

TRAVEL PLANNING PROPOSALS SKI AREA IN NORTH OLTENIA TO INCREASE VISIBILITY AT NATIONAL LEVEL

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Abstract

Mountain tourism potential is complex and varied in structure, size and spatial distribution, which is related to massive expansion, differentiation altitude, geological composition, configuration and specific geological landforms, fragmentation, vegetation cover and peculiarities of the river system, etc. Therefore under the mountain in northern Oltenia highlights some differences in the regions in terms of structure, volume, value, capitalizing on opportunities in tourism mountain tourism potential. Mountain tourism is one of the traditional forms of tourism in affirming Romanian tourism internationally, both through natural potential available by the low level of degradation of landscapes and through investment efforts that were made in the specific offer.

European alpine countries (France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, etc.) attaches great importance to the potential of mountain tourism available and submitted in this regard, special efforts for the development of mountain resorts attract millions of tourists annually amateur ski of sports winter mountain in general. Romania has a great value ski area that can compete successfully with the ski areas of central and Western Europe. What are the strengths and weaknesses of Romanian mountain tourism potential in comparability with famous country ski area for winter sports will see throughout this paper.

Keywords: mountain tourism, ski country, development, amateur ski, comparability

JEL Classification: M21, O21

1. Introduction

Decorating possibilities are many, the expansion of tourism, which is manifested by an increase in resources and the diversity and changing needs and motivations of tourists, because it is impossible to address the complex issue of travel planning from a single model of development. But the solutions in this area are different, depending on the specific situation of dezvoltării tourism areas and countries of the world [1]. It is obvious that each tourist location has certain characteristics. Ingenuity, also plays a key role in building a unique rest and recreation space, which can occur by either creating a holiday village or of a tourist center.

Architecture mountain tourist area should be harmonized with the natural forms and vestiges of the past, highlighting the cultural heritage of the mountain region. Of course, if they are to arrange a tourist in mountain areas to be capitalized its historical monuments, you will need to create an appropriate tourist offer that caters to clientele. For this reason it is necessary to perform a superstructure with motels and restaurants in the style of the era, a wide range of tourist services, roads and roads that allow access to these settlements. According to modern concepts, a key objective of leadership is a mountain resort tourist services to enable tourists to use their time more enjoyable [2].

In tourism planning will follow the hierarchy of types of travel, according to the nature and scale of the mountain area, giving priority to services that are accessible to tourists and meet their preferences. Mountain tourism planning based only on the study of economic, demographic projections and technical problems can not meet current as

dynamism and development of mountain tourism areas depends on the harmonization of social structures in the overall structure. Needs, aspirations and behaviors differ, depending on the categories and social groups existing in a space mountain tourism [3].

2. The performance such natural and technical equipment area in northern Oltenia circuit tourism

One of the most popular ski areas located in Northern Oltenia is considered Obârșia Lotrului ski area. This area has a great extension, about 147 ha, which allows setting for winter sports facilities at a resort of over 7000 seats, calculated using the full capacity of the ski slopes and a utilization coefficient (CCC) of 80% - seats 5700 [4]. Talking in terms of economic, investment and profit to be made for that, recovery ski area can be spread over two or more stages (1994 - 2000 and over 2000) and a small volume of this ski area. So our proposals aimed in economic terms capitalization of nearly 100 hectares of ski area studied, which can be set four alpine ski slopes with a length of about 8500 meters and a height difference (summed) of 1920 meters with a capacity of 1,400 skiers/day and a flow rate of about 6,000 ski slopes/day. At this performance such natural and technical equipment, the future resort will be arranged Obârșia Lotrului for about 4,100 places a 80% capacity utilization slopes. For the first step, however, our proposals were intended to achieve two ski slopes (5010 m length, 110-150 m wide, 110 m difference of 2500 skiers/day capacity and over 400 ski slopes/hour average flow) located the optimal area of the ski area (1450 - 2100 m).

These slopes, through their ability to support the growth of resorts around 2500 - 2800 seats [5]. We believe that this capacity is not exaggerated, if we consider that skiers are about 70-80% of tourists, the rest being tourists companions, or come for other reasons. With the realization of access to transport cable, skiers can enjoy the full "stadium of snow" under the peaks Stefanu and coal, requiring only some cheap equipment, such as "baby-ski" to achieve technical improvements of the second stage. To serve this small ski area, three lifts have been proposed with three and two seats, with a capacity of 4,800 skiers/hour. For the first stage, two cableways are nominated 3000 skiers/hour, a length of 5130 meters and a height difference of 1,100 meters. The speed and capacity, they are able to service and access to the ski area [5].

Fitting Obârșia Lotrului resort occupying the 2nd place in the areas of interest with a great value ski area, and not least, the functions that you can have Obârșia Lotrului resort will have a good development prospects. In conclusion after capacity and operation (theoretical) of the ski area in a mountain area adjacent, can shape and develop the tourist resort mountain Obârșia Lotrului as bivalent resort for winter sports and summer tourism [6]. Tourist functions specific to this area are: winter sports; rest and recreation; hiking and mountain climbing; hunting and fishing; Winter sports camps and competitions; transit tourism. The ski area includes 4 ski slopes: 6000 skiers/hour, as follows: stage I: 2 tracks - 4,000 skiers/hour and Stage II: 2 tracks - 2,100 skiers/hour. There transport cable 3 respectively lifts: 4,800 skiers/hour, as follows: stage I: 3,000 skiers/hour (2 lifts) and Stage II: 1,800 skiers/hour (one lift). Shaping and developing this resort can be achieved by replacing the present tourist facilities (Obârșia cottage Lotrului), where favorable position to benefit from communication channels, and the conditions favorable to widespread relief in perspective [7].

Like a satellite, can achieve some arrangements, the brook Lotru under Stana coal (about 500-600 seats) about 5 km DN67C. To develop the resort are necessary general infrastructure works (water, heat, electricity, sewage, etc.) necessary facilities, in fact and in the ski area (4.5 km away). In the resort there are about 2500 - 2800 seats namely 300 - 3-4 star resort; 1500 - 6-8 2-3 star hotels; 500-700 villas and bungalows, 2 stars; 200-300 - camping (cottages, bed and tapes, camping platform). Food is transposed by 3800 - 4200 seats in the restaurant in the hotel with covered terraces, two restaurants, cocktail bar in the hotel bar, bowling day 2 night bars (one in the hotel complex), confectioneries, bakeries and not least lacto-bar [7].

Regarding leisure club can illustrate with 200 seats, a library with reading room; discos, video; bowling; mechanical gaming halls; pool and sauna in the hotel complex; multifunctional sports (volleyball, tennis, badminton, etc.); 2-3 rooms for aquash within the hotel complex, well-meaning, skating (on a tennis court). Specific facilities near ski slopes are 40-60 cottage places Stefanu chairlift arrival station; Bar - 50 seats in the departure station, lift coal; bar, 60-100 seats arrival station, lift Stefanu; lookout point atop Stefanu; power supply (4-5 km); water (from Lotru); station for water and wastewater treatment plant for the cottage and bar - Stefanu; water supply for bar chair lift departure station coal (from local source); microstate of water treatment at the bar; repair, expansion and maintenance of the access road - Valley Lotrului - peak Stefanu and upgrading of the access road to the resort tourist complex satellite "Coal" [8].

Spatial Station Vidra: landscaped lakeside resort of the same name will have in the end of 1100 seats, so far has not materialized resort tourism functions, but consider that it can be developed as a bivalent mountain resort for winter sports and tourism summer. Specific tourism functions are: winter sports; rest and recreation; mountain hiking and knowledge; water sports, camps and competitions and water skiing; hunting and fishing; transit tourism. Regarding the ski resort otter has two ski areas easily accessible exceeding 62 ha, located above the resort, Ilot Hill - Right relay and the lake below the top Fratoșmanu Mare ("snow stadium" - Nopteasa). Compared to the capacity of this ski area,

the resort otter should, in future, to develop at about 2000 seats, the use of slopes 80%. Established ski area totaling eight ski slopes with a length of 101,370 meters long, the difference in level of 2315 meters, a capacity of 3245 skiers slopes/day and a flow rate of 6750 skiers/hour[7]. To propose optimal arrangement only five runs serviced by four lifts (funiculars). To implement the tool for practicing winter sports, we believe, the first step in relay setting range: 2 mild slopes (1356-1700 feet), with a length of 2550 meters, level difference of 539 meters, capacity of 800 skiers/day and a flow rate of 1,600 skiers/hour[7].

These arrangements also corresponds to the current accommodation capacity of the resort. In the second stage can proceed to setting "snow stadium" or "ski" Nopteasa that meets natural value features ski areas in the Alps. Tourist equipment consists, ICT solution the 200 seats in the end stage IIA, as follows: stage I: 1,100 places (existing) and stage IIA has 1000 seats [8]. Regarding proposals on endowment of accommodation places aims commissioning of 900 seats in villas and bungalowri comfort category 2 stars. Regarding the food is intended commissioning of the 1,400 seats in the classic restaurants; One restaurant; confectionery - lacto-bar; Cafeteria - Bar; restaurant - pension. Also are the leisure facilities aimed at water sports on Lake Otter (pier, rowing boats, cruises); club with 120 seats; disco; arcades; bowling alley; multifunctional sports (volleyball, tennis, etc.) and not least skating (on a tennis court).

The ski area will comprise five ski slopes: 3050 skiers/hour in which: Phase I: 2 slopes, 1,600 skiers/hour; Stage II: 3 slopes, 1,450 skiers/hour. Regarding the cableways aims commissioning of four cableways: 3150 skiers/hour, as follows: stage I: two cableways, 1,200 skiers / hour and Stage II: two cableways, 1,950 skiers/hour. Recovery of these ski areas in tourism involves making preliminary feasibility studies.

The ski area of the resort Voineasa: its position altitude (650 m) can not have a function for winter sports. We propose in this regard, setting the saddle Vidrutei ski area (13 km, on DN67 to resort otter, following Manaileasa Valley, about 1530 meters altitude) [7]. You can arrange a slope leisure travelers resort (and for those arriving weekend for skiing), ski polygon "school", they can begin equipping the area.

Mura ski area (possible option) could be highlighted by snow stadium, summer tourism (peak Cartoafelor - Sărăcinu Mare) - Mura is access to the road; lift (gondola) at 1400 to 1800 meters altitude to access the ski area; 2-3 ski in ski area; slope of choice; lookout point 1900 meters; cottage (80-100 seats), gondola station of departure; Restaurant (120 to 160 seats), gondola station of departure; bar (40-60 seats) at the arrival station. Regarding accessibility there is road access to the lift station - cottage, 2.5 km and modernization can occur at the dam crest road, a distance of 5 km [8].

The ski area could include two easy ski slopes - 3,700 skiers / hour, as follows: stage I: 700 skiers / hour and Stage II: 3,000 skiers/hour and cable transport could include two funiculars: 1,900 skiers/hour, as follows: stage I: lift - 700 skiers/hour and in stage II: Chairlift - 1,200 skiers/hour. Accommodation might make a first step in a cottage with 60 beds, and 100 places for catering [8]. Below we describe in more detail the shiabil the mountain resort Rânca that with little effort could become one of the most popular resorts in Northern Oltenia. For a better understandings of this argument must specify that tațiunea Rânca, located at the highest altitude in the country - 1,600 meters, is the only ski resort in the area that offers opportunities for practicing winter sports, having the best field Central and Eastern Europe ski in ski [9]. Considering the promising potential for both skiing resort runway (alpine) and the cross-country skiing but also for walking and recreation specialists are a number of proposals for facilities and sports facilities. Of particular interest for the development of the resort presented a French company Sectra Infrastructures, which came with a series of proposals for landscaping the area for winter sports. The capacity of the ski slopes, and all their characteristics, including planning solutions and their cost and implementation stages, leading to an estimate of the total capacity of over 87,000 skiers at a rate of 154,000 skiers / hour [9].

Cross-country ski (ride). In the high plateau Rânca have provided two ski trails - Background - ride that gives skiers a variety of plans exposure and landscapes, and different difficulty levels, the length of 10 km. In the period from December to February can ensure long routes and in the lower mountain. Since cable transport problems reveals a more special and strict specialized high degree of interest they will present further details. As a result of studies on the development Rânca tourist resort, with the base point Chalet Central, resulted to equip the ski area has 11 lifts facilities for people who wear a wide range of types, namely: gondola lift debraiabil, chairlifts with fixed coupling, with 2 and 3 seater vehicles, lifts mono and bi - post.

Their location in the territory, choice of cableways and establishing transport capacity of each plant belonging exclusively to the skilled artisan who made careful studies in the field. The proposals made in the area of state situation analysis in all aspects: topography and climate, duration of snow cover, the possibilities for accommodation and food, the main population centers that provide customers the necessary ways and means of transport, etc. A special aspect of the present study is the proposal that cable installations to run in stages. To avoid the risk of economic inefficiency is proposed that the tourist development of the study area and especially the lifts in small steps to make conclusions based on [9]. To ensure access to facilities and utilities offered Rânca resort accommodation structures are proposed several variants of cableways [10]: - Gondola - Gilortului Valley startup - mono-cable lift with closed cabin (gondola) 4 or 6 people and coupling or decoupling stations, to and from the cable carrier - tractor. The station booths are worn on a chain conveyor speed of 0.20 m / sec, so the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers to be possible while

driving on specially designed platforms. Gondolas doors open and close automatically in predetermined points (input-output persons). At night and weekends are parked in the two hanging rail stations, equipped with automatic switch or manuals as appropriate. Gondolas are brought into the boarding platform and launched automatically on line based on transport demand, but at less than those established by the project. Order of cabins installation is specially designed and supervised the training station located in the station booth stretching technique. - Chairlift debraiabil - lift mono - cable gondola especially designed on the principle that vehicles are as chairs 2, 3 or 4 places. Another difference is that embarking and disembarking passengers is in other conditions, such as: boarding station is in the tracks properly constructed skiers launch being conducted by an automatic barrier. Fixed Chairlift - mono-cable lift vehicles having formed into a chair, with a capacity of 2 or 3 places, permanently coupled to carrier cable - tractor. Operating speed about 0.2 m / sec allow embarking and disembarking passengers while walking on the principle debraiabile Ski-lift - mandatory for vehicles with 3 people and recommended for those with 2 beds. In the country there are many chairlifts 2-seater vehicle and coupling constant carrier cable - tractor. From correlations in international practice that occurs between the surface and the ski area with conversion capacity, on the one hand, and accommodation necessary, on the other hand, it appears to achieve an accommodation capacity, indeed, large, 70,000 places cottages, hotels and camping sites. Given the capacity of the resort, the effort and investment that in perspective, tourism demand will spread to other centers for winter sports in the country to be achieved, we believe that Râncă resort, along with its satellites could be developed to a capacity of about 1000-1200 beds and catering related. This capacity will be developed in time for the achievement of facilities for winter sports and tourism demand, the economic achievements of the phase, a primary amplification in the decision still has facilities in the resort. The structure of accommodation capacities will have an important role tourist chalets specific mountain.

The diversity of accommodation will be emphasized by [11]:

- Completion of accommodation accommodation by building higher category (4 stars, 5 stars);
- Modernization and development of reception facilities (cottages, cabins, motel) 2 and 3 stars, for international tourism;
- Complete food supply by building new restaurants "altitude", allowing foreign tourists dining in the ski area (Râncă resort). Particular attention should be given to leisure activities. These activities must be broader than in previous cases, they require numerous facilities, the realization of cultural, entertainment and sports complex and a body of professional entertainers to train travelers in various actions and to create them a pleasant ambience. Cultural activities - sports and entertainment will follow the capitalization of artistic and ethnic factors - local folklore, and presenting performances by renowned artists.

Within Râncă resort will arrange for some sports and recreational facilities will be part of the assets of the resort. In this proposed arrangement of poly-functional sports (tennis, volleyball, rounders, natural ice rink), lounge with library, facilities for table tennis, trout, picnic places in the neighboring forests (fireplaces, rain shelters, bins, benches and tables, etc.), the material point of hire sports etc. It is also important to follow at all times, the roads and trails to be visited tourist spots.

Another Râncă resort development project called "Development of Gorj tourist area" proposed to be financed by PHARE 2001 proposes the following works [12]:

- Rehabilitation and development of infrastructure for access by road DJ 665, parking spaces and public roads stopover on route;
- Execution of the technical infrastructure, consisting of sewage Râncă - Novaci-Ranca Novaci treatment plant;
- New construction and existing construction completion;
- Regional center for information and promotion of tourism and mountain tourism;
- Station "Rescue Râncă", etc.

3. Conclusions:

Tourism activity, historically speaking, developed, especially in close contact with the mountain. Interest mountain, as a tourist destination is confirmed by the investigation CCEFTI 1972, the options tourist population, which shows that about 27.5% of the respondents prefer Mount motivated travel from place of residence. However, movement of registered tourist resorts, although increases year by year, not in 1976 represent only about 6% of the whole country, and uneven due to improper fitting with accommodation - about 7% of the total number in the country in 1976 - machinery and facilities for winter sports. [13]

Mountain tourism potential is complex and varied in structure, size and spatial distribution, which is related to massive expansion, differentiation altitude, geological composition, configuration and specific geological landforms, fragmentation, vegetation cover and peculiarities of the river system, etc. Therefore under the mountain in northern Oltenia highlights some differences in the regions in terms of structure, volume, value, capitalizing on opportunities in tourism mountain tourism potential.

Mountain tourism is one of the traditional forms of tourism in affirming Romanian tourism internationally, both through natural potential available by the low level of degradation of landscapes and through investment efforts that were made in the specific offer. However, maintaining and expanding international tourism market supply Romanian mountains, in the context of supply trends of competing countries require new efforts indicative several major lines of action, namely:

1. Diversification of Romanian accommodation by [14]:
 - Completing the offer hotel accommodation by building top class hotels (four and five star), at least one in every mountain resort of national interest;
 - Modernization and development of two- and three-star hotels for national tourism and raise their comfort category;
 - Conversion of hotels in hotel clubs that operate according to the formula "all inclusive", have personal spaces and their animation, entails the use of public transport on cable (gratuity, discount rates);
 - Attracting and harnessing the international tourist circuit of villas which have adequate facilities to international standards;
 - Completing the offer of extra-hotel accommodation for international tourism by implantation of modern campgrounds, featuring comfort conditions comparable to those from abroad.
2. Filling food supply by building new restaurants "altitude" allowing foreign tourists dining in the ski area.
3. Extension of the mountain resorts of international ski areas by upgrading existing slopes and planning new ones with high degree of difficulty, especially ski slopes poor.
4. Construction of large ski areas common to many resorts, enabling the development of ski tracks. One possibility in this regard would be to extend the ski area by arranging a long green slopes skiing
5. Provide each hotel for tourism with own means of transport (buses, minibuses) to ensure free access of foreign tourists to stations of departure of the transport cable.
6. Upgrading and extension cable lifts, the construction of new trails.
7. Providing all mountain resorts in North Oltenia guns for making artificial snow and night lighting expanding the slopes, to extend the time devoted to practicing ski.
8. Provide basic accommodation with its own pleasure, especially recreational sports: swimming pools, gyms, etc.
9. Building Râncea resort, and not only a new base for equestrian and building a "club house" with bar, restaurant, parking.
10. The construction of golf courses, bearing in mind the growing demand of foreign tourists for this sport.
11. Completing the offer for leisure tourism resorts with: luxury discos, numerous tennis courts, rinks, shows, excursions and hiking, tea rooms, cafes, bars, night-clubs.
12. Establishment of new cinemas and the inauguration of a "Festival" as an additional means of promoting resorts Oltenia.
13. Specialization of part supply boats - entertainment for children through the establishment of children's clubs, equipped with toys, led by professional animators.

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