

RĂDĂUȚI-BUCOVINA AGROTOURISM AREA

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Abstract

Bucovina is an important agrotourism region of Romania.. The region comprises a diverse landscape, a rich historical and cultural endowment large settlements where the inhabitants keep traditions and customs alive.

Agrotourism becomes attractive in the region as the tourists seek to penetrate ever more strongly in the life of the country.

key words: agrotourism, traditions, customs

INTRODUCTION

Agrotourism is a manifestation of rural tourism, which exploits the best way peasant households, without affecting its specificity.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The most representative area of Bucovina suitable for agrotourism development is in the ethnographic Rădăuți area, because the area has managed to keep up in today's popular traditional culture features unspoiled.

The traditional peasant household Rădăuți Ethnography - which structure and evolution has been influenced by a complex of factors: geographical, socio-economic, ethnic, occupational, local tradition, building materials, etc. level of technical knowledge- has kept up until nowadays its essential elements constituting undeniable evidence for the seamless continuity of the people in this since the most distant times.

Peasant houses until today continues to be placed facing the sun. When they are placed along the road, they have one side of the line parallel to the road.

On a parallel or perpendicular plan to the house are located the annexes. Sometimes, residential house and domestic outbuildings are grouped around a small courtyard, enclosed on all sides, like a fortress.



Fig.1 Traditional house in Rădăuți

In the area the peasant crafts are very well kept.

Skinnering was passed from one generation to another, skimmers learned the craft from father to son, continuing the local tradition, with specific characters, varied from one village to another.

In the ethnographic area Rădăuți, craftsmen not ever cut out the pattern coats, they always cut it by hand.

Artistic woodwork was an occupation of all but in time people came to specialize in the manufacture of wooden objects of certain requirements relating to rural community life.

Ancient sun cult motives (circle, wheel, knob, whirlpool) or the motive of the snake and tooth of wolf, sent by the Dacian culture are still present in the compositions of the various decorative wooden objects.

Located at the foot of Obcinele, at the edge of ancient fir and birch forests, the village Marginea is particularly famous for its black pottery.

Marginea has remained the most famous center in our country which produces black pottery exactly the same prehistoric technique of suppressed combustion (reducing) and ornamentation by polishing with a stone from the river, being one of the telling evidence about the antiquity and continuity of the Romanian people on this territory.

Particularities of black pottery technique are not given by the work, the qualities of clay or way of cooking stoves or types burned, but by the burning technique.



Fig.2 Marginea black pottery

Ethnography Rădăuți area is one of the few areas across the country that preserved until today a strong and living tradition of *decorating eggs*, craft which, among other manifestations of popular art, has a great artistic value through thematic content of the reasons by decorative and colorful compositions.

Of secondary occupations, a significant share in the economic life of the inhabitants have had, from the most distant times, the harvest from the nature, beekeeping, fishing and hunting that completed the necessary food.

To make the most of these traditional cultural values tourists need to accommodate in a rural locations, in where accommodation, meals and travel services are based on the use of these products.

Agrotourism Pension is preferred in comparison with other structures of interest because it is located right in the village and the tourist who comes here wants to know not only the village life but even for a short time to be involved in its development.

CONCLUSION

The tourism potential of this area is not highly valued in Bucovina. The first problem would be quality and standards of tourism services rendered, not always in accordance with the tourist potential; and the second problem would be the infrastructure, then the absence of specific government programs for the tourism development zone, with the emphasis solely on rural development (agriculture), the most important is the international promoting that is insufficient and inadequate.

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