

Heritage Foods: The Pillars of Tourism Development

Chanon Sarasuk¹

Watchareeya Thammasorn^{2*}

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Abstract

Heritage foods are essential for the development of tourism, as they enhance cultural experiences, stimulate economic growth, and encourage sustainability. These foods are deeply ingrained in the cultural identity of a region, serving as symbols of tradition, history, and values. They attract travelers who are interested in establishing genuine connections with local traditions by providing distinctive culinary experiences that are impossible to replicate elsewhere. By generating opportunities for local producers, restaurants, and food-related businesses, heritage foods stimulate economic growth in tourism destinations. They assist destinations in distinguishing themselves in a competitive tourism market, drawing in cultural travelers and food enthusiasts seeking distinctive experiences. Sustainable practices, such as the preservation of traditional farming methods and the involvement of communities in the preservation of culinary heritage for future generations, are also supported by the promotion of heritage foods in tourism development. Destinations can foster a more profound understanding of local traditions by emphasizing the significance of heritage foods, which will also ensure the preservation of their cultural identity and provide tourists with unforgettable experiences.

Keywords: Heritage Food, Tourism, Sustainable Development

¹ Faculty of Home Economics Technology, Rajamangala University of Technology Krungthep,
E-mail: chanon.s@rmutk.ac.th

² Faculty of International School of Tourism, Surattthani Rajabhat University,
E-mail: watchareeya.tha@sru.ac.th

* Corresponding Authors, E-mail: watchareeya.tha@sru.ac.th

Introduction

Throughout history, food has been a significant indicator of regional and ethnic identity, in conjunction with religion, language, folklore, and various other defining characteristics of culture (Timothy & Ron, 2013). The significance of gastronomy as a cultural influence in the development and preservation of heritage tourism is growing, given its capacity to stimulate improvements in the overall tourist experience (van Westering, 1999). As the 'new tourist' seeks to gain an understanding of other cultures, the pursuit of an individualistic way of life is transforming the tourism industry (Francis-Lindsay, 2009). Dining out during a vacation frequently constitutes a “consumption” of the local culture, analogous to the experience one has when visiting museums and historical sites (Scarpato, 2003). This comprehension of gastronomy as a product of tourism is vital, as it establishes a structure for how traditional foods can function as foundations of tourism growth (Bessière, 2013).

This day, tourists can actively participate in regular agricultural activities by visiting local producers or farms. Consuming the food products produced on-site contributes to the economic prosperity of these local enterprises (Elss, Buono, & Treu, 2020). Active participation in the local culture of the destination region is an essential tenet in the establishment and growth of sustainable tourism (Roberts & Tribe, 2008). As food is intricately linked to regional and ethnic differentiation, the promotion of heritage cuisines and traditional foodways may additionally facilitate the formation of social identities (Timothy & Ron, 2013). Local traditional foods have the potential to facilitate intercultural interaction, enabling local communities to benefit from the increasing demand for genuine tourism experiences. Since place and surroundings are inextricably linked, the ambiance and setting enhance the overall eating experience (Bessière, 2013; Lo, Chin, & Law, 2019; Mi, Qingwen, Hui, Zheng, Lu, & Fei, 2014; van Westering, 1999).

Gastronomy tourism is a growing niche with a large economic impact for destinations. Only those tourists who have a high interest in local gastronomy, e.g., “experiencers,” appreciate local food more and provide a larger share of the economic value of local gastronomy (Mora, Solano-Sánchez, López-Guzmán, & Moral-Cuadra, 2021). They want to experience the local food, culture, and traditions, which motivate tourists. Segmented in gastronomy-related approaches, they are survivors, enjoyers, and experiencers (Nicoletti, Medina-Viruel, Di-Clemente, & Fruet-Cardozo, 2019). Moreover, reasons are social and environmental sustainability, which affects the regularity of the culinary experiences

(Testa, Galati, Schifani, Di Trapani, & Migliore, 2019). It is the most experiential one, involving all of the senses, especially taste. Covering spectatorial (food programs), experiential (wine tours), and participatory (cooking classes) participation (Dixit & Prayag, 2022). Local food; flash of the sensory; reactant tourists of local food; sensory performance; tourists' satisfaction; but also tourists' loyalty to destination (Mora et al., 2021). There are a number of countries and regions famous for their food tourism activities. For example, Greece: The regional gastronomy of Greece is highlighted as a significant attraction for tourists seeking unique culinary experiences (Pavlidis & Markantonatou, 2020). Pakistan: Northern areas of Pakistan are emerging as popular destinations for gastronomic tourism, with local foods significantly influencing tourist satisfaction and loyalty (Ullah et al., 2022). Taiwan and Catalonia: Both regions have distinct gastronomic cultures that attract tourists, with high satisfaction levels reported in online travel reviews (Lin, Marine-Roig, & Llonch-Molina, 2022). Peru: Lima is recognized as a leading gastronomic destination, attracting tourists with its unique culinary offerings (Pérez Gálvez, López-Guzmán, Buiza, & Medina-Viruel, 2017). Italy: Cities like Trapani are noted for their culinary tourism, with tourists showing high appreciation for local food (Nicoletti et al., 2019).

Heritage food can also be used as a soft power and cultural influence tool, attracting tourists and building a strong sense of community. In Vojvodina, Serbia, ethnic groups' diverse cuisine has become a tourism staple, emphasizing the importance of preserving and promoting authentic culinary traditions (Kalenjuk Pivarski, Grubor, et al., 2023). The "food heritagization" process promotes economic and social well-being through local governance and active community engagement, thereby ensuring the long-term viability of rural tourism (Guan, Gao, & Zhang, 2019). Regions such as Latvia, Romania, and Italy demonstrate the importance of gastronomic heritage in sustainable tourism. Initiatives to promote local producers and digital food resources demonstrate how heritage food can boost tourism and strengthen rural economies (Rivza, Foris, Foris, Privitera, Uljanova, & Rivza, 2022).

Each year, natural and cultural heritage attract millions of tourists from around the world (Hugo, 2020). If promoted effectively, heritage foods have the potential to encourage travel and tourism (Cafiero, Palladino, Marcianò, & Romeo, 2020). In many cases, culinary tourists are interested in experiencing both local and international cuisine that is representative of the destination's culture (Türker & Süzer, 2022). They desire for consumption food that promotes and communicates community values. Hence, heritage cuisine has the potential to

function as an environmentally conscious tourist resource, promoting progress at the local level and benefiting gastronomic locales that have not been conventionally designated as food destinations for tourists (Batat, 2020). The epitome was discovered in the Greek locales that were universally acclaimed for their cuisine (Pavlidis & Markantonatou, 2020). Their varied traditional dishes, which are prepared using unprocessed ingredients or traditional natural processes, are both a tangible manifestation of the cultural heritage and an evocative reflection of the way of life and history of each region.

Understanding Heritage Foods

Heritage Foods Explanation

Many literatures have put forth several criteria for heritage foods, which can be categorized into genetics, history, taste and culinary attributes, culture, tradition and labor, and regionalism (Della Spina, 2020). The most commonly shared criteria among the researches are the origins and region-specific characteristics. Furthermore, food products can be categorized as heritage food in various countries based on specific criteria, such as being traditional, locally originated, historically linked to the country, or associated with cultural origins (Bytyçi et al., 2024). Table 1 presents the definition of heritage foods and provides explanations from a tourism perspective, drawing on various studies.

Table 1 Heritage food explanations and tourism perspectives from various studies

Summarized Explanation and Sources
Heritage foods are culinary traditions and traditional dishes that function as tourist cultural attractions. These traditional dishes exemplify the nation's abundant gastronomic legacy, which reflects its historical and culturally diverse background (Omar, Karim, Bakar, & Omar, 2015).
Heritage foods are an essential component of the local diet and are prepared according to traditional methods under natural conditions, using staple ingredients. Moreover, heritage food preparations must be untouched by outside influences and present a conglomeration of distinct flavors that appeal to visitors (Tanwar, Tanwar, Tanwar, Kumar, & Goyal, 2018)

Summarized Explanation and Sources

Heritage foods are traditional foods with cultural significance that evoke nostalgia and authenticity. Made from local, traditional, and organic raw materials, these foods reflect the region's cultural and culinary traditions. They serve as symbols of cultural identity, connecting to the past and emphasizing quality and authenticity through traditional craftsmanship. The designation of some heritage foods as intangible cultural heritage underscores their crucial role in the preservation of local traditions (Guan et al., 2019).

Heritage food is defined by the Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage as "Food associated with the traditions and customs of each region in accordance with their unique heritage." These customs have persisted for generations and may differ in accordance with the local vegetation, climate, and the characteristics of life in each area. This definition underscores the correlation between food and region-specific customs and traditions, placing particular emphasis on the intergenerational transmission of practices and the impact of environmental elements on culinary customs (Almansouri, Verkerk, Fogliano, & Luning, 2021).

Heritage foods refer to traditional foods and culinary practices with cultural and historical significance in a specific region or community. They include physical elements like local ingredients and recipes, as well as intangible aspects like rituals and beliefs. Heritage foods from a tourism perspective could showcase a destination's culinary heritage, provide authentic experiences, preserve traditional practices, support local producers, and promote sustainable food systems (Zocchi, Fontefrancesco, Corvo, & Pieroni, 2021).

Heritage foods are traditional foods that are part of a region's cultural heritage and identity. These foods are deeply intertwined with a community or society's history, traditions, and practices. Heritage foods encompass not only the ingredients and recipes but also the generation-to-generation methods of production, processing, and consumption. People most often describe heritage foods as traditional foods that carry cultural significance and connect to a region's identity (Britwum & Demont, 2022).

Heritage food refers to typical foods, recipes, and culinary traditions that have been passed down through generations as part of a culture's intangible heritage. These foods attract tourists by showcasing the unique flavors and culinary traditions of a specific region or community. Authentic culinary experiences that offer visitors a taste of local culture

Summarized Explanation and Sources
and history often highlight heritage foods (Quintero-Angel, Mendoza-Salazar, & Martínez-Girón, 2022).
Heritage food refers to food products produced and consumed within a specific geographic area, focusing on sustainability, supporting local farmers, preserving culinary traditions, and enhancing rural economic development (Stein & Santini, 2022).
Heritage food is a part of cultural tourism experiences; tourists promote and showcase traditional culinary practices, recipes, and food-related intangible cultural heritage. Moreover, heritage foods are an important key to attracting visitors to destinations by offering authentic culinary experiences that reflect the local culture and traditions. In addition to their taste, people appreciate these foods for their cultural significance and the stories they tell about a community's heritage (Zheng, 2023).
Heritage foods are traditional dishes that are well-known among foreigners and are considered intangible cultural heritage. These foods are significant not only because they are common in everyday life, but also because they represent popular local cuisine around the world (Jhearmaneechotechai, 2024).

Defining Heritage Foods

Across definitions, heritage foods embody concepts of tradition, identity, and place-based significance. Tradition links the past and present through enduring culinary practices, while identity connects communities through taste and experience. These foods inherently reflect their regions, appealing to tourists and reinforcing the bond between place and cuisine.

Heritage foods are an integral part of cultural tourism, incorporating historical, traditional, and local uniqueness. These foods are not just recipes; they are cultural practices based on passed-on culinary knowledge that bind generations, creating a sense of belonging, preserving identities, and connecting communities.

Heritage foods hold significance due to their cultural relevance. They reflect cooking and consumption practices handed down through generations, embodying the values and histories of their regions of origin. Often prepared traditionally, these foods are seen as authentic, attracting tourists seeking genuine local experiences. Their authenticity sets them apart from mass-produced alternatives, offering a unique sense of place.

Sustainability is another defining feature. Heritage foods frequently use locally sourced ingredients, promoting environmental goals by reducing food miles and supporting local ecosystems. As a result, they align well with sustainable tourism goals, fostering practices that benefit both the environment and local economies.

This study explores how heritage foods contribute to tourism development by examining their role as cultural assets that drive tourism and economic growth. It investigates heritage foods as a form of “soft power,” where local cuisine becomes a tool of cultural influence. Additionally, the study highlights how heritage foods enhance experiential tourism, allowing tourists to participate in cooking classes, tastings, and cultural storytelling, fostering deeper connections with the destination.

In conclusion. Heritage foods from a tourism perspective refer to the culinary traditions and traditional dishes that are integral parts of the local diet and act as cultural attractions for tourists. The products are produced using locally sourced, traditional, and organic ingredients, which embody the cultural and gastronomic heritage of the region. These kinds of foods are recognized as intangible cultural heritage, as they serve to safeguard local customs and encourage the development of sustainable food systems. Heritage foods must have a strong connection to a community's history, traditions, and practices. Additionally, they will play a role in cultural tourism as they attract visitors by highlighting distinct flavors and culinary traditions.

Heritage Food Tourism Development and Sustainability

Traditional cuisines not only enhance the cultural richness of local destinations but also serve as a valuable asset for attracting tourists, stimulating economic growth, and promoting sustainable practices in the tourism industry. In several ways, traditional cuisines could play a significant role in the development and sustainability of tourism in local destinations.

Cultural Identity

Zocchi et al. (2021) stated that by recognizing and safeguarding food heritage, communities can maintain their cultural identity and strengthen social cohesion. This preservation of cultural values and traditions can help foster a sense of belonging and continuity within communities. Frequently, traditional cuisines are considered a core part of a country's identity. They represent the heritage and knowledge of a particular region,

contributing to the preservation of cultural traditions. By showcasing traditional dishes, local destinations can differentiate themselves and attract tourists seeking authentic cultural experiences.

Tourism Attractions

Gastronomic tourism is gaining popularity due to its cultural experience, economic development, destination differentiation, marketing strategy, and cross-cultural awareness. It offers tourists a deeper, authentic travel experience, stimulates economic growth, and showcases diverse culinary traditions (Brokaj, 2014). Organizations like the Canadian Tourism Commission are promoting culinary tourism initiatives to enhance destination image and attract more tourists (Su & Horng, 2012). Fox (2007), also discussed the reinvention of the gastronomic identity of Croatian tourist destinations, focusing on local gastronomic heritage rather than international cuisine. This approach aimed to showcase the unique culinary traditions of Croatia, which could contribute to promoting cultural diversity and harmony among different racial groups visiting the destination. An additional culinary tourism endeavor that has effectively fostered economic development and racial harmony is situated in another continent. Rand, Heath, and Alberts (2003) proposed effective marketing strategies for food tourism as well as indicators that could guide future development. This research demonstrated the potential for culinary tourism to promote economic development in South Africa and simultaneously honor the nation's diverse culinary heritage, thereby potentially fostering unity among its multicultural population. Since local food is a key component of food tourism attractions. Destinations that offer unique culinary experiences attract tourists, offering them an opportunity to immerse themselves in the local culture. Traditional cuisines can serve as a gateway for tourists to explore and understand the heritage of a rural area.

Economic Development

Traditional cuisines can also help local destinations' economies. As described by Stein and Santini (2022), local food systems and short supply chains contribute to economic development by enhancing agricultural practices and providing value-added opportunities for producers. These systems can increase local financial flows and synergies with the tourism sector, contributing to international trade. However, challenges such as limited consumer demand and limited economies of scale may arise. Consequently, promoting local food products and culinary traditions, local communities can create opportunities for local

producers and businesses, leading to job creation and income generation (Mason & Paggiaro, 2009).

Sustainability

Promoting traditional cuisines in tourism could promote sustainable practices in local areas. Destinations can preserve biodiversity, promote sustainable agriculture, and reduce the environmental impact of food production by embracing regional agriculture and traditional cooking methods (Kalenjuk Pivarski, Tekić, et al., 2023). This research provides the prime example. Guan et al. (2019) study emphasizes the significance of promoting sustainable tourism practices, with a specific focus on Yuanjia Village, China. Tourism contributes to the preservation of cultural heritage, local development, sustainable agriculture, and the reduction of food waste through the exhibition of traditional cuisines. The village's adherence to traditional food production methods further enhances the resilience of the community. Tourism in Yuanjia Village engages in the promotion of regional cuisines and the assistance of domestic food producers, thereby fostering community empowerment, income gap management, and the long-term viability of rural tourist destinations. This strategy promotes the resilience and economic sustainability of the local community. Another successful example is the Slow Food movement, which began in Italy and has since spread to many countries around the world (Slow Food USA, 2024). Slow Food's mission is to preserve traditional food cultures, support small-scale producers, and promote sustainable food systems. Slow Food's network of local chapters has helped to develop a few heritage food tourism initiatives, connecting tourists with artisanal producers, traditional recipes, and the stories that underpin local culinary traditions. Slow Food has shown that heritage food tourism can serve as a catalyst for sustainable development by emphasizing the importance of cultural preservation, environmental sustainability, and community empowerment.

Challenges in Heritage Food Tourism

Commodification

An important concern revolves around the possibility of cultural traditions being turned into commodities and losing their authenticity (Reynolds, 1993). As described by Moosa (2016), the concept of authenticity significantly influenced the overall tourist experiences and played a crucial role in attracting repeat business for the destination. Commodification, however, arises because of the need to make the experiences authentic to present them to tourists, as these

events cannot be presented in their original form or nature. Thus, presenting heritage foods exclusively as consumer products in the tourism industry can potentially oversimplify or distort their cultural significance (Timothy & Ron, 2013). This can lead to the distortion of local identities and the marginalization of traditional producers and communities, as found in this study (Long, 2018). To reduce these risks, it is essential to engage local stakeholders in the creation and administration of heritage food tourism projects, guaranteeing fair distribution of benefits and adherence to cultural sensitivities. Timothy and Ron (2013) proposed several strategies to ensure the authenticity of heritage cuisines in tourism. Thorough documentation and research into traditional recipes, ingredients, and cooking techniques are required. Chefs, cooks, and food vendors receive training and education that emphasizes the importance of preserving authentic culinary practices, while regulation and certification programs set authenticity criteria. Community engagement, such as culinary events and sustainable practices that benefit local farmers, enhances authenticity. Partarakis et al. (2021) stated that collaboration with culinary historians and heritage experts ensures accuracy, while continuous evaluation and adaptation enable thoughtful adjustments to market demands without jeopardizing traditional culinary heritage. These strategies help to preserve and celebrate authentic heritage cuisines in the tourism industry.

Environmental Sustainability

Sustainability of the environment is an additional crucial issue. Muangasame and Park (2019) provided a detailed explanation of this struggle in their article. This article explained that the uncontrolled expansion of heritage food tourism can have a significant impact on regional food systems and natural resources. As the popularity of food tourism grows, there is a risk of overexploitation of local ingredients, disruption of traditional farming practices, and strain on the environment. This can result in environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity, and depletion of natural resources. Furthermore, the increased demand for authentic local cuisine in heritage food tourism may encourage unsustainable agricultural practices, such as excessive pesticide use or monocropping, to meet tourist demands. This can have a negative impact on soil health, water quality, and overall ecosystem resilience (Sun et al., 2011). To address these challenges, destinations must implement sustainable practices in heritage food tourism. This includes encouraging responsible ingredient sourcing, assisting local farmers and producers, implementing waste reduction strategies, and raising awareness about the significance of preserving regional food systems and natural resources for future generations.

Destinations can ensure the long-term viability of their culinary heritage by balancing heritage food tourism promotion with sustainable practices that protect the environment and support local communities.

Social and economic disparities

Another issue is that heritage food tourism has the potential to worsen social and economic disparities within local communities (Bessière, 2013). If the tourism industry neglects to consider the varied requirements and viewpoints of marginalized groups, such as small-scale farmers, women, or indigenous communities, the advantages of heritage food tourism may be unevenly distributed, favoring those who possess more resources and influence (Long, 2018). The study by Giliberto Labadi (2023) found that the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted tourism and heritage in Sub-Saharan Africa, leading to economic decline, closure of heritage sites, loss of livelihoods, unequal distribution of economic benefits, power asymmetries, and social, economic, and political challenges. Marginalized groups, such as women and youth, have been further disadvantaged. As a result, sustainable and inclusive strategies are critical for these sectors' recovery and long-term resilience to the unexpected.

Negative Impact

Nonetheless, despite its benefits, heritage tourism can have a negative impact on host communities, including restrictions on local community participation and access to land, loss of livelihood, community relocation or fragmentation, increased outmigration, increases in crime rates, and erosion of cultural values (Vaz de Freitas & Koskowski, 2021). The study by Wang, Sun, Gu, Wu, & Yao (2022) shows the negative impacts of tourism interventions on Huzhou Digang Food Street in China. Several negative impacts have resulted from the tourism intervention, such as inconsistent decorative styles that undermine the authenticity of the site, the loss of community functionality due to the conversion of traditional houses into commercial spaces, and a limited understanding and awareness among residents about the broader objectives of heritage protection. Additionally, tourism demands drive unreasonable reconstruction, which puts pressure on the protection of ancient houses and could lead to the loss of local folk culture and heritage values. Furthermore, the residents' spatial transformation and displacement disrupt the community's traditional layout, social fabric, and cultural continuity.

Numerous challenges in the food tourism industry require collaboration across different sectors to manage effectively and mitigate negative impacts. Successful collaboration in

tourism disaster management necessitates consistent communication and trust, a principle that also applies to food tourism (Jiang & Ritchie, 2017). Furthermore, building social capital through joint marketing schemes, localized distribution channels, and enhanced policy engagement can help overcome constraints and conflicting ambitions in food tourism (Everett & Slocum, 2013). Key behavioral factors such as joint efforts, sharing activities, trust, and commitment are critical for effective collaboration in sustainable agri-food supply chains, which is also important (Dania, Xing, & Amer, 2018).

Roles of Government and Private Sector

Government policies and initiatives are essential for creating a supportive environment for food tourism, that involve the promotion of local food production, rural development, and sustainable practices (Everett & Slocum, 2013; Slocum & Everett, 2010). Public-private partnerships are essential, as collaborative efforts enhance localized distribution channels, foster improved policy engagement, and facilitate the integration of ICT services, thereby increasing the efficiency and sustainability of food supply chains (Everett & Slocum, 2013; Singh, Luthra, Mangla, & Uniyal, 2019). Partnerships contribute to sustainability objectives, particularly through initiatives that aim to reduce food waste, including zero-waste restaurants and sustainability business awards (Delgado, Rodriguez, & Staszewska, 2023).

Case Studies: Diverse Approaches to Heritage Food Tourism

China: Yuanjia Village

Yuanjia Village in West China's Shaanxi Province, is an infographic good example of food heritagization and its impact on rural tourism (Guan et al., 2019). The village relies on local, traditional, and organic raw materials in preparing food that depicts the culture and heritage associated with the Guanzhong area. This approach caters to the nostalgia of city visitors for a rural past while helping to provide a contribution toward economic and social sustainability for the village. A system of bottom-up regulation and leadership by local elites secures the preservation of traditional foods while, at the same time, promoting it. It achieves the effect of industry convergence due to cooperatives and peasant schools, solving social problems.

France: Rural Regions

In France, the process of 'heritagisation' of food is explored through case studies in three rural regions (Bessière, 2013). This process involves the construction and mobilization of gastronomic heritage as a resource for rural tourism promotion and regional development. The study emphasizes the importance of local ownership in transforming heritage into professional opportunities, highlighting the social and cultural dynamics at play

Serbia: Vojvodina Region

The Vojvodina region in Serbia, inhabited by over 30 ethnic minorities, integrates its rich cultural heritage into its gastronomy (Kalenjuk Pivarski, Grubor, et al., 2023). This region's hospitality industry plays a pivotal role in preserving and promoting gastronomic heritage, with dishes like goulash and river fish being central to the local cuisine. The study underscores the significance of sustainable consumption and production, aligning with the UN's sustainable development goals, and suggests steps to enhance the visibility of gastronomic heritage as a tourist attraction

Italy: Marche Region

The “Marche Food and Wine Memories” project in Italy's Marche region exemplifies how intangible cultural heritage (ICH) can promote sustainable tourism in rural areas (Cerquetti, Ferrara, Romagnoli, & Vagnarelli, 2022). This initiative brings together local communities and businesses to preserve rural heritage while contributing to economic, social, cultural, and environmental sustainability. The project illustrates the need for enhanced networking, marketing, and management skills to realize its potential.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Heritagization of food can be a catalyst for sustainable tourism and regional development. The research by Bessière (2013) examines how the “heritagization” process of food aids tourism and regional development, particularly in rural areas. Bessière (2013) argues that food heritage fosters tourism by creating a unique cultural identity that resonates with both locals and visitors. The expression of this identity through culinary traditions and local products serves as a crucial resource for regional tourism strategies, attracting tourists seeking authentic cultural experiences. Heritagization transforms food traditions into symbols of local culture, drawing tourists and bolstering local economies. The research, focused on three rural French regions, highlights that food heritage strengthens local economies by encouraging

agrotourism and providing professional opportunities tied to local cuisine. The study concludes that food heritage not only supports economic development but also reinforces social cohesion and cultural pride, promoting sustainable tourism that preserves local traditions.

Rivza et al. (2022) showed that digital and physical marketing of local gastronomic heritage can boost tourism. Online platforms and e-commerce sites allow tourists to discover and buy local products, expanding home producers' international reach. Tourists seeking authentic, regional experiences need this digital presence. In addition, home-organized markets allow tourists to interact with producers, observe traditional production methods, taste samples, and buy goods in a culturally rich setting. Destinations can boost tourist engagement by including these markets in travel itineraries and providing accurate location and schedule information. Promoting high-quality ingredients and traditional production methods also appeals to food tourists. Social media, influencer partnerships, and virtual food tours highlight local foods' unique qualities and increase visibility. Digital marketing, authentic market experiences, and quality-driven promotion break the appeal of gastronomic heritage and attract authentic culinary tourists.

Heritage food tourism has significant potential to promote sustainable tourism development through the enhancement of cultural preservation, economic vitality, and environmental resilience. This investigation illustrates that heritage foods, integral to regional identity and tradition, function as effective instruments for attracting culturally motivated tourists, enhancing their experiences through genuine culinary involvement. Heritage foods differentiate destinations in the global tourism market, enhancing visitor satisfaction and reinforcing community identity, thereby contributing to local pride and economic stability. Instances like the Slow Food movement and the initiatives in Yuanjia Village, China, illustrate the significance of heritage food tourism in advancing rural development, bolstering local food networks, and encouraging sustainable practices within tourism ecosystems.

The findings point out the necessity for coordinated actions among governmental bodies, private stakeholders, and local communities to preserve the integrity of heritage food tourism. Public-private partnerships, strong policy frameworks, and sustainable resource management are essential for addressing commodification, environmental impact, and social inequality. Integrating responsible sourcing with community-centered tourism strategies enables heritage food tourism to tackle these challenges, thereby enhancing the sector's resilience and inclusivity. Active participation of local communities, especially marginalized

groups, in planning and equitable benefit-sharing from tourism can enhance social cohesion and promote sustainable economic growth through heritage food tourism.

Future research should examine the impact of digital platforms on perceptions of heritage foods and their influence on tourists' engagement with culinary tourism. Moreover, it is important to analyze the environmental effects of heritage food tourism and the efficacy of sustainable practices in protecting local ecosystems and community well-being. Comparative studies across various regions may provide insights into effective practices and emphasize innovative methods for preserving culinary heritage. Longitudinal studies evaluating the enduring impacts of heritage food tourism on cultural identity and economic resilience would provide significant insights to the field.

Key Findings

Heritage foods could serve as a driver of tourism development by fostering economic localization. Consequently, heritage food tourism strengthens short supply chains, directly benefiting small-scale producers and reducing dependency on mass food distribution. Additionally, identification of food heritagization can transform local cuisines into cultural assets, enhancing tourism appeal while preserving intangible heritage. This is because most travelers seek emotionally resonant food experiences tied to historical and regional identity, which motivates gastronomic nostalgia in tourists. Moreover, digital gastronomy platforms could help grow the impact of heritage food, which influences tourist perceptions and shapes demand for authentic food experiences.

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