government is now giving serious attention to the tourism sector because, in addition to creating jobs, tourism can also stimulate other economic activities, including generating foreign exchange revenue as well as increasing regional and national income. Through increased investment and the development of tourist destinations, the tourism sector is now considered a leading sector because it plays a key role in creating jobs, developing and distributing infrastructure, and boosting export revenues (Kemenparekraf, 2020). Several tour operators in the Wakatobi Islands tend to offer tour packages—particularly those based on marine tourism—that are mainly focused on a few islands, such as Wangi-wangi, Tomia, and Kaledupa. Binongko Island, however, is one of the islands with excellent marine tourism potential that should be developed into a dedicated tour package with a well-designed travel pattern. In the process of creating such tour packages, it is essential to have supporting tools, such as a travel pattern, which can facilitate tourism activities for both domestic and international visitors. A travel pattern serves as a platform or source

of information that is highly beneficial for travelers, especially backpackers or those on independent trips.

A travel pattern is the structure, framework, and sequence of a tourist's journey from one destination point to another. In general, travel patterns can be classified into two categories: structured travel patterns and flexible travel patterns. A structured travel pattern is one that has been systematically planned and organized, enabling tourists to enjoy a more efficient travel experience. In contrast, a flexible travel pattern is designed based on the traveler's preferences, allowing them the freedom to choose which attractions they wish to visit. Travel patterns also influence tourists' decision-making processes by presenting structured options for trips between destinations, accompanied by relevant information such as facilities, activities, and tourism services (Putri et al., 2019).

Currently, data on travel patterns for Binongko Island—as well as for other islands in Wakatobi Regency—remains relatively limited. Most of the information available in journals or other sources, such as websites, focuses more on the main destinations in Wakatobi Regency. Binongko Island, however, has several potential attractions, including underwater tourism and coastal destinations, that could be further developed. Therefore, this study aims to analyze and identify marine tourism travel patterns in Wakatobi Regency. By gaining a better understanding of how tourists access the islands, the activities they choose, and the obstacles they encounter, this research can provide concrete recommendations for developing more comprehensive and sustainable travel industry operations or travel agencies. Hence, the researcher decided to conduct a study entitled *“Tourism Travel Patterns in Wakatobi Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province.”*

2. RESEARCH & METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research Approach

Research methods play a crucial role in supporting the achievement of research objectives. Several commonly known research methods include qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods. This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach, in which the researcher seeks to describe actual conditions and real situations, without manipulation or experimental settings, where the researcher serves as the key instrument in obtaining data for specific purposes (Sugiyono, 2015). The scope of the study serves as a guideline and boundary for the research, consisting of tourist attractions, facilities, accessibility, and travel pattern planning (Kotler in Aini et al., 2019). This research method or model is considered an effective and efficient approach for observing and identifying marine tourism travel patterns on Binongko Island, Wakatobi Regency.

2.2 Research Setting

The selected research location is situated in Wakatobi Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province, with a focus on marine tourism areas chosen based on the marine tourism potential of each island. The research was conducted from February to April 2025, adjusted to align with the completion timeline of the Final Project.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on observations and interviews conducted by the researchers, data were then compiled on tour package components that can support tourism activities in Wakatobi Regency, based on the 5A+3S (Accessibility, Accommodation, Attraction, Activities, Amenities, and Safety, Security, and Sanitation), as well as the types of tourist travel patterns in Wakatobi Regency. Based on observations and interviews conducted by the researchers, data were then compiled on tour package components that can support tourism activities in Wakatobi Regency, based on the 5A+3S (Accessibility, Accommodation, Attraction, Activities, Amenities, and Safety, Security, and Sanitation), as well as the types of tourist travel patterns in Wakatobi Regency.

3.1 Components of Tour Packages in Wakatobi Regency

When designing a tour package or travel plan, tourism industry players need to analyze and inventory the components or potential of a particular tourist destination in a specific area. These components are known as the 5A's, but as the tourism industry has evolved, the term has undergone slight modifications. According to Said et al. (2023), in their book "Management of Maritime Tourism Destinations in West Sulawesi," several aspects need to be identified in tour package components beyond the 5A's, namely the safety, security, and sanitation of tourist destinations in the area. This has given rise to the new term 5A+3S. Wakatobi Regency has significant potential to become a leading tourist destination in Southeast Sulawesi Province due to its diverse natural and cultural riches.

3.1.1 Accessibility

Wakatobi Regency, located in Southeast Sulawesi Province, is an archipelago consisting of four main islands: Wangi-Wangi, Kaledupa, Tomia, and Binongko. As a region that relies on the tourism sector as a major driver of its economy, accessibility is a crucial factor in supporting the mobility of residents and tourists. Currently, Wakatobi has one major airport, Matahora Airport, located on Wangi-Wangi Island. This airport serves as the main entry point for domestic tourists, with direct flights from Kendari City. Airlines such as Wings Air regularly serve this route, and the local government continues to encourage the opening of additional routes to improve connectivity with other major cities in Indonesia. Sea transportation remains the backbone of mobility in Wakatobi, given its geographical location, which is separated by oceans.

3.1.2 Accommodation

Accommodations to support visitors and tourists in Wakatobi Regency include:

Table 1. Accommodation in Wakatobi Regency

Accommodation in Wakatobi Regency		
No	Hotel / Home Stay	Address
1	Wakatobi Patuno Diving & Beach Resort	Jl. Ir. Soekarno, Wangi-wangi
2	Ar'Rafif Dive Hotel Wakatobi	Jl. Wa Opu Lessa No.26 Pongo I, Mandati II, Kec. Wangi-wangi
3	Areef Homestay	Jl. Lorong Togo Gau Satoto, Ambeua, Kaledupa
4	Hoga Island Dive Resort	Hoga Island, Kecamatan Kaledupa
5	Wakatobi Dive Resort	Lamanggau village, Tomia Island
6	Marind Dive Eco Resort	Jl. Rabat, Kollo Soha, Tomia Island
7	Motel Anjungan Busoa	Kelurahan Rukuwa, Kec. Binongko
8	Penginapan Togonto	Jln. Popalia, Sowa Kel. Sowa, Binongko Island

3.1.3 Attraction

Tourist attractions are a central element in the tourism system, which can be scientifically defined as any object, phenomenon, or activity with aesthetic, historical, ecological, cultural, or recreational value that can stimulate tourists' motivation to travel and visit a destination. These attractions can be natural, such as geological landscapes, biodiversity, and unique ecosystems, or man-made, such as historical sites, architectural structures, and cultural festivals. The existence of tourist attractions plays a significant role in shaping the attractiveness of destinations, influencing tourist behavior, and serving as an important indicator in the development of sustainable tourism based on the preservation

of local values and the environment. Tourist attractions in Wakatobi Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province:

a) Wangi-wangi Island

1. Cemara Beach

Cemara Beach is a tranquil and natural beach destination with stretches of fine white sand, clear seawater, and rows of shady pine trees along its shoreline.



Figure 1: Cemara Beach

Source: Authors, 2025

Table 2. Components of Tourist Travel Patterns on Cemara Beach

Cemara Beach		
Aspects and factors assessed		Observation Results
Accessibility	Distance traveled from the main road to the tourist attraction	20 minutes (Land transportation)
	Availability of transportation modes	Available/well (Taxi/Motorcycle dan Car)
	Access conditions to tourist attractions	Very good
	Public transport routes	Available/good enough
	Directional signs	Unavailable
Accommodation	Availability of accommodation	Available / Good
Amenity	Availability of entrance gates	Available / Good
	Availability of parking areas	Available / Good
	Availability of public restrooms	Available / Good
	Availability of mosques/prayer rooms	Available/good enough
	Availability of trash bins	Available/good enough
	Availability of stages for entertainment events	Available / Good
	Availability of electricity	Available/good enough
	Water availability	Available/good enough
	Telecommunication network coverage	Available/good enough
	Meals/stalls availability	Available/good enough
	Public facilities (ATMs) availability	Unavailable

	Public facilities (Gazebos) availability	Available / Good
	Availability of marine tourism equipment (snorkeling gear, kayaks, life jackets, banana boats, and camping equipment)	Available / Good
	Crossing a life jacket	Unavailable
Activity	Snorkeling	Available / Good
	Fishing	Available / Good
	Kayak competition	Available / Good
	Diving	Available / Good
	Banana boat	Available / Good
Security	Coast Guard	Unavailable yet
Safety	Life jacket	Available / Good
	Ring Buoy	Available / Good
Sanitation	Availability of drainage channels	Available / Good

b) Kaledupa Island

1. The Bajo Sampela Tribe

The Bajo Sampela people, who inhabit Sama Bahari Village off the coast of Kaledupa Island, are a maritime community living in stilt houses built on coral reefs about 1 kilometer from the mainland. Anthropologically, they are known as "sea nomads," possessing unique physiological and cultural adaptations to the marine environment, such as the ability to free dive to considerable depths and a reliance on marine resources for daily life. Their sustainable life at sea reflects the harmonious interaction between humans and coastal ecosystems, making this village a cultural tourist attraction that offers in-depth insights into the relationship between humans and the marine environment.



Figure 2: Bajo Sampela Tribe
Source: Muh Iskandar Zulkarnain, 2022

Table 3. Components of Tourist Travel Patterns on Bajo Sampela Tribe

The Bajo Sampela Tribe		
Aspects and factors assessed		Observation Results
Accessibility	Distance traveled from the main road to the tourist attraction	15 minutes (Sea taxi/katinting)
	Availability of transportation modes	Available/Good (Sea taxi/ katinting)
	Access conditions to tourist attractions	Very Good

	Public transport routes	Available/good enough
	Directional signs	Unavailable
Accommodation	Availability of accommodation	Available/good enough
Amenity	Availability of entrance gates	Available / Good
	Availability of parking areas	Available / Good
	Availability of public restrooms	Unavailable
	Availability of mosques/prayer rooms	Available/good enough
	Availability of trash bins	Available/good enough
	Availability of stages for entertainment events	Unavailable
	Availability of electricity	Available/good enough
	Water availability	Available/good enough
	Telecommunication network coverage	Available/good enough
	Meals/stalls availability	Available/good enough
	Public facilities (ATMs) availability	Unavailable
	Public facilities (Gazebos) availability	Unavailable
	Availability of marine tourism equipment (snorkeling gear, kayaks, life jackets, banana boats, and camping equipment)	Unavailable
	Crossing a life jacket	Unavailable
Aktivity	Snorkeling	Available / Good
	Fishing	Available / Good
	Kayak competition	Available / Good
	Diving	Available / Good
Security	Coast guard	Unavailable
Safety	Safety equipment (<i>life jacket & ring buoy</i>)	Unavailable
Sanitation	Availability of drainage channels or waste management	Unavailable

c) Tomia Island

1. Wakatobi Dive Resort

Wakatobi Dive Resort in Tomia Island, Wakatobi Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, is a world-class ecotourism destination that combines luxurious comfort with extraordinary underwater beauty. Located within Wakatobi National Park, the resort provides direct access to one of the world's healthiest coral reef ecosystems, a part of the renowned Coral Triangle.



Figure 3. Wakatobi Dive Resort
Source: tripadvisor.co.id

Table 4. Components of Tourist Travel Patterns on Wakatobi Dive Resort

The Bajo Sampela Tribe		
Aspects and factors assessed		Observation Results
Accessibility	Distance traveled from the main road to the tourist attraction	30 minutes (Sea taxi/katinting & Boat)
	Availability of transportation modes	Available/Good (Sea taxi/ katinting & Boat)
	Access conditions to tourist attractions	Very Good
	Public transport routes	Available/good enough
	Directional signs	Unavailable
Accommodation	Availability of accommodation	Available/good enough
Amenity	Availability of entrance gates	Available / Good
	Availability of parking areas	Available / Good
	Availability of public restrooms	Unavailable
	Availability of mosques/prayer rooms	Available/good enough
	Availability of trash bins	Available/good enough
	Availability of stages for entertainment events	Unavailable
	Availability of electricity	Available/good enough
	Water availability	Available/good enough
	Telecommunication network coverage	Available/good enough
	Meals/stalls availability	Available/good enough
	Public facilities (ATMs) availability	Unavailable
	Public facilities (Gazebos) availability	Available / Good
	Availability of marine tourism equipment (snorkeling gear, kayaks, life jackets, banana boats, and camping equipment)	Available / Good
	Crossing a life jacket	Unavailable
Aktivity	Snorkeling	Available / Good
	Fishing	Available / Good
	Kayak competition	Available / Good
	Diving	Available / Good
Security	Coast Guard	Available / Good
Security	Safety equipment (life jackets and ring buoys)	Available / Good
Safety	Availability of drainage or waste management facilities	Available / Good

d) Binongko Island

1. The Blacksmith Village

The Blacksmith Village on Binongko Island, Wakatobi Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, is a center of traditional metalworking that has existed since the 17th century. Local communities, particularly in Sowa and Popalia villages, developed traditional metallurgical techniques using recycled steel, such as from car springs, to forge machetes and agricultural tools. The forging process is carried out manually using a hammer and a simple furnace, reflecting the adaptation of local technology to limited resources. This skill has been passed down through generations, earning Binongko the nickname "Ironsmith Island" and becoming part of Wakatobi's cultural identity. Today, blacksmithing in Binongko serves not only as an economic activity but also as a cultural tourist attraction, attracting visitors who want to witness the traditional machete-making process firsthand.



Figure 4. The Blacksmith Village
Source: Authors, 2025

Table 5. Components of Tourist Travel Patterns on The Blacksmith Village

Kampung Pandai Besi		
Components of Tourist Travel Patterns		Result
Aksesibilitas	Distance traveled from the main road to the tourist attraction	20 menit (Transportasi Darat)
	Availability of transportation modes	Tersedia/ Cukup Baik (Mobil dan roda dua)
	Access conditions to tourist attractions	Cukup baik
	Public transport routes	Unavailable
	Directional signs	Unavailable
Akomodasi	Availability of accommodation	Unavailable
Amenitas	Availability of entrances	Unavailable
	Availability of parking areas	Unavailable
	Availability of public restrooms	Unavailable
	Availability of mosques/prayer rooms	Unavailable
	Availability of trash bins	Unavailable
	Availability of stages for entertainment events	Unavailable
	Availability of electricity	Unavailable
	Water availability	Unavailable
	Telecommunication network coverage	Available/good enough
	Meals/stalls availability	Unavailable
	Public facilities (ATMs) availability	Unavailable

	Public facilities availability (Gazebo)	Unavailable
	Tourism equipment availability	Unavailable
Aktivitas	Cultural tourism	Available / Good
	History	Available / Good
	Adventure trips	Available
Security	Ranger/local guide	Available
	Security equipment	Unavailable
Safety	Safety equipment	Unavailable
Sanitation	Trash disposal and drainage	Unavailable

3.1.4 Pola Perjalanan Wisata di Kabupaten Wakatobi Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara.



Figure 5. Wakatobi Regency boundaries

The boundaries of this study encompass the entire administrative region of Wakatobi Regency, located in Southeast Sulawesi Province, as shown on the map. The study area includes the main archipelago, comprising Wangi-Wangi, Kaledupa, Tomia, and Binongko Islands, as well as several smaller surrounding islands that are administratively and ecologically integrated into the Wakatobi National Park area. The focus of the research is directed at inter-island tourism travel patterns within this region, taking into account geographic characteristics, accessibility between destinations, and the spatial distribution of tourism activities. The determination of these boundaries aims to provide a clear spatial framework for analyzing the dynamics of tourist movement and the development of sustainable destinations in this maritime region.

a) Complex Neighborhood Travel Patterns

A complex neighborhood is a combination of several or all of these travel patterns, with tourists traveling from one destination to another without repeating themselves. This pattern illustrates the complexity of tourist movement patterns, allowing for a variety and mix of different travel patterns. This pattern is better known as a Multiple Destination Area Loop.

1. Design of a Complex Neighborhood Travel Pattern to explore Wakatobi Regency 8 days 4 nights (8D4N).

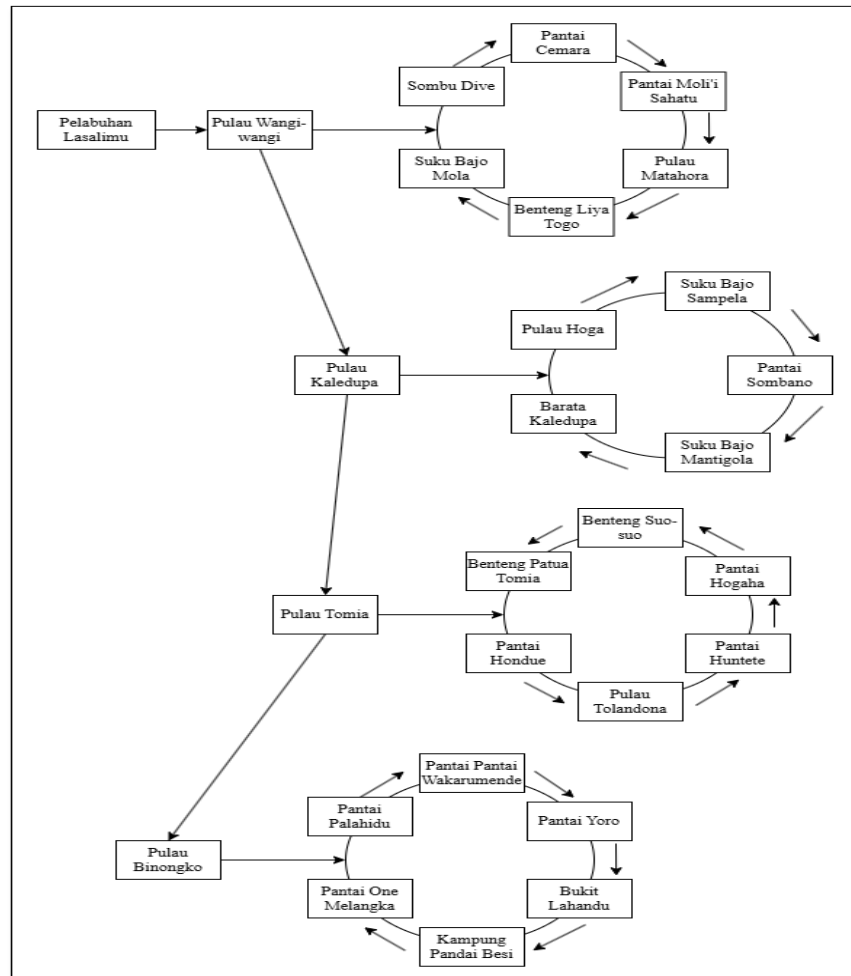


Figure 6. Complex Neighborhood Travel Patterns

Source: Authors, 2025

The journey starts from Lasalimu Port to Wangi-wangi Island, then explores several tourist attractions on Wangi-wangi Island for two days and one night, then from Wangi-wangi Island to Kaledupa Island, also explores tourist attractions on the island for a duration of two days and one night, then from Kaledupa Island to Tomia Island by doing the same activities for two days and one night, and finally visits Binongko Island, explores Binongko Island for two days and one night, and then returns with the same route directly to Wangi-wangi Island.

a. Map of Travel Pattern



Figure 7. Map of Travel Pattern

Source: Author, 2025

b. Distribution of Distance and Time

Table 6. Distribution of Distance and Time

Distribusi Jarak dan Waktu				
Description	Distance	Time		Total
		<i>On Board</i>	<i>On Ground</i>	
Pelabuhan Lasalimu – Wangi-wangi Island	26,55 Mil	60 ,		60'
Wangi-wangi Island			2D1N'	2D1N'
Wangi-wangi Island – kaledupa Island	25,2 Mil	60 ,		60'
Kaledupa Island			2D1N'	
Kaledupa Island –Tomia Island	22,43 Mik	80 ,		80'
Tomia Island			2D1N'	2D1N'
Tomia Island – Binongko Island	1,34 Mil	60 ,		60'
Binongko Island			2D1N'	2D1N'
TOTAL				8D4N

4. CONCLUSION

Wakatobi Regency has significant tourism potential to be developed into a leading tourist destination. This potential is supported by its strategic geographic location as part of the global coral triangle, as well as the beauty of its beaches and islands, which offer unique attractions for various types of tourist activities. Support for this potential is reflected in the availability of components in the 5A+3S tour package: Accessibility, Accommodation, Attractions, Amenities, and Activities, as well as aspects of Security, Safety, and Sanitation. However, several obstacles remain in its development. One major obstacle is the limited accessibility and quality of public transportation to several islands or key destinations, which makes it difficult for tourists to reach them. Furthermore, existing tourist attractions are not yet fully equipped with supporting facilities, including safety equipment and standard equipment. Tourist activities such as snorkeling and diving are also still limited, primarily due to the lack of professional instructors in these fields.

The tourist travel patterns developed in this study aim to illustrate the richness of Wakatobi Regency's destinations. These travel patterns are designed based on the components of the tour package and are divided into five clusters recommended by the researchers. The first cluster is a single point with a half-day to full-day tour duration; the second is a base site with a two-day and one-night (2D1N) tour; the third is a stopover with a full-day tour duration; the fourth is a chaining loop, also with a two-day and one-night (2D1N) tour duration; and finally, a complex neighborhood with an eight-day and four-night (8D4N) tour duration. This series of patterns is expected to serve as a reference for researchers, the Tourism Office, and tourism businesses in Wakatobi in developing tour packages tailored to tourist preferences and needs.

REFERENCES

- Aini, W., Ridwan, M., & Emrizal. (2019). Perencanaan Paket Wisata Sejarah Lembah Bakkara Kecamatan Baktiraja Kabupaten Humbang Hasundutan Sumatera Utara. *PUSAKA: Journal of Tourism, Hospitality, Travel and Business Event*, 1(2), 2656–1336.
- Amin Talib, M. (2023). PERENCANAAN POLA PERJALANAN (TRAVEL PATTERN) WISATA BAHARI DI KABUPATEN POLEWALI MANDAR. *Projek Akhir, Poltekpar Makassar*, VIII(I), 1–19.
- Amirullah, A., Sarira, M. T., Rusdi, M., Sugiarto, A., Anasi, P. T., Nursalam, L. O., Ridwan, M., & Sejati, A. E. (2023). Pola Perjalanan Wisatawan Di Kepulauan Spermonde. *GEOGRAPHY: Jurnal Kajian, Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Pendidikan*, 11(1), 119. <https://doi.org/10.31764/geography.v11i1.14083>
- Basoeki, A. (2014). *Materi Seminar Pola Perjalanan Indonesia*. Bandung.
- Chen, J., Becken, S., & Stantic, B. (2022). Harnessing social media to understand tourist travel patterns in multi-destinations. *Annals of Tourism Research Empirical Insights*, 3(2), 100079. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annale.2022.100079>
- Damanaki, M., Aumua, A., Zivian, A., Scherer, M., Hill, E., Thiele, T., & Bowler, C. (2020). Healthy ocean, healthy planet. In *One Earth* (Vol. 2, Issue 1, pp. 2–4). CELL PRESS 50 HAMPSHIRE ST, FLOOR 5, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02139 USA.
- Ethtika, D. T. (2016). Pengembangan Pariwisata Berbasis Budaya. *Kajian Hukum*, 1(2), 133–158.
- Firdaus, S. R. (2018). *Perancangan Pola Perjalanan Wisata Baru Sebagai Dampak Pembangunan Tol. February*.
- Gill, P., Stewart, K., Treasure, E., & Chadwick, B. (2008). Methods of data collection in qualitative research: Interviews and focus groups. *British Dental Journal*, 204(6), 291–295. <https://doi.org/10.1038/bdj.2008.192>
- Hakim, L., & Susanto, D. (2022). Travel Pattern Wisata Religi Di Jepara. *Jurnal Sains Terapan*, 8(2).
- Hidayah, N. (2017). Definisi Kegiatan Wisata, Pariwisata dan Kepariwisata. *Dikutip Dari Sumber:*

- [Http://Pemasaranpariwisata. Com/2017/11/05/Wisata Pariwisata-Kepariwisataan](http://Pemasaranpariwisata.Com/2017/11/05/Wisata%20Pariwisata-Kepariwisataan) (Diakses, 28 Januari 2020).
- Isdarmanto, I. (2017). *Dasar Dasar Kepariwisataan Dan Pengelolaan Destinasi Wisata*. Gebang Media Aksara: Yogyakarta.
- Ismayanti, M., & Djamhur, I. G. (2021). (2021). *Rancangan Pola Perjalanan Overland Wonderful Flores*.
- Jonas, A. G., Radder, L., & van Eyk, M. (2019). Profile characteristics of marine tourists. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, 8(4), 1–18.
- Junaid, I. (2019). *Pariwisata Bahari: Konsep dan Studi Kasus*.
- Marthaputra, R. A., Tugarini, D., & Priatini, W. (2021). Potensi Pola Perjalanan Wisata Gastronomi di Kota Cirebon. *Jurnal Gastronomi Indonesia*, 9(1), 19–33. <https://doi.org/10.52352/jgi.v9i1.526>
- Maulana Pratama, A., Sudana, I., & Wijaya, N. (2020). Analisis Pola Perjalanan Dan Aktivitas Wisatawan Milenial Mancanegara Ke Desa Pecatu, Badung. *Jurnal IPTA*, 8(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.24843/ipta.2020.v08.i01.p01>
- Patmalasari, D., Nur Afifah, D. S., & Resbiantoro, G. (2017). Karakteristik Tingkat Kreativitas Siswa yang Memiliki Disposisi Matematis Tinggi dalam Menyelesaikan Soal Matematika. *JIPM (Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Matematika)*, 6(1), 30. <https://doi.org/10.25273/jipm.v6i1.1509>
- Purmada, D. K., & Hakim, L. (2016). PENGELOLAAN DESA WISATA DALAM PERSPEKTIF COMMUNITY BASED TOURISM (Studi Kasus pada Desa Wisata Gubugklakah ,. *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis (JAB)*, 32(2), 15–22.
- Putri, L. N., Sutadji, D. S., & Susanto, E. (2019). E-Catalogue Pola Perjalanan Wisata Bahari Di Kawasan Wisata Pulau Pisang Dan Labuhan Jukung, Kabupaten Pesisir Barat, Provinsi Lampung. *Barista : Jurnal Kajian Bahasa Dan Pariwisata*, 6(2), 66–78. <https://doi.org/10.34013/barista.v6i2.183>
- Said, F., Rakib, M., & Farid, R. S. (2023). *Tata Kelola Destinasi Pariwisata Bahari Sulawesi Barat Farid Said Muhammad Rakib Rahmadani Safitri Farid*. www.fb.com/cv.seribu.bintang
- Selvaduray, M., Bandara, Y. M., Zain, R. M., Ramli, A., & Mohd Zain, M. Z. (2023). Bibliometric analysis of maritime tourism research. *Australian Journal of Maritime and Ocean Affairs*, 15(3), 330–356. <https://doi.org/10.1080/18366503.2022.2070339>
- Sofyan, A. M., & Noor, A. A. (2016). Perancangan Konten Aplikasi Travel Guide Berbasis Android Menggunakan Identifikasi Komponen Pariwisata 6 (Enam) A. *Industrial Research Workshop and National Seminar*, 7(1), 161–166.
- Studi, P., Ilmu, M., Muhamadiyah, U., & Utara, S. (2021). Analisis Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 10 Tahun 2009 Tentang Kepariwisataan Terkait Pengembangan Pariwisata Di Kota Medan. *Iuris Studia: Jurnal Kajian Hukum*, 2, 163–172. <https://doi.org/10.55357/is.v2i2.104>
- Sugiyono. (2014). *Metode penelitian pendidikan pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D*.
- Sugiyono, P. (2015). Metode penelitian kombinasi (mixed methods). *Bandung: Alfabeta*, 28(1), 12.
- Thomas, D. G., Sompie, S. R. U. A., & Sugiarto, B. A. (2018). Virtual Tour Sebagai Media Promosi Interaktif Penginapan Di Kepulauan Bunaken. *Jurnal Teknik Informatika*, 13(1), 14–22. <https://doi.org/10.35793/jti.13.1.2018.20188>
- Vázquez, R. M. M., García, J. M., & Valenciano, J. de P. (2021). Analysis and trends of global research on nautical, maritime and marine tourism. *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering*, 9(1), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jmse9010093>
- Yamagi, D. (2019). *Pola Perjalanan Wisata Kota Pekanbaru*.