

THE CONTRIBUTION OF ROSE AND ROSEWATER TOURISM AND FESTIVAL TO THE DESTINATION IMAGE

HAMIRA ZAMANI-FARAHANI* AND DOROTHY FOX†

*Astiaj Tourism Research and Consultancy Centre & Department of Tourism and Hospitality
West Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

†Faculty of Management, Dorset House, Bournemouth University, Talbot Campus,
Fern Barrow, Poole, Dorset, UK

This study seeks to explore rose and rosewater tourism and festival to understand how tourist attitudes to the festivals contribute to their image of the destination. To achieve this, a survey of domestic tourists was undertaken in the Kashan region of Iran. The results provide some original insights into the selection of destinations that are of value to academics, industry practitioners, tourism planners, and policymakers. It confirms that events and festivals cannot develop or grow without the support of the hospitality and tourism industries. Some of the cultural limitations of undertaking the research, together with suggestions for future research, are also discussed.

Key words: Damask rose and rose water tourism; Rose and rosewater festival; Tourist attitudes; Destination image; Tourist preferences; Iran (Kashan)

Introduction

A tourism destination comprises of a number of elements, namely: attractions, amenities, accessibility, image, price, and human resources (United Nations World Tourism Organization [UNWTO], 2007). The provision and quality of these elements will be influential in the visitors' decision-making process, particularly their choice of destination, as the particular mixture of products offered delivers an integrated experience to consumers (Buhalis, 2000). The growing number of new tourism destinations and the changing attitudes of visitors are

forcing tourism destinations to enhance their products, management, and marketing strategies. Festivals and special events are one type of cultural resource that can bring income to a local community (Backman, Backman, Uysal, & Sunshine, 1995). Therefore, special events are regarded as a potentially important generator of economic activity and job opportunities (Dwyer, Forsyth, & Spurr, 2005), as well as a means of promoting and improving the image of a destination (Candrea & Ispas, 2010).

Events and festivals are widely recognized as a means of developing tourism and enhancing economic impacts for a destination (Devine & Devine,

Address correspondence to Hamira Zamani-Farahani, Ph.D., Astiaj Tourism Research and Consultancy Centre & Department of Tourism and Hospitality West Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, P.O. Box 16335-199, Tehran, Iran. E-mail: hzfara@gmail.com

2017; Getz, 2013). For the tourism industry in a country such as Iran, which has suffered from a range of issues including political instability, regional conflict, and “negative imagery” (Khodadadi, 2016 p. 6), addressing this problem is paramount if both the events and tourism industries are to develop. Continued recognition that the image of an event is intrinsically linked to the image of the destination is vital for all nations, but crucially for countries like the area of present research that are emerging from conflict or other crises. Although there is a need to improve infrastructure there, the development of appropriate tourism products, such as events and festivals, is also required. Therefore, identifying the importance and contribution of both elements is necessary to enhance the event attendees’ image of the destination and hence their likelihood to attend events there.

The satisfaction of the visitors and the attitudes of tourists in relation to their preferences and the destination image have been the subject of considerable research over the past three decades. However, with the increasing use of festivals and events to attract tourists to an area, the utilization of this approach in respect of event tourism makes it worthy of further attention. The balance of importance to consumers, between the event product and the tourism product, needs to be understood by communities in order to best invest in marketing and infrastructure, etc.

Iran has had a long, complex, and at times difficult history and its political orientation may have limited the growth of tourism (Zamani-Farahani & Musa, 2012). The country has also faced “inefficient and inequitable tourism development planning and management, deficiencies in the stock of accommodation, lack of well-developed transport infrastructure and a rigid social code” (Zamani-Farahani, 2013, p. 252). Furthermore, Morakabati (2011) stated that tourism in Iran was then not yet a priority despite many officials suggesting that it is essential to economic development.

A previous study in Iran (Ghaderi, 2011) demonstrated that leisure activities form domestic tourists’ most important focus and in common with many other countries events and festivals are important attractions. In an era of increasing global urbanization, a community’s connection with its traditional agricultural produce is limited and therefore

festivals and events celebrating local, culturally significant products are increasing.

Previous studies from other countries have considered wine, tea, and coffee tourism among others, but to date it appears that there have been no studies of rosewater tourism. Therefore, this study begins by describing rose and rosewater tourism around the world. This provides the context to then examine the relationship between a rosewater festival the regional tourism industry that hosts it. The Kashan region in Iran is one of the largest rose and rosewater production destination in the world (Chwalkowski, 2016) and therefore forms the context of this study. Therefore, knowledge of the contribution of the rosewater festivals in the tourism development offer will be of value, as there is the potential to expand both domestic and international visitors including those of Muslim and non-Muslim faith (Jafari & Scott, 2014).

Rose and rosewater tourism is an emerging form of alternative tourism that can be variously categorized as agricultural, rural, recreational, or special interest tourism. According to Read (1980), special interest tourism is defined “as travel for people who are going somewhere, because they have a particular interest that can be pursued in a particular region or at a particular destination” (p. 195). It is the motivation around which the total travel experience is planned and developed. For other festival attendees, the event may be of secondary importance in selecting a destination. It is the potential of both kinds of travel experience that needs to be addressed, therefore justifying this research. We define rosewater tourism as visitation to rose-growing farms, rosewater distilleries, enjoying rose-based food and beverages, and rosewater festivals and exhibitions. Rose and rosewater tourism takes place in just a few countries around the world and to date there has been very limited study of it (a brief reference in Fox, Gouthro, Morakabati, & Brackstone, 2014 is a rare exception). Therefore, the present study is pioneering in exploring the features of rose and rosewater tourism and providing insights into tourist attitudes towards this form of tourism.

Consequently, the aim of the article is to explore rose and rosewater tourism/events and to identify the perceptions of tourists with a particular interest in rose and rosewater tourism in relation to

the *destination offer*. To achieve this outcome, the following research questions were developed:

1. What are the features of rose and rose water tourism?
2. What factors affect the choice of rose and rose-water tourism by tourists?
3. What are the destination images and tourist preference factors regarding this kind of tourism?
4. What are the most influential factors affecting tourist perceptions of preferences and destination image in the study area?

To summarize, this study is important for three reasons. Firstly, it describes the Damask rose, rose-water tourism, and festivals as a form of tourism. Secondly, although the article only briefly outlines the literature on tourist destination image and preferences, it then applies it to the growing area of research on events and festivals. Additionally, destination image can impact on travel behavior in three time periods; previsit, during a visit, and postvisit (Tasci & Gartner, 2007), but Lee and Bai (2016) noted that “relatively few studies on destination image during a trip have been conducted” (p.162). This research contributes to this number. Finally, the study identifies the relative importance of the event offer in relation to the tourism product.

Literature Review

The Damask Rose and Rosewater

There are more than 5,000 varieties of roses (Haghighi, Tehranifar, Nikbakht, & Kafi, 2008), yet only a few of them exhibit the marked fragrance that is sought by perfumeries. The Damask rose¹ (*Mohammadi Rose* in Persian) is the national flower of Iran (Kafi & Riazi, 2002). Most botanists suggest that it was indigenous there, before being taken to other countries (Mirrazavi, 2015). In the early 12th century B.C.E., the Damask rose was considered a symbol of love by the Persians (Herbs2000, 2015). It blooms once a year, with each flower having an average of 32 or 33 petals (Nikbakht & Kafi, 2008). The flowers bloom between late April and June, depending on the weather, and most local cultivars are light pink in color.

The processing of the rose also has a long history in the Middle East, with production of rosewater

in Persia dating back over 2,500 years (Mirrazavi, 2015). The production of rosewater (known as *Golab* in Persian) through steam distillation for medical purposes was probably first used by Avicenna, the famous Persian physician, in the 10th century. There is also evidence that commercial distilleries existed in 1612 in Shiraz, Fars Province (Haghighi et al., 2008). Due to its extraordinary fragrance and diversity, the flower is now found in many parts of the world. However, very few countries enjoy ideal conditions for the production of both the Damask rose itself and the variety required for essential oils and other aromatic substances. At present, besides Iran, the major cultivation areas of Damask roses are in Bulgaria (Kazanlak Valley), Turkey (Isparta, Burdur, Afyon, and Denizli), Morocco (El KelaaM’Gouna), Oman (Jebel Akhdar), India (Pushkar/Rajasthan), and Lebanon (Kasarnaba). Bulgaria and Turkey are recognized as the main producers of rose oil while the major producer of fragrant oil and extracts is Greece (Zargari, 1982). Iran is biggest producer of rosewater in world.

An average of 3,000 kg of rose flowers produce just 1 kg of rose oil, which is sometimes called liquid gold because of its great value (Dragomirova, 2010). On average, 1 kg of Damask rose is used to produce every liter of rosewater. Rosewater (created through the steam distillation of rose petals) is widely enjoyed globally for its sweet and deep aroma and delightful and unusual taste. Uses of the fresh or dried roses, rosewater, and rose oil are varied and numerous. It has been a popular ingredient for centuries in perfumes, soaps, and cosmetics as well as in chocolates, sweets, preserves, and liqueurs. It is used in cooking in Iran and Arab countries, Turkey, India, and China and so on, and especially in pastries, drinks, and sweets. In addition to culinary uses, rosewater features in ceremonies of the Muslim, Zoroastrian, and Hindu religions. Most famously, the fragrant liquid is used to wash the Holy Kaaba of Mecca, a rite observed twice each year. The plant has also been employed throughout history in traditional medicine to treat various diseases and is still administered today for stress, nervous tension, peptic ulcers, and heart disease. It is believed to possess antiviral, antiseptic, and disinfectant properties (Awale, Tohda, Tezuka, Miyazaki, & Kadota, 2011; Boskabady, Shafei, Saberi, & Amini, 2011;

Fatemeh, Karimi, Abbassian, Khiabani Rad, & Karimi Yazdi, 2015; "Festival of Rose," 2015; Nikbakht & Kafi, 2008).

The Damask rose is cultivated in several provinces of Iran, covering more than 10,000 ha and approximately 500 tons of roses are produced, distilled, and turned into rosewater and rose oil annually. The major Damask rose-related products of Iran are rosewater, rose oil, and rose buds (Haghighi et al., 2008). Rosewater is the leftover liquid or hydrosol remaining when the rose petals and water are distilled together when making rose oil. The major Iranian production areas of rose and rosewater are in the provinces of Fars, Isfahan, Central, Semnan, Kerman, and East and West Azerbaijan (Kiai, 2005). The focus in this study is on the Kashan area due to the high quality of its rosewater, which can be attributed to natural and climatic conditions, and its popularity as a tourist attraction.

Kashan is one of the main cities of Isfahan province, located at an altitude of 1,600 m above sea level along the edge of the Great Desert. It is 240 km to the south of Tehran and 220 km to the north of Isfahan. The town's population is around 364,482 (in 2016), living in an area of 2,100 ha. The annual Damask Rose Tourism and Festival in the city of Kashan and surrounding districts is famous in Iran and beyond (Chwalkowski, 2016; "Rosewater Festival," 2015).

The area has 1,000 ha of land under Damask rose cultivation with more than 700 tons of annual production. Over 2,000 families are involved in the growing and picking roses and the production of rosewater. The surrounding rural districts such as Ghamsar, Ghahrood, JoshaghanQali, Niyasr, Barzok, Sadeh, Van, Sar, and Vadeqan are the main sources of Damask rose and rosewater in the country. However, Qamsar is considered to be the most productive region due to the variety, number, and availability of Damask roses. The flower picking and extraction of rosewater attracts a considerable number of tourists every year (Mirrazavi, 2015). In common with other Iranian destinations, the majority of visitors to Kashan are domestic tourists who visit seasonally (Zamani-Farahani & Musa, 2012) in May and June as rose and rosewater tourists. In addition to the seasonal rose and rosewater events, the cultural and religious

ceremonies and historical buildings of the region attract many tourists in other months of the year (University of Kashan, 2011).

Rose and Rosewater Festivals and Tourism

Dimmock and Tiyce (2001) proposed three types of festivals and events: mega-events, hallmark events, and community-based events; the latter held to celebrate the unique features of communities. According to Ritchie (1984), hallmark events developed to enhance the awareness, appeal, and profitability of a destination. Rose and rosewater festivals, as a special event representing a community's unique offerings, could be classified under both hallmark and community-based events. This festival takes place in only a few destinations around the world such as Iran, Bulgaria, Morocco, and Saudi Arabia (see Table 1). Festival programs and special tours vary according to the country and local culture. Rose and rosewater tourism takes place only during the spring rose harvesting period and hence is highly seasonal, starting in late April and continuing to June (depending on region and weather conditions) when the rose farms are most striking visually and the smell of Damask rose is striking. At this time, tourists have the opportunity to watch and take part in the rose picking activities while they enjoy rural life. The local family, including children and the elderly, gather in their rose fields every day to pick the flowers before the sunrise with the first dew still on the petals to ensure that no fragrance is lost. The roses are carefully and swiftly picked before the sun's heat evaporates the precious liquid and collected in bags made of large pieces of cloth tied around the picker's neck or in willow baskets. The picked flowers are then taken to workshops to be distilled into rosewater the same day, often using methods that have remained unchanged for centuries ("Rosewater Festival," 2015).

Special programs are organized for tourists during the rose festival period. Programs usually include the harvesting of roses, processing of rose water, and workshops and seminars. Usually there are also handicraft and food exhibitions, colorful vendors/markets/souks, music and dance performances, the election of a Rose Queen, and so forth

Table 1
Main Annual Damask Rose Festivals

Festival	Place	Date	Flower	Feature
Rose and Rose Water Festival (Gol-o-Golab Festival)	Iran, Kashan (Qamsar, Mashhad Ardehal, Niasar, & Joshaghan)	May (3–6 days) Visiting tours take place for a period of 2 months.	Damask rose	It is combination of horticultural, education, fun, and commerce with religious ritual. It joins sales with seminars on rose breeding, people take part in processions, visitors can see how rosewater is extracted, and rose oil distilled. Handicrafts and tourism exhibitions, as well as cultural and artistic programs are also included. In addition, the ceremony of dusting off the pilgrimage places and cleaning of holy shrines are held.
Rose Festival	Bulgaria, Kazanlak	First weekend in June	Damask rose	The Festival has been taken place since 1903 in Kazanlak. It includes early morning harvesting ritual in the rose fields, the election of Queen Rose and the parade along the streets of each town, choir a cappella and folklore concerts, art shows, exhibitions, wine tasting, gourmet show.
Roses Festival	Morocco El Kalaa M'Gouna	Mid May (3 days)	Damask rose	The Rose Festival is attended by local villagers and celebrated with traditional Berber music, food, and dance. The Festival features an exhibition of local crafts and a street parade with bright colorful floats made out of faux roses whereby the Ms. Roses of El Kelaa Des Mgouna is chosen.
Taif Rose Festival	Saudi Arabia, King Faisal Park in Qadeera	March-April (lasts more than a week)	Damask rose	The Festival has been taking place since 13 years ago. One of the festival's highlights is a flower carpet prepared by Taif Municipality spreading over 750 square meters. The festival hosts various pavilions at the festival set up by different government and private organizations, displayed along areas for traditional eatable, handicrafts; folk dances; selling flowers, rose oil and rosewater; and cultural contests for children.

Sources: Brill Travel (2018); "Festival of Rose" (2015); "Rosewater Festival" (2015); Keyashiyani (2014); Qamsar (2015); Travel Exploration (2015); Egal (2016).

(Brill Travel, 2018; Egal, 2016; "Festival of Rose," 2015; "Rosewater Festival," 2015; Travel Exploration, 2015).

Hence, tourists can see a full demonstration of the traditional and modern rose picking, rosewater, and rose oil distillation and production processes. Visitors can also participate in sightseeing programs that include historical, architectural, and cultural sites often within museums. There is also consumption of local food made from or garnished with roses and rosewater and attending local cultural performances and other activities. Tourists can additionally visit rosewater workshops or local cosmetics factories making products from natural rosewater, and the local souks to purchase fresh rose-derived goods directly (Brill Travel, 2018; Chwalkowski, 2016; "Festival of Rose," 2015; Keyashiyani, 2014; Qamsar, 2015; "Rosewater Festival," 2015; Travel Exploration, 2015).

Tourist Attitudes Toward Destination Image

It is not necessarily the main factor underlying the choice, but the image of a destination may influence tourist behavior (Di Marino, 2010). Destination image is commonly accepted as an important element of successful tourism development and destination marketing due to its impact on both the supply- and demand-side aspects of marketing (Tasci & Gartner, 2007). It is difficult to determine tourist's perceptions of destination image as the term has been defined and used differently in a variety of contexts and disciplines. Nevertheless, there tends to be agreement that image represents the destination in the traveler's mind and gives them a pretaste of the destination (Leisen, 2001). The results of a study by Gartner and Ruzzier (2011) implied that the dimensions of image and quality play the most important role in tourists' evaluation

of a destination, regardless of whether they are first-time or repeat visitors.

Baloglu and Brinberg (1997) stated that the image construct consists of two components—cognitive and affective. The cognitive, also referred to as the perceptual, is concerned with beliefs and knowledge about an object or destination while the affective is related to feelings or emotions about an object. Consequently, destination image can be defined as the sum of beliefs, ideas, and impressions that a person has of a destination (Crompton, 1979). Kim and Richardson (2003) collected all the ideas and summarized the destination image as a totality of impressions, beliefs, ideas, expectations, and feelings about a place accumulated over time. Hence, the image of a destination could be shaped through uniqueness, sights, scenes, environmental quality, safety, service levels, and the friendliness of the host community.

The ability of tourism destinations to attract tourists depends largely on the position of these destinations in the minds of potential tourists. The projection of a suitable image has been described as a vital factor in attracting tourists (Williams, 2001). Many image producers try to influence the emotional judgment of potential tourists and positively or negatively manipulate their choice through projection of carefully designed images. Ahmed (1996) stated that tourists perceive many images of their destination and the images influence their attitudes and behavior. This suggests that an overall measure of destination image limits marketers' ability to devise positioning strategies and that ideally both positive and negative images of destination attributes should be investigated (White, 2004). A unique character or image is crucial in attracting visitors to a destination and this can be created through special events and festivals.

Far fewer empirical studies have been undertaken to establish the contribution of a festival or event to a destination image. Moon, Kim, Ko, Connaughton, and Lee (2011) found that particularly the intangible factors had a positive influence on the image of destination. Boo and Busser (2006) observed that only a relatively small number of studies have studied local community events, such as the rosewater festivals. They cited several studies that demonstrate image improvement associated with hosting festivals and events. Despite this,

Yuan and Jang (2008) stated that festival quality does not directly affect behavioral intentions while satisfaction and awareness have positive and direct relationships with intentions.

Tourist Preferences

The demand for recreational travel has increased in much of the world in recent decades (Shieh, Hu, & Gao, 2014). According to Tran and Ralston (2006), tourist preference is the act of selecting from among a set of choices as influenced by one's motivations. There are numerous studies on the preferences of tourists, Lew (1987) described it as a cross-perspective measure that can be applied to typologies based on one of three perspectives, namely ideographic listing, organization, and tourist cognition of attractions. Based on subsequent studies, it seems that numerous factors can affect the preferences of tourists for destination and the choices made. These include different destination choice patterns for separate segments (Sarma, 2004) and ratings of information sources (internal and external information) for tourism destination products or services affecting the tourists' information search and purchase decision. The tourist characteristics will also influence this rating (Aryanto, 2010). More recently, Mak, Lumbers, Eves, and Chang (2012) identified five major factors (cultural/religious influences, sociodemographic factors, food-related personality traits, exposure effect/past experience, and motivational factors) as influencing tourist food consumption. The authors posited that factors affecting food consumption in the context of tourism can be classified into three key areas concerning the tourist, the food at the destination, and the destination environment.

In terms of events and festivals, the position is similar to that of destination image, with far fewer studies being undertaken and most of those relating to major and mega-events. Again, the same as the literature on destination image, community festivals have rarely been the subject of research. However, Kruger, Botha, and Saayman (2012) is an exception, as they studied the associated expenditure in relation to the information source preferences of first-time and repeat visitors at the Wacky Wine Festival in South Africa. However, to date no study

appears to consider the preferences of visitors to a festival or event, in relation to the tourism offer.

Method

A survey was conducted of domestic tourists on Damask rose and rosewater tours in the Kashan region during the rose and rose water festivals. The survey sample was a convenience sample (Fox et al., 2014) of Persian-speaking visitors of at least 18 years of age staying at least 1 or more days and who had purchased a rose and rosewater package tour. A list of travel agencies based in Tehran that organize rose and rosewater daily or weekly package tours and facilitate public visits to Kashan region was used. This list was completed by reference to the Iran Travel Agents Association and review of travel agent's advertisements in popular newspapers. The travel agencies were called by research assistants to verify their programs and enquire about possible cooperation in the project. After consultation, a number agreed to assist.

A questionnaire was developed to examine the characteristics and attitudes of the visitors while attending rose and rosewater festivals. The research instrument was in the Persian language (Farsi) and designed according to the objectives of the study. Content was drawn from previously validated conceptual research into tourists' attitudes, preferences, and destination image (Bosque & Martin, 2008; Castro, Armario, & Ruiz, 2007; Chi & Qu, 2008; Cottrell, Duim, Ankersmid, & Kelder, 2004; Gross & Brown, 2008; Heung & Qu, 2000; Mmopelwa, Kgathi, & Molefhe, 2007; Mohsin, 2005; Molera & Albaladejo, 2007).

However, the number of statements and the measurement scales were refined and modified to suit the context of this study based on the researchers' personal experiences. A 5-point Likert-type scale (*strongly disagree* = 1 to *strongly agree* = 5) was utilized in order to measure the constructs. There were several sections in the questionnaire. Tourist preference was conceptualized as a multidimensional construct of communication, sociocultural, and travel service preferences. Subsequently, the measurement of destination image was derived from items representing the variables such as environmental, economical, sociocultural, and travel services. In the sociodemographic section, the questions

were dichotomous and multiple choice. Prior to data collection, a pilot test was undertaken, and the comments and suggestions were used to further refine the questionnaire before the collection of the data.

The questionnaires were given to tour managers or directly to tour guides with basic explanations. The intention was that the guides would distribute and collect the questionnaire in the coach at the end of the rose flower picking and extraction tour and rose and rosewater festival. Later, the completed questionnaires were to be collected from travel agencies. However, due to sociocultural factors a considerable number of questionnaires were only partially completed or appeared to have been completed by tour guides or travel agency staff. These were verified and excluded from the data analysis and a total of 182 questionnaires (out of around 500 questionnaires distributed) were finally analyzed. The willingness of respondents to cooperate is related to many factors such as the type of destination, local culture, type of tourist, the recognition of the importance and value of the research work by respondents, social codes, and even security agents, etc. For these reasons undertaking a field survey is a hard task in Iran. The statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) was employed for the purpose of data management and statistical analysis. Cronbach's coefficient alpha was used to assess the internal consistency of the data and with values of 0.911 for destination image and 0.712 for tourist preference were deemed "acceptable" (Kent, 2015). Respondent sociodemographics were profiled in frequencies and percentages. The elements of tourist preferences and destination image were assessed by computing means. Standard multiple regressions were then used to test the predictive power of the set of variables and to evaluate the relative contribution of each individual variable.

Results

Analysis of the respondent characteristics shows that there were slightly more female respondents (55.5%) than males. With regard to age, the results show that 60.2% were between 18 and 37 years; so that the majority of respondents were therefore young travelers. A total of 52.7% of the respondents were married and 40.0% were single, with the remainder engaged to be married or widowed.

Concerning educational background, 71.1% of the respondents had a college/university education, which implies that most were well educated. More than half of the respondents opted not to answer the question relating to their religion, but the remainder identified themselves as Muslim. Most respondents also chose not to answer the question about their monthly income and occupation and many may have provided inaccurate answers. It appears questions related to religion, income, and employment are considered to be private and confidential by Iranian respondents and therefore no data is provided here.

The descriptive statistics for destination image are presented in Table 2. Overall, the results show the respondents had positive perceptions towards rose and rosewater tourism. Regarding environmental value, the survey revealed that

the respondents agreed that the area has beautiful scenery and natural attractions (76.2%), gorgeous rose gardens (72.5%), and is suitable for visiting only during Spring (63.2%). They also agreed that the weather is pleasant, and the place is good for relaxation and rest. About the cleanliness and tidiness of the environment, only 43.0% had positive views and 30.1% expressed neutral opinions. Referring to economic value, respondents perceived that the trip gave them the opportunity to buy a variety of local products (e.g., rosewater and fresh Damask roses) directly from producers at an affordable price (66.2%). They believed also that package tours are reasonably priced (63.0%) and attractions charge suitable entrance fees (56.7%). However, only 44.4% of respondents agreed that food prices are reasonable and 43.9% that the area offers value for money. The respondents were

Table 2
Items Used for the Measurement of Destination Image of Rose and Rosewater Tourism

Factors	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	SD
Environmental values (%)							
Beautiful scenery and natural attractions	1.1	4.2	18.5	53.4	22.8	3.94	0.83
Gorgeous rose gardens and springs	–	6.9	20.6	49.2	23.3	3.99	0.82
Pleasant weather	3.2	8.5	29.1	40.2	19.0	3.56	1.06
A place for relaxation & rest	4.2	9.0	28.5	41.8	16.4	3.63	1.04
Clean and tidy environment	6.9	20.1	30.1	30.7	12.2	3.19	1.06
Suitable for visiting only during spring	2.1	7.4	26.4	43.4	20.1	3.81	0.81
Economical values (%)							
Food prices are reasonable	4.8	23.3	27.5	32.8	11.6	3.19	1.07
Value for money	2.1	19.6	34.4	33.3	10.6	3.31	0.93
Appropriate price of package tours	1.6	10.1	25.4	48.7	14.3	3.70	0.90
Suitable attractions entrance fees	1.6	8.5	33.3	42.9	13.8	3.63	0.89
Buying all kinds of local products (like rosewater) directly from producers with affordable prices	1.6	5.8	26.4	46.6	19.6	3.84	0.85
Sociocultural values (%)							
Safe & peaceful place	0.5	1.6	32.5	50.3	14.8	3.83	0.72
Variety of special events/festivals	5.8	13.8	43.4	25.9	11.1	3.26	0.97
Friendly and helpful local people	0.5	4.2	31.7	51.3	12.2	3.74	0.79
Variety of cultural attractions	1.1	9.0	28.5	44.4	16.9	3.63	0.91
Well-known and famous destination	1.1	2.1	13.7	55.6	27.5	4.08	0.78
A place to gain new experiences	1.6	4.8	23.3	51.9	18.5	3.83	0.79
Traditional place	0.5	2.6	17.4	53.4	25.9	3.92	0.79
Full of visitors/tourists	1.6	2.6	21.7	50.8	23.3	4.00	0.78
Variety of historic sites	1.1	2.6	24.8	45.0	26.5	3.89	0.86
Tourism services & facilities values (%)							
Quality and cleanliness of lodging facilities	9.5	23.3	33.8	22.8	10.6	3.25	0.97
Easy accessibility (by vehicles)	0.5	5.3	23.8	52.4	18.0	3.85	0.78
Good infrastructure & tourist facilities	9.0	22.8	27.0	29.1	12.2	3.37	1.08
Variety of gastronomic offering	10.6	20.6	33.3	25.4	10.1	3.16	1.11
More attention needs to be paid in this area by local authorities	3.2	1.6	15.8	34.4	45.0	4.08	0.90
Proper regional information and advertising material	3.2	15.9	28.5	32.8	19.6	3.46	1.01
Abundance of visiting tours	1.1	4.2	24.3	47.1	23.3	4.00	0.78

agreed that the visited area is a well-known destination, traditional (79.3%), and popular (74.1%) with a variety of historic sites (71.5%) and cultural attractions (61.3%). There was also agreement that it is a safe place (65.1%) and that local people are friendly and helpful (63.5%). Finally, the trip also gave them the chance to have new experiences (70.4 %).

However, in respect of special events/festivals in the region, some respondents held slightly unfavorable attitudes. Only 37% agreed that there is a variety of special events/festivals and the fact that 80% felt that more attention needs to be given to this aspect by local authorities is perhaps of concern to providers of tourism services. Nevertheless, just over 70% considered there to be an abundance of visiting tours and easy accessibility by vehicles and 52.4% agreed that there is proper regional information and advertising material. On the other hand, only a small proportion of the sample

believed that the area has good infrastructure and tourist facilities (41.3%) and is offering a variety of gastronomic choices (35.5%). Finally, about one third believed lodging facilities to be clean and of acceptable quality (see Table 2).

The descriptive statistics for tourist preference are presented in Table 3. Concerning the communication and familiarity factor, the study indicates that travel to new places not previously visited (87.3%), having information about the area visited (79.4%), and ability to communicate with local people (70.9%) affect tourists attitudes in the areas visited. About two thirds of the visitors tend to take short trips of about 3 days and prefer to travel with family or friends. Travel over a short distance received only 45% positive views, 27% neutral, and 30% negative. Although 35.4% of the tourists stated a preference for traveling to familiar destinations, 36% stated a negative opinion, and 28.6% were neutral.

Table 3
Items Used for the Measurement of Tourist Preference

Factors	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	SD
Communication & familiarity (%)							
Preference to go to places that have not been seen before	–	3.7	9.0	42.3	45.0	4.20	0.76
Collecting information before a trip will affect decision making	0.5	1.6	18.5	56.6	22.8	4.02	0.69
Preference to travel to familiar destinations, rather than to exotic and strange ones	5.8	30.2	28.6	28.0	7.4	3.16	1.03
Preference to stay longer in this area	1.6	5.3	27.0	52.4	13.8	3.81	0.88
Preference to interact with the locals in trip	–	3.7	25.4	49.7	21.2	3.85	0.74
Preference to travel with own family	2.6	4.2	27.5	37.0	28.6	3.77	0.92
Preference to travel with friend (s)	1.1	7.4	32.8	41.3	17.5	3.53	0.85
One of the reasons I travel is to travel around the area	5.3	25.4	24.3	27.0	18.0	3.35	1.10
Preference for short-term travel (1 to 3 days) rather than long term	3.2	16.4	21.2	42.3	16.9	3.53	1.01
Sociocultural (%)							
Travel experience is more interesting than any other entertainment	0.5	6.9	24.9	42.3	25.4	3.75	0.89
Preference to visit small or isolated rural area than urban region	3.2	18.0	34.4	32.3	12.2	3.33	0.94
Preference to take trip during public holidays	1.1	16.4	23.3	36.5	22.8	3.72	0.99
Preference to have simple trip to luxurious and expensive travel	2.1	8.5	31.7	44.4	13.2	3.57	0.84
Preference to travel domestically than abroad	12.7	14.3	28.6	30.7	13.8	3.36	1.10
Preference to visit a place with reasonable cost	1.6	5.3	27.0	52.4	13.8	3.73	0.79
Travel facilities (%)							
Preference to travel in a package tour rather than independently	2.1	14.8	24.9	38.1	20.1	3.62	0.99
Preference to travel by my own car	9.0	31.7	29.1	22.2	7.9	3.09	1.08
Preference to eat local foods	1.6	4.8	23.3	48.7	21.7	3.80	0.90
Availability of appropriate travel services is one of the reasons to choose a region for the trip	1.1	9.0	21.2	49.2	19.0	4.09	3.91

Table 4
Standard Multiple Regression Between Destination Image Variables

Variables	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	SE	Beta	t	
Environmental value	0.891	0.028	0.237	31.866	0.000
Economic value	0.991	0.037	0.226	26.738	0.000
Sociocultural value	0.979	0.023	0.343	43.031	0.000
Tourism services & facilities values	1.122	0.022	0.372	50.009	0.000

Regarding sociocultural factors, choosing public holiday options for travel (69.3%), having fun as part of the travel experience (67.7%), and appropriate travel costs (66.2%) were the most preferred options. Almost 60% desired a simple and inexpensive trip rather than deluxe travel. Only 44.5% of respondents showed a preference for domestic travel than international, with about 27% having a negative opinion and 30.7% being neutral. There was also a preference for visiting smaller areas rather than large urban centers with 44.5% supporting this statement, 34.4% neutral, and 21.2% replying negatively. Regarding the travel facilities factor, tasting and eating new foods was rated the highest item by respondents (70.4%), followed by availability of tourist facilities and services at 68.2%. The respondents had positive opinions (58.2%) about travel by package tour rather than personal travel. Travel by private vehicle received 40.7% negative views and 29.1% of respondents had no comments (see Table 3).

To identify the most important factor influencing the tourist destination image and tourist preferences, standard multiple regressions were used to test the predictive power of the sets of variables and to assess the relative contribution of each individual

variable. The beta value was used to compare the contribution of each independent variable, meaning that the variable with the largest beta value makes the strongest contribution in explaining the dependent variable. As presented in Tables 4 and 5, in the case of tourist destination image, all the variables were significant. However, the beta value for tourism services and facilities was greater (0.372), indicating that it made more of a contribution to destination image. Regarding tourism preference in rose and rosewater tourism case, the travel facilities were significant among other factors. The statistical results indicate that tourism service and facilities was the most important factor in influencing the perceived tourism image and preference in this study.

Conclusion and Implications

The consumer decision-making process is complex and previous studies have demonstrated that it is difficult to identify this trend. The present research reports on findings from exploratory research that investigates a previously unexplored form of event tourism and seeks to capture the underlying reasons for the attendees' decisions to visit a destination such as the Kashan region of Iran.

Table 5
Standard Multiple Regression Between Tourist Preference Variable

Variables	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
Communication & familiarity preferences	-0.128	0.169	-0.086	-0.762	0.447
Sociocultural preferences	0.341	0.237	0.157	1.438	0.152
Travel facilities preferences	0.605	0.249	0.244	2.425	0.016

There are no comprehensive studies available that address these aspects of tourism in the context of a country as a producer of Damask roses. The results of the research revealed that the majority of respondents were female, young, married, well educated, and traveling either individually or with family members. The survey found that tourists regarded the beauty of the rose gardens, popularity of area, variety of historic sites, abundance of tours, originality of the place, and friendless and helpfulness of local people as positive features. However, they were not particularly impressed with the cleanness and tidiness of the environment, reasonableness of food prices, proper regional information and advertising material, variety of cultural events/festivals, diversity of gastronomic offerings, local infrastructure and tourist facilities, and quality and cleanliness of lodging facilities. The respondents stated that more attention should be paid to the area by local authorities. These factors *may* explain why the number of outbound tourists exceeds inbound tourism in Iran (Asadi & Daryaei, 2011; Manghutay, 2015). The findings also show that novelty of place/event, availability of information, access to appropriate travel services, interaction with the locals, eating local produce, cost of trip, travel packages, traveling with families, and possibility of staying longer in a place were significant factors in the destination selection process. However, the distance, familiarity of a place, and traveling by private transport were not such important factors in the decision to visit this area. The results also suggest that rose and rosewater tourism as a special interest tourism activity provides opportunities for those interested in leisure, fun, nature, rural life, and getting away from daily routine.

Rose and rosewater tourism could be more beneficial than other types of cultural and recreational tourism as a source of educational experiences and economic development in rural areas. As Jafari and Scott (2014) noted, it could also be used in combination with traditional pilgrimage and religious experiences. Better planning and marketing is necessary, and the region's authorities should formulate communication and product development strategies to increase the success of this form of tourism at domestic and international levels. Initially, emphasis should be on the former as the majority of tourists are local.

The results show that the tourism facilities and services are the most important factors influencing the visitors' attitudes. Satisfaction with facilities and services plays a significant role in determining overall satisfaction with travel/tourism experiences which, in turn, plays an important role in satisfaction in the leisure domain (Neal, Uysal, & Sirgy, 2007). Thus, having a clear understanding of travelers' image and attitudes is vital for developing successful marketing strategies to promote and position a destination and the festivals and events it supports. Destination marketing strategies generally are responsible for developing a unique image of the area, coordinating private and public tourism industry sectors, providing information facilities for visitors, and leading the overall tourism industry at a destination (Prideaux & Cooper, 2002).

Although the growing of the crop and the processing and consumption may be the focal points of the festival offer, if there is the additional ambition to grow event attendance and tourism, the planning and management of the tourism element is equally essential if both destination development and festival are to be successful and viable in the long term. The tourism management and marketing bodies should be aware of all elements that will improve their product and image of the destination (Dominique & Lopes, 2011) as well as try to provide further recreational activities, improved infrastructure, and facilities to be offered to tourists during the tourism season. Furthermore, in order to have a successful tourism destination, lessons should be learned from past mistakes. Strategic management and proper marketing planning can lead to the optimization of tourism impacts and the achievement of objectives for all stakeholders (Buhalis, 2000). Destinations should look at domestic, regional, and international stakeholders including government, official bodies, and private enterprises. Marketing of a destination is a complex task involving the coordination of a range of public and private concerns as well as the host community in projecting an appealing image and commensurate tourism offering for the would-be visitor. This is a challenging task given the lack of control over the components that make up the possible offering, but it would seem that there is untapped potential in the case of rose-themed travel in parts of Iran. It requires a desire and willingness from the local authorities to enhance the tourism

offer as indicated above, to attract more international visitors, particularly from the West, given the possibilities generated by the lifting of economic sanctions.

It is important to mention the limitations of the study, some of which are due to general sociocultural obstacles. There were problems securing the cooperation of the local tourism industry (i.e., travel agency managers and employees and tour guides), which is common to much research conducted in Iran. Also, there was unwillingness by respondents to disclose confidential information such as their religion and occupation. The authors suggest a more complete understanding of rose and rosewater tourism can inform and enhance destination marketing. To develop a more accurate and comprehensive picture of this kind of special interest event tourism, further research and evaluation should be considered in the same and similar destinations with rose and rosewater tourism possibilities. This research could include specific questions relating to the Festivals—including for example, the number of attendances, motivation for visiting, and means of travel. Nevertheless, the present study contributes new knowledge in an event tourism field that is underresearched.

Acknowledgment

This work was partially supported by the West Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran, under Grant number 08-15-1/5969.

Note

¹Rosa damascene, Rosaceus, Rosacear, York, & Lancaster Rose, Bulgarian Rose, Damask Rose, Moroccan Rose, Tag-tsi, Tag-tse meto, monthly rose, and Persian rose.

References

- Ahmed, Z. U. (1996). The need for the identification of the constituents of a destination's tourist image: A promotional segmentation perspective. *Tourism Review*, 51(2), 44–57.
- Aryanto, R. (2010). Tourist preference for tourism destinations information sources (tourist's preference on ratings information sources affected by tourists' shared characteristic to Jakarta's tourism destinations). In *2nd International Conference on Management, Hospitality & Tourism, and Accounting*, November 12 – 13, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Asadi, R., & Daryaei, M. (2011). Analysis and prioritization of push factors of Iranian outbound tourists. *Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences*, 5(11), 780–787.
- Awale, S., Tohda, C., Tezuka, Y., Miyazaki, M., & Kadota, S. (2011). Protective effects of *Rosa damascene* and its active constituent on A (25–35)-Induced Neuritic Atrophy. *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*. Retrieved from www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3162985/
- Backman, K. F., Backman, S. J., Uysal, M., & Sunshine, K. M. (1995). Event tourism: An examination of motivations and activities. *Festival Management and Event Tourism*, 3(1), 15–24.
- Baloglu, S., & Brinberg, D. (1997). Active images of tourism destinations. *Journal of Travel Research*, 35(4), 11–15.
- Boo, S. Y., & Busser, J. A. (2006). Impact analysis of a tourism festival on tourists' destination images and satisfaction. *Event Management*, 9(4), 165–181.
- Boskabady, I. H., Shafei, M. N., Saberi, Z., & Amini, S. (2011). Pharmacological effects of *Rosa Damascena*. *Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences*, 14(4), 295–307.
- Bosque, I. R. D., & Martin, H. S. (2008). Tourism satisfaction: A cognitive–affective model. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 35(2), 551–573.
- Brill Travel. (2018). *2018 Rose Festival in Bulgaria*. Retrieved from <http://brilltravel.com/tours/2018-rose-festival-bulgaria/>
- Buhalis, D. (2000). Marketing the competitive destination of the future. *Tourism Management*, 21(1), 97–116.
- Candrea, A. N., & Ispas, A. (2010). Promoting tourist destinations through sport events: The case of Bra ov. *Revista De Turism - Studii Si Cercetari in Turism*, 10(10), 61–67.
- Castro, B. C., Armario, E. M., & Ruiz, D. M. (2007). The influence of market heterogeneity on the relationship between a destination's image and tourists future behavior. *Tourism Management*, 28(1), 175–187.
- Chi, C. G. Q., & Qu, H. (2008). Examining the structural relationships of destination image, tourist satisfaction and destination loyalty: An integrated approach. *Journal of Tourism Management*, 29(4), 624–636.
- Chwalkowski, F. (2016). *Symbols in arts, religion and culture: The soul of nature*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
- Cottrell, S. P., Duim, R., Ankersmid, P., & Kelder, L. (2004). Measuring the sustainability of tourism in Manuel Antonio and Texel: A tourist perspective. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 12(5), 409–432.
- Crompton, J. L. (1979). Motivations for pleasure vacation. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 6(4), 408–424.
- Devine, A., & Devine, F. (2017). A strategic approach to international event tourism. In N. Ferdinand & P. J. Kitchin (Eds.), *Events management: An international approach* (pp. 317–333). London, UK: Sage Publications Ltd.
- Di Marino, E. (2010). *The strategic dimension of destination image. An analysis of the French Riviera Image from the*

- Italian tourists' perceptions*. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Naples "Federico II," Italy.
- Dimmock, K., & Tiyce, M. (2001). Festivals and events: Celebrating special interest tourism. In N. Douglas, N. Douglas, & R. Derrett (Eds.), *Special interest tourism: Context and cases*. (pp. 355–383). Brisbane, Australia: John Wiley & Sons.
- Dominique, S., & Lopes, F. (2011). Destination image: Origins, developments and implications. *PASOS*, 9(2), 305–315.
- Dragomirova, D. (2010). *Bulgarian rose oil and the festival of roses*. Retrieved from www.topics-mag.com/edition26/bulgaria/bulgarian_rose_oil_festival.html
- Dwyer, L., Forsyth, P., & Spurr, R. (2005). Estimating the impacts of special events on an economy. *Journal of Travel Research*, 43(4), 351–359.
- Egal, F. (2016). *Celebrating the iconic jewel of the Garden of Hejaz, The rose of Taif*. Retrieved from <http://www.saudiabiaturismguide.com/taif-rose-festival/>
- Fateme, F., Karimi, A., Abbassian, M., Khiabani Rad, P., & Karimi Yazdi, M. (2015). Extraction of *Rosa damascena* as an antibacterial agent. *International Journal of Mycobacteriology*, 4(1), 169.
- Festival of Rose and Rose Water. (2015, May 8). *Islamic Republic News Agency*. Retrieved from www.irna.ir/en/News/81599845/
- Fox, D., Gouthro, M., Morakabati, Y., & Brackstone, J. (2014). *Doing events research: From theory to practice*. Abingdon, UK: Routledge.
- Gartner, W. C., & Ruzzier, M. K. (2011). Tourism destination brand equity dimensions. *Journal of Travel Research*, 50(5), 471–481.
- Getz, D. (2013). *Event tourism: Concepts, international case studies and research*. New York, NY: Cognizant Communication Corporation.
- Ghaderi, Z. (2011). Domestic tourism in Iran. *Anatolia—An International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 22(2), 278–281.
- Gross, M. J., & Brown, G. (2008). An empirical structural model of tourists and places: Progressing involvement and place attachment into tourism. *Tourism Management*, 29(6), 1141–1151.
- Haghighi, M., Tehranifar, A., Nikbakht, A., & Kafi, M. (2008). Research and current profile of Iranian production of Damask Rose (*Rosa damascena* Mill.). *Acta Horticulturae*, 769, 449–455.
- Herbs2000. (2015). *History of the rose*. Retrieved from www.herbs2000.com/flowers/r_history.htm
- Heung, V. C. S., & Qu, H. (2000). Hong Kong as a travel destination: An analysis of Japanese tourists' satisfaction levels and the likelihood of them recommending Hong Kong to others. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 9(1/2), 57–80.
- Jafari, J., & Scott, N. (2014). Muslim world and its tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 44(1), 1–19.
- Kafi, M., & Riazi, Y. (2002). *Cultivation of rosadamascena mill and rose water production*. Ministry of Agricultural. Tehran, Iran: Jahad Publication (In Persian).
- Kent, R. (2015). *Analysing quantitative data*. London, UK: Sage Publications Ltd.
- Keyashiyani. (2014). *Apps season of rose and rose water festival in Kashan*. Retrieved from <http://www.keyashiyani.com/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=4564>
- Khodadadi, M. (2016). A new dawn? The Iran nuclear deal and the future of the Iranian tourism industry. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 18, 6–9.
- Kiai, S. (2005, March 22). Director General of ornamental flower and plants. Ministry of Agricultural-Jihad. *ISNA News* (In Persian).
- Kim, H., & Richardson, S. (2003). Motion picture impacts on destination images. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 30(1), 216–237.
- Kruger, M., Botha, K., & Saayman, M. (2012). Information source preferences and associated expenditure of first-time and repeat visitors at a South African wine festival. *Tourism Analysis*, 17(3), 343–355.
- Lee, S., & Bai, B. (2016). Influence of popular culture on special interest tourists' destination image. *Tourism Management*, 52, 161–169.
- Leisen, B. (2001). Image segmentation: The case of a tourism destination. *Journal of Services Marketing*, 15(1), 49–66.
- Lew, A. A. (1987). A framework of tourist attraction research. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(4), 553–575.
- Mak, A. H. N., Lumbers, M., Eves, A., & Chang, R. C. Y. (2012). Factors influencing tourist food consumption. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 31(3), 928–936.
- Manghutay, A. G. (2015). Iran's inbound tourism related policies: Foreigners are not welcome. *Journal of Tourism, Hospitality and Sports*, 6, 14–27.
- Mirrazavi, F. (2015). *Festival of rose and rose water*. Retrieved from http://www.iranreview.org/content/Documents/Festival_of_Rose_and_Rose_Water.htm
- Mmpelwa, G., Kgathi, D. L., & Molefhe, L. (2007). Tourists' perceptions and their willingness to pay for park fees: A case study of self-drive tourists and clients for mobile tour operators in Moremi Game Reserve, Botswana. *Tourism Management*, 28(4), 1044–1056.
- Mohsin, A. (2005). Tourist attitudes and destination marketing—the case of Australia's Northern Territory and Malaysia. *Tourism Management*, 26(5), 723–732.
- Molera, L., & Albaladejo, I. P. (2007). Profiling segments of tourists in rural areas of South-Eastern Spain. *Tourism Management*, 28(3), 757–767.
- Morakabati, Y. (2011). Deterrents to tourism development in Iran. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 13(2), 103–123.
- Moon, K. S., Kim, M., Ko, Y. J., Connaughton, D. P., & Lee, J. H. (2011). The influence of consumer's event quality perception on destination image. *Managing Service Quality*, 21(3), 287–303.
- Neal, J. D., Uysal, M., & Sirgy, M. J. (2007). The effect of tourism services on travelers' quality of life. *Journal of Travel Research*, 46(2), 154–163.

- Nikbakht, A., & Kafi, M. (2008). A study on the relationships between Iranian people and Damask Rose (*Rosa Damascena*) and its therapeutic and healing properties. In E. Matsuo, P. D. Relf, & M. Burchett (Eds.), *VIII international people-plant symposium on exploring therapeutic powers of flowers, greenery and nature 790*. doi: <https://10.17660/ActaHortic.2008.790.36>
- Prideaux, B., & Cooper, C. (2002). Marketing and destination growth: A symbiotic relationship or simple coincidence? *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, 9(1), 5–51.
- Qamsar. (2015). *Twelfth Festival of rose and rose water was held in Ghamsar*. Retrieved from <http://www.qamsar.ir/ShowNews.aspx?ID=185>
- Read, S. E. (1980). A prime force in the expansion of tourism in the next decade: Special interest travel. In D. E. Hawkins, E. L. Shafer, & J. M. Rovelstad, (Eds.), *Tourism marketing and management issues* (pp. 193–202). Washington, DC: George Washington University.
- Ritchie, J. R. B. (1984). Assessing the impact of hallmark events: Conceptual and research issues. *Journal of Travel Research*, 23(1), 2–11.
- Rosewater Festival in Kashan. (2015, May 9). *Iran Daily*. Retrieved from www.iran-daily.com/News/117630.html
- Sarma, M. K. (2004). Destination choice pattern and tourist segments. In A. Raj (Ed.), *Tourist behaviour: A psychological perspective* (pp. 137–149). New Delhi, India: Kanishka.
- Shieh, H. S., Hu, J. L., & Gao, L. Y. (2014). Tourist preferences and cost efficiency of international tourist hotels in Taiwan. *International Journal of Marketing Studies*, 6(3), 35–48.
- Tasci, A. D. A., & Gartner, W. C. (2007). Destination image and its functional relationships. *Journal of Travel Research*, 45(4), 413–425.
- Tran, X., & Ralston, L. (2006). Tourist preferences influence of unconscious needs. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 33(2), 424–441.
- Travel Exploration. (2015). *Kallet Des Mgouna Valley of Roses tour*. Retrieved from http://www.travel-exploration.com/subpage.cfm/Rose_Festival
- United Nations World Tourism Organization. (2007). *A practical guide to tourism destination management*. Madrid, Spain: Author.
- University of Kashan. (2011). *City of Kashan*. Retrieved from <https://kashanu.ac.ir/en/page/1687/city-of-kashan>
- Williams, G. (2001). Will Europe's charter carriers be replaced by "no-frills" scheduled airlines? *Journal of Air Transport Management*, 7(5), 277–286.
- White, C. J. (2004). Destination image: To see or not to see? *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 16(5), 309–314.
- Yuan, J., & Jang, S. (2008). The effects of quality and satisfaction on awareness and behavioral intentions: Exploring the role of a wine festival. *Journal of Travel Research*, 46(3), 279–288.
- Zamani-Farahani, H. (2013). Cultural heritage events and tourism: A case of NowRuz. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 38(2), 249–254.
- Zamani-Farahani, H., & Musa, G. (2012). The relationship between Islamic religiosity and residents' perceptions of socio-cultural impacts of tourism in Iran: Case studies of Sare'in and Masooleh. *Tourism Management*, 33(4), 802–814.
- Zargari, A. (1982). *Therapeutic plants* (Vol. 1). Tehran, Iran: Tehran University Press (In Persian).