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ADEGAS E TERROIR: A SINERGIA DA PAISAGEM, CULTURA E IDENTIDADE NO ENOTURISMO DO ALENTEJO
WINERIES AND TERROIR: THE SYNERGY OF LANDSCAPE, CULTURE, AND IDENTITY IN ALENTEJO'S WINE TOURISM
BODEGAS y TERROIR: LA SINERGIA DE PAISAJE, CULTURA E IDENTIDAD EN EL ENOTURISMO DEL ALENTEJO

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RESUMO

Introdução: No enoturismo, as adegas funcionam como pontos centrais, oferecendo não apenas produção, armazenamento e engarrafamento de vinho, mas também uma variedade de experiências turísticas, como eventos vínicos, visitas às vinhas e alojamento. As adegas estão, assim, bem posicionadas para promover outros atrativos do destino turístico.

Objetivo: Investigar de que forma quatro adegas de referência no Alentejo, Portugal, promovem a sua envolvente, incluindo atrativos locais, serviços complementares e práticas de sustentabilidade com foco no bem-estar da comunidade.

Métodos: Foi utilizada uma análise empírica em duas etapas: primeiro, entrevistas em profundidade com gestores de enoturismo sobre estes tópicos; segundo, a análise do conteúdo dos seus sítios da internet oficiais para identificar elementos que promovam a sua envolvente mais ampla.

Resultados: Os resultados indicam que, embora os gestores sublinhem a importância de destacar a envolvente e as iniciativas de sustentabilidade, os sítios da internet analisados dão, sobretudo, relevo aos produtos vínicos e às experiências turísticas inerentes às próprias adegas.

Conclusão: Embora os sítios da internet de duas adegas abordem as suas políticas ambientais e sociais, estas não são destacadas de forma proeminente, funcionando mais como informação complementar do que como parte integrante da sua comunicação online.

Palavras-chave: enoturismo; comunicação online; sustentabilidade; adegas; Alentejo

ABSTRACT

Introduction: In wine tourism, wineries serve as hubs, offering not only wine production, storage, and bottling but also a variety of tourist experiences, such as wine events, vineyard tours, and accommodation. Wineries are therefore well placed to promote other attractions in the tourist destination.

Objective: Investigate how four notable wineries in Alentejo, Portugal, promote their surroundings, including local attractions, complementary services, and sustainability practices, focusing on community well-being.

Methods: A two-step empirical analysis was employed: first, in-depth interviews with wine tourism managers about these topics; second, analysing the content of their official websites to find features promoting their broader environment.

Results: Results indicate that while managers stress the significance of highlighting their surroundings and sustainability initiatives, the websites mostly spotlight wine products and internal tourism experiences.

Conclusion: Although the websites of two wineries address their environmental and social policies, they are not prominently featured, serving more as informational rather than integral parts of their online communication.

Keywords: wine tourism; online communication; sustainability; wineries; Alentejo

RESUMEN

Introducción: En el enoturismo, las bodegas actúan como puntos neurálgicos, ya que no solo se dedican a la producción, el almacenamiento y el embotellado del vino, sino que también ofrecen una variedad de experiencias turísticas, como eventos enológicos, visitas a los viñedos y alojamiento. Las bodegas se encuentran, por tanto, en una posición ideal para promocionar otros atractivos del destino turístico.

Objetivo: Investigar cómo cuatro bodegas destacadas del Alentejo, Portugal, promocionan su entorno, incluyendo atractivos locales, servicios complementarios y prácticas de sostenibilidad centradas en el bienestar de la comunidad.

Métodos: Se empleó un análisis empírico en dos etapas: en primer lugar, se realizaron entrevistas en profundidad con gestores de enoturismo sobre estos temas; en segundo lugar, se analizó el contenido de sus sitios web oficiales para identificar elementos que promocionen su entorno más amplio.

Resultados: Los resultados indican que, aunque los gestores subrayan la importancia de destacar su entorno y las iniciativas de sostenibilidad, los sitios web se centran principalmente en los productos vínicos y en las experiencias turísticas internas.

Conclusión: Aunque los sitios web de dos bodegas abordan sus políticas ambientales y sociales, estas no se presentan de forma destacada, funcionando más como información complementaria que como parte integral de su comunicación en línea.

Palabras clave: enoturismo; comunicación en línea; sostenibilidad; bodegas; Alentejo

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INTRODUCTION

Research on wine tourism broadly agrees that wineries are central to visitors' experiences. However, several studies argue that developing wineries as standalone attractions is insufficient to secure a destination's competitiveness. These works stress the need for strong networks between wineries and locally rooted attractions, embedded in host communities, to support sustainable tourism. Despite this, few studies examine persistent gaps in communication and coordination between wineries and adjacent tourism resources shaped by community identity.

Alentejo, in southern Portugal, faces growing climatic risks to viticulture. It is a relatively recent wine region within an "Old World" country and is dominated by large estates managed by major agricultural investors. Consequently, wine is often less embedded in local socio-cultural life than in older northern regions with longer wine traditions.

In such contexts, large economic groups commonly diversify into wine tourism by offering pre-packaged experiences targeted at higher-income visitors and arranged through selective partnerships. This model can marginalise informal, spontaneous encounters between tourists and residents.

Given Alentejo's distinctiveness, this paper examines how leading wine-tourism wineries integrate the region's historical and socio-cultural heritage into their products and communication. It also investigates how these wineries position themselves with respect to environmental and social sustainability.

1. LITERATURE REVIEW: ONLINE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION OF WINERIES

The decision-making process for selecting a destination or tourism product is complex. Web technologies have therefore reconfigured how tourists discover, research, select, purchase, and experience wine-related offerings (Sigala & Haller, 2023). Wine tourists are increasingly active internet users, and much pre-purchase decision-making relies on online research, particularly reviews and recommendations from other travellers (Cristófol et al., 2020).

Decisions are influenced not only by reviews but also by comments, ratings, and visual content, such as photos and videos of cellar doors, wines, and wine destinations. Insights from wine bloggers and other opinion leaders also shape consumer choices (Sigala & Haller, 2023). Official websites remain among the most powerful tools for attracting tourists, especially for international travel planning (Vyas, 2019). Websites thus function as essential channels for information provision, destination branding, marketing of related services, and the sharing of experiences (Díaz-Luque, 2009; Fernández Cavia & Huertas-Roig, 2009).

A website is more than a communication channel or distribution outlet; it is a business tool that generates data to support strategic decision-making. A strong online presence is indispensable for wineries seeking to exploit wine-tourism potential (Paunovic et al., 2022; Alebaki et al., 2022). Websites act as digital storefronts, enabling wineries to present offerings, connect with potential visitors, and attract tourists to on-site tasting experiences (Marzo-Navarro & Pedraja-Iglesias, 2021).

Most analyses of winery websites classify these platforms according to functionality (informative, transactional, interactive) and by the degree of internal and external integration they achieve (Gurău & Duquesnois, 2011; Alebaki et al., 2022). A positive website experience depends on multiple factors that should guide development (Gretzel et al., 2000). Given the objectives of this study, the focus is on website aspects related to corporate information and communication, especially those that reveal the winery's relationship with its region and its commitment to environmental and social sustainability.

Website content is a central criterion in evaluation models (Sun et al., 2017). Kaplanidou and Vog (2006, p. 206) define content as "the combination of functional information, text, and motivating visuals that encourage the user to plan a trip to the destination." Content typically integrates texts, which is still the most effective communication tool, with images, graphics, video, and audio. It is a key determinant of perceived destination image (Gretzel et al., 2000).

Gretzel et al. (2000) propose that users process website information through stages of exposure, attention, comprehension, yielding, acceptance, and retention. Effective website information should therefore be accurate, timely, relevant, and customisable. It should present clear pricing, enable product/service comparability and differentiation, and include comprehensive descriptions. These qualities are fundamental for engaging users and facilitating decision-making (Gretzel et al., 2000; Vilcea et al., 2024; Martens, 2024).

Wine tourism is a dynamic phenomenon encompassing tourists seeking experiences beyond tasting. Vilcea et al. (2024, p.2) note that visitors also seek "to learn about their history and heritage, to experience local food, culture, and traditions, to relax and enjoy the winescape," and that the appeal of the winescape can sometimes outweigh the attraction of high-quality wines. There is also growing interest in wineries adhering to sustainability principles and offering certified sustainable products, a factor increasingly influencing purchasing decisions (GPP, 2021).

Sustainability thus functions as a strategic differentiator. Environmental, social, and economic sustainability can enhance winery competitiveness by promoting community well-being and balanced consumption (Montella, 2017; GPP, 2021; Dias et al., 2023). However, evidence shows that only a minority of businesses effectively communicate and implement these practices (Vilcea et al., 2024). Similar studies report that tourism organisations often lack effective online strategies for sustainability communication and tend to prioritise environmental over social or economic dimensions (Villarino & Font, 2015; Ghanem & Elgammal, 2017; Gill et al., 2008; Holcomb et al., 2007).

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Santos et al. (2023) suggest that wine tourists tend to emotionally engage in local activities, which informed the decision to examine social sustainability promoted by wineries in the present article. Equally influential for the analytical focus, Williams et al. (2019) emphasise the centrality of authenticity and social interaction in delivering holistic, place-rooted experiences, underscoring the relevance of investigating winery-led social sustainability. In this regard, the study by Santini et al. (2024) in Tuscany suggests that small wineries are those that most strongly emphasise authenticity and local heritage in their wine-tourism activities, in a context increasingly dominated by large players.

Regions that combine wines, local culture, landscapes, history, and gastronomy serve as reference points for tourists seeking sensory and immersive experiences. Providing detailed information about wineries, nearby attractions, and facilities is therefore fundamental to a comprehensive visitor experience (Neilson & Madill, 2014). Wineries can supply valuable information on cellars, events, and broader regional activities via websites and social media (Sigala & Robinson, 2019). Nevertheless, Vîlcea et al. (2024, p.12) report that, in a sample of 154 winery websites, only three mentioned “the presence of other wineries in the area, restaurants, accommodation facilities, and other tourism activities.” Marzo-Navarro and Pedraja-Iglesias (2021) similarly found that winery websites frequently omit information about complementary local businesses. These findings informed the present study's objective to verify whether winery websites include external destination components and to assess the extent to which online communication contributes to integrated destination promotion.

2. METHODS

This qualitative study aims to examine (i) how selected prominent Alentejo wineries offering wine-tourism experiences integrate surrounding historical and socio-cultural assets into their products and promotion, and (ii) how their environmental and social sustainability practices are highlighted in their promotional efforts.

2.1. Brief characterisation of the wine region under analysis

Alentejo's wine production is relatively recent and industrial, evolving from estates historically used for cereal and livestock farming (Henriques, 2009). The region now spans 23.3 thousand hectares of vineyards and is Portugal's largest wine producer, with a 14.17% market share (Gomes et al., 2021). Wine tourism has enhanced the international visibility of lesser-known regions (Alonso et al., 2023), and Alentejo's attributes make it well placed for wine-tourism development. The region attracts a high number of international wine tourists (Cardoso, 2018), and regional tourism authorities actively invest in positioning wine tourism as a core product.

2.2. Case-study selection and winery framework

Four wineries were selected according to the following criteria: (i) inclusion in the official Alentejo wine tourism guide (Almeida, 2018); (ii) an active online presence with a dedicated website; and (iii) recognition for excellence in wine-tourism services, evidenced by awards. The resulting sample comprises Adega Cartuxa, Quinta do Carmo, Adega Mayor, and Herdade do Freixo. Adega Cartuxa, in Évora, occupies a 16th-century Jesuit convent and is owned by the Eugénio de Almeida Foundation, a prominent regional institution engaged in cultural, social, and educational initiatives that contribute to local sustainability (Fialho et al., 2020). Adega Cartuxa received the 'Best European Winery 2023' award (King, 2023). Its website is <https://www.cartuxa.pt/>. Quinta do Carmo, in Estremoz, is an 18th-century estate now part of Bacalhôa Wines, a large Portuguese wine group known for integrating art and visitor experiences (Sullivan & Sullivan, 2018). Its website is <https://bacalhoa.pt/pt/quinta-do-carmo-196>. Adega Mayor, in Campo Maior, opened in 2007 and is noted for its modern architecture by Álvaro Siza Vieira. Owned by the Nabeiro Group, the estate offers architectural interest alongside wine-tourism experiences (Dinis et al., 2021; Silva, 2024). Its website is www.adegamayor.pt. Herdade do Freixo, in Redondo, opened in 2016 and features an innovative subterranean winery by Frederico Valsassina. The design minimises environmental impact and supports integrated visitor experiences (ArchDaily, 2017; Marques, 2018, 2020). Its website is www.herdadedofreixo.com.

1.3. Methods and research techniques

The empirical analysis combined two approaches. First, semi-structured, in-depth interviews were conducted with managers responsible for wine tourism at the four wineries (Table 1).

Table 1 – Key Topics from Interviews with Wine Tourism Managers of the Analysed Wineries

Interviewee	Interviews' Main Topics	Date of the Interview
I1 - Adega Mayor's Marketing and Wine Tourism Director	Characteristics of the winery	29.08.2024
I2- Herdade do Freixo's Marketing and Commercial Director	Profile of the winery's wine tourists	17.09.2024
I3 - Adega Cartuxa's Wine Tourism Manager	Products and services offered to visitors	08.08.2024
I4 - Quinta do Carmo's Wine Tourism and Events Manager	Sustainable development practices and initiatives Connection to the local community and surrounding region	31.07.2024

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As can be seen in Table 1, the interview topics were consistent across the four wineries. In the first two sections of the interviews, the aim was to ascertain whether interviewees considered (i) the promotion of, and joint interaction among, key local actors to be important for wine-tourism activity, and (ii) the adoption and communication of environmental and social sustainability practices as a strategic tool.

The second strand of the empirical analysis examined the extent to which the official websites of the four wineries include information or promotional material about destination components beyond the wineries themselves. The website analysis sought to identify (i) content that promotes other tourism organisations and tourism supply within the destination, and (ii) representations of the winery's environmental and social sustainability practices from a holistic perspective, rather than solely in relation to tourism. For the first objective, identified content was categorised according to Cooper et al. (2008): attractions, amenities (for example, accommodation), access (including transport methods and routes to the destination, not only to the winery), and ancillary services (typically non-profit visitor services on site, such as tourist information offices and signage).

2. RESULTS

Analysis of interviews with managers of the four wineries indicates that Adega Mayor and Herdade do Freixo are comparatively recent in terms of vineyard planting and initial harvests. I1 states that the winery's mission is "to make the world wonderful, to make the world extraordinary," achievable only by attending to people, economic factors, and environmental aspects. Accordingly, the winery positions its wine-tourism brand around "quality, proximity, innovation, social and environmental responsibility."

I1 further argues that "our main project is the well-being of the people of Campo Maior, and we know that we are a benchmark in this respect in Portugal." A strong connection exists between Adega Mayor and the local community, which reflects the Nabeiro Group's broader community support initiatives, including volunteer programmes and social support projects embedded in a corporate social responsibility strategy (Proença et al., 2022).

On environmental matters, Adega Mayor participates in the Alentejo Wine Sustainability Program and seeks to implement recognised best practices. The estate currently operates a 100% organic vineyard and also applies regenerative and integrated agricultural methods. Sustainability is tied to social action, exemplified by the involvement of children through the Alice Nabeiro Educational Center.

Asked about links with the local community and other tourism stakeholders, I1 explains that most visitors are Portuguese, primarily from Lisbon, and typically locate the winery via digital channels. Attracting international visitors to visit a single winery in Alentejo remains "very challenging"; there is a perceived need for a broader tourist offering. I1 emphasises commitment to enhancing Campo Maior as a destination and suggests this objective is shared by other regional wine-tourism operators.

As illustrated in Table 2, content on Adega Mayor's official website (www.adegamayor.pt) relating to destination components outside the winery or other Nabeiro Group businesses is limited to brief, poetic promotional texts about Campo Maior, including quotes from the founder. The "About Us" menu's "Discover the Land" section lists several Nabeiro Group estates that are not the Adega Mayor site, but offers only general descriptions without details on attractions, services, or access routes.

Table 2 – Winery websites' content on other components of the destination

Tourism Components	Adega Mayor	Herdade do Freixo	Adega Cartuxa	Quinta do Carmo
Attractions	No	No	Cultural heritage of Eugénio de Almeida Foundation Events: Évora 2027 European Cultural Capital	No
Amenities	No	No	No	No
Access	No	Distances to nearby urban centres	Events' suppliers (e.g., wedding planners, corporate events organizers)	No
Ancillary Services	No	No	No	No

Sustainable practices are represented on the site in both environmental and social terms. One homepage image slider highlights the winery's recent environmental certification under the Alentejo Wines Sustainability Program. The site footer includes an "Integrated Policies" link that summarises responsible business policies at environmental and social levels. Environmental actions cited include biodiversity maintenance and regeneration, efficient water and energy use, and appropriate waste management. Social contributions are described more generally, noting the winery's role in sustainable community development and the promotion of inclusion and cultural diversity. These details, however, are relatively inconspicuous, located in the footer and thus liable to low visibility.

Visitors to Herdade do Freixo are predominantly upper-middle class. The winery seeks to position its brand through the quality of its product and a distinctive image. I2 asserts: "The new luxury is nature; the rural landscape and the vineyard had to be preserved. In addition to our wines, we provide a sensory journey through the tranquil and intimate atmosphere created by the winery's architecture. (...) We strive to offer a 360-degree experience."

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Environmental sustainability is a priority at Herdade do Freixo, particularly in wine production. As I2 notes, "The winery's main concern is to ensure production in harmony with the surrounding ecosystem." The Herdade do Freixo website (www.herdadedofreixo.com) contains no substantive references to tourism components external to the winery, apart from distance information to nearby urban centres. This material appears intended to demonstrate accessibility rather than to encourage visits to those centres. The site's "Events" menu lists services such as room rentals, weddings and corporate events, but does not include information on regional cultural events. Sustainability content is vague, indicating a commitment to sustainable partnerships and landscape preservation and emphasising partnerships with clients and suppliers "focused on common ideals of excellence, trust, and sustainability."

Adega Cartuxa benefits from a large base of consumers and admirers, and the winery recognises that wine tourism strengthens loyalty among these visitors. The Brazilian market accounts for roughly 60% of Adega Cartuxa's visitors. The winery is part of the Eugénio de Almeida Foundation, which has a philanthropic mission that is reflected in wine-tourism activities. I3 states: "People who taste our wines do so because they appreciate the product and its quality, but, indirectly, they are also helping disadvantaged individuals in our city. This spirit of mission is deeply ingrained in us. (...) The aim is for customers to leave the wine-tourism experience with confirmation of the product's excellence and a deeper understanding of our social mission."

The Eugénio de Almeida Foundation prioritises local recruitment for human resources and suppliers. I3 indicates a focus on the Évora region for staffing and procurement. The Foundation maintains several visitor-accessible facilities in the city and seeks to offer integrated programmes that showcase its cultural, social, and educational offerings alongside commitments to social and environmental sustainability. Promotion uses digital channels alongside traditional media such as television and radio.

On Adega Cartuxa's official website (<https://www.cartuxa.pt>), much content relates to the Eugénio de Almeida Foundation. The main-menu option "Fundação Eugénio de Almeida" directs users to the Foundation's general website, which incorporates Adega Cartuxa. Graphic design and content organisation are consistent across both sites. Given the Foundation's social impact, its website highlights external offerings and documents social responsibility practices, notably architectural and artistic heritage in Évora, such as the Palace of São Miguel and the Foundation's Centre for Arts and Culture, including programming information. Social initiatives emphasised on the Foundation site include a social innovation centre, volunteer programmes, support for local crafts, and scholarships for higher-education students from low-income families in Alentejo.

The only content on Adega Cartuxa's site that is unrelated to the winery or the Foundation is a footer link to the "Évora 2027 – European Capital of Culture" official website. The wine-tourism section does not mention attractions, amenities, or ancillary services external to the winery and provides access information only for the winery itself rather than for the destination.

Quinta do Carmo launched wine-tourism activity primarily to strengthen the network of wineries within the Bacalhôa group, particularly in southern Portugal. Visitors are mainly international, from markets such as Brazil, the USA, Canada, and France. They are typically couples aged 50–60 and often experienced wine tourists seeking to deepen their knowledge.

Sustainability is a key attribute associated with the Quinta do Carmo brand and product, encompassing environmental stewardship of vineyards and local varieties as well as social investment. "In Estremoz, we have invested in human resources and always strive to contribute to the local community," notes I4.

Quinta do Carmo lacks a dedicated website and is represented within the Bacalhôa Group site (<https://bacalhoa.pt/pt/quinta-do-carmo-196>). This arrangement partly explains the limited variety and depth of content devoted to the estate, as the winery's menu offers only "about", "concept", and "address and contacts". No content was identified that promotes components of the surrounding tourism product or documents specific sustainability practices for Quinta do Carmo.

One advantage of inclusion on the Bacalhôa Group site is that information on all group estates is coherently organised and accessible. The group's generic content highlights a portfolio spanning seven Portuguese wine regions that are presented as mutually complementary. This corresponds to Bacalhôa's stated strategy of strengthening internal collaboration among its estates. Nevertheless, the "About Us" section provides only generic references to inclusion and sustainability as core values, with no concrete examples or initiatives.

The findings from the website analyses align with those of Vilcea et al. (2024) and Marzo-Navarro and Pedraja-Iglesias (2021): the connection between wineries and their regions remains incipient, and integrated communication of the wine-tourism product at destination level is largely absent.

Overall, the four wineries reveal a shared orientation towards sustainability and community engagement. Newer entrants (Adega Mayor, Herdade do Freixo) emphasise substantive environmental practices and local CSR. Established estates (Adega Cartuxa, Quinta do Carmo) rely more on institutional or group legitimacy.

Comparatively, Adega Mayor and Herdade do Freixo combine deep sustainability commitments with limited destination marketing. Adega Cartuxa and Quinta do Carmo leverage foundation or group networks and international demand, but likewise fail to promote integrated, destination-level offerings.

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CONCLUSION

The study examined the relationship between selected wineries and their regions, with a focus on the integration of wine-tourism experiences and adherence to environmental and social sustainability principles. Two primary methods were employed: semi-structured interviews with winery managers and content analysis of official websites, regarded as virtual gateways.

Findings from the dual empirical analysis were mixed. Interviewees, particularly at modern estates such as Adega Mayor and Herdade do Freixo, emphasised distinctive landscapes and regional integration. This emphasis is not fully reflected in digital communication. Although some managers recognise and practise regional collaboration, websites mainly promote wine offerings and on-site tourism, with little reference to regional tourism linkages. Adega Cartuxa and Adega Mayor mention additional tourism resources they manage or relate to, yet a genuinely integrated regional approach is absent online. Winery managers could address this by adopting site architectures and content strategies that promote destination bundling and partnerships. Destination planners and policymakers could support such efforts through coordinated marketing and shared digital platforms.

Sustainability is central to brand positioning, particularly environmental practices in wine production. The social dimension appears prominently only at Adega Mayor and Adega Cartuxa, where it aligns with the founders' philanthropic values and a focus on employee welfare. Website analysis shows sustainability policies are present but peripheral. Adega Mayor's website gives balanced attention to social and environmental issues, though detailed information is available in less visible areas. Adega Cartuxa's social sustainability content is accessible via the parent foundation's website. Managers should make sustainability claims more prominent and actionable online; destination planners might incentivise unified sustainability messaging across regional stakeholders; policymakers could promote transparency and third-party verification to strengthen trust and market differentiation.

Selecting four award-winning wineries may limit generalisability and introduce selection bias. Data were restricted to manager interviews and website content, which privileges official narratives and excludes visitor behaviour, social-media data, and independent sustainability verification. Future research should use larger, stratified samples, include broader stakeholder perspectives, and triangulate interviews and website analysis with visitor surveys, social-media analytics, and third-party audits.

In sum, the study suggests wineries should better align online communication with strategic objectives, enhance connectivity with regional tourism assets, and foster collaborations grounded in sustainability. Further research could incorporate the perspectives of wine-tourism staff, assess the implementation of sustainability policies on site, and evaluate their effects on visitor experience. Lastly, in Alentejo, dominance of the wine production by large corporate groups (Lavandoski et al., 2018) is likely to constrain the emergence of the authentic, small-winery experiences identified by Santini et al. (2024). Hence, targeted incentives for small producers, support for community-led initiatives, and collaborative governance are needed to foster place-rooted tourism.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Conceptualization, J.E. and G.D.; data curation, J.E. and G.D.; formal analysis, J.E. and G.D.; funding acquisition, J.E. and G.D.; investigation, J.E. and G.D.; methodology, J.E. and G.D.; project administration, J.E. and G.D.; resources, J.E. and G.D.; software, J.E. and G.D.; supervision, J.E. and G.D.; validation, J.E. and G.D.; visualization, J.E. and G.D.; writing – original draft, J.E. and G.D.; writing – review and editing, J.E. and G.D.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interests.

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