

THE PROPOSAL FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOME NEW TOURIST FACILITIES IN BICAJEL GORGES AREA

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Abstract: *Being included in the policy of territory systematization, tourist planning aims at the capitalization of specific resources, ensures the harmonization of the development of the area under study, in this sense, following the realization of a diagnostic analysis of the analyzed area, we came up with some concrete proposals for tourist planning which we consider to be extremely opportune in any season, in this sense for the cold season we propose the organization of ice climbing waterfalls in the Bicajel Gorge area and in the other seasons we propose the organization of rock climbing, in both cases with the provision of specific equipment and authorized and trained personnel. Also, after descending the waterfall, we propose for traditional food lovers' access to a future caravan that will be located near the cottage for tasting or even buying the dishes.*

Key words: *tourist development, Bicajel Gorges, proposals, tourism*

INTRODUCTION

In a modern sense, tourism development is required to be coordinated in a systemic vision, the taxonomic unit to be developed (usually a tourist area or region) being considered as a socio-spatial recreational system [2,5,8]. Both its own structures, the position in the territory, the access routes, the value of the tourist resources, the basic material endowments, etc., as well as the defining elements of the tourist demand in the issuing areas: population, income, socio-economic structure, compete for its shaping [1,6,9].

By tourist development we must understand the action of aesthetic and economic enhancement of an objective, attractive complex or tourist area. It generates, by building a certain part of the tourist infrastructure, the tourist product or the complete tourist offer [3,4,10].

The simple existence in the geographical space of a remarkable tourist fund does not generate an important tourist movement, there is a need to enter the scene of some infrastructural elements to ensure access to the area, after which the technical-material basis necessary for modern tourism must be built [7, 11,12].

An area of the Bicazului Gorges Area – Hășmaș National Park is constituted by the Bicazului Gorge, located in the central part of the Hășmaș Mountains, located in the central group of the Eastern Carpathians also known as the Moldavian-Transylvanian Carpathians, in the central-north-eastern area of Romania, on the territories of Neamț and Harghita counties, connecting Transylvania and Moldova [13].

In 1990, Bicazului Gorges Area – Hășmaș National Park, hereinafter referred to as P.N.C.B.-H., was established, which represents a protected natural area for the conservation of biodiversity and the landscape, of valuable species, for the promotion of ecotourism and for public awareness and education in the spirit of protection [14]. The settlement offers a diverse range of natural, cultural and historical values. For this reason, the goals and actions of the park administration are very diverse.

The park is a landscape and geological reserve. It is located along the Bicazului Valley, near the commune of Bicaz-Chei, more precisely 27 km southwest of the city of

Bicaz, and extends over a distance of 10 km. The park includes altitudes between 670 and 1792 m.

The Bicazului Gorges Area -Hășmaș National Park overlaps the upper course of the Bicaz River, which collects all the streams coming down from the mountain: Licaș, Suhard, Cupaș, Lapoș, Șugău on the left, respectively Pârâul Oii, Bicăjelul and Surducul on the right [15].

More important tributaries of the Bicaz are the streams Bicăjel and Dămuc. The Bicăjel, a right-hand tributary of the Bicaz, springs from the south, below the Lavardi peak, flows northwards cutting through the southern half of the Hășmaș and flows into the Bicaz in the area known as "Hell's Neck".

MATERIALS AND METHOD

We traveled to the restricted area to observe the natural parameters at our disposal in order to prepare a diagnostic analysis based on which we will start a strategy to improve the area and to achieve an adequate tourist development.

In Bicaz-Chei Commune, it is necessary to implement a strategic vision for sustainable and sustainable development, in accordance with regional and national development strategies

The place for our future tourist development is an essential choice because it complements our development plan, through which we want to attract as many customers as possible to enjoy climbing activities on the rocks and on the ice of the waterfall in the Cheile Bicajelului area.

Bicaz-Chei Commune includes one of the most special and original areas of Romania, with great tourist potential, it is located in a mountainous area of the Bistrita river basin, being located on the terrace levels on both banks of the Bicaz river, having on the western side contact with the mountainous area

Romania's climate is basically temperate continental, with small oceanic, Pontic and other influences. But in the case of the areas located near the Carpathian Mountains, there are some climatic nuances that manifest a cool mountain climate, with high humidity in the early part of the year, which determines small influences in the case of potential future clients. Thus, the area will attract more tourists who love winter and winter sports.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Following the preparation of a diagnostic analysis as a premise for some tourist facilities in the area under study, we considered it appropriate to present the access routes, so that the access to the Bicazului Gorges Area-Hășmaș National Park can be done mainly from Bicaz (Neamț county) and Gheorgheni (Harghita county) cities related to D.N. 12C that crosses the National Park through the Red Lake Resort area and Bicazului Gorges Area and from the Sândominic commune on D.J.125 through the town of Bălan.

Access to the Bicaz-Chei Commune -Hășmaș National Park can be done as follows:

- from Vatra Dornei on D.N. 17B to Poiana Largului and then to Bicaz, on D.N. 15;
- from Borsec on D.N. 12 to Poiana Largului and then to Bicaz, on D.N. 15;
- from Pietra Neamț on D.N. 12 to Bicaz;
- from Brașov, Miercurea Ciuc on D.N.12 to Gheorgheni;
- from Bucharest on E60 to Brasov, on E577 – D.N.11 to Sfântu Gheorghe and then on D.N.12 to Gheorgheni;
- from Tg. - Mureș on D.N.15 to Toplița and then on D.N. 12 until Gheorgheni;

➤ from Oradea, Cluj, Tg. - Mureș on E60 to Bălăușeri and then on D.N. 13B to Sovata, Praid (Pasul Bucin) to Gheorgheni.

In the commune of Bicaz-Chei there are no major sources of atmospheric pollution through gases or dusts. There are also no major sources of groundwater pollution.

However, the potential sources of atmospheric emissions are: excavation and transport of dislocated rock and soil resulting from excavations; the traffic generated by the ongoing works (the transport of materials needed for the various phases of the construction, the transport of workers).

Emissions mainly contain the following pollutants: dust in insignificant concentrations; combustion gases resulting from the burning of fuels from vehicles and machines involved in the construction of the water supply system. The combustion of fuels in the engines of means of transport leads to the elimination of combustion gases in the atmosphere containing: carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, unburned hydrocarbons, sulfur dioxide, organic compounds.

Our concept of tourist development in the respective area offers us the opportunity to support people who love nature, and at the same time promotes sports tourism in the idea of arranging the space as equipped as possible for the activities of rock climbing / ice climbing of the waterfall in the Bicajelul Gorges Area.

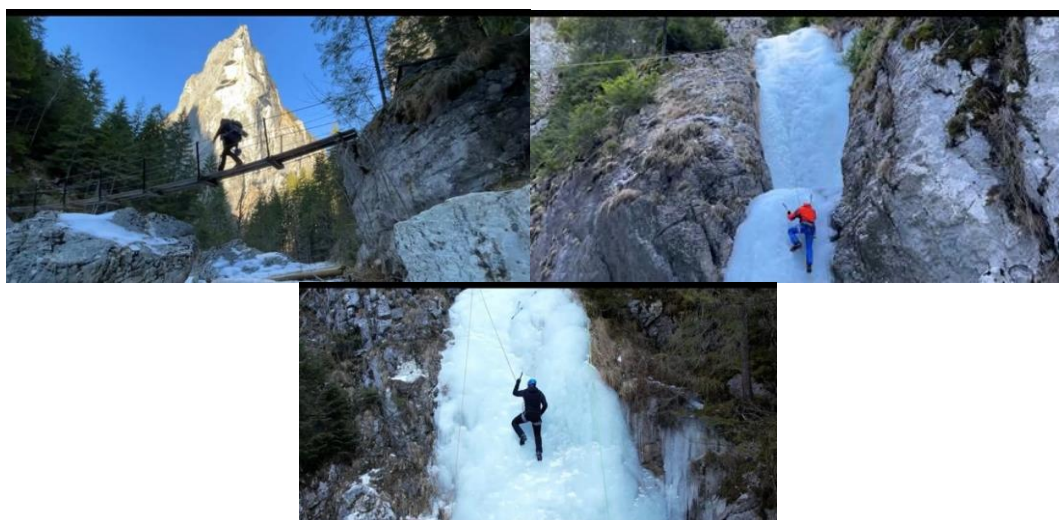


Figure 1. Presentation of waterfalls during the winter

The route will be made from Hungarian Bridge - Bicăjelului Gorges - Suspended Bridge until the arrival of the facilities. After crossing the 2 bridges, (Hungarian Bridge - Suspended Bridge) in the area of the Bicăjel waterfall, we propose the placement of a wooden cabin, this being composed of three rooms, one intended for sports equipment, and the other being a restaurant and a reception.

Because we propose to build this cabin in this area, we undertook studies on the legislation in this field, so we found that in some articles of the legislation, special procedures are mentioned: in the 98th article, at the second aligned it is provided that “Constructions that are subject to the procedure assessment of the impact on the environment, in the sustainable development area of PNBC-H, is done only with obtaining the opinion of APNCB-H, based on the SC Decision”; also at article 103 it states that “The construction of tourist cabins or the realization of any other investments/projects in PNCB-H or in the immediate vicinity of the park will be subject to the environmental impact assessment procedure, if directly or indirectly they can have a significant impact on the natural area protected, according to the regulations in force”.

After going down the waterfall, traditional food lovers will have access to the restaurant to eat or even buy the dishes, upon entering the restaurant they will be greeted with a glass of tuica to warm up and homemade bread, offered by us.

Here you will find a variety of products, traditional from the area, such as: meat dishes: sausage, caltabosch, blood sausage, blood pudding, bacon, pork belly boiled with paprika, ham, pork cracklings or dairy products: salty cheese/sweet cheese, cottage cheese, curd cheese, butter.





Various dishes will also be offered such as: broth, hot pepper jam, assorted pickles, vegetable stew, fresh bread; or drinks such as: brandy, wine, lemonade, elder/rose juice, still/mineral water. And prices will vary depending on the product. Thus, on the drink side the price will fluctuate between 7 and 25 lei depending on the drink chosen, and on the gastronomic side the prices will fluctuate between 18 and 55 lei/kg. These prices are justified by the quality of the products and by the fact that they come from local producers that we want to support.




Mountaineering is one of the most popular extreme sports. This basically represents climbing some rocks, the degree of difficulty can vary depending on the experience and the chosen location. This sport requires appropriate technique, equipment and experience, because in most cases it involves assuming a dose of risk, to reduce this risk to a minimum, it is recommended to use a resistant and quality equipment consisting of: harness, rope, carabiners, pythons, pulleys, struts, braking devices, etc.

The equipment (table 1) represents a vital component in our business. This consists of: Crampons (cleats attached to boots for secure footing in the ice layer), Ice axes (2 ice tools for secure hand placement, similar to 2 pointed hammers. Used for ice testing, breaking for support and progress on the route), Helmet (indispensable for any mountain activity, helps to protect the most sensitive area of the climber), belay devices, ropes, carabiners(these devices are used to keep you safe during the climbing session).

Table 1.

Characteristics of the equipment required for the proposed activities

Required Equipment	Image	Description
Corner		Essential piece of winter equipment, usable on snowy and/or icy trails, for difficult trails
Ice axes		Ice axes are for walking on glaciers and designed for tours on glaciers or ski touring. It can also be used for expeditions.
Yawn		The climbing helmet has a specially designed shell to provide optimal protection against side and rear impacts.
Harness		Universal harness for easy passage of obstacles during mountaineering or climbing on icy surfaces. The low weight recommends it as a suitable harness for sports riding.

Rope		Mainly used in utilitarian mountaineering and caving, the main characteristic of the static rope is that it does not stretch.
Carabiners		The integrated spring bar reliably prevents the carabiner from twisting in the connecting loop, so as to eliminate the risk of cross-loading, it offers an excellent strength/weight ratio.
Insurance device		With this device, one or two seconds can be ensured, and the modern design allows efficient braking in the event of a fall and optimal control of the descent speed during the rappel.

For the proposed activities we have established some special rates for future tourists. The price list includes 3 options: individual/adult ticket (150 lei), equipment rental (50 lei) and instructor (100 lei); child ticket, aged between 8-16 years (120 lei), equipment rental (40 lei), instructor (80 lei) and the "duo" offer which is a ticket for 2 people (200 lei), equipment rental (50 lei each) and the instructor (100 lei). The components of the price, respectively the rental of the equipment and the course offered by the instructor, represent administrative expenses.

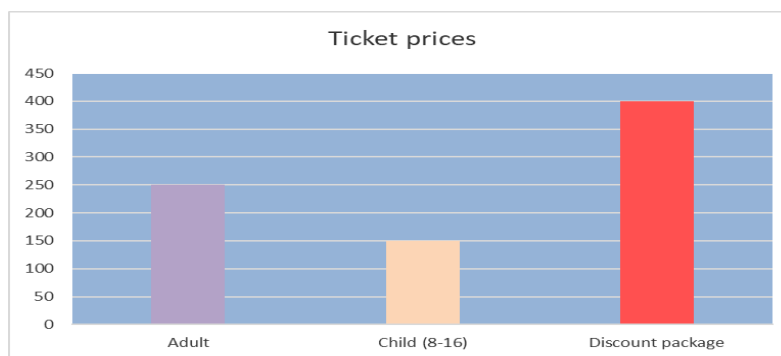


Figure 2. Analysis of ticket types

By purchasing the ticket, we will provide you with the necessary equipment for the mountain activity and the instructor, who will properly train you for an activity with maximum adrenaline with minimum risk.

CONCLUSIONS

Bicaz Gorges Area -Hășmaș National Park is a tourist attraction, worth visiting at least once. Many who have been and seen these natural beauties remain impressed and return fondly.

We must learn to value these places, so that future generations can have the chance to experience the same feelings of joy that we experience today, when we marvel at the natural beauty, a rare flora and fauna.

Last but not least, we must be proud to have such areas in Romania, and make them known to everyone.

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