



Lekesan: Interdisciplinary Journal of Asia Pacific Arts

Journal homepage <http://jurnal.isi-dps.ac.id/index.php/lekesan>

INTEGRATION OF GREEN OPEN SPACES IN TOURISM ACCOMMODATION GLAMPING RICHLAND BATURITI BALI

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Glamping tourism is currently experiencing rapid growth. This is because this type of tourism offers a unique natural tourism experience with modern and comfortable facilities. This research focuses on green open spaces at Richland Glamping Baturiti Bali. Richland Glamping Baturiti is a glamping accommodation that provides green open space in an area with beautiful natural beauty. This allows the development of optimal green open spaces harmoniously with the surrounding environment. Hopefully, this research can contribute to realizing glamping tourism, which provides a unique and exciting tourist experience, preserves nature and supports sustainable development. This research uses qualitative methods with the object of the Richland glamping case study in Bali, which has green open spaces. Primary data was collected through observation and documentation, while secondary data was obtained from the library. All information and data are analyzed using relevant theories and then explained descriptively. Glamping offers luxury accommodations in nature with a commitment to cleanliness and personal service. The green open space is designed with ecological principles to improve the quality of life, groundwater, and ecosystem balance. Through these environmental design principles, an analysis was carried out on the case objects of green open space at Glamping Richland Bali. The Richland Glamping Baturiti Bali case study shows how this principle can be applied by choosing the right plants and location, creating a harmonious and environmentally friendly experience for visitors.

Keywords : Glamping, Green Open Space, Richland Bali

Received April 20, 2024; Accepted April 23, 2024; Published May 5, 2024

<https://doi.org/10.31091/lksn.v7i1.2839>

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Introduction

The tourism industry in Indonesia has experienced rapid growth in recent years. Glamping tourism has become an increasingly popular trend among the various developing types of tourism. Glamping offers a unique and different nature tourism experience compared to traditional hotels, where tourists can enjoy the beauty of nature and feel the sensation of camping with more modern and comfortable facilities. According to (Sinaga & Fitri, 2022), the term glamping is an abbreviation of the words "glamorous" and "camping", which means a camping style with complete facilities and more luxurious than traditional camping activities in general. However, the popularity of glamping also raises concerns about its environmental impact.

Glamping is synonymous with tourist accommodation close to nature; its main attraction is its location, which offers stunning natural scenery. Integrating green open spaces into the glamping concept presents an opportunity to create a balanced environment between humans and nature. This can positively benefit the psychology of civitas and environmental sustainability practices. The integration of green open spaces is closely related to the interior design of the glamping building itself. As a core element in design, space plays a central role in creating an unforgettable experience for visitors. The use of space in the design of glamping buildings affects not only the visual aspect but also the emotions and perceptions of visitors toward their environment.

Based on this explanation, this research aims to examine the impact of green open spaces on visitor satisfaction and how these green open spaces influence the design of glamping buildings. This research takes the case of green open space at Richland Glamping Baturiti Bali. Richland Glamping Baturiti is one of the recommendations for glamping in Bali, which provides green open space in an area famous for its natural beauty. With its potential for green open space, the object of this case is interesting for further study. This research is hoped to contribute to realizing glamping tourism, which provides unique and exciting tourist experiences, preserves nature and supports sustainable development.

Research Method

This research employs a qualitative methodology emphasizing exploration and in-depth understanding of the Richland Bali glamping case phenomena. Qualitative data was collected through document analysis, observation of visitor interactions with green open spaces, and semi-structured interviews conducted with visitors and staff at the glamping accommodation. Additionally, secondary data was obtained from written sources such as scientific articles, books, media publications, and trusted websites. Thematic analysis was then conducted on the collected data to identify recurring themes and patterns, aiming to reveal insights into the relationship between green open spaces, glamping design, and visitor satisfaction.

Result and Discussion

A. Glamping Tourism Concept.

Glamping is an abbreviation of "glamorous camping", offering a different camping sensation with a touch of modern luxury and comfort. In contrast to simple traditional camping, glamping provides a variety of complete facilities that far exceed ordinary camping standards. An article (Adamovich dkk., 2021) says that the tradition of camping as natural recreation has been known for a long time. This activity is usually carried out by setting up a tent in the open air for a certain period.

Tracing its history, according to (Vrtodušić Hrgović dkk., 2018) the concept of camping has existed since the time of the Ottoman Empire. During the Ottoman era, luxury tents equipped with various facilities were erected for the Sultan, and during the time of Genghis Khan, Mongolian tribes used yurts (circular portable tents) as comfortable places to live. Yurts can be easily disassembled and assembled, so they are very suitable for tribal residences with a nomadic lifestyle (a lifestyle that moves from place to place).

The transformation of camping activities continues to develop. Glamping is not only limited to using tents but also offers more comfortable accommodations such as caravans and various other types of temporary shelter. This is in line with the opinion of (Utami, 2020) in previous research, which states that glamping accommodation can be divided into several types, namely

- **Treehouse:** Offers a unique experience of staying at a height with beautiful natural views.
- **Bubble:** A transparent tent that allows guests to enjoy unobstructed views of nature.
- **Tent:** A classic accommodation option with modern luxury and comfort.
- **Van:** Offers mobility and flexibility for adventurers exploring various places.
- **Bungalow:** Comfortable and private accommodation with an attractive design.
- **Cabin house:** A small wooden house that provides a warm and comfortable atmosphere.



Figure 1. (a) Treehouse; (b) Bubble; (c) Tent; (d) Van; (e) Bungalows; (f) Cabin House

(Source: Pinterest, 2024)

Different from the concept of camping in general, glamping has unique characteristics that make it more popular today. According to (Juniarta dkk., 2022) glamping has five main factors, namely

- Has complete facilities. Even though many glamping buildings use the form of tents or non-permanent buildings, they still have complete facilities inside. The entire facilities in question can include a comfortable bed, a cupboard for storing clothes or other items, the availability of electricity, an air conditioner, WiFi, cooking utensils, even television entertainment facilities, and others. Regarding facilities, if you use an outside bathroom or shared bathroom in other glamping sites, at Richland Bali, each room is equipped with an inside bathroom. Camping is generally synonymous with activities that require a lot of preparation, so only some can and want to do it. Meanwhile, the manager provides all the facilities in glamping so visitors can skip preparing their own equipment. This allows glamping tourism to be enjoyed by all levels of society, from children to older people.
- Attractive natural environment. Glamping activities are generally located in open areas with attractive views, such as mountains, forests, beaches, or lakes, likewise at Richland, which has views of the lake and hills. Beautiful views, such as towering mountains, dense forests, or stunning waterfalls, can provide calm and peace for visitors. Being in an attractive natural environment has many benefits for health and well-being. Fresh air, calming natural sounds, and beautiful views can help reduce stress, improve mood, and improve sleep quality.
- Service. Glamping staff usually consists of friendly, professional people who are always ready to help guests. They will ensure guests feel comfortable and satisfied during their stay at the glamping. The services generally provided are regular accommodation cleaning, laundry, food and drinks, and other services.
- Cleanliness of the surrounding area. Cleanliness is an essential factor that should be addressed in glamping. The glamping area, including accommodation, bathrooms, and public places, must always be kept clean so that guests feel comfortable and avoid illness. Glamping staff are usually responsible for cleaning the glamping area regularly. Guests are also expected to maintain cleanliness by throwing rubbish in the right place and not damaging existing facilities.
- The building has an attractive shape. Besides determining the location with its superior view, glamping accommodation also competes to provide a memorable staying experience through its unique and beautiful building design. This attractive and unique building shape is a special attraction for glamping visitors. In this case, there are three types of tents offered by Richland Bali with different shapes, as seen in the picture below.



Figure 2. Type of glamping in Richland Bali

(Source: Personal Documents, 2024)

Regarding the unique shape of the building, it is cited as a source that says that architectural form is a visual characteristic that can become an identity and differentiate it

from other buildings (Toddy & Noorwatha, 2019). The various factors and types of glamping accommodation are the main attraction for visitors. It is a new tourist trend, and glamping can also be a combination of history and culture packaged with a modern touch. Various unique and innovative glamping accommodation options are a special attraction for tourists who want to enjoy the beauty of nature uniquely.

B. Principles of Green Open Space Design

According to Pancawati (Peramesti, 2017), open space can be divided into green open space and non-green open space. Green open space refers to an area allocated and designated as a public space wholly or partially covered with trees, vegetation, and other natural elements. In his writing (Afaar, 2015) said that physically green open space can be divided into two, namely natural and non-natural green open space. Natural green open spaces can be protected areas, national parks, and all areas with natural wild habitats. Meanwhile, non-natural green open space is open space that is deliberately created for specific purposes, such as parks, fields, and others.

The existence of green open space has many benefits. In line with this statement, (Dharmadiatmika, 2017) said that green areas are needed to improve the quality of life. Green open space is planned to create a place or space for interaction in an open area. Additionally, green open space can improve air quality, reduce air temperature in the surrounding environment, and increase oxygen levels. Another opinion (Afaar, 2015) divides the function of green open space into four categories: ecological, socio-cultural, architectural, and economic.

- Ecologically, green open spaces are said to increase groundwater through the absorption of rainwater. Rainwater that seeps into the ground can help improve groundwater quality in the surrounding area. Rainwater absorption can also reduce water flow on the surface, reducing the risk of flooding. Regarding ecological factors, plants in green open spaces can absorb carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the air, thereby maintaining air quality and ecosystem balance.
- Socioculturally, green open spaces can facilitate communication and interaction. Its existence can also allow users to relax, enjoy nature and reduce stress. Trees, flower gardens and green views create a calming atmosphere. Green open spaces can also reflect local identity, for example by including elements of sculpture, use of local plants, and other elements of local traditions in green open space elements.
- Architecturally, green open space can be a supporting aesthetic element for architectural buildings. The existence of buildings and green areas around them does not stand alone. Each other influences and supports each other. The presence of green landscapes, flowers, and fountains will add to the appeal and support the visuals of the building as a whole.
- Economically, green open space can be used as agricultural land or plantations. Alternatively, open green spaces can also be developed into tourist locations that attract tourists. According to (Sinatra dkk., 2022) Efforts to develop green open space as a place for recreation and tourism aim to prevent and minimize damage, the majority of which is caused by human behavior that is not environmentally friendly.

Green open space is essential in glamping designed based on ecological design principles to benefit the environment and visitors. According to (Syrapuddin dkk., 2016) the principles of environmental design are

- Understanding of local communities, especially socio-cultural aspects,

- The planned design can maintain the ecosystem,
- Able to reduce energy and material use,
- Creating a harmonious relationship between culture and nature,
- Able to maintain aspects of the natural environment (soil, plants, etc.).

Adding to this opinion, citing a source (Monica dkk., 2023) in previous research said that ecological design principles are needed to respond to the needs of glamping tourism. Ecological Design Principles focus on creating environments that are in harmony with nature and minimizing human environmental impact. In this context, there are several things to note:

- Integration with Local Ecological Conditions: Design must consider the unique characteristics of the local environment, including flora, fauna, and soil conditions.
- Response to Micro and Macro Climate: micro climate refers to the project area's conditions. Macro climate involves regional weather and climate patterns.
- Site Conditions and Building Program: site conditions, such as topography and drainage, influence the design. The building program (functions and needs) must also be well integrated.
- Concept and Aesthetics: ecological design must create harmony between function and beauty. The design concept must combine natural and human elements.
- Minimize Energy Use: The design should minimize e-consumption.

C. Analysis of Green Open Space at Glamping Richland Bali

Integration with local ecological conditions means utilizing the potential of the local environment in planning and developing green open spaces. This principle refers to including and combining surrounding natural elements in open areas' planning and development process. This aims to create harmony between glamping facilities and the surrounding natural environment. By understanding local environmental conditions, we can optimize the benefits of green open space. According to Purnomohadi (Lestari dkk., 2013) vegetation is the most essential element that plays a role in green open space. The choice of plant will affect the function and impression it creates. Adding to this opinion, (Afaar, 2015) said that plant selection must consider several things such as climate, soil, and local flora. Suitable plants will grow well and support the ecosystem. According to Ministerial Regulation no. 5 of 2008, the criteria for selecting vegetation for environmental and city parks are a. It is not poisonous or thorny; the branches do not break easily, and the roots do not disturb the foundation. b. The canopy is quite leafy and compact but not too dark; c. The height of the plants varies; the green color with other color variations is balanced; d. The stature and shape of the crown are pretty beautiful; e. Medium growth speed; f. In the form of habitat for local plants and cultivated plants; g. Annual or seasonal plant type; h. Plant spacing is semi-close to produce optimal shade; i. Resistant to plant pests and diseases; j. Able to absorb and absorb air pollution; k. As far as possible, it is a plant that attracts birds.

Glamping Richland Bali is located in Candikuning Village, Baturiti Tabanan District, precisely on the shore of Lake Beratan, at an altitude of 1,239 meters above sea level. Apart from that, the location is also surrounded by hills, giving the location a beautiful panorama and cool air. Richland Bali has quite an ample green open space at the back of its location, directly facing the lake. As seen in the picture below, the space looks spacious and airy because it is only filled with several types of ornamental plants that are not too tall and a stretch of green grass. Spacious green open spaces allow visitors to carry out outdoor activities freely. In

addition, the green open space design appears to blend with the mountainous background, showing integration with local geographic characteristics.



Figure 3. Natural Landscape Potential in Richland Bali

(Source: Personal Documents, 2024)

A *Salvia Farinacea* plant, better known as blue salvia, is on the edge. This plant has characteristic purple flowers with a shape resembling lavender flowers. It is a type of shrub that usually grows in clumps. It can grow up to 90 cm high and has an upright growth direction. These characteristics make this plant suitable as a border plant (*Salvia farinacea* (Mealy Cup Sage), t.t.)



Figure 4. *Salvia farinacea* plants as borders

(Source: Personal Documents, 2024)

In line with this explanation, this plant is used as a border between land and water/lake areas at Glamping Richland Bali. Its presence grows along the edge of the Richland Bali Glamping area, forming a border, and can add to the beauty of the existing lake panorama. The combination of purple flowers and the lake view in the background is one of this glamping accommodation's best popular photo spots.

The Richland Bali glamping area primarily features short ornamental plants. Shade plants are absent, and even the green open spaces are dominated by grass. Interviews revealed that, despite the cool highland location, the lack of shade makes visitors uncomfortable, especially on hot days. According to Ridwan (2022), previous research suggests that trees can function as shade plants, lowering temperatures and reducing the impact of solar radiation. Areas shaded by trees can experience air temperatures 30°C - 40°C cooler than surrounding areas exposed to direct sunlight. Factors that must be considered when choosing shade plants are tree height and leaf density. Trees exceeding 15 meters in height with high leaf density are said to be most effective at capturing radiation and creating comfortable shaded areas. Based

on this analysis, Glamping Richland Bali must consider providing shade trees in its green open areas. This will allow visitors to carry out outdoor activities comfortably during the day.



Figure 5. Terrace area and border plants

(Source: Personal Documents, 2024)

Furthermore, at the front of the tent, the types of ornamental plants used are *Dyopsis lutescens*, *Philodendron selloum*, and *Syzygium oleana*, which are types of shrubs that can grow up to 2 meters high. Unlike other plants that tend to be short, this ornamental plant has another function apart from being a garden decoration, namely, as a divider between tents. At Richland Bali, each tent has a terrace as a transition space between the tent and the outside area. Each terrace has chairs and tables so visitors can use them to chat or enjoy the view. Based on this, the characteristics of ornamental plants that can grow quite tall can become a visual barrier for visitors in each tent. This can be a barrier and provide privacy for active visitors in the terrace area. Concepts and aesthetics in ecological design refer to the harmonization of function and beauty. In environmental design, function refers to the ecological, social, and cultural roles and benefits produced by an element or system. Meanwhile, beauty refers to the visual and aesthetic aspects that enrich the user experience.

The green open area at the glamping site consists of plot areas separated by paths. Each tent has a front open space covered with short grass. While a campfire stove is provided, there are no garden chairs or other amenities in the green open area. Chairs are only available on the glamping unit's terrace. The current setup offers a unique experience, aligning with the glamping concept of picnics and camping activities. However, using mats and small tables provided only upon request becomes uncomfortable for extended periods. Furthermore, although chairs are available on the terrace, visitors may prefer to relax in the center of the green open area. According to Mumcu & Yılmaz (2016), the success of green open spaces hinges on how well they facilitate interaction and activities, both social and individual. Research suggests a lack of seating can significantly hinder social interaction in green spaces. Seating directly impacts a person's comfort level and the duration of interaction. The more comfortable the seating options, the more likely the community is to spend time outdoors engaging in conversation, increasing the frequency, duration, and variety of outdoor activities.



Figure 6. The open area in front of the tent can be a picnic spot.

(Source: Personal Documents, 2024)

To maximize visitor enjoyment of the green open spaces, various types of outdoor seating can be incorporated to support different activities. Long benches encourage communal gatherings, while hammocks, day beds, or sun loungers provide options for relaxation.



Figure 7. Type of outdoor seating facility

(Source: Pinterest, 2024)

Apart from softscape elements, in the green open space of Glamping Richland, there are also hardscape elements in the form of paths that function as circulation paths. The paths are continuous and connected and covered with gravel. The footpath is still comfortable to walk on and can be passed one after another. Laurie (Setya Mariana, 2008) said footpaths in green open spaces are essential. Its existence can form patterns and support exploration experiences.

Apart from lakes and mountains, Richland Bali is also agricultural. The agricultural land uses fertilizer, which can attract flies and is annoying. In line with one of the principles of green open space, integrating the building and the surrounding environment must be well-established and mutually supportive. Buildings are physical structures built as shelter for humans. In the case study of Glamping Richland Bali, the building is in the form of a tent that is not permanent. The problem was that visitors were reluctant to open the tent due to fly disturbances. However, the beautiful view outside can only be enjoyed inside the tent if the door is opened. To overcome this, the management installed an additional layer of netting on the tent door so visitors could still enjoy the natural panorama without being disturbed by flies inside the tent.



Figure 8. Mesh lining on the tent door

(Source: Personal Documents, 2024)

This aligns with one of the ecological design principles, which states that building programs are essential in creating requirements. In the context of glamping accommodation, the building program must consider all facilities that support the tourist experience. By applying ecological design principles, glamping can be a tourism option that is fun and beneficial for nature conservation and visitors' health. Harmony between the natural environment and the building itself. The building program refers to the goals and space

Conclusion

Glamping offers a unique and sustainable tourism experience combining luxury, comfort, and natural charm. Green open spaces within glamping accommodations provide various benefits, including improved air quality, groundwater quality, and the balance of the surrounding ecosystem. These spaces can also facilitate social interaction and complement the design of glamping buildings. The selection of appropriate vegetation, utilization of the surrounding environment's potential, and a harmonious design are crucial factors for a successful green open space. Glamping Richland Bali, for example, uses short vegetation to ensure unobstructed views of the natural panorama. However, the current green open space needs shade plants, shade structures, and comfortable seating, especially for daytime use. This finding aligns with previous studies that emphasize the importance of visitor comfort in outdoor spaces. By addressing these shortcomings, glamping accommodations can optimize the utilization and enjoyment of their green spaces, leading to increased visitor satisfaction and a more substantial reputation for eco-friendly services. Glamping Richland Bali utilizes non-permanent tent structures for its accommodations. These tents integrate seamlessly with the surrounding green open space, with strategically placed openings maximizing views and access to the area. While this research highlights the benefits of incorporating green open spaces in glamping accommodations, further research is necessary. This additional research should explore long-term environmental impacts and investigate visitor perceptions of design elements like seating arrangements and vegetation types. The information from such research will be valuable for developing future green open spaces in glamping accommodations.

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