

Submitted Abstract

ID IMC22-FSAbstr- 326

First Author First Name Last Name	Leonie Hasenauer
Submitting Author First Name Last Name	Leonie Hasenauer
Correspondence	leonie.hasenauer@uibk.ac.at
Co-Authors >> E-Mails will be not listed	
Organisations	Leopold Franzens Universität Innsbruck, Austria
Country	Austria
Region	Western Europe
Title	Positionings In Reflections On Food Consumption To Support Sustainable Development In Sauris (It).
Keywords	Positioning Theory, Foodscapes, Sustainable Development, Tourism
Type	List Of Focus Session
Focus Session ID	76

>> SYNTHESIZE MOUNTAINS OF KNOWLEDGE <<

Abstract

Through discussing individual and collective positionings in place, time and society, constructed by inhabitants of the village of Sauris when reflecting on food, the speaker proposes a perspective that can help identify connecting points for the support of sustainable foodscapes and overall development. As reflected in personal narratives, individuals deem the village's history collectively meaningful. In Sauris, which is located in northern Friuli (IT), settlements were established by speakers of a German language variant on altitudes up to 1,400m a.s.l. Its remoteness - today, it is accessible through mountain passes - might be a reason why the language variant and other traditions prevailed. Maintenance became uncertain in the 20th century, however, and inhabitants reveal their own or their parents' or grandparents' experiences of change. Very centrally, agriculture has become economically irrelevant in Sauris: The few cows grazing in the meadows belong to foreigners, and the mowing is only done to cultivate the land. The sector was substituted by tourism that, together with a local prosciutto and other types of bacon and sausage producing company, provides jobs, so that inhabitants could return to or remain in the village. Furthermore, a small museum and some firms that market traditional and innovative handicraft both depend on and foster tourism. On the one hand, interviews about food consumption show most inhabitants' far from autonomous, modern lifestyles. On the other hand, reflections reveal how important local, "natural" products are to people, that they have vegetable gardens, still collect wild plants, and remember how they used to nourish themselves with their own produce. Inhabitants see disadvantages gained from tourism, such as the promotion of traditional activities and food so that it seems inauthentic. However, agriculture could not provide all inhabitants with sufficient incomes, and tourism can foster stability and enable diverse innovations, supporting sustainable development (e.g. agrotourism with cultivations of cabbage, herbs and fruits). When reflecting on their food consumption, people describe central developments and concerns, which go hand in hand with nutrition. The analysis of the positions that interviewees construct gives insights into their relations and entanglements with places, times, people and groups and can therefore illuminate how inhabitants' awareness about the value of local food could be used to support (new ways of) sustainable development, potentially with a resurgence of a resilient small-scale food production for local consumption combined with tourism.