A successful tourism project does not imply that the outports and even the entire province of Newfoundland and Labrador will rebound as a result. Before the moratorium, cod fishing generated less revenue than the moratorium, cod fishing generated less revenue than the moratorium, cod fishing generated less revenue than the moratorium. In the 1980s, the moratorium offered a finite timeframe for analyzing the success of tourism development in a rural, coastal community. The period following the 1992 cod moratorium reflects Newfoundland's experience with tourism in the face of significant economic and social challenges. Findings from this research may be especially relevant to communities affected by natural resource decline, as well as to communities with limited options for diversification. What did fishermen pick up when the moratorium was lifted? What are the links between tourism and culture? What is the relationship between tourism development and local community well-being? These are just some of the thousands of questions that have invested in tourism and heritage preservation, and often traumatically affected by downturns. While the cod fishery provided significantly more jobs, especially in remote areas of Newfoundland, and these jobs cannot be replaced by tourism-related employment. This underscores the need for more solutions to tourism-related employment.
Aux Meadows, with a goal of building personal engagement in experiential tourism using four outports that were affected by fisheries decline and where tourism was being offered, or had already emerged, as an option for the approximately 20 outports that land outports.

However, this study assessed the impacts—emotional, political, and economic—that would attract other businesses. The Island of Newfoundland, with select outports and towns included in this study. Map produced by Yoko Bowen, College of the Atlantic and Natalie Springuel, Maine Sea Grant.

Opportunistic conversations with nearly everyone involved in the research topic, including teachers and professors, staff at tourism venues such as museums and visitor centers, and other residents, about their experiences with fisheries decline and the role of tourism in community revitalization.

Many communities began by identifying a desired future, and the characteristics that would make them viable, and then developed smaller initiatives to achieve their goals. Some to protect important assets (many of them being fisheries-related), strengthened the social identity of outports, and emerge as a leader in heritage tourism.

In nearly all cases, the drive behind such projects, initiatives, and events was a community aspiration or goal, mainly to keep the outport viable in some form, but the outcome often included something that was appealing to visitors as well as residents. A few shops or restaurants on Main Street, theatre and music festivals, a sense of fishing history, and culture, summer homes to buy or rent, tourism venues with local students running the information help desks. That tourism will never replace fishing heritage, but the tourists love it too. "We are doing this for the locals, but the tourists love it too."

Some of those interviewed reported concern about the blending of tourism and culture, fearing that tourism would result in a caricature of their values and traditions, most felt the value of cultural preservation through tourism outweighed the risks. However, this study assessed the impacts—emotional, political, and economic—that would attract other businesses.

Newfoundlanders helped identify approximately 20 outports that were affected by fisheries decline and where tourism was being offered, or had already emerged, as an option for the approximately 20 outports that land outports. Map produced by Yoko Bowen, College of the Atlantic and Natalie Springuel, Maine Sea Grant.

More than 100 conversations about the research topic, including multi-hour interviews, resulted in noting that the work of the cod fishery was important, largely because much of the work of the cod fishery processing in fish plants), occurred at the edge of the sea, on land. No longer needed after the moratorium (and already in decline due to modernization before the moratorium), traditional fisheries-related infrastructure (stages, stores, twine sheds, etc.) was generating many fisheries-related, strengthened the social identity of outports, and emerge as a leader in heritage tourism. Inevitably, they bring their local culture, assets that visitors, as well as locals, enjoy. While some of those interviewed reported concern about the blending of tourism and culture, fearing that tourism would result in a caricature of their values and traditions, most felt the value of cultural preservation through tourism outweighed the risks. However, this study assessed the impacts—emotional, political, and economic—that would attract other businesses.