Review of: "Tourists' Activities and their Impacts on Chinhoyi Caves Heritage Site, Zimbabwe"

Reza Khoshraftar¹

1 Zanjan University

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Dear authors, to improve the quality of the paper, pay attention to the following points:

-Add in keywords, Chinhoyi Caves

-The introduction section is written very briefly. It is better to mention information and statistics about the history of World Heritage sites (for example, see the UNESCO World Heritage website).

-Geoheritage Journal, published by Springer, is one of the most reliable journals that can read many papers about World Heritage sites.

-After the introduction, you can add an important title "Study Area". In this new section, provide a map of the location of the site in Zimbabwe as well as a map of the study area. Explain the geological, geomorphological, climatic and biological characteristics of the area.

-You can move the "Research Objectives" section to the end of the introduction without a title. In other words, it is better that research objectives are part of the introduction of the paper.

-Captions must be complete. The name of the site must be mentioned in the caption.

-No statistical table or graph showing the number of tourists from this site can be seen in the paper. The annual distribution of tourists is not known.

-You should provide more pictures of this site. A picture of vegetation alone is not enough.

-Some references must be completed, such as:

- Bright, A., & Porter, R. (2004). Non-Consumptive Outdoor recreation, activity meaning and environmental concern.
- Lai Yan, W. (2010). Trust and public perception: Insights for facility sitting in Hong Kong. 1-105.

In this case, delete April.

• Noble, H., & Smith, J. (2015, April). Issues of validity and reliability in qualitative research*E vidence-Based Nursing*, *18*(2), 34-35.

In the references, follow the alphabetical order. For example, it is not observed here.

Ashworth, G. J., & Tunbridge, J. E. (2000). *The tourist-historic city*. Routledge.

Abaydeldivon, Y., & Kala, N. (2016). International law aspects of organising and regulating tourism activity within the United Nations system. *International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Research*, *8*(22), 13.

Afrin, S., Gulam, M., Hoque, F., & Rahman, A. (2013). Environmental effects of tourism. Tourism Review, 1(7), 117-130.

Ahmad, H., Eshragi, M., & Toriman, E. (2011). Sustainable ecotourism in desert areas in Iran: Potential and issues. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 5(1), 38-51.

Akama, J., Carmargo, B., & Maingi, S. (2011). Wildlife conservation, Safari Tourism and the role of Tourism

Certification in Kenya: A postcolonial critique. Tourism Geographies, 36(3), 281-291.

Albrecht, J. (2016). Visitor management in tourism destinations. New Zealand: CABI.

Alejziak, W. (2013). Tourist activity inhibitors. *International Journal of Culture, Tourism and Hospitality Research, 7*(1), 11-27.

Awa, P., & Olusegun, J. (2013). Environmental pollution in urban markets: The case of Bodija market Ibadan, Nigeria. *Journal of Environmental Science, Toxicology and Food Technology, 3*(13), 53-66.

Reza khoshraftar

University of Zanjan

Iran