



Gastronomic Heritage Tourism Destination Travel Pattern Map in Kuningan Regency

Unique Julieta Audia Rahmi, Dewi Turgarini, Caria Ningsih*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

Correspondence: E-mail: uniquejulieta78@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Kuningan district in West Java Province has a local food has uniqueness as gastronomic cultural heritage destination. Integrative information about gastronomic heritage tourism destination was not yet available, so tourist cannot easy to choose to visit industry who sell local food as tourist attraction. The general objective is to identify and map the locations of the potential Kuningan local food which can later be used by various stakeholders such as local governments, local culinary business actors, the travel industry, including tourists. While the specific objectives of this study are: (1) identifying potential of Kuningan local food, (2) making a map of the location of potential local food sales in Kuningan District. This study uses a descriptive-qualitative research method in the identification of typical/unique culinary tourism in Kuningan. Data collection techniques were carried out through participatory observation, interviews and literature studies. Data collection through observation and interviews was conducted in local government agencies, the travel industry and culinary tourism businesses in Kuningan District. Literature studies cover all concepts and theories related to culinary tourism, especially culinary references in Kuningan. The results obtained from this study indicate that there are quite a lot of potential local food of Kuningan with their own unique identity. Another result is a map of the location of the potential Kuningan local food sales that can be used by stakeholders in developing Kuningan culinary tourism.

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Submitted/Received 03 Mar 2023

First Revised 23 Apr 2023

Accepted 25 May 2023

First Available online 01 Jun 2023

Publication Date 02 Jun 2023

Keyword:

Kuningan Regency;

Map of sales locations;

Potential local food;

Travel Pattern

1. INTRODUCTION

In the last few decades, the governments of both developed and developing countries have paid attention to the development of tourism which is considered to have a significant role in improving the country's economy (Abuharris & Ruddock, 2005). Initially, tourist destinations were dominated by developed countries, but then gradually shifted to developing countries. This is evidenced by the number of foreign tourist visits to developing countries in 2015 which was much higher, namely 45% of the total foreign tourist arrivals compared to foreign tourist arrivals in 1950 which was only about 5% (Thorn, 2001). In 2017, the growth of foreign tourist arrivals to Southeast Asia (including Indonesia) reached 7.8% above the average growth in world tourist arrivals of 4% (Hernández-Mogollón et al., 2014).

Various types of tourism have become tourist attractions, both domestic and foreign, ranging from natural tourism such as beaches, mountains, waterfalls, and others, to artificial tourism such as cultural tourism, historical tourism, religious tourism or culinary tourism. Culinary tourism became prominent in 2001 so that The World Food Travel Association estimates that food and beverage expenditures that must be incurred by tourists are around 15% to 35% of all tourism expenditures (Kivela & Crofts, 2006). Culinary tourism is currently a type of tourism that has many impacts on the development of an area (Stowe & Johnston, 2012).

Currently, Indonesia has entered a phase of increasing tourism development which is indicated by including it as one of the development priorities in the current government work program (Nawacita) in addition to infrastructure, energy, food and maritime. So that regions in Indonesia that have tourism potential are competing to increase their regional income through the tourism sector, one of which is culinary tourism. In 2013 in Indonesia, culinary tourism contributed a gross added value of Rp. 208.6 trillion with an average growth of 4.5 percent from 2012-2013. The culinary sector also absorbs 3.7 million people with an average growth of 0.26 percent. Business units created from culinary destinations amounted to 3.0 million with an average growth of 0.9 percent. Therefore, culinary tourism is believed to be able to become a central element that functions as an adhesive for a series of tours.

In the development of culinary tourism, the trend that has occurred in the last few years is an effort to re-develop the potential of native regional food which seems to have begun to be displaced by foreign products or -oriented. Efforts to increase the economic potential of local specialties are to provide a touch and innovation in order to attract local or foreign tourists to enjoy the original culinary of the area (Stewart et al., 2008). Touches of innovation in local culinary specialties have resulted in a variety of contemporary traditional culinary delights that are much loved and become an attraction for tourists to visit the area where the culinary is located.

Because an area usually has a variety of local specialties, of course there will be many types of local culinary that can be offered (Wiweka, 2021). The more culinary tourism destinations that exist in an area will make it difficult for tourists to find locations and restaurants that suit their wishes. Moreover, culinary tourism information obtained by tourists is generally only limited in the form of place names, addresses, and directions. The use of a location map will help make it easier for tourists to find the location of the production and sale of the typical local food they want (Lee et al., 2019).

Kuningan is one of the regencies in the province of West Java which is located at the eastern end of this province bordering the province of Central Java . Kuningan has many natural tourist destinations as well as cultural and historical tourism. In terms of local culinary specialties, Kuningan also has a variety of local foods and drinks that have the potential to be used as an

attraction for tourists to visit and return to Kuningan. The local food diversity of Kuningan and its wide distribution of locations requires a location map that can be used later by tourists for guidance in accessing these typical local cuisines. The research was conducted with the aim of determining the production and sales locations of the potential Kuningan local food and mapping them to produce a map of the distribution of the Kuningan local food. This article describes the process and results of research that has been carried out related to mapping the potential local food locations of Kuningan.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Typical local food found in a place is closely related to the culture that develops in that place. Therefore, gastronomy emphasizes that local food is a core component of a culture. Gastronomy is not only limited to culinary arts or the art of cooking, but also includes human behavior in terms of choosing raw materials, tasting, serving and consuming a dish (Turgarini et al., 2018). It is also related to the activities of searching, studying, researching, and writing about food and all things related to ethics, etiquette, and nutrition that humans need. All of these elements are known as the nine gastronomic components. These nine gastronomic components must be a reference in the selection of typical local food in a place.

A map is a visual representation of an entire area or a part of an area, typically represented on a flat surface. The work of a map is to illustrate specific and detailed features of a particular area, most frequently used to illustrate geography. There are many kinds of maps; static, two-dimensional, three-dimensional, dynamic and even interactive. Maps attempt to represent various things, like political boundaries, physical features, roads, topography, population, climates, natural resources and economic activities. A map of the location of local food sales typical of an area is a visual representation on a flat surface of the coordinates of the location of the sale of typical local food in that area (Rahmi, 2022).

Local food is a food product that has long been produced, developed and consumed in an area or a certain local community group. Generally, local food products are processed from local raw materials, local technology, and local knowledge as well. In addition, local food products are usually developed according to the preferences of local consumers as well. So that these local food products are closely related to the local local culture (Hariyadi, 2010).

The pattern of tourism travel is the structure, framework and flow of tourism from one destination point to another that are interrelated or bound and contain information on facilities, activities, and services that provide an overview of various travel options for industry and individual tourists to influence decision making. in traveling. The general pattern that exists in a tourist route is divided into three patterns, namely single loupe, continuous loupe, and multi loupe (Lin & Morais, 2008).

3. METHODS

This study used survey and mapping methods. This research is located in Kuningan District. Research activities carried out in Kuningan District are conducting field surveys to determine the points of sale of potential local food of Kuningan. Research activities carried out to making a map of the location of local food sales of Kuningan based on data from field surveys that have been collected.

Participants in this study were researchers, and surveyors as well as owners and employees of the gift shops or food stalls surveyed. The instrument used in this research is a field survey sheet to record the names of shops or stall that sell Kuningan local food either to be tasted on the spot or used as souvenirs as well as the location points where the shops or stalls are located.

Data on the location of the Kuningan local food sales that have been collected are then analyzed using mapping techniques to determine the coordinates of the points and then a map of the location is made with the help of software. ArcGIS.



4. RESULTS






The results of distributing questionnaires to tourists who are research respondents can be identified the characteristics of tourists visiting tourist destinations in Kuningan district, as follows: 1) the number of female tourists is slightly more than the number of male tourists, 2) the most tourists are aged between 18 and 23 years old, 3) the most tourists come from Cirebon district, 4) the most tourists are those with high school education and the equivalent, 5) the most tourists are those who have an income between Rp. 1,500,000 to 2,500,000, 6) the most common destinations for tourists to come to Kuningan are travel and family needs, and 7) the most common sources of information used by tourists are information from friends and social media.

A. Supreme Gastronomic Heritage from Kuningan District

Kuningan district has various kinds of tourism potential, ranging from cultural tourism, history, nature tourism, and culinary tourism. If this potential is developed optimally, it will become a magnet to attract tourists to visit and return to Kuningan District. Based on the preferences of culinary stakeholders in Kuningan District consisting of elements of local government, business actors, Kuningan culinary observers, and connoisseurs, several types of potential local food have emerged that can continue to be developed to attract tourists visiting Kuningan. Some of these potential local food types include: Sticky Rice Tape, Kasreng Rice, Ketempling, Gadung Chips, Hucap, Kwecang and Jeniper/Jenisa Drinks. The following is a description of each type of potential local food.

Table 1. Supreme Gastronomic from Kuningan Distric

Menu	Description	Picture
Sticky Rice Tape	Sticky rice tape is made from white glutinous rice fermented using yeast. The peculiarity of the Kuningan sticky rice tape that distinguishes it from other regional sticky rice tapes is that the tape is wrapped in guava leaves and packaged in a plastic bucket. Formerly this sticky rice tape can only be found at special events such as Eid celebrations and wedding celebrations and circumcisions, but now glutinous tape can be found and eaten every day because sticky rice tape is produced and marketed in gift shops every day as a souvenir. souvenirs for tourists visiting Kuningan. There are various brands of sticky rice tape sold in Kuningan, with a special manufacturing technique, the Kuningan sticky rice tape has a soft texture and a sweet taste like honey.	
Kasreng Rice	Kasreng Rice used to be the rice and side dishes sold by Mrs. Kasri in the Luragung square around the 1970s for traders and market coolies as well as transportation drivers. Initially, Kasreng Rice only had a few side dishes such as fried food, omelette, chilli sauce, rebon prawns and raw bean sprouts. However, currently the side dishes of Kasreng Rice are more diverse with the addition of several side dishes such as fried baby fish, processed cuttlefish, quail eggs, fried chicken and others. The difference between Kasreng Rice and similar dishes is that the rice is slightly wrapped in cone-shaped paper so that it stays warm for a long time. Another difference is in the type of mandatory side dish, namely fried rebon shrimp and raw bean sprouts.	

Menu	Description	Picture
Ketempling	Ketempling is a typical food/snack of the people of Ciawigebang Kuningan. Ketempling was created in order to take advantage of the abundance of cassava harvests to become food that is durable, delicious and has economic value. Ketempling is similar to gemblong but differs in form. Ketempling is round in shape where air is trapped in the middle and this is the secret that makes ketempling crispy. Special techniques in the process of making ketempling are in the manufacture of groups with a certain elasticity and frying with two pans. Ketempling is usually used as a friend to eat rice cake and the like or as a substitute for crackers when eating lotek, gado-gado or meatball noodles.	
Gadung Chips	Gadung chips are food or snacks made from gadung tubers. Gadung tubers are wild plants that grow in the hills or in the forest. This tuber contains cyanide poison in the sap, so if you eat it without removing the sap first, the person who eats it will be poisoned. chips that have been processed with the right process taste very good, savory and crunchy. Because they are in great demand, the economic value of chips gadungthe difference between chips and other types of chips such as potato chips , for example, in terms of crunchiness and taste. A special technique in the processing process for the removal of toxins from gadung tubers is by sprinkling cold ash after slicing, pressing and soaking in running water.	
Kwecang	Kwecang is a food made from glutinous rice which looks like a Bacang wrapped like a pyramid. The difference with Bacang is in terms of the rice used. If Bacang uses ordinary rice and has a mixture of meat and vegetables, in Kwecang, white glutinous rice is used without meat or vegetables. The packaging material is also different, Bacang is wrapped in pandan leaves while Kwecang is wrapped in bamboo leaves. Kwecang has a chewy taste, usually eaten with fried foods such as peanut brittle, rengginang, chips or ketempling. A special technique in the process of making kwecang so that the texture is chewy is in the process of soaking glutinous rice in ash water and wrapping it in the shape of a pyramid.	
Hucap	Hucap is a kind of food like kupat tahu where the main components are kupat, fried tofu and peanut sauce. The difference between Hucap Kuningan and kupat Tahu from other regions is in terms of the peanut sauce which has a distinctive texture and taste. Another difference is that the kupat is made with a coconut leaf wrap, in most other areas kupat is made with a large banana leaf wrap. The special technique in the process of making Hucap lies in making the peanut sauce so that the texture and taste are different from the peanut sauce from other regions. Hucap is very suitable to be eaten for breakfast. Hucap is usually also sold in crowded places or people's entertainment locations.	
Jenifer	Jeniper are an abbreviation for lime juice, while type is an abbreviation for real lime. It is clear that both brands are based on lime. Both of these drinks are formulated with a specific formula so that the taste is just right, not too sour and not too sweet. This drink is in great demand because it is practical and is believed to have benefits for health, especially in increasing endurance. A	

Menu	Description	Picture
	special technique in the process of making Jeniper and Type drinks is in the process of heating lime juice mixed with sugar. Jeniper drinks are packaged in the form of ready-to-drink drinks in small glass bottles and syrup which must be mixed again with warm water in a large glass bottle.	

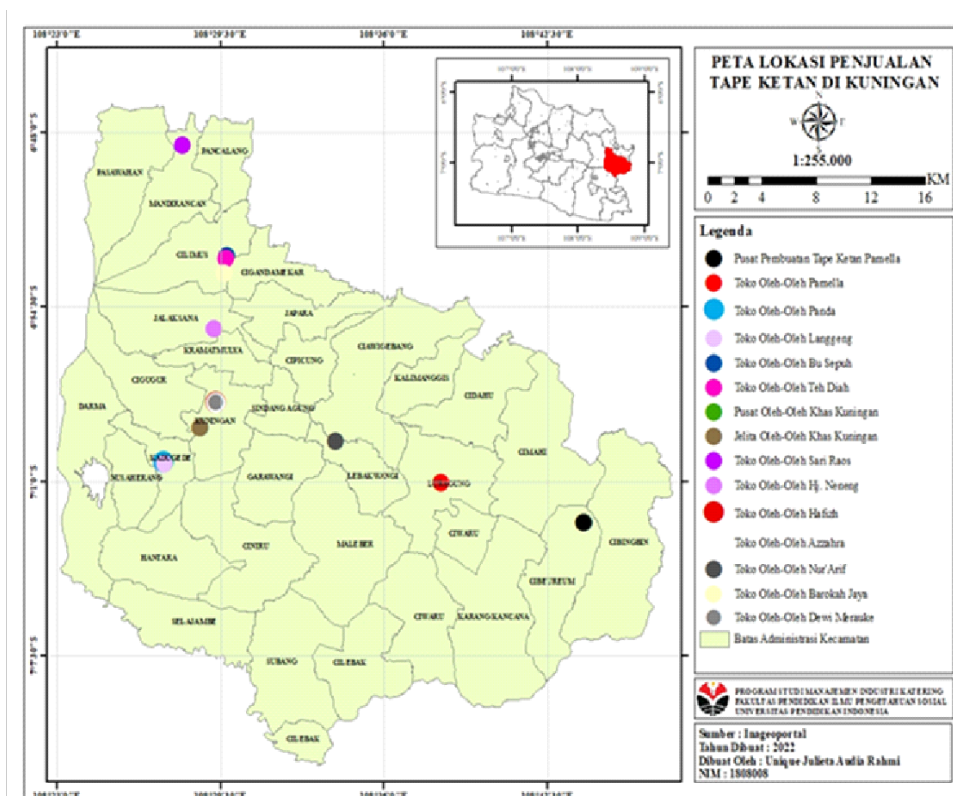
Source : Processed, 2022

B. Map of Distribution of Locations for Production and Sales of Local Food Typical of Kuningan Potential

Local culinary specialties of Kuningan are produced in a certain sub-district area and sold in several souvenir shops or sold in markets located in several other sub-districts which are traversed by the highway which is the crossing of the local community. tourists visiting Kuningan. The following describes the manufacturing centers and locations for selling potential local culinary specialties in Kuningan Regency based on the survey results that have been carried out.

a. Sticky Rice Tape

Sticky rice tape is produced in the Cibeureum subdistrict, precisely in the village of Tarikolot. This sticky rice tape is a home industry product. There are several cottage industries in this village that produce sticky rice tape with various brands. Glutinous tape is marketed both in shops that sell sticky tape and in gift shops spread across several sub-district in Kuningan District. Based on the results of the survey , it was found that several souvenir shops selling Kuningan glutinous tape products, such as: 1) Pamella's gift shop which is located on Jl. Raya Luragung - Kuningan, Luragunglandeu, Luragung subdistrict, 2) Panda gift shop located on Jl. Syech Manglayang No.25, Babatan, Kadugede subdistrict, 3) The Langgeng souvenir shop which is located on Jl. Tanah Baru, Kadugede subdistrict, 4) bu Sepuh gift shop which is located at Jl. Raya Bojong No. 144-146 Cilimus subdistrict, 5) Teh Diah gift shop which is located at Jl. Raya Bojong No. 81 Cilimus subdistrict, 6) Kuningan souvenir center located on Jl. Siliwangi No. 47 Cijoho Kuningan, 7) Jelita souvenirs typical of Kuningan which is located at Jl. Dewi Sartika No. 29 Kuningan, 8) Sari Raos gift shop which is located at Jl. Siliwangi No. 166 Mandirancan subdistrict, 9) Hj. Neneng which is located on Jl. Siliwangi No. 182 Jalaksana subdistrict, 10) Hafizh gift shop which is located at Jl. Siliwangi No.184-134, Cijoho Kuningan, 11) Azzahra gift shop located on Jl. Siliwangi No. 265, Cijoho Kuningan, 12) Dewi Merauke gift shop which is located at Jl. Siliwangi No. 268 Cijoho Kuningan, 13) Barokah Jaya souvenir shop located on Jl. Raya Bandorasa-Linggarjati, Bandorasa Wetan, Cilimus subdistrict, 14) Nur'Arif gift shop which is located at Jl. Raya Oleced, Manggari, Lebakwangi subdistrict, 15) Naya's gift shop which is located at Ciputat Market, Jl. Raya Ciawigebang, Ciawigebang Subdistrict. Figure 1 shows a map of the location of sticky rice tape sales in the Kuningan District.

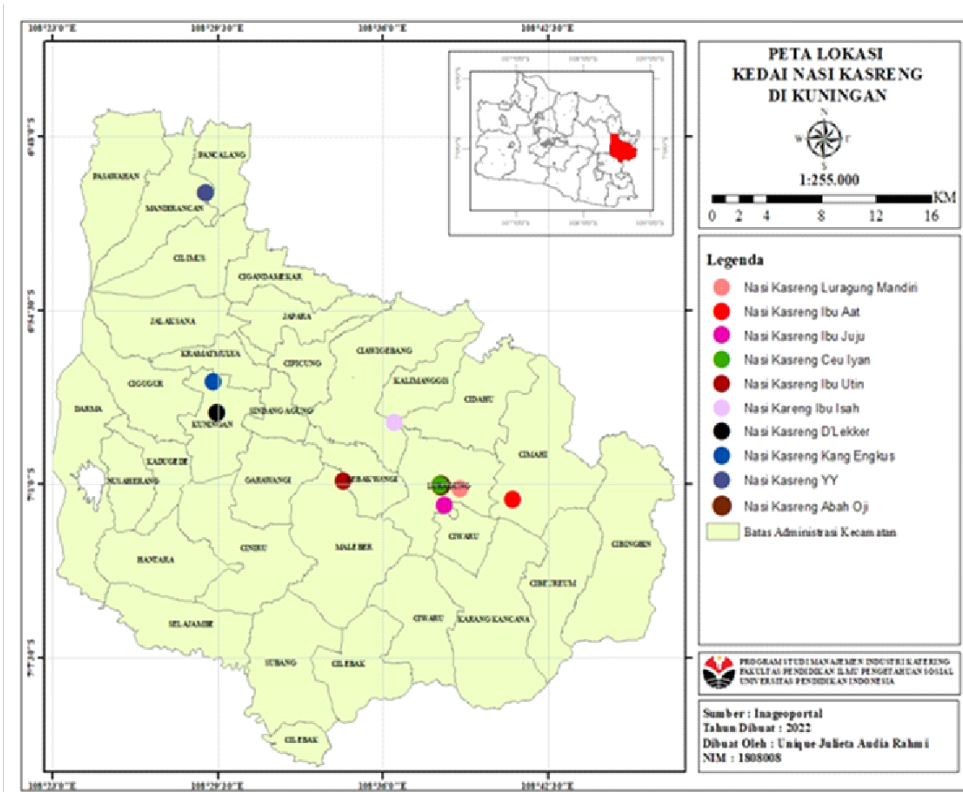


Source: Processed, 2022

Fig. 1. Map of the location of selling sticky rice tape in Kuningan

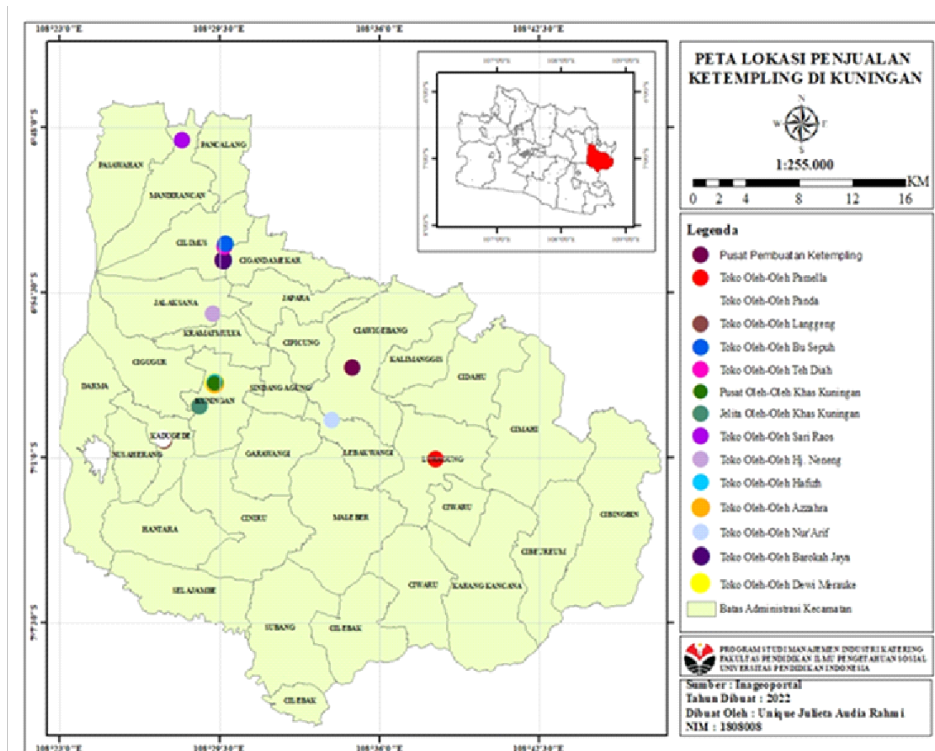
b. Kasreng Rice

There are several stalls or stalls selling Kasreng Rice in Kuningan, but because the origin of this food is from Kec. Luragung, most Kasreng Rice Stalls are located along Jalan Raya Luragung-Cibingbin. Based on the results of the field survey, several Kasreng Rice Stalls were found in Kuningan, such as: 1) Mandiri Kasreng Rice, located on Jl. Raya Luragung-Cibingbin, Luragung Landeuh village, Luragung subdistrict. 2) Bu Aat Kasreng Rice Stall which is located at Jl. Raya Luragung-Cibingbin, Cileuya village, Cimahi subdistrict, 3) Ibu Jujū's Kasreng Rice Stall located on Jl. Raya Luragung-Cibingbin, Cigedang village, Luragung subdistrict, 4) Kasreng Rice Ceu Iyan stall which is located on Jl Raya Luragung-Ciwaru, Luragung Landeuh village, Luragung subdistrict, 5) Ibu Titin Kasreng Rice Stall, which is located at Jl. Kuningan-Lebakwangi, Ciporang village, Maleber subdistrict, 6) Ibu Isah's Kasreng Rice Stall which is located at Jl. Raya Ciawigebang-Cidahu, Kadurama village, Ciawigebang subdistrict, 7) D'Lekker Kasreng Rice Stall which is located at Jl. Ir. H. Juanda, Purwawinangun, Kuningan subdistrict, 8) Kang Engkus Kasreng Rice Stall which is located at Jl Raya Siliwangi, Cirendang, Kuningan subdistrict, 8) Abah Oji Kasreng Rice Stall located on Jl. Raya Luragung-Cidahu No.73, Luragung Landeuh, Luragung subdistrict. Figure 2 shows a map of the location of the Kasreng Rice Stall in Kuningan District.



Source : Processed, 2022

Fig. 2. Map of the location of the Kasreng Rice stall in Kuningan



Source : Processed, 2022

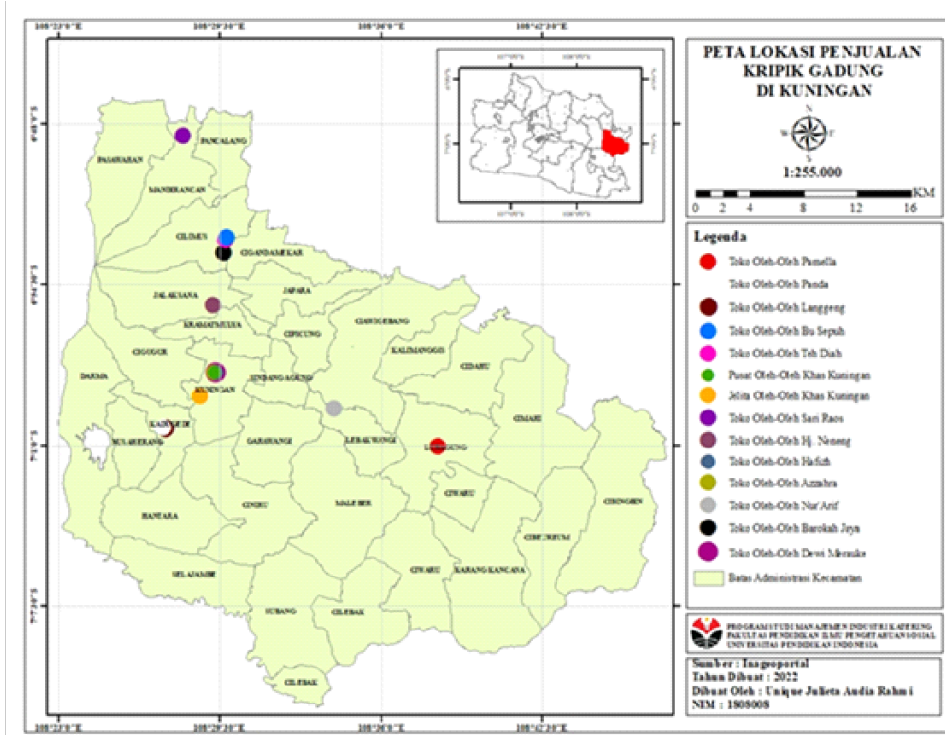
Fig. 3. Map of Ketempling sales locations in Kuningan

c. Ketempling

Ketempling is a typical food of the Ciawigebang sub-district, so that its production centers are located in several villages in the Ciawigebang sub-district, one of which is a ketempling producer in Karangkamulyan village. The sales locations are spread across several sub-districts in Kuningan District. Based on the results of a field survey, it was found that several souvenir shops selling Kuningan ketempling products were found, such as: 1) Nur'Arif's gift shop which is located at Jl. Raya Oleced, Manggari, Kec. Lebakwangi, 2) Naya's gift shop which is located at Ciputat Market, Jl. Raya Ciawigebang, Kec. Ciawigebang, 3) Pamella gift shop located on Jl. Raya Luragung - Kuningan, Luragung landeuh, Kec. Luragung, 4) Panda gift shop, located on Jl. Syech Manglayang No.25, Babatan, Kec. Kadugede, 5) Langgeng gift shop located on Jl. Tanah Baru Kec. Kadugede, 6) Bu Sepuh gift shop which is located at Jl. Raya Bojong No. 144-146 Cilimus subdistrict, 7) Teh Diah gift shop which is located at Jl. Raya Bojong No. 81 Cilimus subdistrict, 8) Kuningan souvenir center located on Jl. Siliwangi No. 47 Cijoho Kuningan, 9) Jelita souvenirs typical of Kuningan which is located at Jl. Dewi Sartika No. 29 Kuningan, 10) Sari Raos gift shop which is located at Jl. Siliwangi No. 166 Mandirancan subdistrict, 11) Hj. Neneng gift shop which is located on Jl. Siliwangi No. 182 Jalaksana subdistrict, 12) Hafizh gift shop which is located at Jl. Siliwangi No.184-134, Cijoho Kuningan, 13) Azzahra gift shop located on Jl. Siliwangi No. 265, Cijoho Kuningan, 14) Dewi Merauke gift shop which is located at Jl. Siliwangi No. 268 Cijoho Kuningan, 15) Barokah Jaya gift shop which is located on Jl. Raya Bandorasa-Linggarjati, Bandorasa Wetan, Kec. Cilimus. Figure 3 shows a map of Ketempling sales locations in Kuningan District.

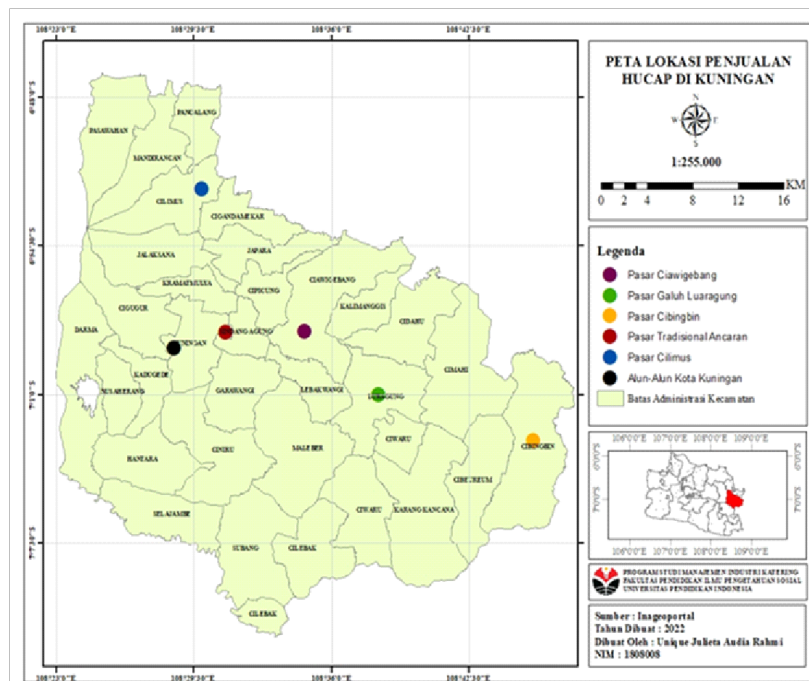
d. Gadung Chips

Production centers for Gadung Chips are located in several villages in Kuningan District, one of which is in the village of Citangtu. chips are sold in gift shops spread across several sub-districts in the Kuningan Regency area. Based on the results of a field survey, several souvenir shops were found selling Chips in Kuningan, such as: 1) The Kuningan souvenir center located on Jl. Siliwangi No. 47 Cijoho Kuningan, 2) Jelita souvenirs typical of Kuningan which is located at Jl. Dewi Sartika No. 29 Kuningan, 3) Hafizh gift shop which is located at Jl. Siliwangi No.184-134, Cijoho Kuningan, 4) Azzahra gift shop located on Jl. Siliwangi No.265, Cijoho Kuningan, 5) Dewi Merauke gift shop which is located at Jl. Siliwangi No. 268 Cijoho Kuningan, 6) Pamella's gift shop, which is located on Jl. Raya Luragung - Kuningan, Luragung landeuh, Luragung subdistrict, 7) Panda gift shop located on Jl. Syech Manglayang No.25, Babatan, Kadugede subdistrict, 8) Langgeng souvenir shop which is located on Jl. Tanah Baru, Kadugede subdistrict, 9) Bu Sepuh's gift shop which is located at Jl. Raya Bojong No. 144-146 Cilimus subdistrict, 10) Teh Diah gift shop which is located at Jl. Raya Bojong No. 81 Cilimus subdistrict, 11) Sari Raos gift shop which is located at Jl. Siliwangi No. 166 Mandirancan subdistrict, 12) Hj. Neneng which is located on Jl. Siliwangi No. 182 Jalaksana subdistrict, 13) Barokah Jaya gift shop which is located on Jl. Raya Bandorasa-Linggarjati, Bandorasa Wetan, Cilimus subdistrict, 14) Nur'Arif gift shop, which is located at Jl. Raya Oleced, Manggari, Lebakwangi subdistrict, 15) Naya's gift shop which is located at Ciputat Market, Jl. Raya Ciawigebang, Ciawigebang subdistrict. Figure 4 shows a map of the location of the Gadung Chips sales in Kuningan District.



Source: Processed, 2022

Fig. 4. Map of the location of the sale of Gadung Chips in Kuningan



Source : Processed, 2022

Fig. 5. Map of Hucap sales locations in Kuningan

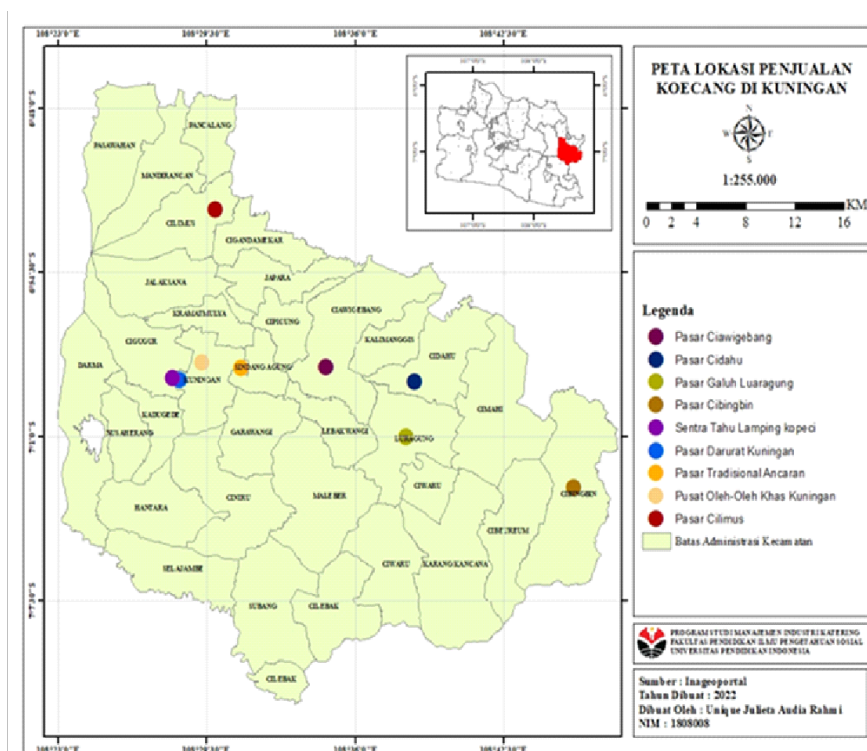
e. Hucap

Hucap is a typical Kuningan food, a kind of kupat tahu. Hucap sales locations are spread across several sub-districts in Kuningan District. Hucap are usually sold in sub-district markets using carts, but some are in the form of a shop. Based on the results of the field survey, it was

found that several Hucap sellers were found in several markets in Kuningan such as: 1) Ciputat/Ciawigebang Market which is located on Jl. Susukan Raya, Ciawigebang subdistrict, 2) Luragung Market located in Luragung Landeuh village, Luragung subdistrict, 3) Cibingbin market located in Cibingbin village, Cibingbin subdistrict, 4) Ancaran Market, which is located on Jl. RE Martadinata, Ancaran, Kuningan subdistrict, 5) Kuningan city square which is located on Jl. Siliwangi Kuningan (in front of the Syiarul Mosque), 6) Cilimus Market which is located on Jl. Raya Cilimus, Cilimus Village, Cilimus subdistrict. Figure 5 shows a map of Hucap sales locations in Kuningan District.

f. Kwecang

Kwecang is typical food is produced as a home industry in several areas in Kuningan District. One of the centers for making Kwecang is located in Cipancur Village, Kalimanggis subdistrict. From this production center, Kwecang is then distributed to sales locations spread across several sub-districts in Kuningan District. Based on the results of the field survey, it was found that several Kwecang sales locations were generally sold in markets and at several souvenir centers in Kuningan, such as: 1) Ciputat/Ciawigebang Market, located on Jl. Raya Susukan, Ciawigebang subdistrict, 2) Cidahu Market which is located on Jl. Raya Cidahu, Cidahu subdistrict, 3) Luragung Market located in Luragung Landeuh village Luragung subdistrict, 4) Cibingbin market located in Cibingbin village, Cibingbin subdistrict, 5) Sentra Tahu Lamping which is located on Jl. Veterans, Kuningan subdistrict, 6) Kuningan Provisional Market located on Jl. Maulana Akbar, Kuningan subdistrict, 7) Ancaran Market which is located on Jl. RE Martadinata, Ancaran, Kuningan subdistrict, 8) Kuningan souvenir center located on Jl. Siliwangi No. 184, Cijoho Kuningan, 9) Cilimus Market which is located on Jl. Raya Cilimus, Cilimus Village, Cilimus subdistrict. Figure 6 shows a map of the location of Kwecang sales in Kuningan District.

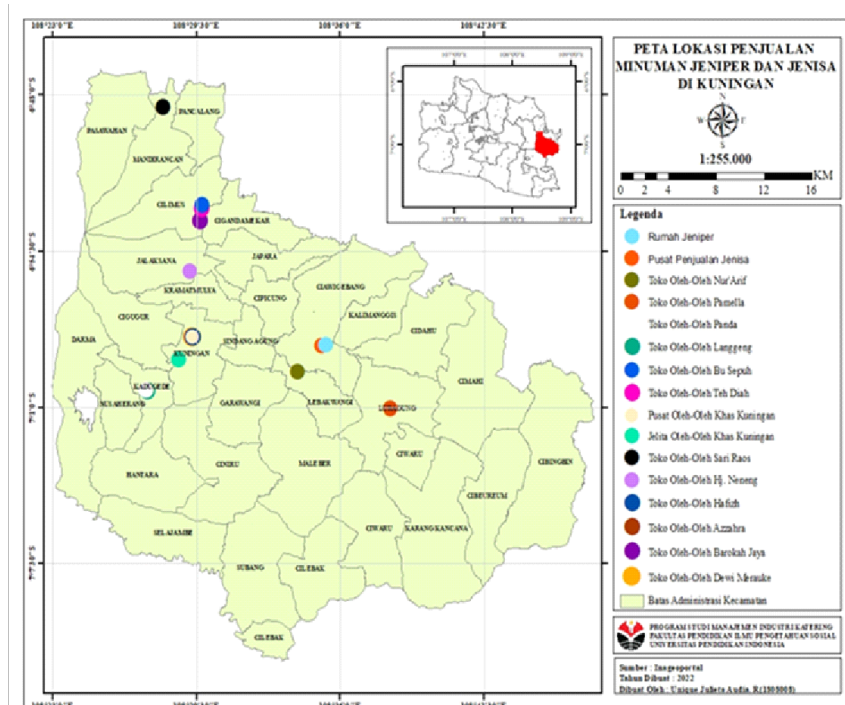


Source: Processed, 2022

Fig. 6. Map of Kwecang sales locations in Kuningan

g. Jeniper/Jenisa

Beverage Jeniper and Jenisa are typical drinks of Ciawigebang sub-district, so that the production center of the two brands is located in Ciawigebang Village, Ciawigebang District, Kuningan Regency. However, the sales locations are spread across several sub-districts in Kuningan District. Based on the results of the field survey, it was found that several gift shops selling Jeniper/Jenisa Kuningan beverage products were found, such as: 1) Jeniper house which is located at Jl. Raya Ciawigebang (Siliwangi) 116 Ciawigebang subdistrict, 2) Jenisa sales center located on Jl. Raya ciawigebang, Dusun Puhun Blok Kawadanan no. 99, Ciawigebang subdistrict, 3) Nur'Arif's gift shop which is located at Jl. Raya Oleced, Manggari, Lebakwangi subdistrict, 4) Naya's gift shop which is located at Ciputat Market, Jl. Raya Ciawigebang, Ciawigebang subdistrict, 5) Pamela gift shop, which is located on Jl. Raya Luragung - Kuningan, Luragung landeuh, Luragung subdistrict, 6) Panda gift shop located on Jl. Syech Manglayang No.25, Babatan, Kadugede subdistrict, 7) Langgeng souvenir shop which is located on Jl. Tanah Baru, Kadugede subdistrict, 8) Bu Sepuh gift shop which is located at Jl. Raya Bojong No. 144-146 Cilimus subdistrict, 9) Teh Diah gift shop which is located at Jl. Raya Bojong No. 81 Cilimus subdistrict, 10) Kuningan souvenir center located on Jl. Siliwangi No. 47 Cijoho Kuningan, 11) Jelita souvenirs typical of Kuningan which is located at Jl. Dewi Sartika No. 29 Kuningan, 12) Sari Raos gift shop which is located at Jl. Siliwangi No. 166 Mandirancan Kuningan, 13) Hj. Neneng which is located on Jl. Siliwangi No. 182 Jalaksana Kuningan, 14) Hafizh gift shop which is located at Jl. Siliwangi No.184-134, Cijoho Kuningan, 15) Azzahra gift shop located on Jl. Siliwangi No. 265, Cijoho Kuningan, 16) Dewi Merauke gift shop which is located at Jl. Siliwangi No. 268 Cijoho Kuningan, 17) Barokah Jaya gift shop located on Jl. Raya Bandorasa-Lingarjati, Bandorasa Wetan, Cilimus subdistrict. Figure 7 shows a map of Jeniper and Jenisa sales locations in Kuningan District.



Source: Processed, 2022

Fig. 7. Map of Jeniper/Jenisa beverage sales locations in Kuningan

A description of the location points for selling local culinary specialties of Kuningan potential along with a map description of the location is very useful as a guide to make it easier for tourists visiting Kuningan and interested in buying local culinary specialties of Kuningan potential both for sampled at the point of sale or as souvenirs. The map of the distribution of locations for selling local specialties from Kuningan will help direct tourists who are in a certain tourist destination to find the closest local culinary selling location.

C. Kuningan District Gastronomic Travel Pattern

The location of the souvenir shops are mostly located on tourist travel routes in the Kuningan district. Thus, tourists can easily reach the various gift shops both when heading to and returning from a certain tourist destination. This will save travel time and less time wasted buying souvenirs.

Travel routes in Kuningan district can be done through three patterns, namely single loupe pattern, continuous loupe pattern and multi loupe pattern. With the Single Loupe pattern, tourists will start the journey from the Cilimus sub-district square which is the meeting point, then will continue the journey to the tourist destination of the Linggarjati Negotiation building. Before leaving, the tourists will have breakfast first to eat HuCAP. After visiting the Linggarjati Negotiation Building, the tourists went straight to the next destination, namely Sangkanurip Hot Springs. From Sangkanurip Hot Springs, the journey continues to the Cibulan Pool/Bath tourism object. After that, the journey continues to the lunch location, namely Kasreng Rice stall. After finishing lunch and praying Dzuhur, the journey continues to the Cipari Archaeological Park tourist destination. From the Cipari Archaeological Park, the group moved to the Gadung Chips production site to see and be involved in the attraction of making Gadung Chips. From the Gadung Chips production site, the group of tourists continued their journey to the last tourist destination, namely Waduk Darma. After leaving the Waduk Darma, the group returned to the departure location, namely the Cilimus square, passing the route when they departed. Before arriving at the Cilimus square, the group stopped at a gift shop to buy Kuningan local foods such as kwecang, gadung chips, ketempling, sticky rice tape and Jeniper/Jensia drinks.



Source: Processed, 2022

Fig. 8. Travel Route with Single Loupe. Pattern

With the Continuous Loupe pattern, tourists start their journey from the Cilimus sub-district square which is the meeting point, then will continue their journey to the tourist destination of the Linggarjati Negotiation building. Before leaving, the tourists first have breakfast and eat Hucap. After visiting the Linggarjati Negotiation Building, the tourists went straight to the next destination, namely Sangkanurip Hot Springs. From Sangkanurip Hot Springs, the journey continues to the Cibulan Pool/Bath tourism object. After that, the journey continues to the Cipari Archaeological Park tourist destination. From Cipari Archaeological Park, the group headed to Jeniper House to see the production process of Jeniper Drinks. From Jeniper's house, the group moved to the lunch location, namely Kasreng Rice stall after finishing lunch and praying Dzuhur, the group continued their journey to the souvenir shop to shop Kuningan local foods such as sticky rice tape, ketempling, gadung chips, kwecang, and jeniper/jenisa drinks. After shopping for souvenirs, the group of tourists continued their journey to the last tourist destination, namely Waduk Darma. Finished from the Waduk Darma, the group headed to the Kuningan square as the end point of the trip.



Source : Processed, 2022

Fig 9. Travel Route with Continuous Loupe Pattern

In the multi-loupe pattern, tourists will start the journey from the Kuningan square which is the meeting point, then will continue the journey to the Waduk Darma tourist destination. Before leaving, the tourists first have breakfast and eat Hucap. After visiting the Waduk Darma, the group of tourists headed straight for the next destination, namely Balong Cigugur. From Balong Cigugur, the journey continues to the Cipari Archaeological Park tourism object. After that, the journey continues to the tourist destination of the Linggarjati Negotiation Building.

After leaving the Linggarjati Negotiation Building, the group moved to the Sangkanurip Hot Springs tourist destination. From Sangkanurip Hot Springs, the group moved to the lunch location, namely Kasreng Rice stall. After lunch, the journey continues to the location of making sticky rice tape to see and be involved in the attraction of making sticky rice tape. From the sticky rice tape production site, the group of tourists continued their journey to the gift shop to buy Kuningan local foods Kuningan such as sticky rice tape, ketempling, gadung chips, kwecang and jeniper/jenisa drinks. After shopping for souvenirs, the group of tourists headed to the initial departure point in the Kuningan square.



Source: Processed, 2022

Figure 10. Travel Route with Multi Loupe Pattern

5. CONCLUSION

The local food of Kuningan, at least have seven types of potential as gastronomic attraction, namely: Sticky Rice Tape, Kasreng Rice, Ketempling, Gadung Chips, Kwecang, Hucap and Jeniper/Jenisa. The production and sales centers for these potential local food are spread across several subdistrict in Kuningan District, such as in Cibeureum Subdistrict, Luragung Sub district, Ciawigebang Subdistrict, Lebakwangi Subdistrict, Maleber Sub district, Kuningan Subdistrict, Kadugede Subdistrict, Jalaksana Subdistrict and Cilimus Subdistrict. These Subdistrict are traversed by major highways that are often traversed by tourists who came to visit tourist destinations in the Kuningan district. The map of the distribution of locals made in

this study can be a guide and guide for tourists visiting Kuningan who want to buy and enjoy Kuningan local foods while they are in a certain tourist destination.

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We express our deepest gratitude to the Kuningan District Youth, Sports and Tourism Office for the permission given to conduct research on potential local specialties in Kuningan District.

7. AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

8. REFERENCES

- Abuharris, M. A. T., & Ruddock, L. (2005). Land-use Planning and Sustainable Tourism Development in Libya. *June 13th to the 15th of 2008 Athens, Greece*, 25–55.
- Hariyadi, P. (2010). Penguatan Industri Penghasil Nilai Tambah Berbasis Potensi Lokal Peranan Teknologi Pangan untuk Kemandirian Pangan. *PANGAN*, 19(4), 295–301.
- Hernández-Mogollón, J. M., Folgado-Fernández, J. A., & Duarte, P. A. O. (2014). Event Tourism Analysis and State of The Art. *European Journal of Tourism, Hospitality and Recreation*, 5(2), 83–102.
- Kivela, J., & Crofts, J. C. (2006). Tourism and Gastronomy: Gastronomy's Influence on How Tourists Experience a Destination. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research*, 30(3), 354–377.
- Lee, Y. J., Pennington-Gray, L., & Kim, J. (2019). Does Location Matter? Exploring The Spatial Patterns of Food Safety in a Tourism Destination. *Tourism Management*, 71, 18–33.
- Lin, C. H., & Morais, D. B. (2008). The Spatial Clustering Effect of Destination Distribution on Cognitive Distance Estimates and Its Impact on Tourists' Destination Choices. *Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing*, 25(3–4), 382–397.
- Rahmi, J. A. R. (2022). *Pola Perjalanan Pangan Lokal Khas Potensial di Kuningan Jawa Barat Sebagai Daya Tarik Wisata Gastronomi*. Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.
- Stewart, J. W., Bramble, L., & Ziraldo, D. (2008). Key Challenges in Wine and Culinary Tourism with Practical Recommendations. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 20(3), 303–312.
- Stowe, L., & Johnston, D. (2012). Throw Your Napkin on The Floor: Authenticity, Culinary Tourism, and A Pedagogy of The Senses. *Australian Journal of Adult Learning*, 52(3), 460–483.
- Thorn, K. (2001). Tourism Planning: Policies, Processes and Relationships. In *Tourism Management* (2nd ed, Vol. 22, Issue 5). Pearson/Prentice Hall.
- Turgarini, D., Baiquni, M., & Harmayani, E. (2018). The Multiplier Effect of Buying Local Gastronomy: Case of Sundanesse Restaurant. *E-Journal of Tourism*, 54.
- Wiweka, K. (2021). Gastronomy Tourist's Experience: Evidence from Gudeg "Yu Djum" Yogyakarta. *TRJ Tourism Research Journal*, 5(2), 118.