Heritage —whether natural, cultural or mixed— is a social construction rooted in modern and contemporary societies. It is a commonly positive assessment of innumerable elements of the physical and human environment: from ecosystems to landscapes, to monuments, customs, gastronomy, and so on. Heritage and tourism are strongly related to each other at least two ways: heritage gives rise to tourist attraction, and tourism enhances the designation of heritage sites.

Non-human animals are present as implicit or explicit heritage elements through multiple tourist environments: non-human animals may be themselves the heritage focus of tourist interest (monuments, gastronomy, charismatic and distinguished beings, festivities or rituals…), or it may be that animals are agents involved in heritage tourist environments such as working animals or in recreational activities).

From a posthumanist perspective the moral valuation of equality between humans and other animals is given as both are sentient beings and self-aware of their pain and pleasure. Thus, the involvement of non-human animals as heritage elements by themselves or as an element of tourist consumption in heritage sites implies their commodification and zooslavery. Therefore, these practices are usually unethical, since they threaten the non-human animals’ primary interests: not to suffer, not to feel pain, and to freely express natural behaviors.

We welcome contributions from around the globe that reveal the unethical interactions between human and nonhuman animals, and that analyze the commercialization of non-human animals involved as:

1. Heritage themselves. A. Mercantilized as shows: bullfights, cockfights, or charrería. B. Objectified as ingredients as in gastronomy with local and exotic dishes that involve animal abuse: ikizukuri (Japanese), foie gras (French), Cabrito (Mexican), among others.

2. Involved in heritage sites. A. Commercialized as part of the consumable scenario in the sites classified as “natural heritage”: the condors in Argentina or the whales in the Gulf of California. B. Consumed as self-propelled resources within sites associated with a world or local heritage element: elephants, camels, horses,
mules, donkeys that transport visitors in Petra, in the rock paintings of southern Baja California, Mexico, or
in the Greek islands. C. Perceived as liminal individuals in heritage sites: animals that beg for food in nat-
ural or cultural heritage sites: raccoons in Manuel Antonio, Costa Rica, or stray dogs in the Pueblos Mágicos.
D. Confined and/or immobilized animals in the vicinity of heritage sites: bears on the Chinese wall,
chained eagles in the national parks of Mongolia; photographs with tigers in Buddhist shrines in Thailand.

Both, within the typical tourist system environments: origin, transit or destination environments.

PARTICIPATION PROCESS
1. Send an abstract of no more than 600 words in Word format to (email) on the topic to be developed.
The abstract must align with the book proposal, must state the theoretical and methodological basis,
and include the most relevant findings.
2. If the proposal is accepted, the chapter between 5,000 and 7000 words (including references) will be requested.
3. Suggested chapter structure: 1) Title. Below the title write the name of each of the authors, their academic
degree, their affiliation site and email. 2) Introduction. 3) Development of the research. 4) Conclusions. 5) Re-
ferences.
4. Citation will be done using APA format.
5. Each chapter will be peer-reviewed, both by the editors and an additional double-blind reviewer.

DEADLINES

PUBLISHING HOUSE
We are currently in discussions with a publisher for this volume.

Please contact Alvaro López (lopuslopez@yahoo.com.mx), Jafet Quintero (jafet@sociales.unam.mx) and
Carol Kline (klinecs@appstate.edu) with any queries or expressions of interest reading this call for contributions.