

STRUCTURE OF ACCOMMODATION UNITS IN BULZ

Gherdan Alina Emilia Maria*, Bacter Ramona Vasilica, Bele Nicolae, Borşan Sergiu, Oprea Corina, Bonca Valeria

*University of Oradea, Faculty of Environmental Protection, 26 Gen. Magheru St., 410048, Oradea, Romania, e-mail: gherdanalina7@gmail.com

Abstract

Currently, a structural socio-economic transformation is being tried in the analyzed rural area and in the disadvantaged areas of the county, through the sustainable development of cultural and natural tourism as a vector of development as well as through participatory management of tourist destinations and operationalization of Destination Management Organizations.

One of these destinations could be Bulz commune, Bihor county. Commune located on the border between Bihor and Cluj. In this paper we analyzed the natural, anthropogenic potential and accommodation capacity in the area and we analyzed the main indicators of tourism.

Key words: *agglomerates, accommodation capacity, agritourism pensions.*

INTRODUCTION

The eastern part of Bihor county is the commune of Bulz, which includes the villages of Bulz, Remeţi and Munteni.

Bulzul settlement commune, Bulzul is an area spread over the gentler slopes and in the meadows of the Bihor Mountains and Pădurea Craiului Mountains. - non-agricultural land (forests, streams and water mirrors, roads, swamps, etc.).

The structure of the relief is varied, with accents of "wildness" and "fantasy" of nature, meadows, ravines, hills and mountains alternating, as if in the rhythms of the "drag" of the mountain man, which makes the soil poor, in largely arid, covered by forests and meadows, this, first of all, due to the altitude, but also to the petrographic structure and the climatic conditions. Deep and narrow in the upper course, the Valley of Hell (Valea Iadului) acquires, in this area, the appearance of a gorge (Cheile Remeţilor).

Therefore, the relief of the commune is a mountainous one, with heights between 340 m, at the confluence of Hell with Crişul Repede, and 1471 m, in Piatra Seniului Peak.

The sedimentary rocks are also manifested, differentiated, according to their petrographic peculiarities . Thus, we distinguish a group of rocks formed by agglomerates, sandstones, marls and clays, and a second one - represented by limestone and dolomite, which contribute to the realization

of the well-known karst relief. Where the structure does not manifest itself in the features of the relief, the first group of rocks is inscribed through smooth, widely domed surfaces, in some places with prominences. The karstable rocks, due to their specific properties, conditioned the appearance of the limestone plateau Fântâna Botii - Dealul Ruguțului, on the left side of Văii Iadului, or the strong vertical deepening, enclosing the valleys in wild gorges, which often hide).

Located between the Vad-Borod Depression and the Beiuș Country Depression, the Craiului Forest Mountains have low altitudes, being characterized, especially, by numerous plateaus and, due to the presence of limestones, by a high percentage of sinkholes, ovals, oaks, lapies.

The surface hydrographic network is disorganized, being developed, instead, the underground one. As a result, the formation of some caves or the appearance of some impressive keys are worth mentioning.

The karst relief is represented by caves, sinkholes, oaks (Gura Dracului, Hârtoape), caves, ponds and caves, the basin of the Hell Valley being, with about 300 such formations, one of the richest in the country. Among the most important caves, we mention: the Bulz Water Cave (at 336 m altitude, on the left bank of the Hell Valley, at the foot of a steep over 200 m), accessible only to speleologists; The cave on the Leș Valley, populated with cave beetles, is also present the fossils of cave bears (*Ursus Speleus*); Little Cave, Shepherd's Cave, Ciuhandr's Cave - with a unique climate, of great scientific importance; The cave on the Izvorului Valley, discovered during the construction of the Iad-Drăgan adduction canal, is extremely interesting, but it was not included in the tourist circuit, etc.

The fairly fast waters, which descend from the western slopes of the Bihor Mountains, but also the Hell Valley, bring significant amounts of gravel and sand that they deposit in the lower areas of watercourses, which are an important matter in construction.

However, the most important soil resources remain in the area, forests, pastures and natural meadows, which occupy about 70% of the commune's surface, and waters, used for various purposes of small and large industry (dams, mills, playgrounds, trout, etc.).

Crișul Repede crosses the commune of Bulz for a distance of about 3-4 km, from Bucea (Cluj county) to the border with the village of Lorău (commune Bratca), collecting the entire hydrographic network on the territory of the commune, represented by the networks of the main tributaries (Hell Valley and Village Valley, the latter in Bulz-Pustă)

Representing the human creation, the anthropic tourist resources are the fruit of the technical, cultural and economic efforts, as well as the spiritual and traditional elements of the people from the valleys that cross the Bulz commune manifested over time in a harmonious combination with

nature. huge treasure of archeological vestiges, historical monuments, architecture and art, as well as an impressive patrimony that attests the evolution and continuity in work and life in these mountains, the development of the culture and art of the Romanian people.

The wooden church in Bulz dates from the 19th century, and this place is dedicated to the "Holy Archangels Michael and Gabriel" on November 8. In 1877, the church was built at the request of Ioan Toda, and there is an inscription on the iconostasis attesting to this. In 1879, the painting was made, which is a naive painting, popular by the painter Dionisiu Iug.

The Leșu Dam is built on the Lesu Ursului Reservoir. The recreational area is located on the Lesului Valley, namely the Lake Tail.

Coadă Lacului is a small holiday village formed near the lake. The area flourishes from year to year, starting with personal holiday homes, then with guesthouses that house more and more tourists every year. The water of the lake feeds the Leșu hydroelectric power plant, which was put into use four years later, in 1977. The tail of the lake became more and more populated, so here in the early 90's a real holiday village was formed. The forest road that passes by the lake reaches Cabana Stâna de Vale. Thus, Lake Leșu became a gateway to the Bihor-Vladeasa Mountains. A walk along the dam is a good opportunity to breathe fresh air, to admire how the water has carved these mountains, an opportunity to enjoy the tranquility that surrounds you, the sound of the water and the breeze. Bulz and Munteni Dam and Munteni Hydroelectric Power Plant which is equipped with a FRANCIS type horizontal turbine and an asynchronous generator . The water treated in Munteni I and MHC Munteni II reaches the Bulz Dam, which has the role of regulating the flows on the Hell Valley.

The historical monument erected in memory of the 36 heroes of Bulz commune who fell for their country during the First and Second World Wars, as well as the Collection of Folk Art from the school in Puste hamlet, 1974 Water Mill.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The main methods of data collection were the statistical yearbooks as well as data from the websites of the pensions in the analyzed area, the reception registers, magazines and specialized bulletins published by the national tourism offices.

Observation is the research method used. We performed calculations and interpreted the specific indicators used in the tourism industry.

The purpose of the observation is to form an image of the tourist activity in the analyzed area. The object of the research or the researched

community represents the multitude of tourist units from which we took into account the accommodation capacity as well as the total number of tourists who stayed in the respective units.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the natural and anthropic potential of the area, we also analyzed the accommodation capacity. In the area there are tourist pensions, agro-pensions as well as a series of authorized individuals who carry out the accommodation activity.

The registered pensions with accommodation function in the analyzed area are:

- Bulz cottages 10 cottages with 4 seats each



<https://www.facebook.com/casutebulz/photos/pcb.5673272772684440/5673272342684483>

- Melinda Lesi Tó Remeți guest house with 28 accommodations.
- Pension Carpathia Remeți with a total of 50 beds in 15 rooms, 15 bathrooms



Photo source: <https://travelminit.ro/ro/cazare/pensiunea-carpathia-remeti>

- Alunul Pension with an accommodation capacity of 14 people.
- The guest house Melinda Bar Montana Lesi Tó Remețicu has a capacity of 28 beds.
- Pension AN by AN with a capacity of 14 accommodation places
- Apuseni Wild Guesthouse with a total of 40 accommodation places.



Photo source: <https://travelminit.ro/ro/cazare/pensiunea-apuseni-wild-remeti>

- Casa Gornicului Pension in Remeți has a capacity of 30 seats.
- In total there are over 300 accommodation places in the area. Considering this aspect, we made a series of analyzes regarding the capacity of decommissioning in operation, the number of tourists arriving as well as the number of overnight stays.

Table no. 1

The evolution of the tourist accommodation capacity in operation in Bulz
Commune between 2008-2020

Common	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015	2017	2018	2019
Bulz	52592	5760	9040	4708	15177	25611	16560	23689	46984	42902

The tourist accommodation capacity in operation represents the number of accommodation places made available to tourists by the tourist accommodation units, taking into account the number of days the units are open in the period 2008-2020. During the period analyzed in the area, there is a decrease in accommodation capacity by 18.4 % . This decrease is due to the fact that tourists have turned to rural pensions which have reinvested their profits and which have created better accommodation conditions for them and which have invested in the services provided. For example, the Casa Gornicului boarding house in the area and has constantly improved the offer of services from small trout farms to a swimming pool.

Table no.2

Evolution of tourist arrivals in tourist accommodation structures in
accommodation units in Bulz commune during 2008-2020

Common	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bulz	1119	470	265	239	1258	1163	1749	2067	2218	5382	4324

As we can see from table no. 2 the evolution of the number of tourists increased by 286.4% in the analyzed period. The area was visited

much more often during the analyzed period, so it has a great tourist potential.

Table no. 3

The evolution of overnight stays in the tourist accommodation structures in Bulz commune during 2008-2019

Common	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015	2017	2018	2019
Bulz	3565	2590	1050	1090	2726	2920	4138	5596	10134	8568

The evolution registered in the case of overnight stays in the tourist reception structures is similar to the evolution of the other tourist indicators, having a 140% increase in overnight stays in 2019 compared to 2008. of structures such as agritourism pensions.

Table No. 4

Occupancy rate of tourist accommodation structures in the territorial administrative units in Bulz commune during 2008-2019

Co mm on	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bulz	6.8 %	45%	11.6 %	23.2 %	18.0 %	11.4 %	18.9 %	25.0 %	22.7 %	23.6 %	21.6 %

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CONCLUSIONS

The analysis shows an insufficient coordination and experience of working in partnership as well as between economic agents and local authorities.

Accessibility to the main areas of tourist interest has improved in recent years, a notable example being the modernization of the access road in the Bulz-Remeți area.

At the level of rural communities, the positive trend registered was mainly due to the positive evolution of the tourist capacity in agritourism pensions.

The evolution of the accommodation capacity in operation has also seen a positive trend, especially at the level of structures such as agritourism pensions and pensions, which has also led to an increase in the number of tourists in the area.

The evolution of tourist arrivals reflects the evolution of tourist accommodation capacity. Thus, at the level of the urban area, the evolution of arrivals is, in general, a positive one.

This suggests that the tourism sector has become, in general, more profitable in Bihor County than in the analyzed area.

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