

THE SITUATION OF THE NATURAL RESERVATION FROM THE TERRITORIAL SYSTEM ALBAC-ARIEȘENI

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Abstract: The most important natural elements of the territorial system Albac - Arieșeni are classified as reserves and natural monuments. The main environmental issues examined within the private units are related to the wood processing industry and tourism. The list of existing protected areas cover a total of 24 such units of which 23 are within the limit Apuseni Natural Park. The proposed study is an analysis of natural systems protected from the point of view of functionality and its relationship with neighboring territorial systems. Instruments making and methods used are of the literature and verified the results of which have been successfully applied in other areas.

Key words: Protected areas, cave, environmental issues, Apuseni Natural Park

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INTRODUCTION

Because the objectives that we have protected, the territorial system Albac-Arieșeni, approximately 50 % of its territory is part of the Apuseni Natural Park (figure 1). Southern boundary of the park is almost entirely given Arieșul Mare river.

Marking a field of the limits of the Apuseni Natural Park took into account the limits of private land ownership, after the following algorithm: where it intersects the park limit such property, including over 50% of its surface, that property was included integrally in the park area and in situations which comprises less than 50 % of the property, she was left entirely outside the park (Boțan, 2010).

Inside the park there was established two types of functional areas: special conservation areas (including the most valuable elements of natural heritage and where any activity is prohibited to exploit natural resources, land use incompatible with the purpose of their protection and conservation), and buffer zones (with role of transition strip to areas outside the park, some activities are restricted also here).

In most countries, systematic tourist parks is considering dividing the territories into three zones (Erdeli, Gheorghilaș, 2006):

- a first area, so-called wild nature is the proper rezervation, that protect the global flora, fauna and landscape, subject to a restrictive regime of human activity, which is limited to scientific research;
- a second area, called full reserve "buffer" in the wider area surrounding the scientific reserve, ensuring environmental protection. It is also subjected to a restrictive regime, but also

includes some very human economic activities, but limited. In the alley they are designed paths for the movement, travel and other buildings sometimes even accommodation database;

- the third area, normally the peripheral zone, also called "preparc" is built around parks in order to provide visitors the same natural targets, but is subject to strict regulation of care. It behaves different intensities of human activities, including most of the tourist facilities, serving as the reception area of tourist flows, ensuring orderly dispersal within the park.

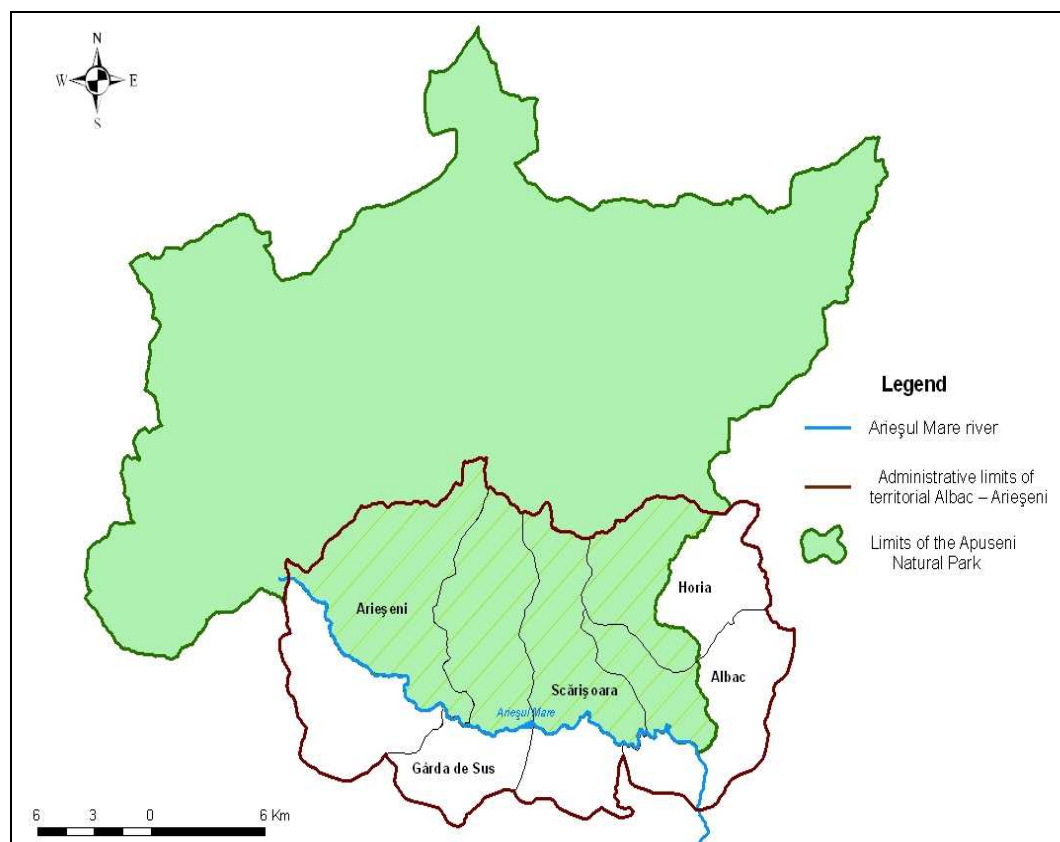


Figure 1. Apuseni Natural Park and the limits of territorial Albac-Arieșeni

Table 1. The main reserves of the territorial system Albac-Arieșeni

(Source: General Urban Plans of municipalities Arieșeni, Gârda de Sus and Albac Scărișoara)

Name	Reserve Type	Area	City
1	2	3	4
Gârdișoarei Gorge	complex	15 ha	Arieșeni, village Casa de Piatră
Vârciorog Waterfall	landscaping	5 ha	Arieșeni, village Vanvucești
Ghețarul de la Vârtop Cave	speleological	1 ha	Arieșeni, village Casa de Piatră
Hoanca Urzicarului Pothole	speleological	1,5 ha	Arieșeni, village Vârtop
Coiba Mare Cave	speleological	1 ha	Arieșeni, village Casa de Piatră
Coiba Mică Cave	speleological	1 ha	Arieșeni, village Casa de Piatră
Gura Apei Cave	speleological	1,5 ha	Arieșeni, village Casa de Piatră
Huda Orbului Cave	speleological	1,5 ha	Arieșeni, village Casa de Piatră
Hodobana Cave	speleological	1 ha	Arieșeni, village Hodobana
Avenul cu două intrări (Pit with two inputs)	speleological	1 ha	Arieșeni, village Hodobana
Izbucul Tăuzului	speleological	1 ha	Arieșeni, village Hodobana
Ordâncușei Gorge	complex	10 ha	comune Gârda de Sus, village Gârda de Sus
Ghețarul Scărișoara Cave	speleological	1 ha	Gârda de Sus, village Ghețar

1	2	3	4
Hoanca Apei Cave	speleological	1 ha	Gârda de Sus, village Gârda Seacă
Avenul de la Tău	speleological	1 ha	Gârda de Sus, village Gârda Seacă
Pojarul Poliței Cave	speleological	1 ha	Gârda de Sus, village Ghețar
Avenul din Șesuri	speleological	1 ha	Gârda de Sus, village Gârda Seacă
Izbulul Poliței	speleological	0,2 ha	Gârda de Sus, village Gârda Seacă
Cotețul Dobreștilor Cave	speleological	0,2 ha	Gârda de Sus, village Gârda Seacă
Peștera de sub Zgurăști	speleological	1 ha	Gârda de Sus
Poarta lui Ionele Cave	speleological	0,10 ha	Gârda de Sus
Albacului Gorge	complex	35 ha	Albac, village Deve
Mândruțului Gorge	complex	3,5 ha	Scărișoara, village Scărișoara
Peștera din Peretele Dărninii	speleological	0,6 ha	Scărișoara, village Sforțea
Izbulul Mățișești	speleological	0,2 ha	Horia, village Mățișești

Each protected area is aimed at preserving the natural state of one or more elements with increasing importance for local or regional environment.

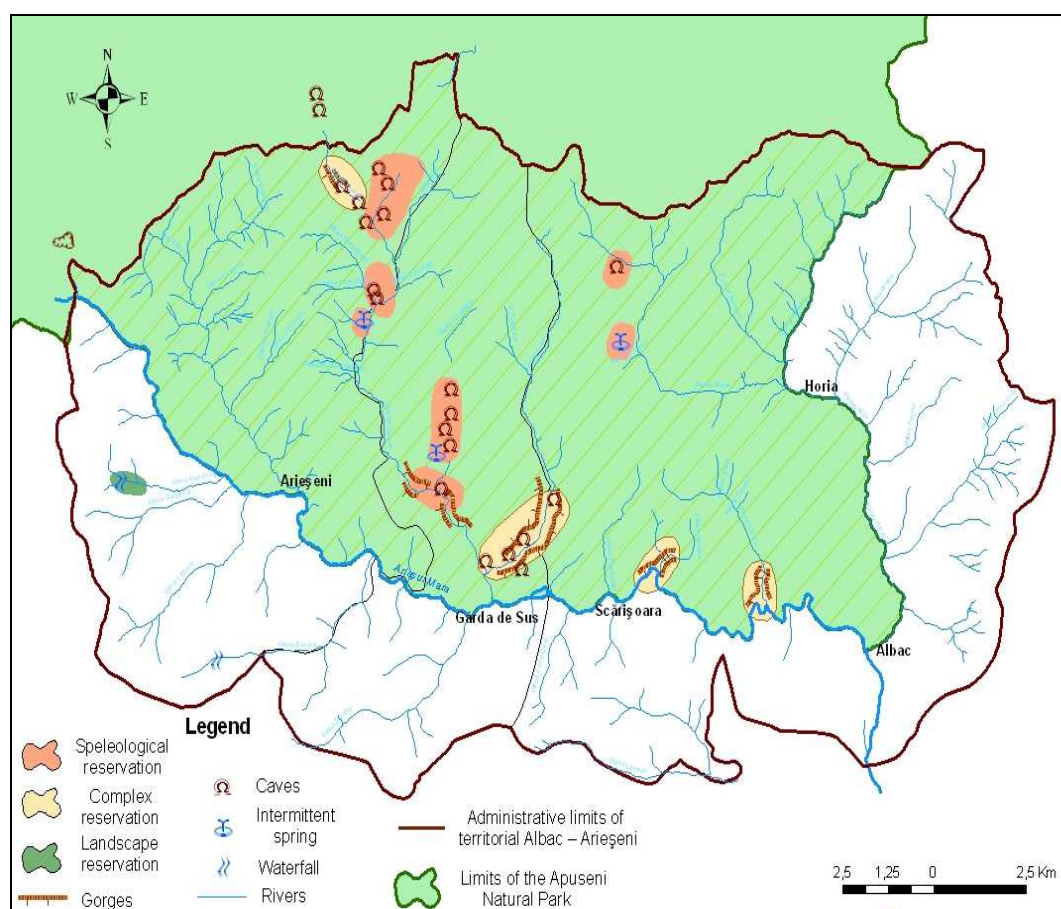


Figure 2. Reserves in the territorial system Albac-Arieșeni

(Data source: General Urban Plans of village Arieșeni, Gârda de Sus, Scărișoara and Albac)

In the Apuseni Natural Park, for maximum impact protection elements belong karst morphology (table 1), the main forms being caves (Cocean, 2000). Be classified in four classes according to specifications caves Law. 462/2001, as amended by Law 345/2006 and MO. 604/2005 concerning the classification of caves, as follows:

Class A – includes caves of exceptional value that uniqueness of their scientific or spelunking heritage resources are representative nationally and internationally. These classes belong caves following: Pojarul Poliței, Avenul de la Tău, Hoanca Apei and Peștera din Peretele Dârnini;

Class B – includes the caves of national importance that can be distinguished by size, scarcity of resources and increased tourism potential: Scărișoara, as Zgurăști Cave (figure 3);

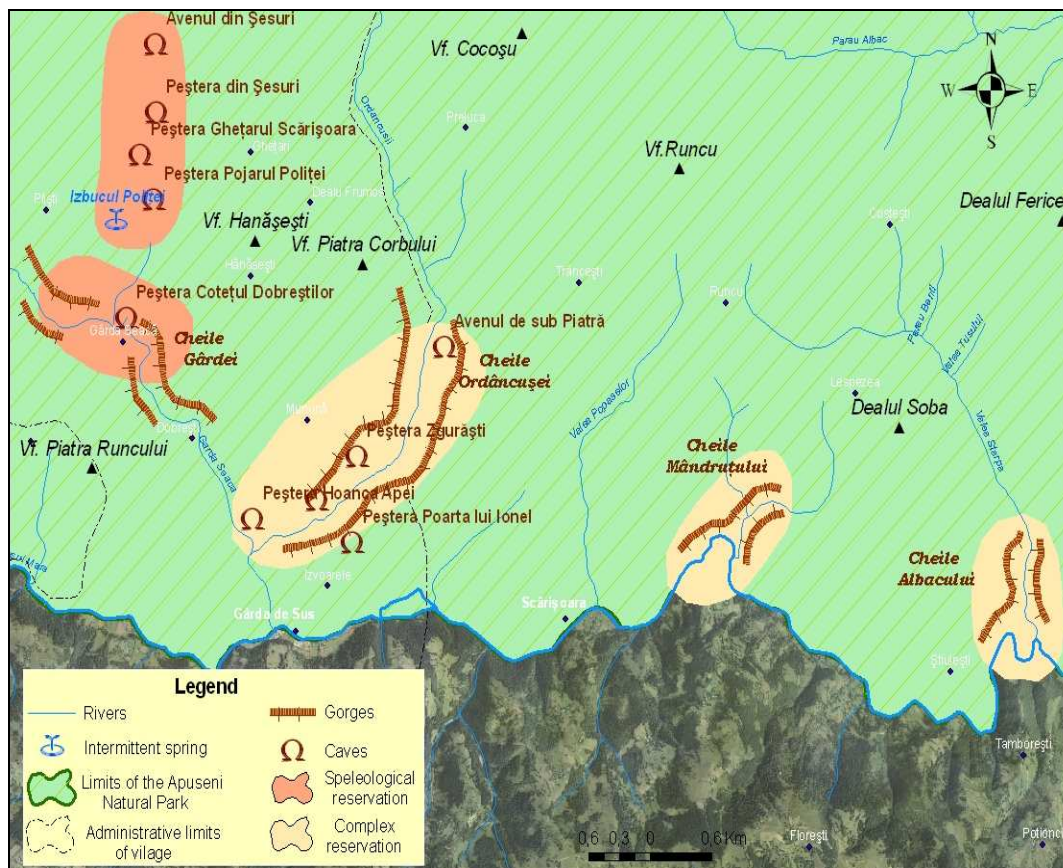


Figure 3. Garda reserves in the villages of Upper and Albac Scărișoara
(Data source: General Urban Plans, the author's fieldwork)

Class C – caves of local importance, protected by their geological significance, landscape, hydrological, or historical dimension: Glacier Vârtop, Coiba Mare (figure 4), Hodobana, pit the two entrances of the mud pit, Coiba Mica, Izbulcul Tăuz, Izbulcul Cotețul Dobreștilor, Izbulcul Poliței, Peștera Poarta lui Ionele, Izbulcul Mățișești;

Class D – includes the rest of the caves, which are not eligible to be included in the first three classes.

Along with the protection and conservation of physico-geographical order listed, Apuseni Natural Park covers the mountain communities of people keeping details of their archaic existence, preserving elements of traditional folk architecture, woodworking specific ways, traditions, customs, ethnography, folklore, costumes, etc. traditionally speech.

Presence and reduced expansion of human settlements in the territory examined, but also the anthropogenic interference limited has contributed to the maintaining of clean environment free of pollution factors.

Economic activities with economic profile and with the negative impact on the area, are:

- Forestry, sometimes uncontrollable, threatening the stability of slopes;
- Hunting and poaching;
- Overgrazing, with stables Summer (temporary housing) related;
- Tourism - having regard to the low number of tourist structures (huts) and thereby places,

is an area with more activity around the seasonal and restricted reserves. In a chaotic development but may become a factor of environmental pollution.

In order development ecotourism should consider the following aspects: conservation of natural and human tourism resources to continue in use during a future use; better knowledge and awareness, so the local population and visitors, the idea of environmental conservation; involvement of the media industry has become increasingly dependent on tourism (Florina Bran, Simon Tamara, Nistoreanu P., 2000).

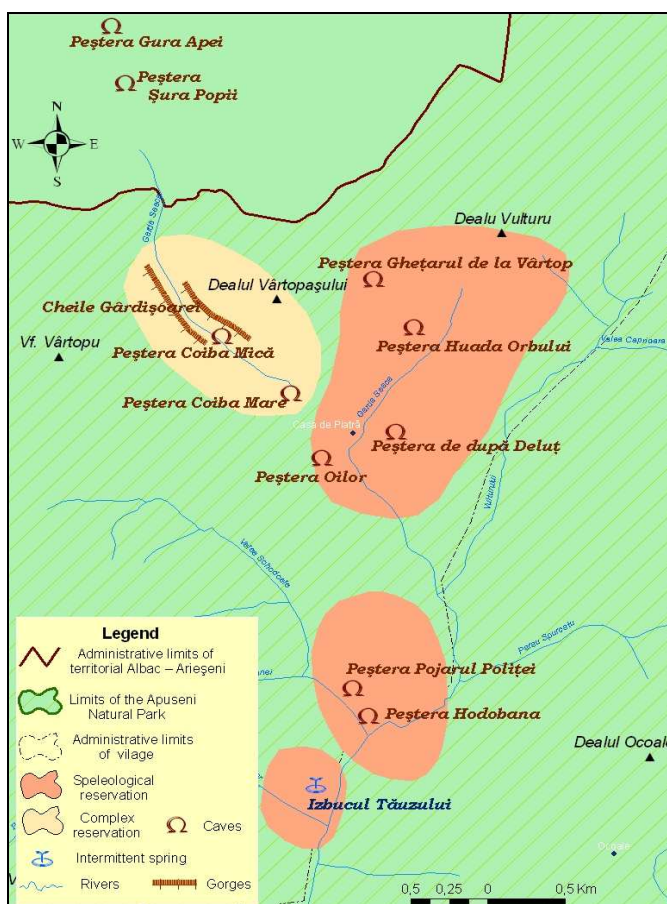


Figure 4. Reserves in the area of the Stone House – Hodobana
(Data source: Plans General Urban, the author's fieldwork)

According to the 2008 and 2009 annual reports submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency Alba (www.apm-alba.ro) Arieș river and its affluents are cleaner, it fits in the category of grade at all indicators.

In the territory studied, the aspects of degradation in the reserves are related to inadequate facilities for visiting conservation areas, poor planning of hiking trails, degradation of tourist signs, markings obsolete (figure 5), lack of tourist signs, etc.



Figure 5. Old bookmarks

In common Horia, Mătișești village located on a indicatoar DJ 108 is found showing that the right side of the valley downstream ALBAC place called Fleiul "at an altitude of 1100 m is speleological Izbucul Mătișești Reserve (figure 6). Unfortunately the only indicator showing the existence of this natural tourist. The same reserve is speleological Dârninii Cave (figure 6) located on the right side of the valley of Albac. Information received from the locals are unclear and may confuse tourists eager to know the beauties of the Apuseni Mountains.



Figure 6. Rezervation caveing Dârninii and Izbucul Mătișești

In **conclusion**, more than any other industry, tourism is dependent on the environment, it actually represents the main resource and its quality can promote themselves hinder the development of tourism activities (Câdea, Erdeli, Simon, Peptenatu, 2003). Natural tourism resources will maintain their attractiveness as long as the environment will continue to be an argument of tourist travel. For this reason, tourism plays an important role in protecting and preserving the quality of the environment, both within and outside the tourist resorts to them. These concerns should be linked and that both space travel and tourism, natural resource uses are limited.

In the case of travel system-Albac Arieșeni the main problem derives from the dualism of the area used for tourism / territory protected from human activities. The resulting state of conflict is due to the uniform strategy of intervention in the structure of the actors involved both in the public and private sectors, and especially of the goals declared / undeclared non synchronous confused and those who deal with planning and maintenance of the territory on the one hand and those who exploit economically the same geographic area. Component proreaction join them and is almost nonexistent, although the structure should be part of the strategy developed by the first category.

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