

## ANTHROPICAL RESOURCES IN RURAL TOURISM ON VALEA IADULUI

Cozac Elena

\*University of Oradea, Faculty of Environmental Protection, 26 Gen. Magheru St., 410048 Oradea, Romania, e-mail: [elena\\_cozac@yahoo.com](mailto:elena_cozac@yahoo.com)

### **Abstract**

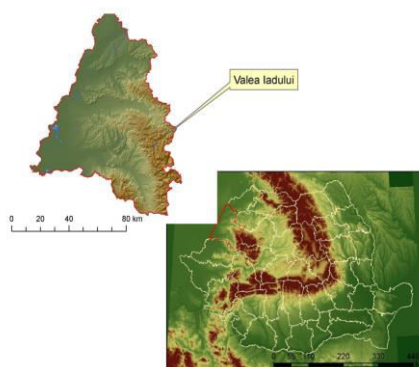
*Although it is a recent reality, rural tourism has a clear indication that it is not a temporary or conjuncture growth phenomenon. Besides the general causes that acts on the phenomena of economic growth, in the case of rural tourism is noticed the progressive accumulation, on the long term of some complex, irreversible motivations, often disguised motivations, but preserved by the outage specific to the touristic recipe of conventional type.*

**Key words:** • rural tourism, tourism resources, tourism development

### **INTRODUCTION**

Valea Iadului is located in the western part of Romania, in the area of the Apuseni Mountains.

From the administrative and territorial point of view, the Valea Iadului region belongs to the county of Bihor, being situated in its east-south eastern extremity. The region pertaining to hydrographic basin is located mostly on the territory of Bulz commune, but also on the territory of Budureasa communes in the south and Bratca in the east. (figure 1)



*Fig1 Location of the ValeaIadului in Bihor County and Romania*

Valea Iadului is located about 75 km away from the city of Oradea, Bihor county, 30 km from Aleșd, 85 km away from Cluj-Napoca and 3 km from the Oradea-Cluj national road, in relation to the point of discharge, is also about 25 km from Beiuș, in relation to the springs area.

## **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

Valea Iadului has important tourism resources for practicing rural tourism.

Of the two categories of tourism-natural and anthropic resources-rural tourism relies more on the existence of anthropic tourism resources, which will be presented below.

Objectives of anthropogenic origin with a certain tourist potential are elements that derive from interconditioning in nature, a process that takes place in a determined historical time. These objectives belong to both the material culture and the spiritual culture of the community, being of a great variety.

*The settlements* on Valea Iadului present structural features that give them an pronounced degree of novelty. Thus, there are typical mountainous settlements are scattered and disseminated. The humanization of the landscape through coppices or hamlets, scattered on valleys and slopes, presents real aesthetic valences and implicitly a certain touristic value (P. Cocean, 1984). These settlements, specific to the plateaus of the Pădurea Craiului Mountains, where can be mentioned the Tonulești and Ciungi hamlets, have real tourist valences.

The Bulz, Munteni, Remeți villages, of the scattered and disseminated type, even if they don't constitute top tourist attractions, diversify the tourist offer, having a larger role as they are located near tourist attractions belonging to the natural environment.

*Popular architecture* is reflected in the construction style of households and annexes revealing their own characteristics. The constructions fall into the "the landscape of growth and calcareous abruptness in which verticality is a fundamental attribute" (P. Cocean, 1984).

On Valea Iadului there are several annexes covered in successive layers of straw, and the most commonly building material used is wood. These elements give a touch of picturesque to the landscape of the settlements and are the most valuable items in terms of tourism.

Unfortunately, these elements belong to an endangered material culture, which requires the preservation and conservation of the existing old elements.

***Occupations of the inhabitants*** can become an important tourist resource, especially through their product, resulting from wood processing, loom weaving, or the primary processing of traditional foods. The product obtained in the households, mostly for their own needs and consumption, by turning them into tourist consumer products, can have an indisputable attractive side. At the same time, the habits and the way of realization, sometimes rudimentary, pure and natural, can be a tourist attraction for the urban or Western European inhabitants.

The bestselling market for this tourist product is undoubtedly its own place of production, constituting itself in an attraction for tourists eager to see these trades, to participate in them, or even buy directly from the source the products resulted so.



***Photo 1. The basic occupation of the inhabitants of the Hell Valley - the raising of sheep and goats***

***Traditions, customs and the popular port*** as elements of the spiritual culture of the inhabitants of the Valea Iadului, in the conditions of efficient promotion and tourist exploitation, could be objective attractions for tourists.

Unfortunately, these elements of spiritual culture are relatively low represented in the life of the inhabitants of the valley, reducing their sphere of manifestation to events related to personal life (baptisms, weddings, funeral), and these are altered by the interlining of modern elements.

***. Lake Leșu and the anthropic lakes Munteni and Bulz*** represent, from the point of view of the Geography of Tourism, economic objectives of anthropogenic origin, with a touristic function.

The touristic potential of these objectives results from their spiritual position, but especially from the shape and size of the dam, on the one hand, and on the other hand from the configuration and the picturesque reservoir upstream of the dam.

Among the lakes from Valea Iadului, with real tourist valences is endowed Lake Leșu along with its dam.

The massiveness of the Leșu dam, its height and its length, as well as its positioning potential given by its easy access, both at its base and its crown are elements that exert a special attraction over tourists.

## CONCLUSION

Numerous studies effected have highlighted that the average income of farmers can be increased by offering different forms of accommodation, by promoting visits to agricultural farms, which have different attractiveness functions, by selling household-specific products, etc. Apart from the economic advantages, the social benefits can't be ignored:

- creation of new jobs;
- increasing the usageponderosity of feminine force in non-agricultural activities, etc.

*Pluriactivity* is another beneficial consequence of rural tourism. Pluriactivity allows the realization of additional revenue, both in the context of declining of an activity type and in that of constraints generated by the seasonal rhythmicityof agricultural activities.

*Rural art and crafts* occupy an important role in the cultural heritage of the region. Rural tourism can help these activities both by recognizing their importance and by marketing the products resulting from the specific activities.

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