

Territoires du vin

ISSN : 1760-5296

: Université de Bourgogne

13 | 2021

Marchés du vin et cultures de consommation

Development of Social Media and Growth of International Tourists Motivate the Cycling Tourism at Vineyard

Case Study on The Cycling Tourism at Wine Region of Barossa, Australia

Le développement des médias sociaux et la croissance des touristes internationaux motivent le cyclotourisme dans la région viticole. Étude de cas sur le cyclotourisme dans la région viticole de Barossa, Australie

Article publié le 15 décembre 2021.

Zhensen Chen, Markus Schuckert Murray Mackenzie

🔗 <http://preo.u-bourgogne.fr/territoiresduvin/index.php?id=2163>

Licence CC BY 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Zhensen Chen, Markus Schuckert Murray Mackenzie, « Development of Social Media and Growth of International Tourists Motivate the Cycling Tourism at Vineyard », *Territoires du vin* [], 13 | 2021, publié le 15 décembre 2021 et consulté le 21 novembre 2024. Droits d'auteur : [Licence CC BY 4.0 \(https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). URL : <http://preo.u-bourgogne.fr/territoiresduvin/index.php?id=2163>

La revue *Territoires du vin* autorise et encourage le dépôt de ce pdf dans des archives ouvertes.

PREO

PREO est une plateforme de diffusion [voie diamant](#).

Development of Social Media and Growth of International Tourists Motivate the Cycling Tourism at Vineyard

Case Study on The Cycling Tourism at Wine Region of Barossa, Australia

Le développement des médias sociaux et la croissance des touristes internationaux motivent le cyclotourisme dans la région viticole. Étude de cas sur le cyclotourisme dans la région viticole de Barossa, Australie

Territoires du vin

Article publié le 15 décembre 2021.

13 | 2021

Marchés du vin et cultures de consommation

Zhensen Chen, Markus Schuckert Murray Mackenzie

🔗 <http://preo.u-bourgogne.fr/territoiresduvin/index.php?id=2163>

Licence CC BY 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Introduction

Literature review

- Wine tourism and cycling tour

- Social media development

- Wine region of Barossa

Methodology

- Introduction and design

- Data collection

- Data analysis

Findings

- The first pair of IV-DV is International Tourist Number - Bicycle Rental

- The second pair of IV-DV is Fans on Social Media - Bicycle Rental

Conclusion

Taking the opportunity of publishing this paper, the author Zhensen CHEN (Jexpo) gives the faithful gratitude and highest appreciation to the two co-authors Dr. Markus SCHUCKERT and Dr. Murray MACKENZIE for their insightful instructions and considerate supports during the process of study on wine tourism. In an open-styled teaching mode, the two professors have raised my interest in exploring the insights of wine tourism by their accurately comprehending the subject and extensively quoting the academic literatures.

Special thanks are also given by the author Zhensen CHEN to Dr. Neil LI Hengyun for his smart teaching technique on Research Methodology. The knowledge of research methods with tools of data collection and data analysis enable the author to run the data and draw the conclusion.

Last but not least, the author Zhensen CHEN also thanks the classmates Jacqueline CAO Yu and Francis HUI Shu Tam for their encouragements during the study on wine tourism and composing of this article.

Introduction

- 1 Wine tourism towards the vineyard and winery brings a different experience to tourists which contains sightseeing activities indoor and outdoor, as well as drinking and shopping wines in a wide variety. As a new business, wine tourism requires some efforts in marketing to promote in order to attract the global tourists, particularly the young generation. Academic researches have been done to study the impact from digital marketing to the performance of tourism in wine region, as digital marketing plays an important role in modern business. But seldom research has been done on the how the development of social media motivates the tourism activity at the vineyard in the new world and the old world. So this is the gap for this article to research. In order to further the understanding of impact from the development of social media to the flourishing of wine tourism activity, a wine region named Barossa in Australia and an activity of cycling tourism at the vineyard were selected as the sample destination and activity respectively for academic study.

Literature review

Wine tourism and cycling tour

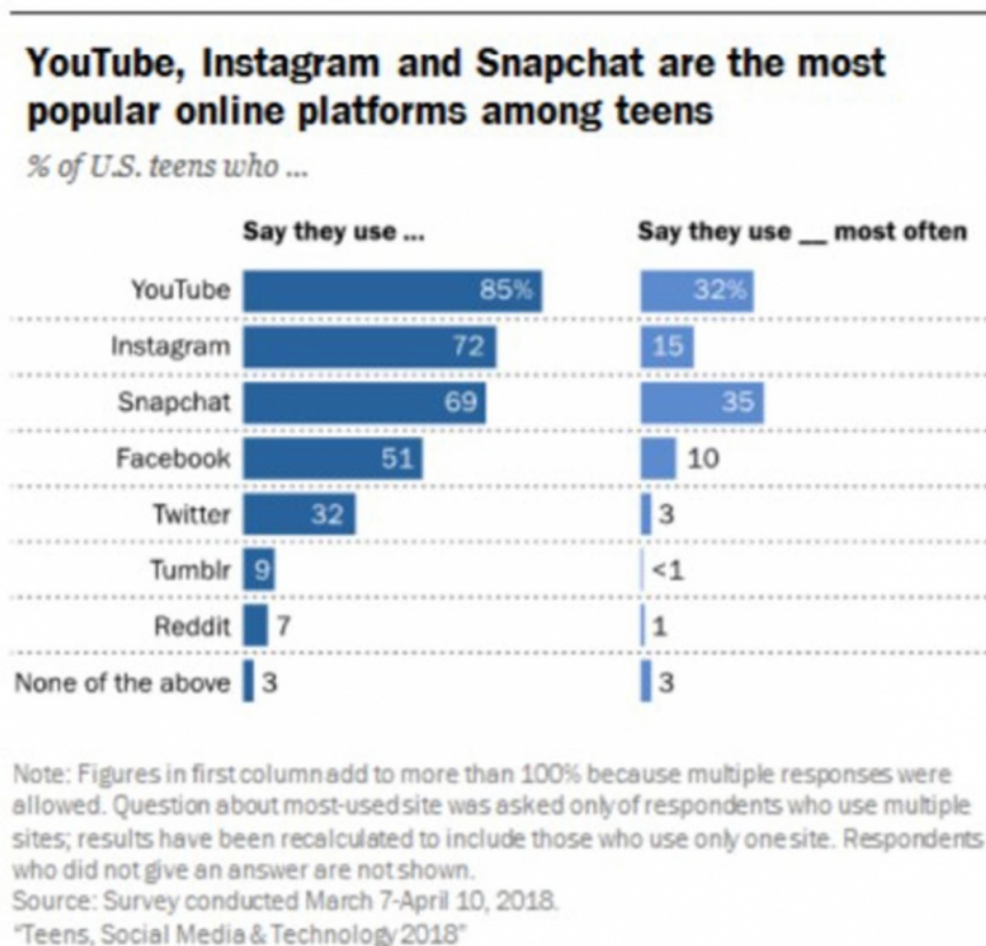
2 Since wine tourism is getting popular, it becomes a new pillar of national economics for many areas, like Napa Valley of United States. Cycling tour, as one of the activities and experiences at the vineyard, captures people's attentions in the advertisement of wine tourism of a destination. Managing Director of the Wine Trail, Stephen Dallyn has pointed out that cycling itinerary to the wine region augments guests' holiday experience¹. Cycling is also listed as the top-3 sporting activities with golf and hiking in the strategy plan of wine region Niagara-on-the-lake². Occasion appears not only in the Old World, wine and other attractions are also combined into a product portfolio of tourism in Saale-Unstrut Region of Germany; in this product, cycling and other sightseeing to culture points with interest have boosted the local wine tourism³. At the top-level vocation tourism development at wine region, activities like cycling, riding, walking, swimming and squash, etc. are listed to be the active attractions for wine region in west Australia⁴. In this regard, who will be the major customer of cycling tour at wine region? For a hot destination in worldwide like Australia, are international tourists the major customers of cycling tour at their vineyards? So hereby we come to the first hypothesis:

3 *Hypothesis 1: Growth of international tourist has positive effect on cycling tourism at vineyard*

Social media development

4 Pursuant to the statistics from US market, capitals input to global social advertisement in 2017 reached US\$ 32 billion; 66% of corporate used Facebook and Instagram, 62% used Twitter and 56% used LinkedIn⁵. Studies have shown up the social media delivers the memorable tourism experiences narrated by past visitors on social media to strange friends on virtual circles, influencing their intention to visit the destination⁶. That is also the reason why wineries in United States are very popular to adopt Facebook, Twitter, etc. to engage with current and potential tourists through digital networking⁷.

Illustration 1: YouTube, Instagram and Snapchat are the most popular online platforms among teens.

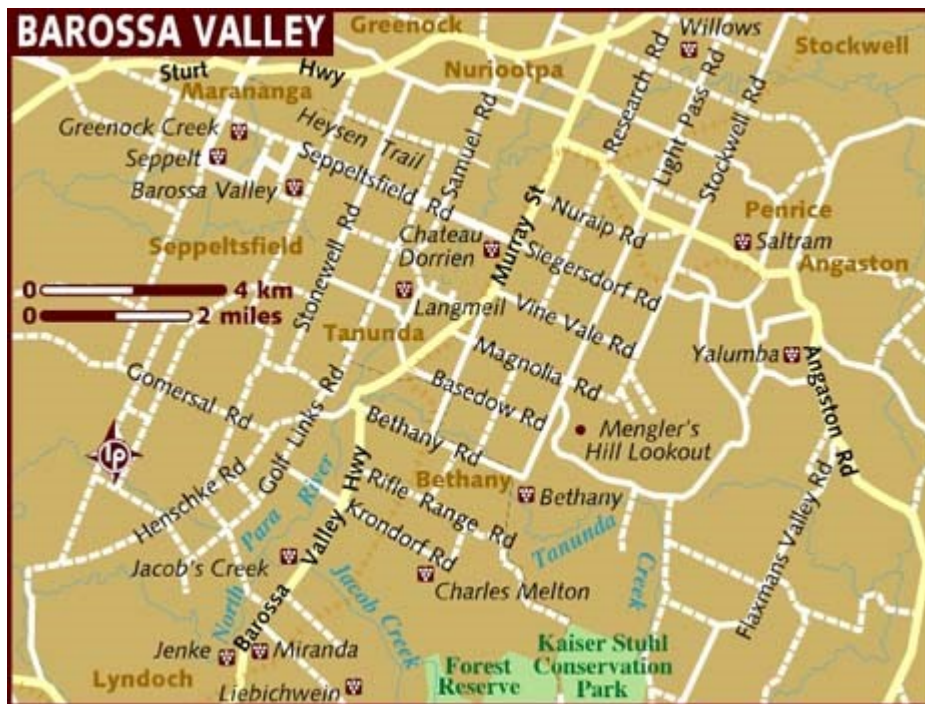


Source: Teens, Social Media and Technology 2018 (Anderson, 2018).

- 5 Per study among teens, percentage of social media users among smart device users soars in high. Study by scholars from Soroma State University proves that 87% of wineries have increased the sales performance via social media practices with the tourists and consumers⁸. Due to international tourists use social media to acquire the information and book their trips, will they also know the service and activity of cycling tour at wine region via social media? So here comes the hypothesis 2:
- 6 Hypothesis 2: *Development of social media has positive effect on cycling tourism at vineyard*

Wine region of Barossa

Illustration 2: Map of Barossa Valley.



Source: Lovely Planet (Planet, 2019)

- 7 As one of the century-old wine regions, Barossa Valley enjoys a high reputation in wine world. Most of the wine brands in Australia own their renown wineries in Barossa Valley like Penfolds, Wolf Blass, Orlando, etc. Except the success in wine-making and selling, Barossa Valley is also attractive to tourists by its charming landscape with foothills, compared to flatter valley floor vineyards⁹. Therefore, the uniqueness, professionalism in wine-making, hot comments from KOL of win and a vividly described vocation style integrate with the natural attraction, making Barossa a dream destination for global tourists¹⁰. During 2015~17, the average international overnight tourism receipts in South Australia including Barossa are listed in table below:

Illustration 3: Annual Average International Overnight Visits September 2015~September 2017.

Annual Average International Overnight Visits September 2015 - September 2017

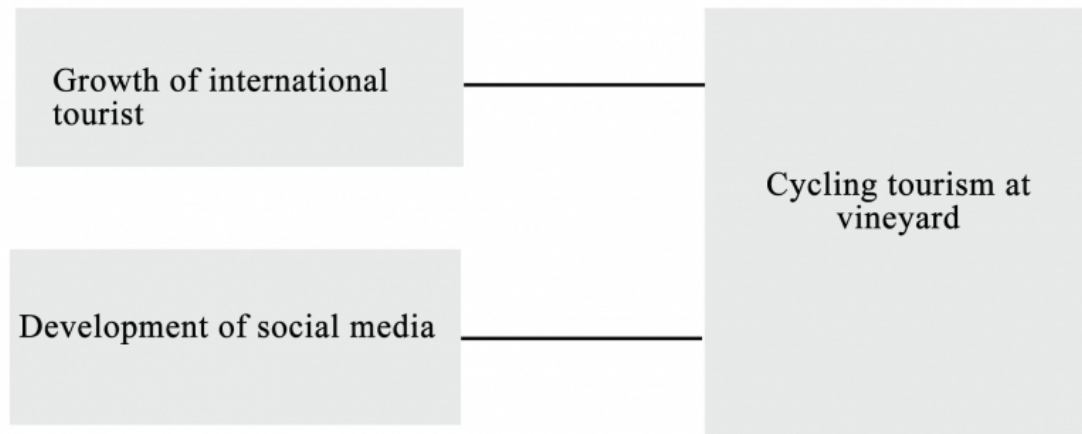
SA Tourism Region	SA Wine region/s contained within	Overnight Visits and expenditure in tourism region (all purposes)		Comments
Adelaide Hills	Adelaide Hills	7,000	\$7m	Tourism Region is entirely a wine region
Barossa	Barossa Valley, Eden Valley	12,000	\$14m	Tourism Region is entirely a wine region
Clare Valley	Clare Valley, Adelaide Plains	4,500	\$3m	Tourism Region is entirely a wine region
Fleurieu Peninsula	McLaren Vale, Southern Fleurieu, Langhorne Creek, Currency Creek	22,000	\$13m	Tourism Region is entirely a wine region
Flinders Ranges & Outback	Southern Flinders Ranges	39,000	\$13m	One wine region in very large tourism region
Kangaroo Island	Kangaroo Island	43,000	\$30m	Small wine region
Limestone Coast	Mt Benson, Robe, Padthaway, Wrattobully, Coonawarra, Mt Gambier	45,000	\$16m	Multiple wine regions in very large tourism region
Riverland	Riverland	7,000	\$6m	Tourism Region is entirely a wine region

Source: International Visitor Survey, Sept 2015-2017. Not Shown: Adelaide, Eyre Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula, Murray River, Lakes and Coorong. Regions are listed alphabetically.

Source: International Visitor Survey, Sept 2015~2017, Not Shown: Adelaide, Eyre Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula, Murray River, Lakes and Coorong. Regions are listed alphabetically (Australia, 2018).

- 8 In order to diversify the tourism products and provide better experience to tourists, Barossa introduced the activity of cycling tour from 2013, and acquired a steady growth in past several years.
- 9 Therefore, based on the above elaboration, a framework for research can be drawn out as below:

Illustration 4: Conceptual framework of research on how the development of social media and growth of international tourists motivate the cycling tourism at vineyard.



Composed by the authors.

Methodology

Introduction and design

- 10 In this paper, quantitative research method will be used, which is a process of clarification and definition by statistical tests and tools to work on the subjects for understanding their relevance and reliability¹¹. Based on data from survey, quantitative research is good at summarizing the findings through the procedure of calculation or working on data thus to testify the hypothesis, as well as providing some extra merits e.g. generalizability¹².

Data collection

- 11 Data of the IV and DV are collected from internet, including the portal websites, journals, books and other publications. First step, data for IV1 - growth of international tourists are collected from Tourism Australia Board who publishes the figure of tourists, including domestic and international, periodically on its website. Second step, data for IV2 - development of social media are collected from Tourism Australia Board as well. As a result of collection, number of

international tourists visiting Australia per year and number of fans/followers to the social media account of Tourism Australia Board online can be captured and gather in the table below:

- 12 Numbers of international tourists to Australia, international tourism receipt and social media fans/followers to the account of Tourism Australia Board on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter in 2014~2017.

Illustration 5: Numbers of international tourists to Australia, international tourism receipt and social media fans/followers to the account of Tourism Australia Board on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter in 2014~2017.

Year	International Tourist Number (Person)	International Tourism Receipt (\$)	Fans /Followers on Facebook	Fans /Followers on Instagram	Fans /Followers on Twitter	Total Number of Fans /Followers
2014	7,100,000	3,108,000,000.00	6,200,000	1,000,000	235,0000	7,435,000
2015	7,800,000	3,660,000,000.00	7,100,000	2,200,000	503,800	9,803,800
2016	8,500,000	3,910,000,000.00	7,900,000	2,700,000	600,000	11,200,000
2017	9,100,000	4,250,000,000.00	8,850,000	3,170,000	660,000	12,680,000

Source: Tourism Australia Board (Board, 2014), (Board, 2015), (Board, 2016), (Board, 2017), numbers recorded by the author.

- 13 The third step of data collection is for DV - Cycling tourism at vineyard. With the case study at Barossa Valley, data can be collected from the The Barossa Council who published annual report regularly in past years.

Illustration 6: Numbers of bicycle rent and rental income in the vineyards of Barossa Valley within 2014~2017.

Year	Number of bicycle rent (pc)	Revenue of bicycle rental (\$)
2014	30	1,000.00
2015	374	13,070.00
2016	873	30,505.00
2017	884	32,460.00

Source: The Barossa Council (Council, 2014),(Council, 2015),(Council, 2016),(Council, 2017), numbers recorded by the author.

Data analysis

- 14 Method of regression is used in this case, which is the most popular analysis method to identify how variables are influencing internally or externally¹³.

Findings

The first pair of IV-DV is International Tourist Number - Bicycle Rental

- 15 After applying the numbers of these two variables into SPSS system or MicroSoft Excel, the result presents as below:

Figure 7: Regression analysis result

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.972726951
R Square	0.946197721
Adjusted R Square	0.919296581
Standard Error	4253.143943
Observations	4

ANOVA

	Df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	636255252	636255252	35.17314625	0.027273049
Residual	2	36178466.8	18089233.4		
Total	3	672433718.8			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value
Intercept	-117447.7642	23148.5596	-5.07365323	0.036720688
Tourist number	0.016825417	0.002837006	5.930695259	0.027273049

Source: SPSS or MicroSoft Excel, results worked out by the author

- 16 Result of analysis:

P value = 0.027, less than 0.05; it means the data used are valid for analysis.

R² value = 0.946, quite high; it means the analysis is reliable.

Coefficient = 0.017, it means every increasing of tourist number by 1 unit will lead to an increasing of bicycle rental by 0.017 unit.

The second pair of IV-DV is Fans on Social Media - Bicycle Rental

- 17 Run the regression analysis as above, and the result presents as below:

Figure 8: Regression analysis result

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.967413312
R Square	0.935888516
Adjusted R Square	0.903832775
Standard Error	4642.775209
Observations	4

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	629322995.5	629322995.5	29.19565935	0.032586688
Residual	2	43110723.28	21555361.64		
Total	3	672433718.8			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value
Intercept	-47487.70352	12569.13151	-3.778121302	0.063460573
Fans on Social Media	0.006493035	0.001201679	5.403300782	0.032586688

Source: SPSS or MicroSoft Excel, results worked out by the author

- 18 Result of analysis:

P value = 0.033, less than 0.05; it means the data used are valid for analysis.

R² value = 0.935, quite high; it means the analysis is reliable.

Coefficient = 0.006, it means every increasing of fans on social media by 1 unit will lead to an increasing of bicycle rental by 0.006 unit.

- 19 Through the data collection and analysis run by SPSS or MicroSoft Excel, both IVs, namely the number of international tourists to Australia and number of fans/followers on social media to the account of Tourism Australia Board on Facebook/Instagram/Twitter, have positive effect on the DV, namely the revenue of bicycle rental. The data collected from the sample destination are valid enough to work out the findings and draw the conclusion as below.

Conclusion

- 20 Since both the IVs have positive effect on the DV, this means both the two hypothesis are proved to be accepted, that growth of international tourist has positive effect on cycling tourism at vineyard, and development of social media has positive effect on cycling tourism at vineyard. Therefore, the conclusion can be drawn as: the development of social media and growth of international tourists motivate the cycling tourism at vineyard. As a sustainable activity at vineyard, cycling tour is warmly introduced by the vineyard at the wine region, and it's welcomed by wine tourists as proved above. This will be meaningful for consideration of further expansion to other sustainable activities thus to diversify the service at the vineyard, which will bring more experience to wine tourists and more revenues to the wine region. Furthermore, the study can also be applied to other factors which effecting the sustainable activities at the wine region, internally or externally. In addition, this study can also accumulate the experiences for further study to other wine regions, especially the New World like New Zealand, South Africa, etc. Some new coming articles have been published online which are focusing on Chinese wine regions, named as Third World of Wine. This study also can be a good tool for some trial study to the wine regions in China and other country belonging to the Third World.
- 21 Due to the time limit in a tight schedule and budget, data are collected in a small size, covering four years from 2014 to 2017. Since the wine tourism has emerged for dozens of years, and social media has emerged for roughly ten years, the data collected for 4 years is quite limited. Another limit lies in the number of sample - Barossa Wine

Region only in this study, which may lead to some bias. One of the big limits lies in shortage of data about major social media used among Chinese, which may also lead to some bias, due to China becomes No. 1 in the world in terms of social media users; another important reason is due to China becomes the major origin of international tourists for Australia in the recent years. Therefore, the behavior of Chinese tourists shall be studied in order to work out the full picture of relationship among the IVs and DV. Further research may be conducted to expand the horizons multiple perspectives e.g. wider timing span from 2010 when the social media appeared until 2018 when relevant data can be collected from the tourism boards and other authorities or wine associations; broader regions in wine world like Napa Valley which is another hot destination for global wine tourists, and also the Old World like Italy or France to provide the comparison with the New World, even the Third World like China; research may also be conducted on other activities e.g. hiking, swimming, etc., even golf which is an newly emerging activity in fond of many millionaires in worldwide. Topics related to golf activity in vineyard may attract broad attentions in the society due to the change of lifestyle especially among the young tourists who eager to experience a brand-new lifestyle and the culture of wine, which can bring a good integration for this group of people in interest.

K. Alant and J. Bruwer, "Wine tourism behaviour in the context of a motivational framework for wine regions and cellar doors", *Journal of Wine Research*, Vol. 15, No. 1, 2004, p. 27-37.

A. D. Alonso and Y. Liu, "Old Wine Region, New Concept and Sustainable Development: Winery Entrepreneurs' Perceived Benefits from Wine Tourism on Spain's Canary Islands", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 20, No. 7, 2012, p. 991-1009.

M. Anderson and J. Jiang, "Teens, Social Media & Technology 2018", *Pew Research Center*, p. 31, 2018

Y. Ariel and R. Avidar, "Information, Interactivity, and Social Media", *Atlantic Journal of Communication*, Vol. 23, No.1, 2015, p. 19-30.

O. P. Atieno, "An analysis of the strengths and limitation of qualitative and quantitative research paradigms", *Problems of Education in the 21st Century*, Vol. 13, No. 1, 2009, p. 13-38.

G. Beames, The Rock, "The Reef and The Grape: The Challenges of

- Developing Wine Tourism in Regional Australia", *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, Vol. 9, No. 3, 2003, p. 205-212.
- T. A. Board, *Annual Report 2013-2014, 2013-2014 Highlights*, 2014. URL:<http://www.tourism.australia.com/content/dam/assets/document/1/6/x/6/d/2002549.pdf>
- T. A. Board, *Annual Report 2014-2015, 2014-2015 Highlights*, 2015. URL:<http://www.tourism.australia.com/content/dam/assets/document/1/6/x/6/n/2002559.pdf>
- T. A. Board, *Annual Report 2015-2016, 2015-2016 Highlights*, 2016. URL:<http://www.tourism.australia.com/content/dam/assets/document/1/6/x/5/r/2002527.pdf>
- T. A. Board, *Annual Report 2016-2017, 2016-2017 Highlights*, 2017. URL:<http://www.tourism.australia.com/content/dam/assets/document/1/6/z/6/s/2005156.pdf>
- B. Cambourne, N. Macionis, C. M. Hall and L. Sharples, "The Future of Wine Tourism", *Wine Tourism Around The World: Development, Management and Markets*, 2000, p. 297-320.
- P. J. Carlsen, "A Review of Global Wine Tourism Research", *Journal of Wine Research*, Vol. 15, No. 1, 2004, p. 5-13.
- S. Charters and J. Ali-Knight, "Who is the wine tourist?", *Tourism management*, Vol. 23, No. 3, 2002, p. 311-319.
- J. S. Creek, *Jacob's Creek, Jacob's Creek*, 2019. URL: <http://www.jacobscreek.com/hk/our-creek>
- L. De Vries, S. Gensler and P. S. Leeflang, "Popularity of Brand Posts on Brand Fan Pages: An Investigation of The Effects of Social Media Marketing", *Journal of interactive marketing*, Vol. 26, No. 2, 2012, p. 83-91.
- B. Dewald, "Wine consumption in Hong Kong", *International Journal of Wine Marketing*, Vol. 15, No.1, 2003, p. 54-68.
- N. R. Draper and H. Smith, *Applied regression analysis* (Vol. 326), John Wiley & Sons, 2014
- A. Dreyer and J. Müller, "Opportunities of Cooperative Marketing Using The Example of The Wine Region Saale-Unstrut", *Food, Agri-Culture and Tourism*, Springer. 2011, p. 102-118
- L. Dwyer, D. Edwards, N. Mistilis, C. Roman and N. Scott, "Destination and Enterprise Management for A Tourism Future", *Tourism management*, Vol. 30, No.1, 2009, p. 63-74.
- C. Easingwood, L. Lockshin and A. Spawton, "The Drivers of Wine Regionality", *Journal of Wine Research*, Vol. 22, No. 1, 2011, p. 19-33.
- J. N. Fotis, D. Buhalis and N. Rossides, *Social Media Use and Impact During The Holiday Travel Planning Process*, Springer-Verlag, 2012
- J. Fountain and S. Charters, "Generation Y as Wine Tourists: Their Expectations and Experiences At The Winery Cellar Door", *Tourism and generation Y*, Vol. 15, No. 5, 2010, p. 47-57.
- D. Getz and G. Brown, "Benchmarking Wine Tourism Development: The Case of The Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, Canada", *International Journal of Wine Marketing*, Vol. 18, No. 2, 2006, p. 78-97.
- D. Getz, R. Dowling, J. Carlsen and D. Anderson, "Critical success factors for

- wine tourism", *International Journal of Wine Marketing*, Vol. 11, No. 3, 1999, p. 20-43.
- G. O. S. Australia, "South Australian International Wine Tourism Strategy". Key Highlights, 2018. URL:<https://tourism.sa.gov.au/documents/CORP/documentMedia.ashx?A=%7BBDA1FBE5-FF70-470B-B482-060608F00FBA%7D&B=True>
- A. Government, "Australian Grape and Wine Authority", *Wine Australia*, 2019. URL: <https://www.australia.gov.au/directories/australia/agwp>
- C. M. Hall and R. Mitchell, *Wine marketing*: Routledge, 2007
- C. M. Hall, A. M. Longo, R. Mitchell and G. Johnson, *Wine Tourism in New Zealand*. Paper presented at the Proceedings of Tourism Down Under II: A Research Conference. 1996
- X. Hao, D. Zheng, Q. Zeng and W. Fan, "How to Strengthen The Social Media Interactivity of E-government: Evidence from China", *Online Information Review*, Vol. 40, No. 1, 2016, p. 79-96.
- M. A. Hughes and D. E. Garrett, "Intercoder reliability estimation approaches in marketing: A generalizability theory framework for quantitative data", *Journal of marketing research*, 1990, p.185-195
- A. J. Kim and E. Ko, "Do Social Media Marketing Activities Enhance Customer Equity? An Empirical Study of Luxury Fashion Brand", *Journal of Business research*, Vol. 65, No. 10, 2012, p. 1480-1486.
- B. Meyer, "Case studies", *Researching Translation and Interpreting* , Routledge, 2015, p. 195-202
- J. Olsen and J. Hermsmeyer, "Winery Direct to Consumer and Wine 2.0". Thach L and Matz T (eds), *Wine: A Global Business*. NY, Miranda Press, 2009, p. 219-234
- L. Poitras and G. Donald, "Sustainable Wine Tourism: The Host Community Perspective", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 14, No. 5, 2006, p. 425-448.
- S. Rafaeli and F. Sudweeks, "Networked Interactivity", *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, Vol. 2, No. 4, 1997, JCMC243.
- A. Rapp, L. S. Beitelspacher, D. Grewal and D. E. Hughes, "Understanding social media effects across seller, retailer, and consumer interactions", *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, Vol. 41, No. 5, 2013, p. 547-566.
- L. Safko and D.K. Brake, *The Social Media Bible*. New Jersey, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2009
- C. Sashi, "Customer Engagement, Buyer-Seller Relationships, and Social Media", *Management decision*, Vol. 50, No. 2, 2012, p. 253-272.
- D. J. Telfer, "Strategic Alliances along The Niagara Wine Route", *Tourism management*, Vol. 22, No. 1, 2001, p. 21-30.
- L. Thach, T. Lease and M. Barton, "Exploring the impact of social media practices on wine sales in US wineries", *Journal of Direct, Data and Digital Marketing Practice*, Vol. 17, No. 4, 2016, p. 272-283.
- R. Thackeray, B. L. Neiger, A.K. Smith and S.B. Van Wagenen, "Adoption and Use of Social Media among Public

Health Departments", *BMC public health*, Vol. 12, No.1, 2012, p. 242.

A. Tham, G. Croy and J. Mair, "Social Media in Destination Choice: Distinctive Electronic Word-of-Mouth Dimensions", *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, Vol. 30, No. 1, 2013, p. 144-155.

UNWTO. UNWTO Tourism Highlights: 2018 Edition, Data, 2018. URL: <https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/9789284419876>

www.statista.com. The Statistics Portal. *Social Media Marketing*, 2019, URL: <https://www.statista.com/topics/1538/social-media-marketing/>

www.winesinfo.com. Wines Info, *Jacob's Creek*, 2019

1 B. Cambourne, N. Macionis, C. M. Hall and L, "Sharples, The Future of Wine Tourism", *Wine Tourism Around The World: Development, Management and Markets*, 2000, p. 297-320.

2 D. J. Telfer, "Strategic Alliances along The Niagara Wine Route", *Tourism management*, Vol. 22, No. 1, 2001, p. 21-30.

3 A. Dreyer and J. Müller, "Opportunities of Cooperative Marketing Using The Example of The Wine Region Saale-Unstrut", *Food, Agri-Culture and Tourism*, Springer2011, p. 102-118.

4 G. Beames, The Rock, "The Reef and The Grape: The Challenges of Developing Wine Tourism in Regional Australia", *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, Vol. 9, No. 3, 2003, p. 205-212.

5 www.statista.com. The Statistics Portal. *Social Media Marketing*, 2019, URL: <https://www.statista.com/topics/1538/social-media-marketing/>

6 A. Tham, G. Croy and J. Mair, "Social Media in Destination Choice: Distinctive Electronic Word-of-Mouth Dimensions", *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, Vol. 30, No. 1, 2013, p. 144-155.

7 J. Olsen and J. Hermsmeyer, "Winery Direct to Consumer and Wine 2.0", Thach L and Matz T (eds), *Wine: A Global Business*, NY, Miranda Press, 2009, p. 219-234 ; L. Thach, T. Lease and M. Barton, "Exploring the impact of social media practices on wine sales in US wineries", *Journal of Direct, Data and Digital Marketing Practice*, Vol. 17, No. 4, 2016, p. 272-283.

8 L. Thach, T. Lease and M. Barton, "Exploring the impact of social media practices on wine sales in US wineries", *Op. cit.*

- 9 A. Government, "Australian Grape and Wine Authority". *Wine Australia*, 2019, URL: <https://www.australia.gov.au/directories/australia/agwp>
- 10 C. Easingwood, L. Lockshin and A. Spawton, "The Drivers of Wine Regionality", *Journal of Wine Research*, Vol. 22, No. 1, 2011, p. 19-33.
- 11 O. P. Atieno, "An analysis of the strengths and limitation of qualitative and quantitative research paradigms", *Problems of Education in the 21st Century*, Vol. 13, No. 1, 2009, p. 13-38.
- 12 M. A. Hughes and D. E. Garrett, "Intercoder reliability estimation approaches in marketing: A generalizability theory framework for quantitative data", *Journal of marketing research*, 1990, p.185-195
- 13 N. R. Draper and H. Smith, *Applied regression analysis* (Vol. 326), John Wiley & Sons, 2014

Mots-clés

médias sociaux, tourisme, cyclotourisme, région de Barossa, Australie

Keywords

social media, tourism, cycling tourism, Barossa region, Australia

Zhensen Chen

School of Hotel and Tourism Management, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Markus Schuckert

Associate Professor of The School of Hotel and Tourism Management, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Murray Mackenzie

Assistant Professor of William F. Harrah College of Hotel Administration, University of Nevada, Las Vegas