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## CONCEPT OF GASTRONOMIC LANDSCAPE IN MODERN GEOGRAPHY

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The relevance of the study is due to the theoretical substantiation of the concept of «gastronomic landscape». The anthropogenic environment is the changes that humanity has made to the landscape: farms, fields, houses, villages, cities and infrastructure, which are associated with the production, processing of local terroirs and specialties, and the food culture of ethnic groups, which becomes part of the broader concept of «gastronomic landscape». The purpose of the study is to substantiate the concept of «gastronomic landscape». The research methods included a complex of mutually complementary general scientific and specific scientific methods of scientific knowledge, in particular general scientific: analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, analogy, modeling, literary, typification, processing, storage and visualization of analytical information was carried out using GIS technology. The results obtained are that the concept of «gastronomic landscapes» has been initiated and formulated to enrich the modern scientific arsenal of constructive geography.

*Keywords:* gastronomic landscape, cultural heritage, natural resource potential.

## КОНЦЕПЦІЯ ГАСТРОНОМІЧНОГО ЛАНДШАФТУ В СУЧАСНІЙ ГЕОГРАФІЇ

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Актуальність дослідження зумовлена теоретичним обґрунтуванням концепції «гастрономічного ландшафту». Антропогенне середовище – це зміни, які людство внесли в ландшафт: ферми, поля, будинки, селища, міста та інфраструктура, які пов'язані з виробництвом, переробкою місцевих терруарів та спеціальностей, харчовою культурою етносів, що стає частиною ширшого поняття «гастрономічного ландшафту». Метою дослідження є обґрунтування концепції «гастрономічного ландшафту». Методи дослідження включали комплекс взаємодоповнюючих загальнонаукових та конкретнонаукових методів наукового пізнання, зокрема загальнонаукові: аналізу, синтезу, індукції, дедукції, аналогії, моделювання, літературний, типізації, оброблення, збереження і візуалізації аналітичної інформації проводилася за допомогою технології ГІС. Отриманні результати полягають в тому, що ініційовано та сформульовано концепцію «гастрономічних ландшафтів» на збагачення сучасного наукового арсеналу конструктивної географії.

*Ключові слова:* гастрономічний ландшафт, культурна спадщина, природно-ресурсний потенціал.

**Relevance and issues of the study.** The gastronomic landscape differs from the conventional food production landscape in that it is cultivated or managed with a focus on broader culinary values, such as nutritional value or taste, rather than solely on the caloric content of the product.

In this way, gastronomy can be practiced by anyone and encourage people, including farmers, hunters and various cooks, to think more carefully about how food is produced and prepared.

In the works of Jonsson A, Heider G., Pereira L, Fremier O., Folke K., Tengö M., Gordon L., the concept of «gastronomic landscape» is interpreted as a combination of gastronomy and biosphere management, which stimulates the development of socio-ecological sustainability and food sovereignty [1].

The scientific work of Chapin F. et al. reveals a high-quality appreciation in terms of healthy and ecologically produced, diverse and nutritious ingredients in kitchens, stimulating interest in the management of land/seascapes that provide the products needed for gastronomy [2].

Haider L.'s point of view, presented in his work, reveals aspects of global initiatives, such as the Svalbard seedbank, which preserve the genetic diversity of seeds to ensure future food security, but neglect agricultural cultivation practices [3].

In the work of Folke S., the issue of biosphere management is revealed, which has the potential to create meaning and develop respect and dignity for the competencies and skills needed to manage



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landscapes and their sustainability, including the management of landscapes from which products come, as part of a sustainable biosphere [4].

Material and methods. As an interdisciplinary field of study, landscape and local products have enormous potential. A geographical approach was applied to define the gastronomic landscape, based on the use of place and natural resource potential for local food systems.

«A gastronomic landscape is the intangible associations between a particular place and its food, each place understood as a mixture of components that includes landscapes, architecture, history, heritage and social orders».

The geographical concept of «place» in local terroirs and specialties takes on a new scientific meaning. Such research will encompass the geography of local food by developing a broader, comprehensive strategy, including the concept of a «gastronomic landscape» of crops and foods, combining social and environmental aspects of natural resource use, linkages between rural and urban producers and consumers, and incorporating farmers' ecological knowledge.

The scientific research is based on field studies of the region, where landscape, cultural and ethnographic explorations have been conducted over a long period of time, mainly through observations, own route research, and interviews with members of local communities. The basis was general scientific and specific scientific methods of scientific knowledge, in particular general scientific methods: analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, analogy, modeling, literary, typification, etc.

The fundamental common features of the gastronomic landscape are associated with flat landscapes dominated by forests and pastures, where local territorial communities have traditionally based their subsistence systems on a combination of foraging, pastoralism, hunting and gardening. The region is represented by eight main food categories, namely: potatoes, rye, wheat, milk, meat, fish, fruits and vegetables.

Research has shown that the sphere of folk material culture of the Polishchuk people is very unified. This is due to the similar natural resource potential of the territory, the settlement of ethnic groups (about 16 ethnic groups), as well as common economic activities.

Research results. In the UNESCO World Heritage List, categorization occurs according to the categories of cultural landscapes. All previous geographical developments organically fit into the study of constructive geography, human geography, cultural geography, and tourism studies, where the study of cultural landscapes, cultural heritage, and gastronomic landscapes occupy a prominent place.

The concept of «sustainable food systems», which has been advocated by scientists (M. Hull, S. Hessling, B. Harrod, K. Rogack), is noteworthy, as food systems link different dimensions of sustainability. The restaurant business and commercial kitchens can contribute to the promotion of ecological ways of eating and the concept of «foodscape» (food landscape), a term introduced in 1995 by G. Yasmin and developed by P. Adema, T. Burgoyne, A. Lake, J. Kestnes, R. Sonino, S. Camins, C. Mogran.

Ukrainian scholars who conducted research in the field of cultural geography include O. Liubitseva, O. Ripko, I. Rovenchak, L. Shevchuk, and O. Topchiev, who studied the geographical aspects of culture and the issues of their geographical distribution, the concept of geo-ecological systems and cultural landscapes. Indeed, the geography of culture is authoritative and rapidly developing among other geographical sciences, covering the study of culture in geographical space, the identification of spatial differentiation and diversity of its components, their expression in the landscape and connection with the geographical environment, as well as the reflection of geographical space in culture.

Translated from DeepL.com (free version) Constructive geography is generally thought to simply dictate aspects of culture such as housing, clothing, and cuisine. However, the systematic development of this idea has been generally discredited as environmental determinism. Geographers are now more likely to understand culture as a set of symbolic resources that help people make sense of the world around them, as a manifestation of power relations between different groups, and as a structure through which social change is constrained and enabled. There are many ways to look at what culture means in light of different geographical perspectives, but in general, geographers study how cultural processes involve spatial patterns and processes, requiring the existence and maintenance of certain types of places.



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Gastronomic landscapes, in turn, are a combination of natural, cultural, and socioeconomic factors that influence the production, consumption, and perception of food in a particular region. They reflect unique traditions, customs and practices related to food and can be classified according to various criteria.

The following types of gastronomic landscapes have been identified: regional gastronomic landscapes; rural gastronomic landscapes; urban gastronomic landscapes; thematic gastronomic landscapes; cultural and historical gastronomic landscapes.

Aspects of gastronomic landscape mapping include: identification of key elements, data collection, creation of thematic maps, application of gastronomic landscape mapping for tourism development.

One of the important stages is the creation of thematic maps:

- ✓ displaying the distribution of specific gastronomic resources (wine regions, potato production regions, rye or street food markets, etc.);
- ✓ interactive maps (creation of online maps that allow users to explore gastronomic landscapes and get detailed information about each object);
- ✓ tourist maps (development of maps that help tourists plan gastronomic trips and discover local culinary traditions).

The application of gastronomic landscape mapping is used by various institutional institutions, which is necessary for the development of gastronomic tourism (creation of tourist routes, guidebooks and online resources that promote local culinary traditions); preservation of cultural heritage (documenting and preserving traditional recipes, cooking methods and local products); support for local producers (creating networks between local producers and food establishments, as well as promoting the sale of local products).

**Conclusions.** Currently, there is a need to test the concept of a gastronomic landscape for the development of gastronomic tourism in the project region - Right-Bank Polissia of Ukraine. For thousands of years, ethnic groups and local communities around the world have been on the path to renewable.

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