

## CLASSIFICATION WAYS OF ROAD TURISTIC TRANSPORT TAKING IN CONSIDERATION THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

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***Abstract.** The classification of tourist transports according to their characteristics is determined by the necessary infrastructure, the form of travel, the cost and the type of transport. The reasons why tourists opt for certain means of road transport are multiple, preservation of physical form, recreation, requiring self-control, allowing access in crowded or isolated areas in different areas with tourist vocations. The advantages of using the road transport means are: access to a large number of tourist destinations in a short time, the autonomy in the choosing the routes within the itinerary circuits, the reduced cost, the higher availability of the means of transport during the leisure stay, the possibility to control the chosen route and ease of carrying baggage. Depending on their characteristics in road transport, bicycle, car, coach, bus, train and other means of transport can be used for fun, recreational and educational purposes.*

***Key words:** tourism, road transport, characteristics.*

### INTRODUCTION

Transport on land can be classified by, taking into account, the rolling surface of the vehicles in:

- road transport (on roads)
- railway transport (by rail).

Road transport is a form of land transport and, at the same time, a subsystem of the transport system, which ensures travel in space of goods and persons with the help of motor vehicles (self- powered vehicles) and trailed vehicles (trailers, trailers) [3,12,13].

The main components of the road transport process are:

- the road, the material support on which the movement of motor vehicles takes place, of whose quality determines the mobility of motor vehicles and the efficiency of their technical and commercial exploitation: [1,7,8].

- requires from the vehicle a low pulling force;
- allows high speed traffic within legal limits;
- has a low wear degree;
- provides maximum safety for traffic;

- auto vehicle characterized by special mobility (not linked to special installations, such as rails in rail transport), which allows it to enter in places where other means of transport do not have access;

- the driver, the person trained in the handling of the vehicle;

All roads on the territory of a country form the road network of that country. From an economic and administrative point of view, roads are divided into: [10,11,16].

- public roads, terrestrial communication ways (except railways) arranged for the public circulation of vehicles and found in the state administration:

- *of Republican interest:*

○ *Highways*, high-capacity roads reserved exclusively for motor vehicles, which are provided with unidirectional rolling paths separated by a median band, intersect unevenly with any other traffic, avoid localities as far as possible and allow access to and exit of motor vehicles only through specially arranged places; as international roads, highways

overwhelm cities for faster traffic, reduce traffic congestion, and expand business alongside them through accommodation, catering and tourist attractions;

- *national roads* linking the main cities of the country with the most important border points;

- **of local interest:**

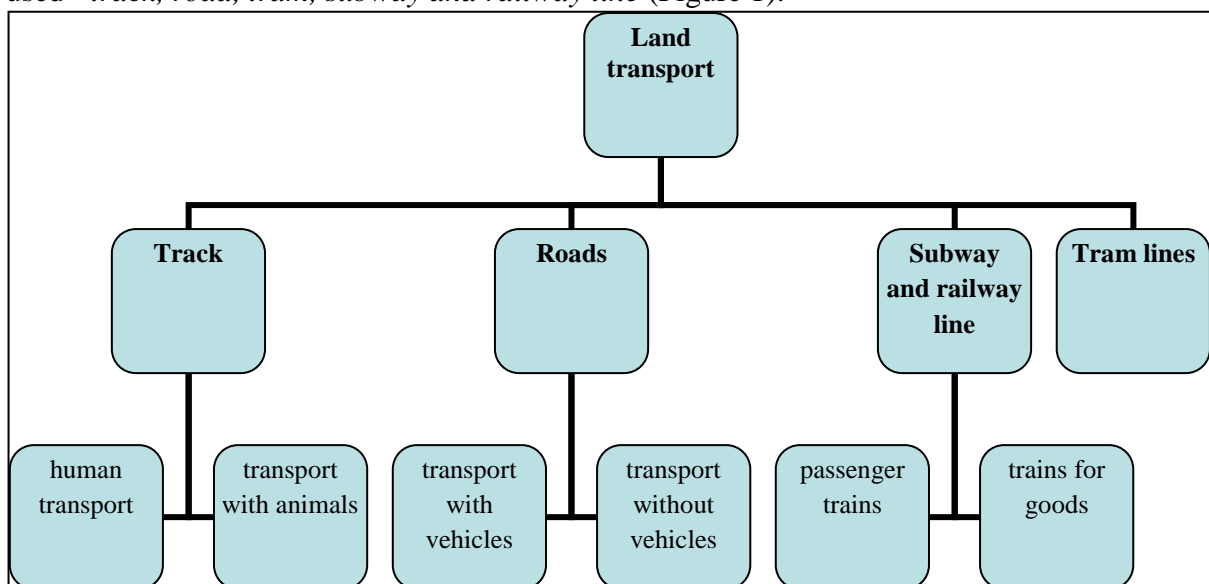
- *county road* linking the main localities of the counties;

- *communal road*, branched out from the county roads and connecting the villages and villages;

- *an urban street network*;

- **operating roads**, arranged for the transport requirements of some economic units (industrial, agricultural, forestry, etc.).

Specialists [2,4,5,6] divided land transport according to the type of "infrastructure" used - *track, road, tram, subway and railway line* (Figure 1).



**Figure 1. Types of land transport**

In distant villages and in wooded and hilly areas, paths are still important transport routes. Paths allow two major sub-types of transport - human and with animals: [9,14].

- human transport is practiced in hill and mountain areas where animals cannot even reach;

- the transport with animal, such as horses, mule, camel, yak, donkey, is practiced in the backward from a civilization point of view.

Roads are among the most important and most popular transport routes since Antiquity. Road transport is done either with vehicles or without vehicles:

- transport without vehicle is done with samar animals (horses, mules, camels, dogs);

- transport with vehicle is made by means of which, sleighs, wagons, carriages, towed by animals, buses, cars, carriages, hunter trucks (with 2 or 4 wheels), hand pushed/pulled trolley, tongue (lightweight 2-wheeled carriages pulled by a horse).

Road transport can increase, by its own strength (transport from the tourists' home to the tourist destination or to the point of embarkation on an airplane or cruise ship) and as a result of the development of other types of tourist transport, for example shipping cruise type. [15,17].

### MATERIAL AND METHOD

Within this scientific approach, we highlighted the characteristics of the means of transport, highlighting the traditional and modern means, their suitability for certain forms of niche tourism, highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of practicing the road tourism and the most famous routes for practicing this type of tourism.

### RESEARCH RESULTS

The classification of road transport is made taking into account a number of features presented in the table below.

**Table 1**

**Classification of road tourist transports according to their characteristics**

Form	Infrastructure required	Population access	Cost	Transport for tourism	Transport as tourism
Walk	Path Paved surface Route marked Public access	Persons without disabilities	Not	Not	Not Travelling Walking pleasure Walking with a guide
Bicycle	Road footpaths Cycling track	Persons without disabilities	Buying or renting a bicycle	Not Bike vacation One day trip	Not Bicycle tour
Car	Vehicle Road Bridge ferryboat Tunnel Gasoline / diesel fuel	Driver with a driving license	Buying or renting a car	Not Travel to destination	Not Vacation of tour type
Bus (Express)	Scheduled service Vehicle Terminal	Persons with / without disabilities	Relatively small	Not Travel to destination	Yes
Autobus (Tour)	Vehicle Terminal Road Bridge ferryboat Tunnel Gasoline / diesel fuel	Persons with / without disabilities	Modest	Yes	Not Itinerary established
Train	Scheduled services Railway network Terminal / stations Interconnections Locomotive / wagons	Persons without disabilities	Low to medium	Not Travel to destination	Not Tour with Steam Locomotive Tour to visit the old heritage

Source: processing after various sources

Walking, hiking, walking in the tourist literature has two meanings:

- a journey in which one walks from one place to another where we have an overnight stay and then the next day's walking continues;
- a one-day, half-day or longer tour of a historical, cultural or artistic site made in one or more tourist destinations with or without a guide.

Among the most popular tours on foot, we can remember:

- Glaciars, caves, gorges, forests in the Apuseni Carpathians from Romania, having as attractions the Padis Plateau, a karst region at northwest of Sighisoara, the Scarisoara Cave with the largest underground glacier from Europe, the Bears Cave;
- The coasts of England crossing rural landscapes such as Ennerdale, the most western lake in the Lake District National Park, Haweswater Lake on the bank of which nestle the silver eagles, Shap Abbacy, Leaded Leaves on the Wainright Road;
- A circuit of the Mont Blanc massif through three countries, six mountain stops and endemic meadows on the circuit called Tour du Mont Blanc;
- The trail through Estonia's historic city center of Tallinn, wandering through the cobbled streets, to the Gothic Town Hall, beside churches with onion-shaped golden tower and workshops where handmade ceramics and glass are, made or beside the small beer factories;
- Malbec vineyard tour in Mendoza for tasting wines obtained on sunny slopes in the Andes Mountains;
- Musical journey to Western Europe, following the footsteps of the great composers in Vienna, Salzburg, Prague;
- Tour of Tuscany the cradle of the Italian Renaissance, with the Dome of Florence with its great dome of Brunelleschi's work, the Uffizi Gallery with the paintings of Botticelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Rafael and Michelangelo, Siena with Piazza del Campo, Pisa with Campo de Miracoli, or to relish Tuscan wines;
- Spain Moorish, crossing Seville, Cordoba and Granada to contemplate Alcazar Palace in Seville, Mezquita in Cordoba, Alhambra in Granada;
- The Venice Tour with over 4000 narrow streets, but walking is extremely confusing and difficult, although cycling was forbidden because it was a danger to pedestrians.

Horse through riding contributes to the pleasant spending of leisure time of man, in nature with picturesque places, far from the noise of the city and the polluted atmosphere. The history of horseback riding began with the domestication of the horse and developed vertiginously over time for military purposes as well as for the exploitation of new territories for hunting and entertainment. Equestrianism has grown as a result of man's need to fight on horseback, improving a robust horse that can carry knights in the back. Since the earliest times of history, the riding has been the surprise element that has often decided the fate of battles until the discovery of modern combat means.

Today this old occupation has found new valences among young adventure seekers, equestrian tourism being one of the popular forms of tourism, consumers seeking to carry out the following equestrian activities, other than traditional shopping for a commercial purpose or knowing places when still there were no other means of locomotion. The new activities for this form of tourism are:

- access to horse activities, horses, competitions;

- complementary activities in open air;
- activities in areas with natural beauty, especially mountain nature parks;
- leisure activities of spending spare time and the knowledge of culture and traditions in desert areas with many pastures such as Hungary.

Each of these tourist products requires a different degree of difficulty and, implicitly, skills from the equestrian tourist who need to know how to steer the horse and keep it seated. Maintaining in the saddle is of great importance to the rider, since it allows them to stay in balance on the horse in any situation, to coordinate their movements with those of the horse. Horse management is the fundamental part of equestrian training and consists of the skill of applying the "helpers" to obey the horse of his will.

Besides dressage competitions, obstacles, gallop, trap, complete riding tests, for equestrian tourists as recreational activities can be:

- the raid conducted by several horsemen crossing a certain route after a pre-program where the steps and halls for resting and feeding the horses are known;
- voltiyah represents an excellent exercise for beginner equestrian tourists who want to learn horseback riding;
- playing polo racing using teams made up of a different number of horsemen, including the existence of a terrain,
- other equestrian games such as hipball recorded as a game in Timisoara, Argentinian pato, horse-ball, polo cross and skuasch.

Equestrianism leisure can also consist of simple riding with horse, horseback riding on forest paths, hunting on various terrains, all of these activities contributing to the leisure time of tourists in nature, by developing the physical capacity, courage and moral traits of the participants to equestrian activities.

Hiking trips at high-altitude can take place in the Andes Mountains in Argentina, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, horses walking on mountain-ridden paths, the trip being a "true feast for the eyes", horsemen admiring blades, alpaca, hawks, , but also acquiring cultural traditions in this part of the world.

In the Grand Canyon, trips can be made to discover the most mysterious beauties, riding on mules to see the Californian condor, and the panoramic view of the canyon at a distance of 17 km. It's getting down almost 1600 meters down to the canyon base to see the grandeur of the rock of two million years of geological age. Also in America can be crossed the historic Santa Fe route to admire the endless desert, the golden eagle, the prickly cock, the buffalo ponds.

Driving with vehicles that use animal force is an old occupation that is lost in the darkness of time. From the vehicles with animal traction for the transport of the tourists used in the Romanian area, the most known and rediscovered for the trips in rural and urban areas are: sleigh, carriage, cart, parade carriage.

Sledge, widespread equipment in forest and mountain areas during hibernation, is used for carrying loads, hay and tourists eager to relax in nature, where the snow is abundant for a long period of time. Sledge can also be used at traditional wedding ceremonies and other custom traditions, being trailed by one or two horses. Much used in the Apuseni Mountains area and the Sibiu area is a walk in nature when the snow layer is abundant and the wonderful winter landscape.

The chariot is the oldest traditional vehicle used in the Carpathian region and has different types of constructions: mountain (wood, hay), hill and mountain. The most well-known for area of Banat is the gallows described in detail in the works developed by various researchers in the field.

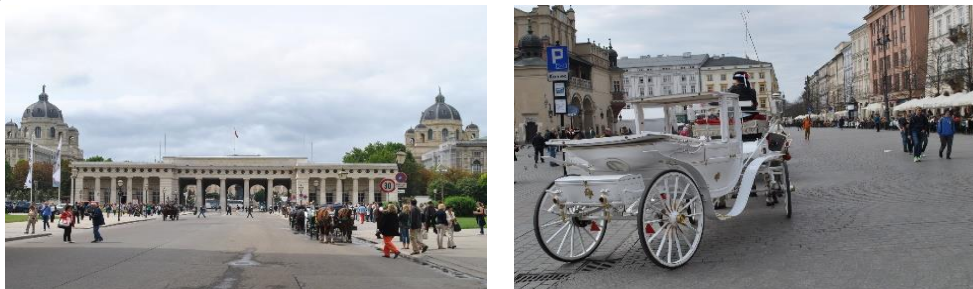
The traditional carriage was widespread in the urban transport landscape until the Industrial Revolution, when it began to come out of use and be replaced by other means of

transport but some are rediscovered and used for the recreational holiday like the ones below.



**Types of traditional carriages used in urban centers**

The most popular types of urban carriages that can be used for the tourist attraction are the landau, the bucket, the berlin, the bark, the tarantas, but also the specialized ones for the long distance transport of persons, the traction of 4 or 6 horses or the short ones that differ structurally by the other animal traction means, having distinct functions but using animal traction, one or more horses in the case of the second type of transport means (fiacre).



**Fiacre for leisure transport in Vienna and Krakow**

To visit the historical centers of the cities from the old Austro-Hungarian space, for example, tours can be made with fiacre to Vienna, Prague, for Timisoara such a route can include the Art Nouveau area at the Prefecture, the Decebal Bridge, the Roman Square, the Traian Square, The Beer Factory, the Gizella Orphenate, the People's Park or the diligence on the Timisoara-Vienna route, relocate to the old Drumul Boilor, activating the old Post Offices, for example in Lenaheim or Beba Veche on the territory of Timis County.

This old mode of transport is the best way to visit Ireland and have the opportunity to stop after 7-20 km. It can be felt at home in a caravan type carriage with four beds, table, sink and kitchenette, and can be hired in Carrigmore, at 20 km from Dublin, maps with country roads and camping sites. It is recommended because it is fun to make a stop in a country market, or to participate in horse races in Galway County but also to relax on the beaches of the Mayo County

The reasons why many people choose to go with bicycle nowadays are multiple:

- to be kept in physical form;
- because it's fun and requires self-control when it's on rugged mountain roads;
- because this activity is practiced in the open air;
- because it allows for easy access to the crowded areas of the towns or villages isolated by medieval art monuments where nothing seems to happen.

The market segments involved in bicycle tourism are:

- tourists (couples, families, friends) spending their holiday by going with own bicycle or rented, without tourist packages, in search of non-traffic roads running with 20-35 km per day;

- groups of tourists who spend their weekend riding on their own or rented bicycles, with tourist packages providing local information and comfortable accommodation, running 20-35 km per day;

- one day tourists riding their own bicycle, who prefer quiet country runs through 15-20 km per day.

- ecologists belonging to some GMOs that cycle by a set route, from one commune to another, planting an ornamental tree in the school or town hall park, for example, in Timis County and Arad County from Romania, action carried out in June 2015, with the participation of volunteer students.

There are several types of bicycle tours between which there are smaller or larger differences as it is noted by industry specialists:

- a light tour or credit-card touring where the bicyclist carries a minimum of equipment and a lot of money, staying in hostels, hotels and buying food from cafes, shops or restaurants;

- the ultra-light tour, in which the bicyclist carries only the necessary;

- a full-fledged tour or self-supported touring in which cyclists carry everything they need, including food, cooking equipment and a tent;

- expedition tour where the bicyclist transports food, spare parts, tools and equipment for camping and travels extensively through developing countries or remote areas;

- mixed or rough riding, where the cyclist travels on a variety of surfaces, carrying a minimum of baggage and sleeping in the tent;

- assisted tour where the bicyclist is assisted by a motor vehicle carrying most of the equipment; cyclists benefit from guided tours, accommodation, luggage transfers, travel plans, meals and even bicycle hire;

- one-day tour where the bicyclist manages by himself or is assisted and benefits from accommodation, rest, rest stops etc.;

Car driving is the most popular way to travel on small and medium distances due to the convenient fuel price. In the case of travel, costs such as wear, damping, insurance or maintenance are associated with the car budget and not with the holiday budget.

Automotive tourism is influenced by a number of factors including:

- the evolution of energy prices;

- customs facilities and border crossing;

- the importance of car rental companies;

- production of the automotive industry;

- the road and motorway network.

The advantages of using cars in road transport are as follows:

- access to a larger number of tourist destinations in a shorter time;

- autonomy in the choice of routes in the itinerary circuits or the holiday destinations;

- reduced personal cost if two or more people travel with the same car;

- greater availability of the means of transport during a stay in a particular tourist destination;

- the possibility to control the chosen route, to set the time of departure and arrival, to make stops along the way;

- the ease with which luggage is carried and used without any constraint.

Car rental with or without driver is an important sector of car tourism due to advances in air transport (over 2/3 of car rental agencies are located at airports).

There are several formulas that let you combine car rental with other modes of transport:

- Fly and drive (airplane + car)
- Rail and drive (train + car).

We exemplify a few ways to drive in different locations that we consider to be special and of interest to this form of tourism:

- The Scottish Hills, a romantic journey on the shores of the lakeside at the foot of the mountains and the fairytale valleys running 280 km/a day;
- The Amber Road along the route linking the Baltic Sea to the Adriatic from Sankt-Petersburg-Riga-Vilnius-Gnansk-Wroclaw-Szombathely-Timișoara-Ptuj-Venice;
- Transalpina from Sebes to Novaci 2 days;
- Bohemia with Prague - Plzen - Marianske Lasne - Cheb - Ceske Budejovice - Cesky Krumlov with a duration of 5 days;
- From Miami to Key West on Highway 1 passing from an island to another with a duration of 4 days;
- From Delhi to Agra to visit the Taj Mahal two-day trip, the distance being of 200 km;

It is noteworthy the fact that, although the autobus is sometimes defined as a bus, the reciprocal is not valid, and the excursion component, present in the case of autobus, does not appear in the case of the bus.

Autobus transport of tourists is over 100 years old in some European countries such as Germany, France or the UK.

Autobus is a means of transport more and more used (at the expense of the train and the airplane) that can be considered as a mobile correspondent adapted to group tourism (young people, members of an association, members of an enterprise). Its main advantages of using the autobus are:

- optimal adaptation to the needs of tourism;
- providing a panoramic view of landscapes;
- assistance by a tourist guide;
- low cost per passenger (taking into account both variable and fixed costs), especially when tolls are to be paid for motorway traffic;
- increased safety during the journey;
- substantial improvement of the equipment (comfort, interior services - radio, TV, refrigerator bar, air conditioning);
- free and easy use.

Specialized services for the transport of passengers by autobus are:

- rental of buses or charter flights;
- transfer operations;
- organizing circuits or excursions;
- domestic and international express routes (line races).

Organizers of trips with autobus can be of the following types:

- those who provide, with their own vehicles, throughout the year and on regular services, transport services for certain socio-professional categories supplemented with seasonal tours and activities by special races;
- those who provide, with their own vehicles, the transport of the tourists at the request of the tour operators;
- those who, without their own vehicles, have specialized services for the organization of bus journeys by resorting to the means of transport of others.

The success of traveler organizers with autobus depends on a number of factors including:

- choosing attractive routes with specially reserved stations for embarking and disembarking groups and for long-term parking of autobuses;

- the provision of accommodation, meals, etc. strictly correlated with group size and homogeneous quality;
- providing special services (telephone, fueling and repairing autobuses, accommodation) for drivers and guides;
- operability in providing services;
- customizing relationships with groups;
- customizing relationships with service providers.

## CONCLUSIONS

The reasons why people choose to use these means of transport are to keep their physical shape, recreation and fun, but also to gain skills and abilities by practicing outdoor activities or in the isolated villages, real medieval monuments where as if nothing happens.

The classification of road tourist transport is made taking into account a number of characteristics and depending on the means of transport used, walking or hiking with two meanings, a journey in which one walks from one place to another where the night is going and then continue walking on the next day or a one-day, half-day or longer tour of a historical, cultural or artistic site made in one or more tourist destinations with or without a guide. Car driving is the most popular way to travel on small and medium distances due to the convenient fuel price, costs such as wear, damping, insurance or maintenance being associated with car budget and not holiday budget.

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