E-Journal of
Tourism
p-ISSN 2541-0857 # e-ISSN 2407-392X Volume 13, Number 2, September 2026

Global Bibliometric Analysis of Agritourism Publications and Their Thematic Relevance to the Sustainable Development Goals

Tinjung Mary Prihtanti*

Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: tinjung.prihtanti@uksw.edu

DOI: https://doi.org/10.24922/eot.v13i2.13

Article Info

Submitted:
February 24th 2026
Revised:
September 24th 2026
Accepted:
September 30th 2026

Abstract

Agritourism is frequently discussed as a pathway to rural diversification and sustainability, but its relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) needs to be interpreted carefully. This study maps agritourism-related publications retrieved from Dimensions AI, covering the period from the earliest available records up to December 31, 2025, focusing on publication patterns, country contributions, keyword co-occurrence, and database-assigned SDG relevance. The manuscript reports a retained subset of 549 records restricted to records matching the title or abstract fields, open-access publications classified by Dimensions as SDG-related. Bibliometric networks were visualised in VOSviewer. Publication activity increased after 2017 in the reported dataset and the highest publication peak occurred in 2025. Indonesia had the largest document count, and the United States recorded the highest citation totals. The SDG-assignment counts were highest for SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), followed by SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Keyword patterns include economic, social, community/livelihood themes. These results describe a restricted, database-classified corpus and do not demonstrate that agritourism caused progress toward SDG targets. Transparent search reporting, validation of SDG labels, and reproducible network settings are needed to strengthen future synthesis.

Keywords: agritourism; bibliometric analysis; dimensions; sustainable development goals; VOSviewer

INTRODUCTION

Background

Agritourism has attracted attention as farms and rural destinations seek to diversify income, sustain agricultural landscapes, and create visitor experiences linked to food, farming, and local culture. A market forecast cited by Bora (2024) projects growth in the agritourism market,

Copyright © 2026 by the author (s). This article is published by *E-Journal of Tourism*, University of Udayana, Bali, Indonesia, under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

indicating commercial interest; however, market forecasts alone do not establish agritourism's social or environmental outcomes. Empirical studies report potential benefits such as income diversification and local employment, alongside constraints including uneven profitability, additional household workloads, and unequal participation (Arru et al., 2021; Chase, 2019; Hollas et al., 2022). These mixed outcomes make it important to examine not only the growth of agritourism research, but also which sustainability-related topics and stakeholders are represented.

The rapid development and expansion of agritourism have attracted increasing scholarly attention. Existing reviews provide substantial foundations but differ in scope. Rauniyar et al. (2020) offer a structured review and bibliometric analysis of agritourism; Roman and Kawęcki (2024) review agritourism in academic research and use cluster analysis; and Ndhlovu and Dube (2024) provide a global bibliometric analysis of agritourism and sustainability. Bhatta et al. (2024) discuss agritourism in relation to the SDGs. The present study does not claim that agritourism bibliometrics is absent. Instead, it examines the SDG labels assigned by Dimensions AI alongside publication patterns and keyword co-occurrence and offers an exploratory interpretation of themes and potential stakeholder groups. This contribution is narrower than a validated assessment of SDG impacts and depends on the composition and classification of the selected dataset.

Although agritourism is often claimed to contribute to sustainable development, the relationship between agritourism and each of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) remains underexplored globally. Existing studies tend to link agritourism to the three pillars of sustainability, namely, economic, socio-cultural, and environmental sustainability, without systematically assessing how agritourism aligns with specific SDG targets and indicators. As Bhatta et al. (2024) point out, the three-pillar framework is often criticized for its normative and idealistic narrative, as well as its limited capacity to assess the feasibility and measurability of each SDG goal.

On the other hand, there is still limited synthesis of global research trends, intellectual structures, collaborative networks, and thematic evolution in agritourism studies, particularly as they relate to the SDGs. This lack of comprehensive knowledge mapping limits practitioners, policymakers, and researchers' ability to design evidence-based strategies that effectively leverage agritourism to achieve sustainable development outcomes.

To address these limitations, bibliometric approaches have become increasingly used to map the research landscapes in tourism, agriculture, and sustainability. Bibliometric investigations specifically focused on agritourism remain relatively rare, and even fewer explicitly examine its links to the Sustainable Development Goals agenda. This gap limits understanding of the global intellectual structure of agritourism research and its alignment with sustainable development priorities. The integration of agriculture, tourism, and sustainability dimensions—particularly within the SDG framework—remains inconsistent, and a comprehensive synthesis of global research trends is lacking.

Therefore, this study examines how publication output has evolved over time, identifies patterns related to countries of origin and keyword co-occurrence within the collected data, and analyses how this data is distributed across the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) categories defined by the database. Unlike the official SDG indicator framework, this exploratory mapping does not measure progress at the specific target level.

Research Objectives

The objective is to describe publication and keyword patterns in agritourism records retrieved from Dimensions AI (https://www.dimensions.ai/) and examine

their database-assigned SDG classifications. The research questions are: (1) How has the number of publications on the topic of agritourism evolved within the dataset from the beginning through the end of 2025? (2) What country-level collaboration and keyword co-occurrence patterns are visible? (3) What themes are suggested by the mapped terms? (4) How are retained records distributed across Dimensions' SDG labels, and what potential stakeholder groups are associated with selected themes? The findings are interpreted as descriptive and exploratory, not as evidence of causal effects on SDG outcomes.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Agritourism Benefit

Agritourism is a multidimensional activity at the intersection of agriculture and tourism. In this study, a publication is considered relevant as agritourism when the tourism activity is explicitly connected to a farm, agricultural production, agricultural products, or an agricultural landscape or experience. General rural tourism or ecotourism without an identifiable agricultural component should not automatically qualify. Earlier definitions emphasized income diversification for farm households, while more recent approaches also consider social, cultural, and environmental dimensions (Chase et al., 2018; Forssell & Lankoski, 2015). This operational distinction is important because agritourism overlaps with, but is not interchangeable with, rural tourism, ecotourism, or sustainable tourism.

A large body of literature highlights the positive contributions of agritourism across multiple dimensions. For example, economically, agritourism supports agricultural sustainability and income diversification, contributing to increased household incomes and reducing dependence on agricultural production alone (Khanal & Mishra, 2014; Lupi et al., 2017). More broadly, agritourism has been linked to regional economic growth, job creation, and reduced rural unemployment (Khan et al., 2020; Kondoh & Kurata, 2021; Bhatta & Ohe, 2020). Socially and culturally, agritourism is said to play a crucial role in preserving agricultural landscapes, promoting local traditions, and strengthening community identity (Chase, 2019). Furthermore, agritourism may support the development of farmers' entrepreneurial skills and innovation capacity (Drăgoi et al., 2017), contributes to improved community well-being (Ciolac et al., 2019; Partalidou & De Matteis, 2024), and has even been linked to positive mental health outcomes through recreation and interaction with nature (Rezaei et al., 2021).

The rapid development of agritourism is driven by the dynamics of supply and demand. From the demand side, there appears to be a shift in tourist preferences toward authentic, educational, and nature-based experiences, leading to increased interest in agritourism. From the supply side, farmers increasingly view agritourism as a viable strategy for diversifying income, reducing agricultural risks, and increasing economic resilience (Bhatta & Ohe, 2020). This shift in interest in agritourism is reinforced by supportive government policies, including investments in rural infrastructure, financial incentives, and destination promotion (Sennimalai et al., 2025). Furthermore, technological advances—such as digital marketing platforms, online reservation systems, and smart farming demonstrations—have increased the visibility, accessibility, and competitiveness of agritourism businesses.

Triple Bottom Line Approach

The role of agritourism is often interpreted through the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) approach, which emphasizes achieving balanced economic, socio-cultural, and environmental goals (Rhama, 2025; Wu et al., 2019). These economic benefits contribute to improved farm resilience and regional economic stability, particularly in peripheral and rural areas.

From a socio-cultural perspective, agritourism promotes community empowerment by encouraging local participation, strengthening social cohesion, and facilitating intergenerational knowledge transfer related to farming practices and cultural heritage. Agritourism activities often serve as platforms for showcasing traditional agricultural knowledge, local cuisine, and rural lifestyles, thereby reinforcing cultural identity and enhancing mutual understanding between visitors and host communities. The findings of Handini et al. (2025) state that institutional and social aspects are the primary assets of a tourism village.

From an environmental perspective, agritourism contributes to landscape conservation, biodiversity protection, and increased public awareness of sustainable agricultural practices. By integrating tourism with environmentally responsible agriculture, agritourism offers opportunities for environmental education and supports the adoption of conservation-oriented land management practices. Collectively, these three dimensions illustrate the multifunctionality of agritourism and its potential to generate inclusive and sustainable rural development outcomes when aligned with appropriate governance and management frameworks. According to Anggara et al (2026), sustainable tourism can contribute to the economy and resource efficiency.

Challenges

Despite its potential benefits, agritourism also faces a range of structural and operational challenges that complicate its long-term sustainability. Empirical studies indicate that not all farmers are able to achieve financial success from agritourism ventures, with profitability influenced by factors such as market access, managerial capacity, investment costs, and seasonal demand fluctuations (Arru et al., 2021). Moreover, the additional labour required to manage tourism activities often places significant pressure on farm households, intensifying workloads and creating trade-offs between agricultural production and tourism services (Chase, 2019).

Several studies have identified challenges faced by agritourism operators, including regulations, zoning, licensing, electronic connectivity (Hollas et al., 2022; Shuya & Kumar, 2024); waste management (Alar, 2024), and disruption to local traditions (Lak & Khairabadi, 2022; Santosh et al., 2024). Agritourism faces challenges from a workforce shortage, similar to those experienced in the agricultural sector in several countries. Salzwedel (2022) concludes that staffing for agritourism operations is further complicated by the need for seasonal employees and staff with diverse skills, such as in hospitality, food service, and retail—industries with critical labor shortages. Agritourism requires support services, policies and regulations, and future research.

Social and environmental challenges also arise in agritourism ventures. Unequal community participation can exacerbate local inequalities, while the commodification of rural culture risks undermining cultural authenticity. Environmental pressures, including increased waste production, resource use, and landscape degradation, can arise if agrotourism is poorly managed. These challenges demonstrate that agrotourism outcomes depend heavily on integrated policy interventions, capacity building, and governance mechanisms that balance economic viability with sociocultural integrity and environmental sustainability.

METHOD

Research Questions

The analysis was guided by four questions: RQ1, how publication output in the retained dataset changed over time; RQ2, what country-level collaboration patterns are visible; RQ3, which terms and themes appear in the keyword co-occurrence map; and RQ4, how the retained records are distributed across Dimensions AI's SDG classifications and what stakeholder groups may be associated with

selected themes.

Research Design

This study combines descriptive bibliometric analysis with exploratory qualitative interpretation. The quantitative summary outlines the number of publications, total citations, country affiliations, and keyword co-occurrences within the retained dataset. The qualitative component interprets selected terms and publications in relation to SDG topics and potential stakeholder groups. This manuscript does not employ any specific coding scheme or an independent coding audit. Content analysis was conducted on selected articles identified from the output of the Dimensions database.

Data Collection

The database for bibliometric analysis was obtained from Dimensions AI, a partially open-access platform for global research and innovation (Nandy et al., 2024; Thelwall, 2018). This research used the search terms "agrotourism" OR "agritourism" for Title and Abstract. The definition of eligibility for agritourism definition requires an explicit connection between tourism and a farm, agricultural production or products, or an agricultural landscape/experience. General rural tourism or ecotourism without an identifiable agricultural component should not qualify automatically. The analysis is restricted to English-language, open-access records classified by Dimensions as relevant to at least one SDG; consequently, the findings concern this selected subset rather than all agritourism research.

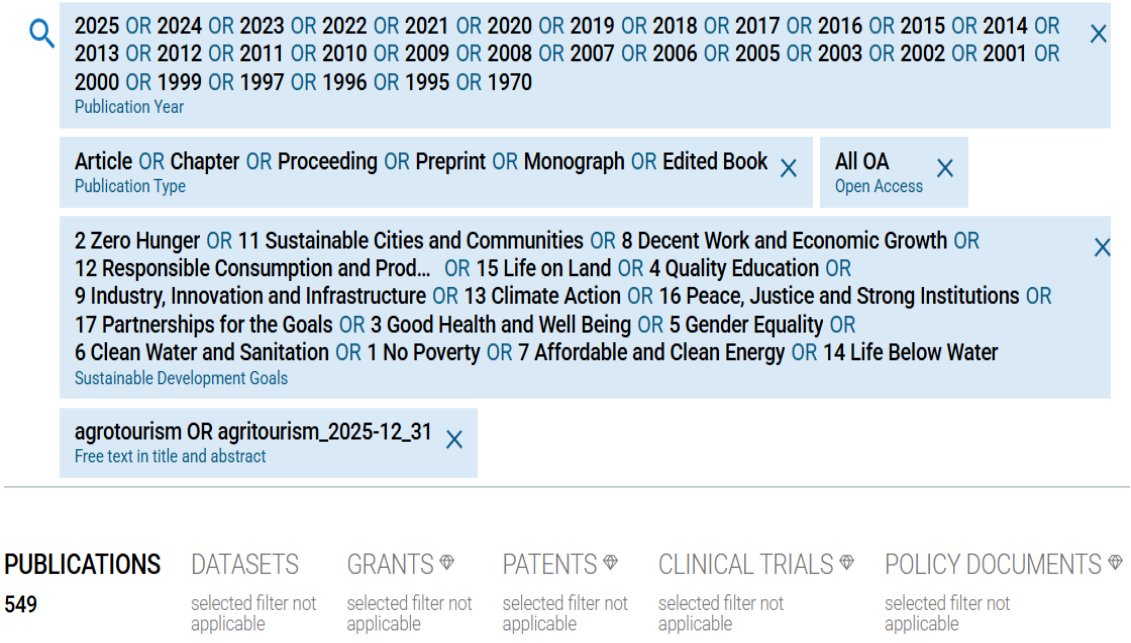


Figure 1. Search Query

Total 1,725 publications from 1970 to December 31, 2025, were found in Dimension.AI. A search on the Dimensions. database retrieved a total of 1,518 articles focused on agritourism or agrotourism, spanning from the earliest publication on the topic up until December 31, 2025. Following the application of specific inclusion criteria—namely Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) alignment, document type selection, and all-access availability—the dataset was refined to 549 documents.

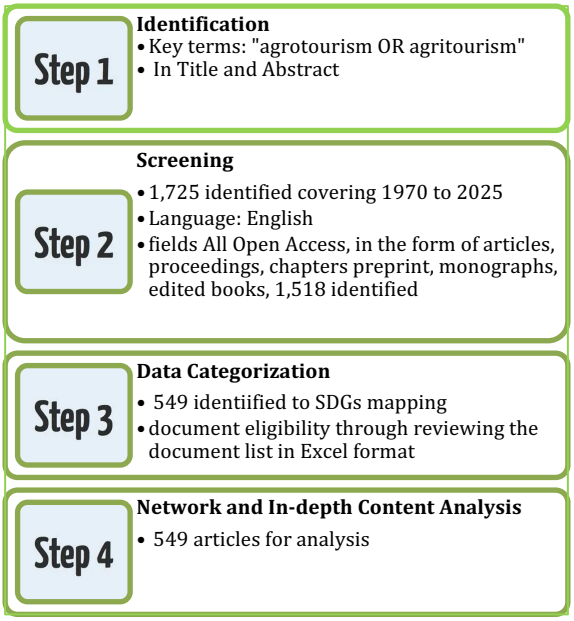


Figure 2. Analysis Stage

Conducting a literature analysis in Dimensions AI by limiting the scope to—or focusing on—Open Access (OA) content offers strategic advantages, particularly regarding global inclusivity, full accessibility, and cost; furthermore, it significantly accelerates the process of conducting an in-depth review of research methodologies and findings. Literature selection criteria based on titles and abstracts aim to increase data relevance (reduce noise or false positives) and focus on the core of the study. Titles and abstracts are usually free of non-text elements, so they are ready to be directly entered into bibliometric analysis software (such as VOSviewer).

Data Analysis

This data analysis technique consists of three main pillars: descriptive analysis, network analysis, and in-depth content analysis (conducted via case studies). Descriptive bibliometric analysis begins by mapping the general growth of literature on agritourism. SDG categorization and Network Analysis (thematic mapping) are performed using a combination of Dimensions AI and VOSviewer to identify research clusters. Illustrative (qualitative) case studies were then conducted on one to three top-ranked articles within each SDG cluster; these sample articles are selected purposively based on criteria such as the highest impact—measured by citation count in Dimensions AI—and their relevance to the topic of agritourism.

Methodological Limitations

There are several limitations that affect interpretation. The scope of Dimensions AI differs from that of Scopus or Web of Science; these variations in database coverage can influence historical trends, country rankings, and citation counts. Restricting the scope to English-language and open-access publications means that other relevant works are excluded, while the SDG classification filter may overlook agritourism studies that are relevant to sustainability but lack an explicit SDG label. Automated classification can lead to erroneous findings, including both false positives and false negatives. Incomplete or inconsistent author affiliations can complicate the identification of a publication's country of origin, and co-authored papers involving researchers from different countries may be attributed to more than one nation.

The current aggregated data do not specify the number of records with usable affiliation information, nor do they indicate the number of unique publications associated with multiple SDGs. Furthermore, similar database coverage does not guarantee an identical set of records concerning agritourism. Exploratory interpretations regarding stakeholders or target groups have not yet been supported by coding protocols or coding audits. Consequently, these findings should be understood as patterns within a specific corpus, rather than as a definitive global ranking for the field or as evidence of SDG achievement. Finally, a technical limitation within Dimensions AI restricts the number of data points displayed in charts to 50.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Performance Analysis

Publications Trend

The manuscript reports 549 retained records: 516 articles, 16 proceedings, 11 chapters, 5 preprints, and one monographs. The reported annual pattern shows in Figure 3. Due to a limitation in the Dimensions AI feature—which only handles 50 data points—the chart begins in 1977 rather than 1970.

Agritourism publications showed minimal activity between 1970 and 1998, followed by a gradual increase beginning in 1999. A significant rise occurred after 2017, reflecting accelerated academic interest in sustainable tourism, rural development, and agricultural diversification. The highest publication peak occurred in 2025 (138 publications). The earliest publication on agritourism in this bibliometric analysis that can be accessed in its entirety was found in 1999, although in the 1970s, there were already publications on the theme of agritourism (Cotoara, 1970; Desplanques, 1973; Popoviciu & Lazr, 1970; Vogeler, 1975).

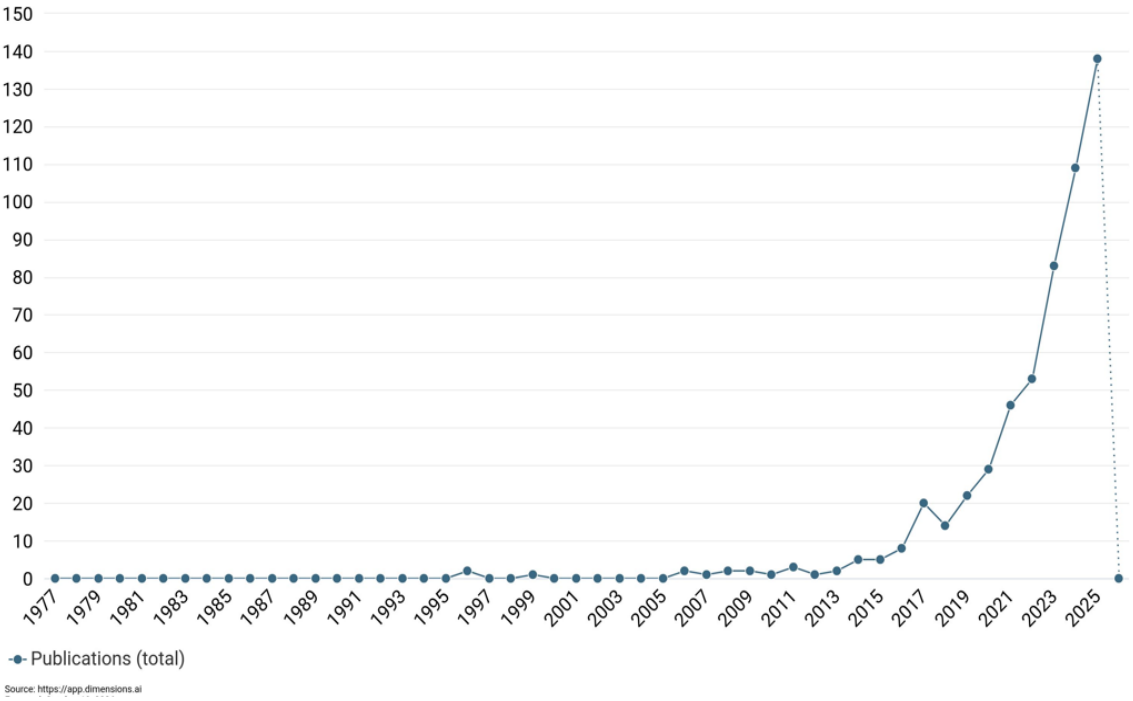


Figure 3. Annual number of publications in the retained agritourism dataset (Source: Dimensions AI export, 2026)

Figure 3 shows the beginning of an increase in reported publications after 2017, indicating a rise in publication activity within the maintained dataset.

Distribution of Articles

By applying the method of calculating citations per country and the threshold, namely the minimum number of documents of a country is 1 and the minimum number of citations of a country is 1, VOSviewer analysis shows that Indonesia has the highest number of agritourism publications, and in terms of the number of citations, the United States ranks first. In this study, the TLS value represents citation relationships, determined by applying a network analysis type focused on cross-country citations throughout the period covered by the data. Consequently, the TLS indicates the total number of times publications by Indonesian researchers have either cited—or been cited by—publications from other countries included within the

network. Indonesian publications exhibit the highest total link strength, which signifies a high density of citation connections between publications by Indonesian authors and all other citations within the network map. Publications by country are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Ten countries with the highest citation and collaboration indicators

No.	Country	Documents	Citations	Total link strength
1.	United States	7	460	4
2.	Indonesia	125	263	9
3.	Brazil	3	117	0
4.	Thailand	4	95	4
5.	South Africa	2	88	1
6.	Russia	12	62	2
7.	Spain	5	59	5
8.	Greece	2	48	4
9.	Ghana	2	31	1
10.	Slovakia	2	29	0

Source: Authors' processing of the Dimensions AI export in VOSviewer (2026)

These findings are in-line with the research by Ndhlovu & Dube (2024), which showed that agritourism and tourism sustainability are more widely researched in developed countries than in developing countries. Agritourism studies have primarily focused on developed countries (Rauniyar et al., 2020), and research on agritourism in developing countries remains limited (Bhatta et al., 2019; Malkanthi, et al., 2015). Based on a review by Bhatta & Ohe (2020) it was found that most studies were conducted in agritourism destinations in developed countries, and the number of studies using quantitative research methodologies has increased in recent years.

The results for document counts, citations, and total link strength represent distinct dimensions of a network and should not be viewed as interchangeable indicators of quality. Furthermore, country-based counts can be influenced by incomplete affiliation data, as well as the methods used to handle publications that involve more than one country.

As shown in Table 1, the US has a moderate to low number of documents, yet its total citation count is exceptionally high. Publications on the topic of agritourism from several universities in the US show the highest number of citations, followed by those from universities in Indonesia. This phenomenon can be attributed to several factors, including the "maturity" of the documents: many articles on agritourism from the US were published during an earlier period—from the 1990s to the 2000s—thereby allowing sufficient time to accumulate citations. Having been published some time ago, these documents have had ample opportunity to accumulate citations and have come to be regarded as foundational works (Ndhlovu & Dube, 2024).

Furthermore, The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) states that in 2024, the United States remains firmly in the top position regarding the quality of scientific publications, with its average h-index increasing from 1,783 in 2016 to 3,213 in 2024. A visualization of publications by organization highlights several prominent institutions: Udayana University (Bali) and IPB University (Bogor) in Indonesia, as well as the University of Extremadura and Centro IFAPA Camino de Purchil (Spain), the Federal University of Rostov (Russia), and the Institute of Landscape Ecology (Slovakia). Overlay

visualization of publications by authors' country and organization in Figure 4 and 5.

According to a release from United Nations Tourism (2026), Europe was the world's most visited destination region in 2025, followed by Asia and the Pacific, and America. The development of tourism, including agricultural tourism, has become the subject of agritourism studies, as found by Sumardi et al. (2023). The development of agritourism publications in Indonesia is influenced by various factors, including the development of agritourism in the researcher's sites as a research object, as well as the strength of the development of science, technology, and collaboration that allows for diversity in aspects such as variables, scope, science, and research analysis. According to Windia et al. (2007), the initial development of agritourism in a region is greatly influenced by the concepts/mindset and awareness of the local community regarding agritourism development, which is then followed by social agreements, and finally the physical development of the agritourism area. Publication patterns at both the institutional and national levels can reflect research capacity, the local study context, funding, and opportunities for collaboration.

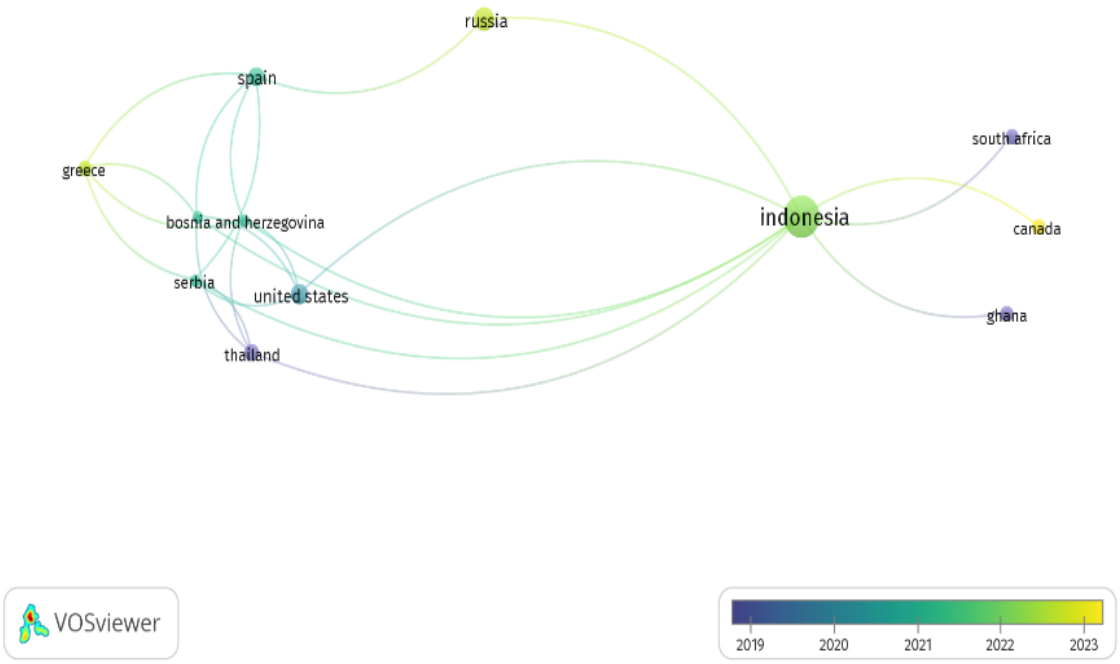


Figure 4. Overlay visualization of publications by authors' country affiliations (Source: Authors' processing using VOSviewer, 2026)

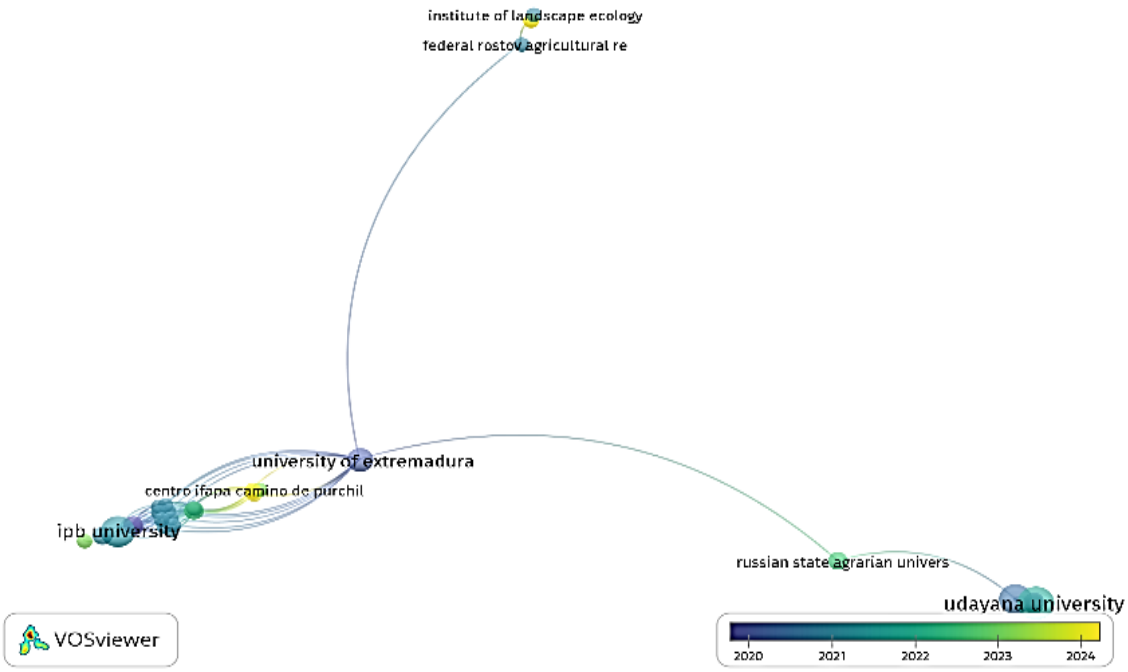


Figure 5. Organization-level bibliometric network/overlay visualization (Source: Authors' processing using VOSviewer, 2026)

Science Mapping: Co-Occurrence of Terms

Co-occurrence analysis is used in bibliometric research to understand the relationships between keywords frequently appearing in the literature. The co-occurrence method examines the occurrence of a keyword in a document and evaluates the keywords used or discussed in the document (Ndhlovu & Dube, 2024; Cavalcante et al., 2021. Larger bubbles or thicker lines indicate a higher frequency of co-occurrence, thus reflecting the strength of the association between keywords (Seguí-Amortegui, et al., 2019).

Research on agritourism spans several thematic areas. Agritourism research is closely linked to discussions on rural area development and community empowerment. VOSviewer groups various keywords into clusters based on the strength of the relationships between items, which are then interpreted as interconnected research sub-topics or themes. VOSviewer analysis groups keywords/terms into seven clusters. Cluster 1 is linked to economic and sustainability aspects (evidenced by the emergence of terms such as "sustainable agrotourism," "agrotourism development," "community welfare," "sustainable rural development," and "economic benefit"); Cluster 2 is associated with rural development (as shown by terms like "rural tourism," "regional development," and "rural economy"); Cluster 3 relates to forms of agrotourism (indicated by terms such as "agribusiness," "organic farming," "community service," and "agricultural tourism"); Cluster 4 pertains to the roles within agrotourism ("attraction," "entrepreneurship," and "women"); Cluster 5 concerns agrotourism resources ("coffee plantation," "urban agriculture," and "agricultural resource"); Cluster 6 relates to the role of agrotourism in the environment ("biodiversity," "conservation," and "urban landscape"); and Cluster 7 contains terms related to business opportunities in agrotourism ("job," "tourism industry," and "business opportunity").

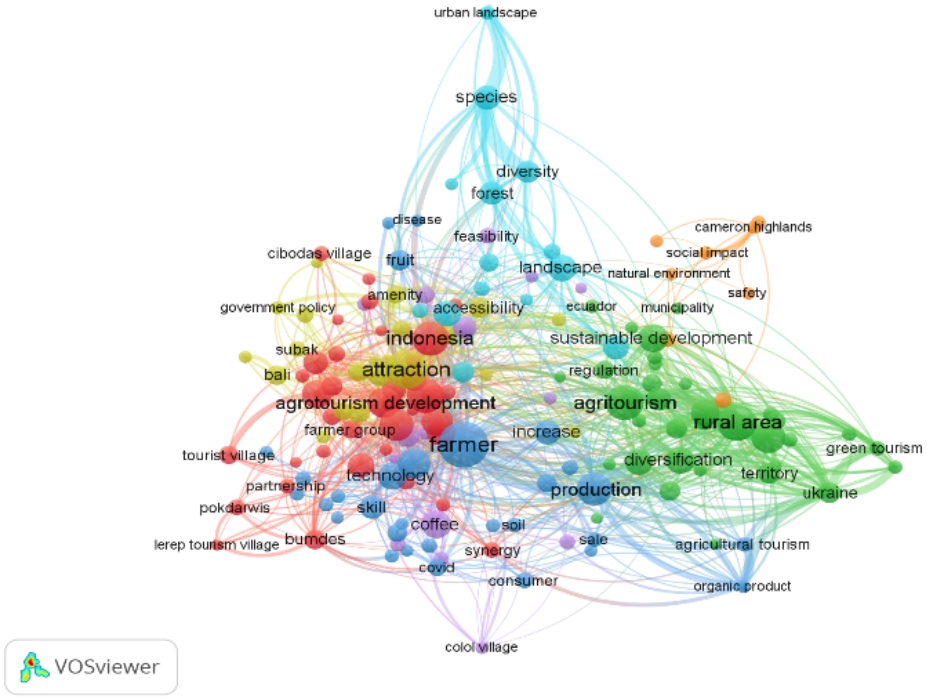


Figure 6. Keyword co-occurrence network, coloured by cluster
(Source: Authors' processing using VOSviewer, 2026)

These clusters indicate that agritourism integrates economic, social, and environmental dimensions, consistent with sustainability principles. VOSviewer groups items using objective mathematical methods. It employs an "association strength" algorithm for network normalization and a modularity-based clustering algorithm to partition items (such as keywords, authors, or journals) into specific clusters. Items that frequently appear together—whether through co-occurrence, co-citation, or co-authorship—will exhibit a high link strength. These provisional groupings suggest that economic, social, and environmental topics appear in the retained corpus.

The results of this analysis are similar to several studies that have found that agritourism, implemented by smallholder farmers, may increase business profits (Havale et al., 2023) and serve as a complementary economic strategy to agribusiness initiatives Ammirato et al. (2020). According to Ndlovu & Dube (2024), the economic dimension is more studied than the environmental and socio-cultural-historical dimensions. Various scientific articles show that the term agritourism is associated with economic terms such as "economic strategy," "rural economy," "economic development," and "economic growth" (Ciolac et al., 2019; Holland et al., 2022; Iancu at al., 2020, Paniccia & Baiocco, 2020). Another dimension discussed in these articles is the environmental dimension. In these articles, agritourism has not yet been closely linked to a sustainable environment, even though the economic and social aspects within cluster 1 indicate that the development of agritourism is strongly connected to the achievement of sustainable rural development (Cesaretti, et al. (2020); Xue, et al. (2020), Shen et al. (2020). These terms connote both positive and negative implications of agritourism.

Relevance of Agritourism to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Figure 7 shows the largest number of SDG assignments for SDG 2 (Zero

Hunger), followed by SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). The emergence of SDG 2 as a primary category reflects the fact that agritourism serves as a holistic strategy for strengthening food security, rather than merely acting as a tourist attraction.

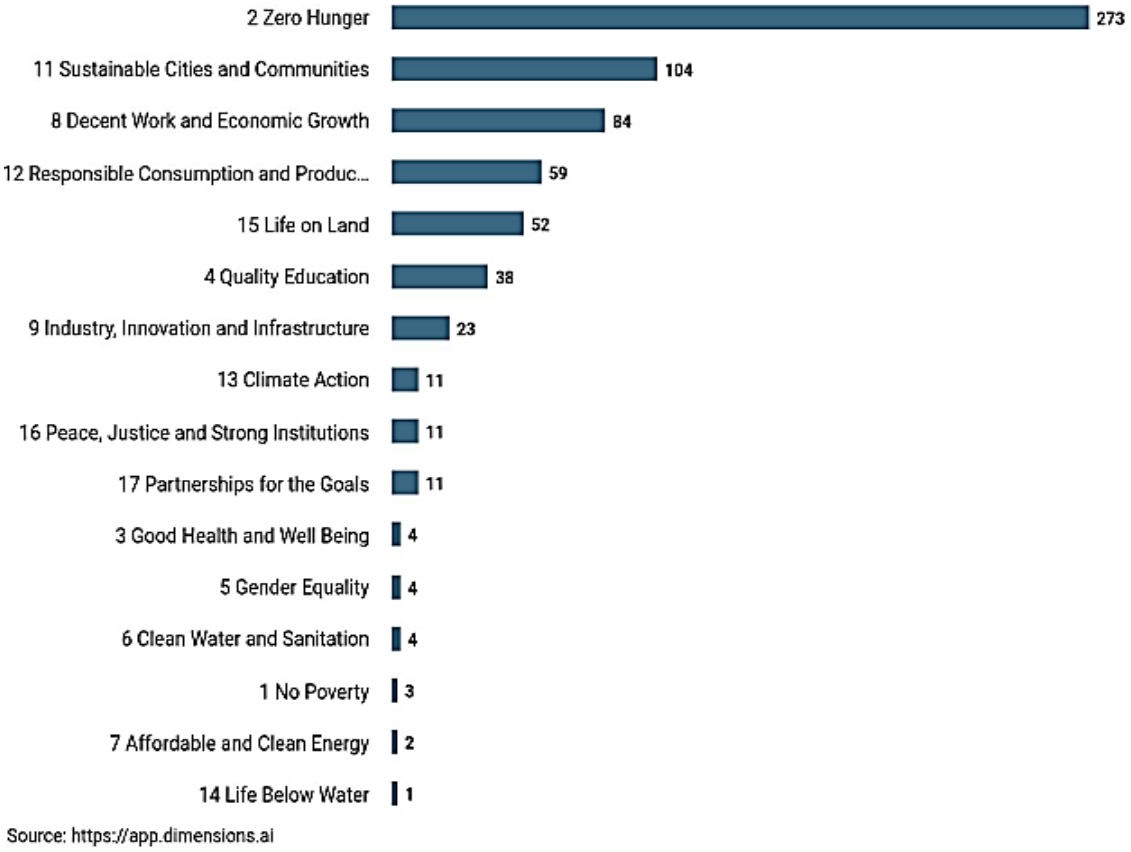


Figure 7. Number of SDG assignments by Dimensions AI among retained publications (Source: Dimensions AI export, 2026)

In second place, the connection between agritourism and SDG 11 centers on the preservation of peri-urban and rural areas, which serve as a counterbalance to urban ecosystems. Furthermore, the emergence of SDG 8 as the third theme highlights agritourism as a labor-intensive economic driver. It is this characteristic that directly links agritourism to SDG 8. According to Partalidou & De Matteis (2024) in a global world struggling with climate challenges and rural economic change, agritourism is a hope. Other terms appearing in Figure 6 are logical and related to 17th Sustainable Development Goals, which demonstrates the very strategic role of agritourism in supporting economic well-being, community livelihoods, and environmental stewardship, even supporting empowerment. Within the Dimensions platform, the category based on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the retained dataset, does not include any agritourism-related publications linked to SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

Content Analysis (sub-case studies)

To provide an in-depth qualitative understanding, an in-depth content analysis was conducted on three key articles for each mapped SDG cluster. The sample articles were selected purposively based on criteria identifying documents with the highest impact—measured by the number

of citations in Dimensions AI—and their relevance to the topic of agrotourism. Through these illustrative case studies, the texts of the articles were comprehensively examined to extract agrotourism implementation models, field-level challenges, and empirical evidence regarding reported links or outcomes relevant to SDG targets. For each SDG, Table 2 provides an exploratory synthesis of terms, potential stakeholder groups, and conceptual explanation.

Table 2. Exploratory thematic links between agritourism publications and SDGs

SDG (Dimensions grouping)	Selected references (Dimensions citation and relevance ranking)	Top keywords (ranking based on Dimensions)	Categorized stakeholder (author's synthesis)	Explanation of the conceptual linkage
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger	Choenkwan et al. (2016); Evgrafova et al. (2020) and Kaswanto (2015);	Agrotourism, Agriculture production, Employment opportunity, Rural development, Sustainable development	Farmers/Farm household, Visitors/consumer, Community, Government, Landowners, Investors	Developing a diverse range of agricultural products to increase the value-added of farm produce. Efforts to improve the well-being of small-scale farming households through diversification into the agrotourism sector. Land suitability evaluation ensures that agricultural areas are protected from conversion and environmental degradation, thereby keeping food production sustainable.
SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Magno & Cassia (2021), Olagunju (2024), Junaidi et al. (2024)	Agrotourism, cultural preservation, rural revitalization, community involvement, economic diversification, livelihood opportunities	Local Communities & Farmers, Government & Public Agencies, Private Sector & Local Business, Tourists & Visitors	Agrotourism serves as an approach to sustainable village development and the revitalization of rural areas, helping to prevent depopulation and guide the organization of settlements. Designing eco-friendly agrotourism residential areas—complete with communal open spaces—fosters a healthy, well-ordered, and inclusive living environment.
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic	Ndlovu & Dube (2024); Gunarta & Hanggara	Agritourism, socio-economic development, sustainable	Farmers, Local Agripreneurs & Farm	Agritourism serves as a farm diversification strategy to generate additional income beyond the sale of agricultural

SDG (Dimensions grouping)	Selected references (Dimensions citation and relevance ranking)	Top keywords (ranking based on Dimensions)	Categorized stakeholder (author's synthesis)	Explanation of the conceptual linkage
Growth	(2018), Mahanani et al. (2021)	tourism, economic growth sustainable business/ economy community empowerment/ engagement	Households, Government Agencies & Regional Policy makers, Tourism Service Enterprises & Private Sector, Tourists, Visitors & Consumers	produce—for instance, through homestay rentals, the sale of souvenirs, culinary businesses, and guided tours.
SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production	Karampela, et al. (2021), Risadi et al. (2022), Niezgoda (2008)	Agritourism, agrotourism, Education, Economic Factors, Socio-Cultural Factors, Ecological Factors, sustainable development	farmers & local agripreneurs, Local communities & village organizations, private Sector & Partners, Tourists & Consumers	The implementation of semi-organic farming systems, a commitment to developing green spaces and diversifying crops, and the regulation of tourism intensity in line with carrying capacity help prevent overexploitation and the degradation of natural capital.
SDG 15 – Life on land	Rachmawatie et al. (2021), Jóźwik (2019), Situmorang & Suryawan (2018)	Agrotourism, land productivity, environmental benefits, economic benefits, Socio-cultural benefits, agricultural land, forest education	Farmers & Farm Households, village Governments & Public Agencies, Agripreneurs & Local Service Enterprises, Tourists, Visitors & Education Participants	The provision of recreational facilities, educational trails, and environmental education centers by local authorities encourages the planned utilization of regional environmental services without compromising conservation functions. Processing organic waste into natural fertilizer within an integrated agricultural system improves soil structure and nutrient content, thereby maintaining the land's carrying capacity.
SDG 4- Quality Education	Sulaiman et al. (2019), Satriawan et al. (2021),	Educational Tourism (Edutourism), Community	Academia & Students, Farmers & Women's	Agritourism serves as an educational tourism platform that teaches tourists, students, and

SDG (Dimensions grouping)	Selected references (Dimensions citation and relevance ranking)	Top keywords (ranking based on Dimensions)	Categorized stakeholder (author's synthesis)	Explanation of the conceptual linkage
	Amalia et al. (2024)	Empowerment/Service, Agro-tourism, Participatory Learning and Action (PLA), Empowerment Programs, training, student colaboration	Farmer Groups, Government & Regional Agencie, Tourists & Education Participants, Agrotourism Managers & Local Business	local communities about the importance of organic farming, environmental conservation, and respect for local agrarian culture. The involvement of students through community service programs—such as KKN (student community service) or collaborative projects—bridges the gap between academic theory and real-world practice, while simultaneously honing leadership skills and facilitating the transfer of knowledge to the community.
SDG 9-Industry, Innovation, & Infratsructure	Swastika et al. (2017), Tony & Wulan (2020), Irawan & Ramadhani (2025)	Agrotourism, infrastructure, Social media marketing, agrotourism, small and medium sized enterprises	Agrotourism SMEs / MSMEs, Tourists & Consumers Policymakers & Government Agencies, Researchers & Academia	The use of information technology and social media marketing (SMM) represents a form of digital innovation that expands market reach and connectivity for agritourism MSMEs (micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises). Digitalization helps rural agritourism MSMEs grow, strengthens their business profitability, and enhances their competitiveness within the national tourism industry.
SDG 13-Climate Action	Germanier & Moricciani (2023), Lin et al. (2025), Sugihardjo et al (2023)	Climate Change Agritourism Viticulture, Weather Systems, Adaptation, Mitigation,	Farmers & Agritourism Owners, village Governments, BUMDes & Advisory Offices,	A framework for setting targets regarding emission absorption, the attainment of peak emissions, and carbon neutrality within the planning of rural residential environments

SDG (Dimensions grouping)	Selected references (Dimensions citation and relevance ranking)	Top keywords (ranking based on Dimensions)	Categorized stakeholder (author's synthesis)	Explanation of the conceptual linkage
		Community involvement, Irrigation management, Crop management	volunteers, Youth Groups & Pokdarwis, Academia, Planning Experts & Researchers, Tourists, Visitors & Local Residents	based on agrotourism. Strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity against climate-related hazards. Enhancing education, awareness, and institutional capacity within agrotourism settings.
SDG 16-Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	Lan & Chau (2020), Astono et al. (2023), Nadia et al (2024)	Agrotourism, Environmental protection, Cultural values, Regulations, Policy formulation	Government & Public Institutions, Local Communities, Farmers & Landowners, Village Organizations & Pokdarwis, Multi-Stakeholder Consultative Bodies, Academia, Legal & Planning Experts	A key pillar and primary target of SDG 16 is the establishment of effective, accountable, and transparent institutions for the management of agritourism. This involves developing a legal framework and regional policy instruments to provide legal certainty and a regulatory foundation for community-based agritourism management.
SDG 17-Partnerships for the Goals	Harsanto & Wahyuningrat (2024), Eshun & Mensah (2020), Mistriani et al. (2024)	Agrotourism , Farmer Groups Pokdarwis, BUMDes, nter-village government collaboration, Community participation, Tourism management, Multi-stakeholder collaboration, agricultural organization	Local Government & Public Agencies, Village Governments & Inter-Village Bodies, , Local Communities & Farmers, tourists & Visitors	There is a cross-village governance collaboration, facilitated through instruments such as the Inter-Village Cooperation Body (BKAD) and the Joint Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDESMA), tasked with the collective mission of developing rural agrotourism areas. This integrated management model brings together the roles and interests of various stakeholders—including local governments, village

SDG (Dimensions grouping)	Selected references (Dimensions citation and relevance ranking)	Top keywords (ranking based on Dimensions)	Categorized stakeholder (author's synthesis)	Explanation of the conceptual linkage
				administrations, farmer groups, business operators, landowners, investors, and academics—in the planning and implementation of agrotourism.
SDG 3-Good Health and Well-being	Sulistiyono et al (2021), Ananda et al. (2023), Sari et al. (2024)	Agrotourism Village, Public knowledge, Socialization, Eco-preneurship Health and fitness Training Agrotourism Knowledge improvement Skill development	Local Government & Village Officials), Community & Religious Leaders), tourists & Visitors, Academia & Researchers, women group (PKK),	Environmental health protection is essential in agritourism areas to ensure the holistic well-being of rural households; diversifying products within agritourism helps sustain farmers' incomes without compromising the health of the broader community.
SDG 5-Gender Equality	Setyowati et al. (2024), Kubal-Czerwińska (2024), Maksimović & Anđušić (2022),	Women Agrotourism, Gender analysis, Gender inequality, Female/ women Empowerment, Agrotourism, Gender Equality, Women's Entrepreneurship, Demographic Categories	Women group,women / Mothers & Families, Rural Women & Agritourism Actors Government & policy maker, Private Agritourism Owners & Farmers	Efforts are being made to balance rights and opportunities between men and women in managing development activities and the agritourism economy. This involves eliminating gender-based discrimination and stereotypes by fostering recognition of women's capabilities in managing agritourism—moving beyond the sole responsibility for domestic tasks—and ensuring their full participation, leadership opportunities, involvement in decision-making and management, as well as roles in tourism promotion and the operation of tourism facilities. Through agritourism, women gain direct

SDG (Dimensions grouping)	Selected references (Dimensions citation and relevance ranking)	Top keywords (ranking based on Dimensions)	Categorized stakeholder (author's synthesis)	Explanation of the conceptual linkage
				access to income sources and business ownership.
SDG 6-Clean Water and Sanitation	Espinoza et al. (2025), Fitri et al. (2023) Afifah, Et al (2023)	Agrotourism, Water supply, Community service, Sanitation, Agrotourism, Health Facilities, Waste Management, Visitor Safety, Water Governance, Water Scarcity Policy, Gaps Drought	Farmers & Local Communities, Agrotourism Operators & Tourism Businesses, policymakers & Government Agencies, Water Users' Associations & Village Leaders	The implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management, a water governance framework, and the strengthening of Water Users' Associations foster integrated water governance across sectors (domestic, agricultural, and tourism).
SDG 1 – No Poverty	Yusriadi (2025), Olagunju (2024), Macfarland et al. (2019)	Rural resilience, Food security, Tourism development, Agricultural development, Economic opportunities	Farmers, Livestock Traders & Farm Household, Homestay Owners, Food Vendors & Tourism Service Providers, Horticultural production	Agritourism provides an additional source of income (off-farm/non-farm income) for rural households through the provision of homestays, the direct sale of agricultural produce to tourists, local culinary ventures, and agricultural educational tours. The development of agritourism creates employment opportunities for the local rural workforce—particularly women and youth—through roles such as culinary entrepreneurs, tour guides, souvenir craftspeople, and transport providers.
SDG 7-Affordable and Clean Energy	Rahayu et al. (2017), Amuddin Et al (2025)	Coffee Agrotourism Ecology Architecture Energy Efficiency Cut and Fill Waste	Farmers & Agrotourism Managers, Local Government & Public Agencies, Local	Agrotourism serves as a means for the direct, on-site implementation of renewable energy technologies—providing clean technology support for post-harvest industries and

SDG (Dimensions grouping)	Selected references (Dimensions citation and relevance ranking)	Top keywords (ranking based on Dimensions)	Categorized stakeholder (author's synthesis)	Explanation of the conceptual linkage
		Managemen, Internet of Things (IoT), Energy Diversification	Community	educational tourism.
SDG 14-Life below water	Junaidi et al (2024)	Innclusive, Green Growth, Agritourism, Sustainable Development Goals, Tourism Potentials, Community Well-being, Environmental Sustainability	Community Government	Agrotourism is not limited to land-based or mountainous agriculture; it also encompasses the fisheries and marine sectors in coastal areas. The presence of agrotourism provides opportunities for fishing communities to process their marine catch into local culinary products, thereby increasing economic value and boosting the community's income. The integration of ecotourism and agrotourism in coastal regions—such as mangrove tourism—promotes the protection of coastal ecosystems against the threat of abrasion, while simultaneously fostering awareness among both local residents and tourists regarding the conservation of aquatic ecosystems.

The prominence of SDG 2 in the Dimensions classification reflects thematic associations with terms such as agrotourism, agriculture production systems, rural development. These associations may indicate that agritourism is discussed alongside local food systems, but they do not establish that agritourism reduced hunger or malnutrition.

SDGs 11 and 8 also appear prominently in the reported classifications. The associated terms include community involvement, rural revitalization, livelihoods opportunities, employment, and green tourism. These terms suggest that the literature discusses local economic and community themes, but they do not prove job creation, reduced unemployment, or achievement of SDG targets without

outcome-specific evidence. The reviewed literature discusses agritourism, demonstrating that the agricultural sector is no longer limited to food production (SDG 2); instead, it serves environmental, aesthetic, and recreational functions that generate economic value (SDG 8), while simultaneously ensuring the sustainability of the region (SDG 11).

The retained corpus also includes records classified under SDGs 12, 15, 4, 9, 13, 16, 17, 3, 5, 1, 7, and 14. The relatively low number of records assigned to SDGs 14 (life below water), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 1 (no poverty) indicates limited coverage within this Dimensions-classified, and open-access subset. It does not establish that research on governance, equity, water, or energy is absent from the wider agritourism literature. A validation sample of potentially relevant records that received no SDG label is needed before describing these topics as research gaps.

Overall, the SDG-classified subset appears to emphasize production, land-based environmental themes, and local economic development. Governance, equity, water-related impacts, and partnerships are less visible in the reported SDG assignments, but these apparent gaps require validation against records excluded by the automated classifier.

Dimensions AI's SDG classification does not imply that the analyzed publications explicitly use the SDG agenda or demonstrate progress toward its targets. It captures database-assessed thematic relevance. Since one publication may receive several SDG labels, overlap should be reported from a record-level SDG matrix; broad keywords alone are not sufficient to quantify overlap. Agritourism is best examined as a multidimensional rural activity whose possible links to the SDGs require target-specific evidence.

CONCLUSION

Agritourism publications showed minimal activity between 1970 and 1998, followed by a gradual increase beginning in 1999. The highest publication peaks occurred in 2025. Indonesia had the largest document count, and the United States had the highest citation totals. Indonesia had the highest reported country-level total link strength. These indicators describe output, citation accumulation, and collaboration links; they should not be interpreted as research quality.

The keywords with the highest frequency of occurrence that are central to the network are sustainability aspects and rural development, and those clusters indicate that agritourism integrates economic, social, and environmental dimensions, consistent with sustainability principles. SDG assignments were most frequent for SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), followed by SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). The relatively low number of records assigned to SDGs 14 (life below water), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 1 (no poverty) indicates limited coverage within this Dimensions-classified, open-access subset. Within the Dimensions platform, the category based on the UN Sustainable Development Goals does not include any agritourism-related publications linked to SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and this points to a research gap for the future. If a research document does not contain terminology, methodology, or vocabulary that aligns strongly with the AI classification model, the system will not assign an SDG label to that document. However, it should be noted that there are differences in data visualization and completeness between the free version (Dimensions Free) and the paid version (Dimensions Analytics).

Potential stakeholder groups relevant to this theme include farming communities, the primary agents in the realisation of agritourism, as well as government bodies and regulators, who are central to the regulatory aspects and broader Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Equally important is the academic community, which can utilize this map to develop new

theories or address unexplored research gaps.

AI USE STATEMENT

During the preparation of this manuscript, online translation tools, specifically Google Translate, were used solely to assist with language translation and initial drafting. The author(s) used Google's AI Overview feature during the literature review stage to assist in identifying relevant research themes. The final manuscript was fully evaluated, verified, and written by the author(s), who take full responsibility for its accuracy. Separately, Dimensions AI was utilized to supply the SDG classifications reported in this study. The authors emphasize that these database-generated classifications represent analytical platform outputs and are distinct from generative AI assistance. The authors retain full responsibility for the accuracy of the translation, factual claims, citations, tables, and interpretations.

REFERENCES

Alar, S. (2024). Agritourism in Central Luzon, Philippines: Status, Challenges, and Pathways to Sustainable Growth. Philippine Social Science Journal 6(3). https://doi.org/10.52006/main.v6i3.799.

Ammirato, S., Felicetti, A. M., Raso, C., Pansera, B. A., & Violi, A. (2020). Agritourism and sustainability: What we can learn from a systematic literature review. Sustainability, 12(22), 9575. https://doi.org/10.3390/su12229575.

Amuddin, Hilyana, S, Dipokusuma, B, Sumarsono, J. (2025), Solar Panel System with Internet of Thing Based Control on Dome Dryer for Coffee as A Support for Sustainable Agrotourism. International Journal of Current Science Research and Review. Volume 08 Issue 05 May 2025. https://doi.org/ 10.47191/ijcsrr/V8-i5-34.

Ananda, F.Marnelly, TR, Irawati, I, Sukarmen, A., Aziz, A. (2023), Analisis Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kepatuhan Masyarakat terhadap Norma Kawasan Bebas Asap Rokok di Kelurahan Agrowisata. Jurnal Senpling Multidisiplin Indonesia. Vol. 1(1). https://doi.org/10.52364/senpling.v1i1.4

Anggara, B., Talidobel, S., Sumardani, R., Taufik, M., Laksmiamrita, NPA., Rianto. (2026). Investor Roles, Green Innovation, and Sustainable Tourism in Mandalika Special Economic Zone. E-Journal of Tourism, 13(1), 203-220. https://doi.org/10.24922/eot.v13i1.3060

Arru, B., Furesi, R., Madau, F.A. et al. (2021). Economic performance of agritourism: an analysis of farms located in a less favoured area in Italy. Agric Econ 9, 27. https://doi.org/10.1186/s40100-021-00199-z.

Astono, AD., Indriani, S., Parlindungan, DR., Hutapea, MS, Gunawan, VL., Ardianto, MB. (2023). Model Efektivitas Tata Kelola melalui Skema Stakeholder Dynamics Desa Agrowisata Nglinggo, Ultima Management Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen. https://doi.org/10.31937/manajemen.v15i2.3418

Bhatta, K.; Barbieri, C.; Birendrea, & Roman, M. (2024) Agritourism and Sustainability: Advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Tourism-Review. Emerald Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-10-2024-0900.

Bhatta, K., & Ohe, Y. (2020). A Review of Quantitative Studies in Agritourism: The Implications for Developing Countries. Tourism and Hospitality, 1(1), 23-40.

https://doi.org/10.3390/tourhosp1010003.

Bhatta, K.; Itagaki, K.; Ohe, Y. (2019) Determinant factors of farmers' willingness to start agritourism in rural Nepal. Open Agriculture. Vol 4. (1). https://doi.org/10.1080/15980634.2019.1621536.

Bora, Debashree. (2024). Agritourism Market Size, Demand, Top Share, Industry Report 2033. https://straitsresearch.com/report/agritourism-market/. Diakses 12 Agustus 2025.

Cavalcante, W.Q.F.; Coelho, A.; Bairrada, CM. (2021). Sustainability and tourism marketing: A bibliometric analysis of publications between 1997 and 2020 using VOSviewer software. Sustainability, 13 (9). https://doi.org/10.3390/su13094987.

Cesaretti, GP; D. Covino, I.P. Borrelli, I. Viola. (2020). Sustainability, territories and circular economy. Rivista di Studi sulla Sostenbilita (1). http://www.francoangeli.it/riviste/Scheda_Rivista.aspx?IDArticolo=66823&Tipo=ArticoloPDF.

Chase, L. (2019). Agritourism and Quality-of-Life for Farmers. In: Campón-Cerro, A.M., Hernández-Mogollón, J.M., Folgado-Fernández, J.A. (eds) Best Practices in Hospitality and Tourism Marketing and Management. Applying Quality of Life Research. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-91692-7_17

Chase, L. C., Stewart, M., Schilling, B., Smith, B., & Walk, M. (2018). Agritourism: Toward a Conceptual Framework for Industry Analysis. Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development, 8(1), 13–19. https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2018.081.016.

Choenkwan, S., Promkhambut, A., Hayao, F., Rambo, AT. (2016), Does Agrotourism Benefit Mountain Farmers A Case Study in Phu Ruea District, Northeast Thailand. Mountain Research and Development. 36 (2):162-172. https://doi.org/10.1659/MRD-JOURNAL-D-15-00111.1.

Ciolac, R.; Adamov, T.; Iancu, T.; Popescu, G.; Lile, R.; Rujescu, C.; Marin, D. (2019). Agritourism-A Sustainable development factor for improving the 'health'of rural settlements. Case study Apuseni mountains area. Sustainability. 11 (5). https://doi.org/10.3390/su11051467.

Cotoara, RH., (1970). Sustainable Development and Agritourism in Timis County. Perspectives. Bulletin of University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca Agriculture. https://doi.org/10.15835/buasvmcn-agr:1664.

Desplanques, H. (1973). Une nouvelle utilisation de l'espace rural en Italie : l'agritourisme Annales de Géographie, 82(450), 151-164 - 1973 https://doi.org/10.3406/geo.1973.18889.

Dhungana, P. & Khanal, AR. (2023). Spending on farms ripples into the region: agritourism impacts. Frontiers Environmental Economics. Volume 4. 2:1219245. https://doi.org/10.3389/frevc.2023.1219245.

Drăgoi, M. C., Iamandi, I.-E., Munteanu, S. M., Ciobanu, R., Țarțavulea, R. I., & Lădaru, R. G. (2017). Incentives for Developing Resilient Agritourism Entrepreneurship in Rural Communities in Romania in a European Context. Sustainability, 9(12). https://doi.org/10.3390/su9122205.

Eshun, G. & Mensah, K. (2020). Agrotourism Niche-Market in Ghana: A Multi-Stakeholder Approach. African

Journal of Hospitality Tourism and Leisure. Vol. 8(1). https://doi.org/10.46222/ajhtl.197707 20-21.

Espinoza, EIC., Adeyi, QB., Ahmad, MJ, Hwa Hwang, H, Choi, K. (2025). Synergies Between Water Governance and Agrotourism Development in the Semi-Arid Climate: A Case Study of Esmeraldas Province, Ecuador. Water. 17 (5). https://doi.org/10.3390/w17152215.

Evgrafova, LV., Ismailova, AZ., Kalinichev, VL. (2020), Agrotourism as a factor of sustainable rural development. IOP Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science. DOI 10.1088/1755-1315/421/2/022058

Forssell, S., Lankoski, L. (2015). The sustainability promise of alternative food networks: An examination through "alternative" characteristics. Agric. Hum. Values 2015, 32. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-014-9516-4.

Germanier, R. & Moricciani, N. (2023). Perceiving and Adapting to Climate Change: Perspectives of Tuscan Wine-Producing Agritourism Owners, Sustainability. 15(3), 2100; https://doi.org/10.3390/su15032100

Gunarta, IK., & Hanggara, FD. (2018), Development of agrotourism business model as an effort to increase the potency of tourism village (case study: Punten Village, Batu City) MATEC Web of Conferences. Volume 204. https://doi.org/10.1051/matec-conf/201820403006

Gomez, AC. Macfarland, Macfarland, HG, Rohan R. Thompson. (2019), Correlation between Creative Tourism and Agrotourism Services Experiences: An Empirical Research in the Mexican Rural Tourism Environment. Journal of Applied Business and Economics Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 111–116. https://doi.org/ 10.33423/jabe.v21i1.1458.

Handini, YD., Negoro, AHS., Prabhawati, A., Yoseka, J., Tamami, AA., Muflikhin, MN. (2025). Stakeholder Collaboration in Tourism Village Branding: The Case of Gombengsari. E-Journal of Tourism, 12(2), 298-317. https://doi.org/10.24922/eot.v12i2.2195

Harsanto, BT. & Wahyuningrat. (2024). Investigating the keys to the failure of inter-village government collaboration in developing rural economic potentials in Indonesia Regional Science Policy & Practice, Volume 16, Issue 5, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rspp.2024.100023.

Havale DS. SS Birajdar, C Chaudhari. (2023). A systematic literature review of agritourism and sustainability. The Online Journal of Distance Education and e-Learning, 11 (1).

Holland, R; A.R. Khanal, P. Dhungana. (2022). Agritourism as an alternative on-farm enterprise for small U.S. farms: Examining factors influencing the agritourism decisions of small farms. Sustainibility, 14 (7). https://doi.org/10.3390/su14074055.

Hollas, C., Wang, W., Chase, L., Conner, D., & Kolodinsky, J. (2022). Challenges for the agritourism sector in the United States: Regional comparisons of access. Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development, 11(4). https://doi.org/10.5304/jaf-scd.2022.114.003.

Iancu, T., Brad, I., Popescu, G., Marin, D., Adamov, T. (2020). Agritourism activity—a "smart chance" for mountain rural environment's sustainability. Sustainability, Vol. 12 (5). https://doi.org/10.3390/su12156237.

Joo, H., Khanal, AR., & Mishra, AK. (2013). Farmers' Participation in

Agritourism: Does It Affect the Bottom Line?. Agricultural and Resource Economics Review , Volume 42 , Issue 3 , December 2013, pp. 471 – 490. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1068280500004949. Cambridge University Press.

Karampela, S., Andreopoulos, A. & Koutsouris, A. (2021). "Agro", "Agri", or "Rural": The Different Viewpoints of Tourism Research Combined with Sustainability and Sustainable Development. Sustainability. 13(17), 9550; https://doi.org/10.3390/su13179550.

Kaswanto 2015 Land Suitability for Agrotourism Through Agriculture, Tourism, Beautification and Amenity (ATBA) Method, Procedia Environmental Sciences. Volume 24, p/ 35-38, https://doi.org/10.1016/ j.proenv.2015.03.006.

Khanal, A.R.; Mishra, A.K. (2014). Agritourism and off-farm work: Survival strategies for small farms. Agricultural Economics. 45, 65–76. https://doi.org/10.1111/agec.12130

Khan, N.; Hassan, Absar Ul.; Fahad, S., and Naushad, M. (2020). Factors Affecting Tourism Industry and Its Impacts on Global Economy of the World (March 23, 2020). Social Science Research Network. https://doi.org/10.2139/SSRN.3559353.

Kondoh, K., & Kurata, H. (2021). Agritourism, Unemployment, and Urban-Rural Migration. In: Batabyal, A.A., Higano, Y., Nijkamp, P. (eds) Rural–Urban Dichotomies and Spatial Development in Asia. New Frontiers in Regional Science: Asian Perspectives, Vol 48. Springer, Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-1232-9_2.

Kubal-Czerwińska, M. (2024),Rooted in Strength: Female Empowerment in Agrotourism. Local Perspective from the Polish Carpathians. In book: Rethinking Sustainable Tourism in Geographical Environments. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-72130-4_12.

Lak, A. & Khairabadi, O. (2022). Leveraging Agritourism in Rural Areas in Developing Countries: The Case of Iran. Frontiers in Sustainable Cities. Vol. 4. https://doi.org/ 10.3389/frsc.2022.863385.

Lan, NT P., Chau, HNM. (2020). Collaboration in Agrotourism Development: The Role of Local Government in Yeongdong County, Chungcheongbuk Province, Korea Journal of People Plants and Environment. 23(6):589-602. Htttps://doi.org/10.11628/ksppe.2020.23.6.589

Lin, S., Zhang, H., & Lam, J. F. I. (2025). Assessing agritourism-integrated rural human settlement environment under the "dual-carbon" goal: evidence from Zhejiang, China. Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering, 24(6), 5981-6003. https://doi.org/10.1080/13467581.2024.2445601

Lupi, C.; Giaccio, V.; Mastronardi, L.; Giannelli, A.; Scardera, A. (2017). Exploring the features of agritourism and its contribution to rural development in Italy. Land Use Policy 2017, 64, 383–390. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2017.03.002.

Mahanani, RS., Hidaya,T., Wardati I., Galushasti, A. Wiyono, LC. (2021). Local economic development strategies to increase economic growth in agrotourism areas, Turyzm/Tourism. 31(2): 227-231. https: //doi.org/0.18778/0867-5856.31.2.07

Malkanthi, S.H.P.; Ishana, A.S.F.; Sivashankar, P.; Weeralal, J.L.K. (2015). Willingness to initiate spice-tourism in Kolonna district secretariat of Ratnapura District in Sri Lanka: Famers' perspective. Sri Lanka

Journal of Food Agriculture. 1 (1). https://doi.org/10.4038/sljfa.v1i1.5.

Maksimović, G. & Anđušić, L (2022), Agrotourism in The Function of Women's Empowerment– Illustration from Area of Kosovo and Metohua – The Future Tourism - The Seventh International Scientific Conference Proceeding. doi: 10.52370/TISC22269GM.

Mistriani, N. Ihalauw, JOI. Priyanto, SP. (2024). Three Main Pillars of Agrotourism Success in Lerep Tourism Village: Farmer Groups, Pokdarwis, and BUMDes. Proceeding of The International Global Tourism Science and Vocational Education, 1(2), 99-112 - August 2024 https://doi.org/10.62951/icgtsave.v1i2.31.

Nadia, H. Risyad, I, Zaskia, T, Alifia, K. Zufar, L. Hadji, K. (2024), Analisis Hukum Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Magelang tentang Agrowisata. Doktrin: Jurnal Dunia Ilmu Hukum Dan Politik, 3(1): 95–104. https://doi.org/10.59581/doktrin.v3i1.4383.

Nandy, A., Tripathy, P., Ghosh, S. K., & Rout, D.S. (2024). Bibliometric investigation of climate change literature in fisheries using Dimensions. AI Database. Agricultural Science Digest.1(8). https://doi.org/10.18805/ag.D-6202.

Ndhlovu, E. & K. Dube, 2024. Agritourism and sustainability: A global bibliometric analysis of the state of research and dominant issues, Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism, Volume 46, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jort.2024.100746.

Niezgoda, A. (2008). Rola różnych koncepcji i form rozwoju turystyki w dążeniu do celów rozwoju zrównoważonego. Turyzm/Tourism, 18(2), 75-85 - December 2008 https://doi.org/10.18778/0867-5856.18.2.05

Olagunju, OO. (2024). Agrotourism: A Catalyst for Rural Revitalization and Sustainable Tourism in Nigeria. East Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Research. Vol 3 (2). https://doi.org/10.55927/eajmr.v3i2.8244

Oltean, R., Dahlman, CT., Arion, FH. (2024), Visualizing a Sustainable Future in Rural Romania: Agrotourism and Vernacular Architecture Agriculture. Agriculture, 14(8), 1219; https://doi.org/10.3390/ agriculture14081219

Paniccia, S. and Baiocco. (2020). Interpreting sustainable agritourism through co-evolution of social organisations. Sustainability, Vol. 29 (1). https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1817046.

Passas, I. (2024). Bibliometric Analysis: The Main Steps. Encyclopedia 4(2). https://doi.org/10.3390/encyclopedia4020065.

Partalidou, Maria, & L. De Matteis. (2024). Sustainable agritourism: an opportunity for agrifood systems transformation in the Mediterranean. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Rome, 2024.

Popoviciu, G. & Lazr, A. (1970). Agritourism as Development Method for Bihor-Hajdu_Bihar Region. Bulletin of University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca Agriculture, 65(2)-January 1970 https://doi.org/10.15835/buasvmcn-agr:1177.

Rachmawatie, SJ., Respati, AN. Oktyajati, N. Widiastuti, L., Rahayu, ES. Sutrisno, J. (2021), Penerapan Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) menuju Desa Agrowisata di Desa Jatisari, Kecamatan Jatisrono, Kabupaten Wonogiri. SPEKTA (Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Teknologi dan Aplikasi).

2(1). https://doi.org/10.12928/spekta.v2i1.3295

Rahayu, KH. Nugroho, R., Hardiana, A. (2017). Agrowisata Kopi di Kledung Kabupaten Temanggung dengan Pendekatan Arsitektur Ekologi. Arsitektura Jurna Ilmiah Arsitektur dan Lingkungan Binaan. Vol 14(2). https://doi.org/10.20961/arst.v14i2.9042

Rauniyar, S., Awasthia, MK., Kapoora, S., & Mishra, AK. (2020). Agritourism: structured literature review and bibliometric analysis. Tourism Recreation Research. 46 (1):1-19. https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2020.1753913.

Rezaei, Mehdi, D. Kim, A. Alizadeh, and L. Rokni. (2021). Evaluating the Mental-Health Positive Impacts of Agritourism: A Case Study from South Korea. Sustainability 2021,13, 8712. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13168712.

Rhama, B. (2025). Sustainable rural tourism from the perspective of triple bottom line scientific framework. Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events, 17(3). https://doi.org/10.1080/19407963.2023.2253814.

Roman, M., & Kawęcki, N. (2024). Agritourism in academic research: Literature review and cluster analysis. Turyzm/Tourism. 34(1). https://doi.org/10.18778/0867-5856.34.1.04

Rosardi, RG., Prajanti, SDW., Atmaja, HT, Juhadi, Yanti. D. (2022), Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy with AHP (Analytical Hierarchy Process) Method in Pagilaran Tea Plantation Agrotourism, Indonesia. International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning. 17 (4): 1317-1327. https://10.18280/ijsdp.170429.

Salzwedel, M. (2022) Labor Shortage Poses Safety Challenges for Growing Agritourism Industry. Journal of Agromedicine. Volume 28 (1). https://doi.org/10.1080/1059924X.2022.2148035.

Santosh, Priyanka, Preeti, & Priya, M. (2024). The Rise of Agritourism: An overview of Trends, Impacts and Future Prospects. International Journal of Environmental & Agriculture Research (IJOEAR). Vol-10, Issue-7. https://dx.doi.org/10.5281/ zenodo.13133386.

Sari, D. P., Amalia, S. H., Sinulingga, A. S., Ambarwati, N., Fatmawati, F., Mukhtar, M. N. A., Wijayati, P. D., Sopandi, T., Andarwulan, S., Pramushinta, I. A. K., Purbosari, I., Mukti, R. A., Hardani, P. T., Mukti, A. W., Rahayu, A., & Framono, I. D. (2025). Pelatihan Pengolahan Minyak Biji Bunga Matahari (Helianthus Annus L.) Menjadi Massage Oil. J.Abdimas: Community Health, 5(1), 8–14. https://doi.org/10.30590/jach.v5n1.737.

Sari, RR., Siahainenia, RR., Hadiwijoyo, SS. (2020), Penguatan Kapasitas Kelembagaan dalam Pembangunan Kelurahan Berkelanjutan Berbasis Agrowisata di Kumpulrejo, Kota Salatiga. Jurnal Wilayah dan Lingkungan. Vol. 8(2). https://doi.org/10.14710/jwl.8.2.187-201

Seguí-Amortegui, L.; Clemente-Almendros, JA., Medina, R., Gala, MG. (2019). Sustainability and competitiveness in the tourism industry and tourist destinations: A bibliometric study. Sustainability. 11(22). https://doi.org/10.3390/su11226351.

Sennimalai S, Rao BV. & Sivakumar SD (2025). Exploring the supply side dynamics of agritourism in Tamil Nadu. Frontier in Sustainable Tourism. Volume 4. https:// doi.org/ 10.3389/frsut.2025.1498749.

Setyowati, RM. Lestari, E. Rusdiyana, E. Sugihardjo, Widiyanto, RF. Maharani (2024),The role of women in agrotourism development: gender analysis (case study of Ngargoyoso District) IOP Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science. 1362(1). https:doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1362/1/012034.

Shen, CC.; YR Chang, DJ LiuSheng, G., Dai, J., & Pan, H. (2020). Influence of air quality on pro-environmental behavior of Chinese residents: From the perspective of spatial distance. Frontiers in Psychology, 11:566046. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.566046.

Shuya, L. & Kumar, N. (2024). Agritourism in India: Opportunities and Challenges. International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT). Volume 12 Issues 5. https://ijcrt.org/papers/IJCRT24A5379.pdf

Situmorang, M. & Suryawan, IB. 2018. Tinjauan Potensi Agrowisata Di Kawasan Bedugul. Jurnal Destinasi Pariwisata, 5(1), 160 - October 2018 https://doi.org/10.24843/jdepar.2017.v05.i01.p29

Streimikiene, D., Svagzdiene, B., Jasinskas, E., Simanavicius, A. (2020) Sustainable tourism development and competitiveness: The systematic literature review. Sustainable Development. 29 (1). https//doi.org/ 10.1002/sd.2133.

Sugihardjo, Rusdiyana, E., Lestari, E, Widiyanto, Setyowati, R, Samsita, NK. (2023), Adaptation and mitigation in agrotourism development E3S Web of Conferences. Vol 467. https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202346705008

Sulistyono, NBE., Muksin, Farhan, Harlianingtyas, I., Purwoko, D. (2022). Reorienting the Goal and Direction of Tobacco Agrotourism Development in Jember Indonesia Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Social Science, Humanity and Public Health (ICOSHIP 2021). Atlantis Press, pp. 301–306. https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.220207.053.

Sumardi, RS., Najib, M., Mohamed, ASB., Dardanella, D. (2023). Factors Affecting Sustainable Agro-tourism: A Review Study. Proceedings of the Business Innovation and Engineering Conference (BIEC 2022). https://doi.org/10.2991/ 978-94-6463-144-9_8.

Supriono, I, Wiyata, IA. & Ramadhani, Z. A. (2025). The Power of Social Media Marketing as Information Technology for Tourism Industry Revitalization Study on Indonesia SMES Agrotourism. Veredas Do Direito, 22, e223929. https://doi.org/10.18623/rvd.v22.n6.3929

Swastika, PD., Budhi, MKS. Dewi, MHU. (2017). Analisis Pengembangan Agrowisata untuk Kesejahteraan Masyarakat di Kecamatan Petang, Kabupaten Badung. E-Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana. https://doi.org/10.24843/EEB.2017.v06.i12.p03.

Thelwall, M. (2018). Dimensions: A competitor to Scopus and the Web of Science? Journal of Informetrics. 12(2), https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2018.03.006

Tonny,J. & Wulan, P. (2020). Determining priority infrastructure provision for supporting agrotourism development using AHP method IOP Conference Series Materials Science and Engineering – Volume 830 Issue 2. https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/830/2/022036.

Turtureanu, A.G., Crețu, CM., Pripoaie, R., Marinescu, ES., Sîrbu, CG., Talaghir, LG. (2025). Sustainable

Development Through Agritourism and Rural Tourism: Research Trends and Future Perspectives in the Pandemic and Post-Pandemic Period. Sustainability. 17(9), 3998. https://doi.org/10.3390/su17093998.

United Nations General Assembly. (2015). Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1). United Nations. https://undocs.org/A/RES/70/1.

United Nations Tourism. (2026). International tourist arrivals up 4% in 2025 reflecting strong travel demand around the world. News Release, Madrid, 20 January 2026. United Nations World Tourism Organization C/ Poeta Joan Maragall 42, 28020 Madrid, Spain.

Vogeler, Ingolf. (1975). Agrarian Capitalists and Agritourism. Antipode, 7(3): 37-42. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8330.1975.tb00630.x.

Windia, I.W. Wirartha, M., Suamba, K., & Sarjana, M. (2007). Model Pengembangan Agrowisata di Bali. SOCA: Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian. Vol 7. No. 1.

Wu, K., Zhu, Y., Chen, Q., Tseng, ML. (2019). Building sustainable tourism hierarchical framework: Coordinated triple bottom line approach in linguistic preferences. Journal of Cleaner Production, Vol. 229:157-168. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.04.212.

Xue, Y.R; Chang,;C.C. Shen. (2020). The sustainable development of organic agriculture-tourism: The role of consumer landscape and pro-environment behaviour. Sustainability, 12 (15). https://doi.org/10.3390/su12156264.

Yusriadi. (2025). Building rural resilience: food security through tourism and agricultural development in Indonesia. Discov Appl Sci 7, 1272 (2025). https://doi.org/10.1007/s42452-025-07763-y.