

**TYPES AND FORMS OF TOURISM BASED ON
NATURAL AND ANTHROPIC TOURIST RESOURCES IN
APUSENI MOUNTAINS
CASE STUDY: RURAL MOUNTAIN AREA OF CLUJ
COUNTY**

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Abstract: This paper focused on identification, quantification and classification of tourist resources pertaining to natural tourist fund and purpose-built tourism patrimony in order to establish the main forms of tourism which can be practiced within the rural mountain area of Cluj County. By providing a general overview of the primary tourism supply the article aimed to highlight and promote the tourism potential related to the study area whose rural and mountain features ensured a unique combination of tourist attractions capable of sustaining the unfolding of 18 different tourism forms.

Keywords: *attractive elements, natural tourist fund, anthropic tourism patrimony, tourism potential*

1. INTRODUCTION

Needless to say, the development of tourism forms within an area is closely connected with attractive factors. However, not only the existence but also the particularities of these elements, along with the possibilities of exploiting them, provide each destination with a unique tourism supply. On this line, Apuseni Mountains stand out through the complexity of their tourism potential, integrating a wide range of attractive resources responsible for the tourism phenomenon existence. The characteristics of these resources which ensure a great variety of landscapes and tourism forms, not only that allow valorisation all year long (Glăvan, V., 2000), but they also turn Apuseni Mountains into a „classical area for international tourism” (Surd, V., 2008, p. 115 *apud*. Borza, Al.).

Under these circumstances, over the past decades, several authors have shown their interest in studying this mountain sector belonging to the Western Carpathians, both geographically and touristically speaking: *Munții Apuseni* (Pușcariu, V., 1937), *Munții Apuseni* (Ilie, M., 1957), *Munții Apuseni: muzeu istoric și pantheon al poporului român* (Netea, V., 1977), *Turism rural în Munții Apuseni* (Petrea, R., 2004), *Unitățile de relief ale*

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României. Vol. 2: Munții Apuseni și Podișul Transilvaniei (Badea, L., 2006), *Patrimoniul natural și cultural al României: Munții Apuseni* (Bocșe, M., 2006), *Turismul în Munții Apuseni - componentă a produsului turistic românesc* (Popa, V., 2009) etc. Although researches regarding the area of interest of the present paper equally refer to subdivisions of the Apuseni Mountains (i.e. Trascău Mountains, Gilău Mountains, Muntele Mare, Bihor and Vlădeasa Massif) and to Cluj County's general features (mainly the case of some monographies written by: Morariu, T., and Savu, Al., 1970; Molnar, E., 1972; Simedrea, T., 1972; Anton A. *et. al.*, 1973; Buta I. *et. al.*, 1980; Negucioiu A. *et. al.*, 1980; Simon, A., 2003; Pop, Gr. P., 2007; Cocean, P., 2008; Stoica, L., 2008 etc.), their approach tends to be a global one, offering a holistic perspective of the analysed aspects.

This is where this article brings its contribution, making the process of highlighting the unrepeatable combination of natural and anthropic tourist resources related to the rural mountain area of Cluj County, the main purpose of the study. Although, in the end, a general overview of the primary tourism supply is provided, along with valorisation opportunities in terms of recreational and cultural activities and forms of tourism, the final result is nothing else than a complex „puzzle” composed of 26 pieces illustrating the tourism supply of each commune belonging to the examined territory. Through graphical representations, which reveal the situation of the tourist phenomenon corresponding to the rural mountain area, in a comparative manner, both general and peculiar conclusions have been drawn, allowing global and specialised observations regarding the subject.

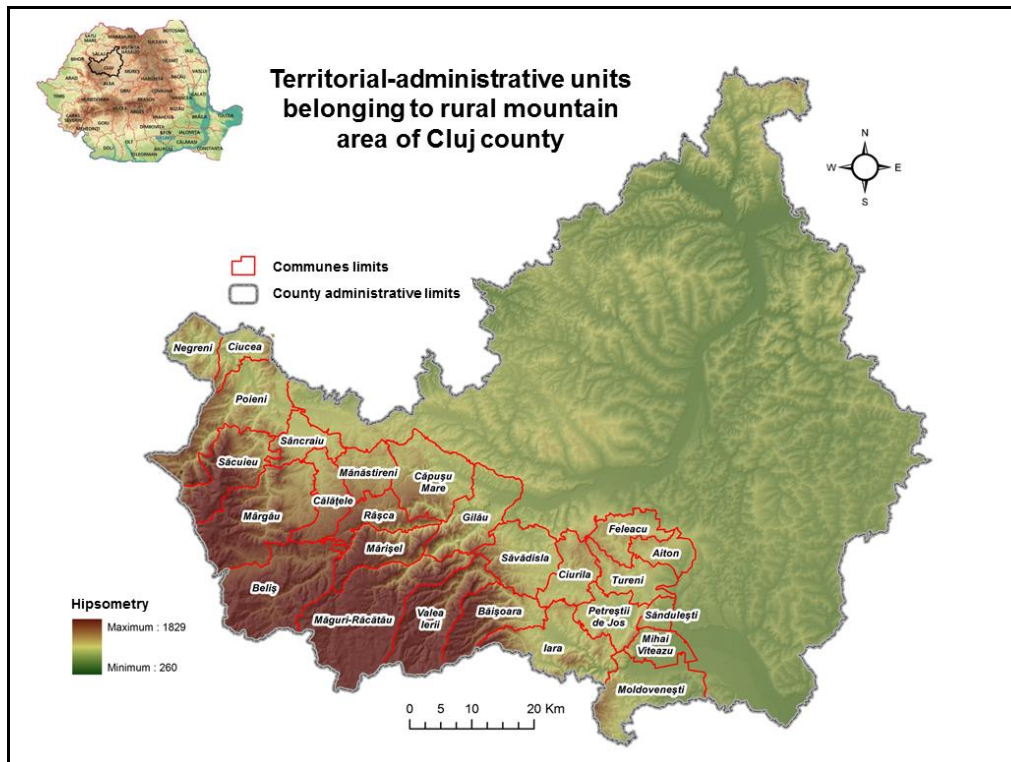


Fig. 1. The geographical position and relief of the studied area

To be more specific about the study area, it is worth mentioning that the 26 integrated units had been selected either for the totally overlapping of Apuseni Mountains, or for the partially occupancy of the mountain sector (Fig. 1.). By taking into account both physico-geographical and territorial-administrative criteria resulted a strip with a variable extension imposed by the distance of the mountain units and the limits of the investigated communes, which has been also analysed within this research.

2. THEORY AND METHODOLOGY

As it was stated before, tourism owes its existence and evolution to attractive elements whose qualitative, quantitative and locational features have allowed tourism valorisation and consumption to happen (Cocean, P. and Dezsi, Șt., 2009, p. 19). On this line, relying on three major components: *resources, infrastructure and product*, the *tourism supply* has emerged (Dezsi, Șt., 2006, p. 6). Independently of their origin, all tourist resources (natural, human-made, cultural and socio-economic) can benefit from specific planning and management, providing thus a certain functionality to the territory they are situated in (Glăvan, V., 2000; Căndea, M. and Șimon, T., 2006). Nonetheless, all these elements, that converted into tourist attractions or resources for the tourism industry, due to their quantitative, aesthetic and cognitive value, form the *primary tourism supply* (Dezsi, Șt., 2006; Cocean, P. and Dezsi, Șt., 2009).

Most authors consider this concept to be a synonym of the *tourism potential*, incorporating only natural and anthropic resources (Erdeli, G. and Istrate, I., 1996; Glăvan, V., 2000; Muntele, I. and Iașu, C., 2003; Dezsi, Șt., 2006; Căndea, M. and Șimon, T., 2006; Ciangă, N., 2007; Ielenicz, M. and Comănescu, L., 2009). However, other researchers invest the tourism potential with more complex structure including not only tourist attractions, but also tourism infrastructure and services, meaning the holistic tourism supply (both primary and secondary) (Cocean, P., 2007; Cocean, P. and Dezsi, Șt., 2009; Păcurar, Al., 2009). The controversy continues with the definition of *tourist fund* (Păcurar, Al., 2009, p. 25) and *tourism patrimony* (Cocean P. and Dezsi, Șt., 2009, p. 22) that some associate with the primary tourism supply, whereas others retrospect to them as synonyms of the entire supply (Cocean, P., 2007; Ielenicz, M. and Comănescu, L., 2009; Păcurar, Al., 2009).

Yet, within this paper, which does not refer to the material and technical base, the tourism potential strictly refers to *natural tourist fund*, composed of morphological, climatic, hydrographic and biogeographic tourism potential (Ciangă, N., 2007) and to *human-made and purpose-built tourism patrimony*, consisting in anthropic resources such as: historical vestiges, religious and cultural buildings, monuments and even economic constructions endowed with attractive function (Cocean, P., 2010).

This wide range of attractive resources have generated both travel motivations and leisure time spending possibilities (Ciangă, N., 2007, p. 182), whose materialisation remained in accordance with the human needs of recreation, recuperation and culturalisation (Cocean, P. and Dezsi, Șt., 2005, p. 8; Cocean, P., 2007, p. 191). Thus, based on these necessities, four types of tourism emerged: recreational, cultural, curative and polyvalent (Cocean, P. and Dezsi, Șt., 2009, pp. 213-217) and other numerous forms of tourism, more or less common, such as: gastronomic (culinary), hunting and fishing, business, genealogic,

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heritage, educational, garden, vinicultural, pop cultural, vacilando, exclusive, empathic, extreme, hobby, perpetual, pilgrimage, shopping, ecotourism, speleological (speleotourism), cyclotourism (mountain biking), tourism connected to extreme sports etc. (Gherțoiu, D.M., 2014).

With respect to Apuseni Mountains, several forms of tourism have encountered favourable conditions for development, most of them related to the recreational type: mountain hiking and trekking, winter sports, mountaineering, speleotourism, hunting and fishing (Ielenicz, M. and Comănescu, L., 2009, p. 291; Cocean, P., 2010, p. 209), accompanied by possibilities of practicing curative (balneary and climatic) and cultural tourism. The latter is also associated with the northern part of Transylvanian Depression, the equivalent of the marginal contact strip which this paper examines too, bringing into prominence not only the ethnographic side, valorised through rural tourism (Petrea, R., 2004; Ciangă, N. Și Dezsi, Șt., 2007; Ielenicz, M. and Comănescu, L., 2009; Cocean, P., 2010), but also other resources exploited through religious tourism, hunting and fishing, balneary tourism, weekend tourism and transit tourism (Ielenicz, M. and Comănescu, L., 2009, p. 391).

More recent studies, comprised within some doctoral theses more or less focused on the study area of this paper, present a complex framework concerning the types and forms of tourism that can be practiced both within the mountain area and within the marginal one. On this line, results of the researches made in Trascău Mountains as part of the Apuseni Mountains (Cocean, G., 2011) – partially integrated within the examined territory – and Iara-Hășadate Depression (Moldovan, S.C., 2014) – totally incorporated within this investigation – can be successfully extrapolated to the situations where relief units or administrative units have similar tourist resources.

Thus, although in the former case some forms of tourism have already been mentioned before (mountaineering, mountain hiking and trekking, speleotourism, hunting and fishing, religious or rural tourism), new ones are also illustrated, as follows: cyclotourism, canyoning, paragliding, tourist overflights, curative tourism (the „cold cure”), ecotourism, geotourism (Cocean, G., 2011). The second case tends to reveal a more classical structure of the tourism practicing possibilities whose representative activities mainly consist in the ones previously established: wintry recreation tourism (winter sports, bob, sledging, ice-skating), speleotourism, mountaineering, hiking and trekking, hunting, recreational fishing, extrem tourism (paragliding, motocross, cyclotourism, rafting etc.), rural tourism, religious tourism, scientific tourism, events tourism and transit tourism (Moldovan, S.C., 2014).

Regarding the methodology corresponding to data collection and processing, what should be noted is that both methods and techniques that were used have been selected in accordance with the quantitative nature of this research. Thus, the observational and the analytical method facilitated the identification, quantification and classification of the tourist resources whose synthetic representation was mediated by comparison, cartographic, statistical and mathematical techniques. Hence, the investigation's results were illustrated within charts, graphics, maps and tables that valorise the information found in bibliographic materials (e.g. Romania's Geographical Encyclopaedia, Cluj County's monographies) and official websites (e.g. www.cjcluj.ro, www.ghidulprimariilor.ro, www.acorcluj.ro etc.).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Natural tourist fund

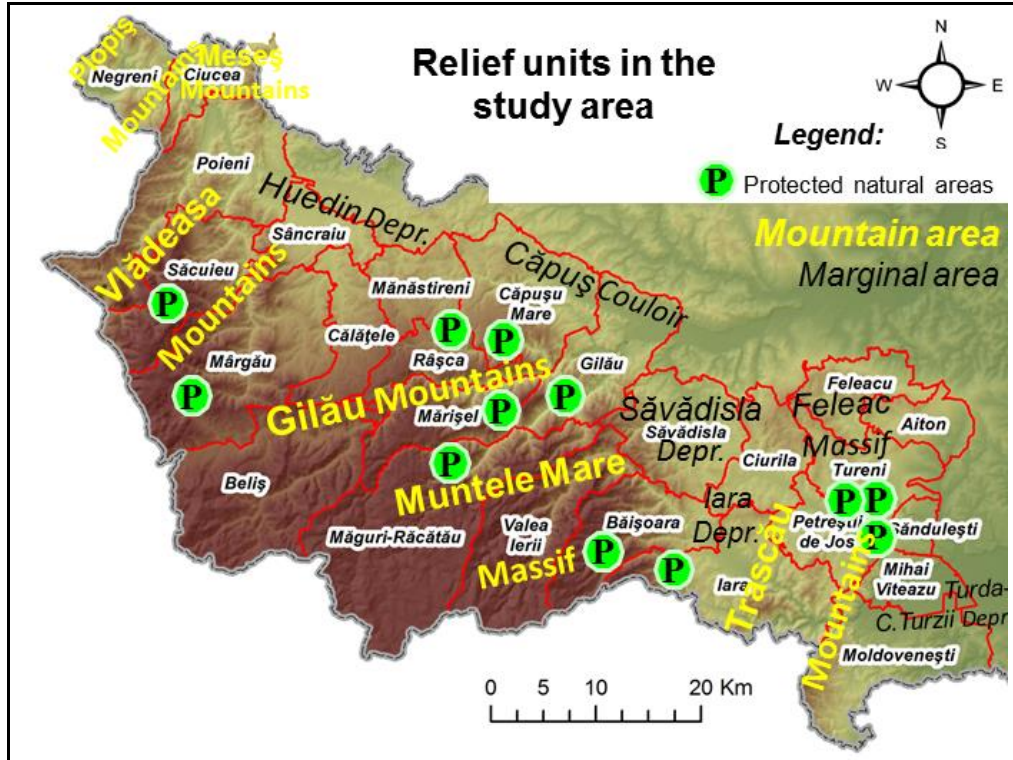
3.1.1. Morphotourist component and related tourism forms

Regardless of the landforms' characteristics, the relationship between tourism and relief, invest the latter with a triple contribution to configuration of the tourism supply: attractive resource, physical support and landscape background for all tourist activities (Cocean, P. and Dezsi, Șt., 2005, p. 13). However, due to the fact that the examined mountain sector unfolds both totally and partially over the inland of the 26 communes proposed for this study, resulted a marginal contact area that also comes into notice of these research. Therefore, the morphotourist component divides itself into the mountain area, composed by: Vlădeasa Mountains, Gilău Mountains, Muntele Mare Massif, Trascău Mountains, Plopiș Mountains and Meseș Mountains; and the marginal area, formed of: Feleac Massif, Huedin Depression, Căpuș Couloir, Săvădisla Depression, Iara Depression, Turda-Câmpia Turzii Depression (Morariu, T., and Savu, Al., 1970; Anton A. *et. al.*, 1973; Buta I. *et. al.*, 1980; Negucioiu A. *et. al.*, 1980; Badea, L., 2006; Pop, Gr. P., 2007, Cocean, P., 2008).

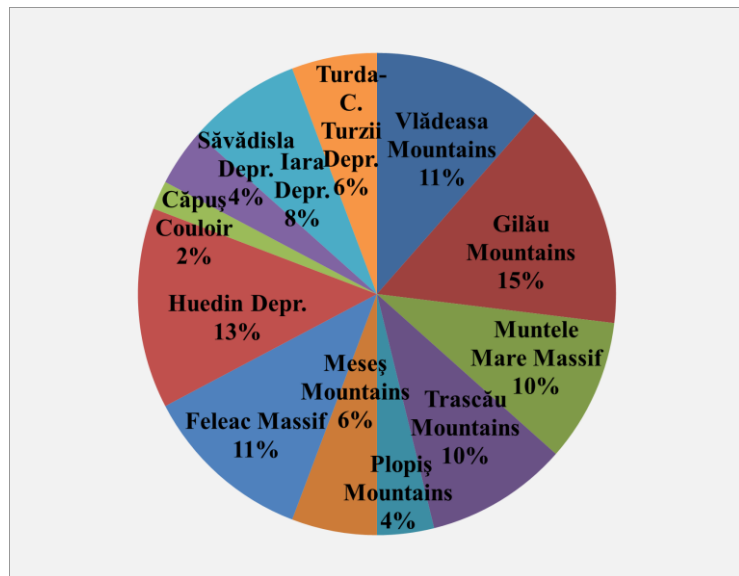
In Figure 1, one can notice the predominance of Gilău Mountains, that hold the greatest share of the mountain subdivisions and as well of the entire territory (15 percent), occupying important parts of the surface belonging to 8 administrative units. Next in line, Huedin Depression, possesses 13 percent of the study area and with the 7 communes partially claimed, outperforms Vlădeasa Mountain and Feleac Massif, both units with approximately 11 percent and 6 communes held. As it is shown in Figure 2b, the smallest number of shares pertain to Căpuș Couloir, Săvădisla Depression and Plopiș Mountains whose tourist resources are least numerous and attractive.

Besides the structural and aesthetic features of this component, what is also worth mentioning is the protected natural areas category integrated within the study area, whose contribution to the tourism potential value is certified by the development of specific tourism forms. According to Association of Communes of Romania, when it comes to the morphological tourist attractions, the examined territory is provided with 6 natural areas of national interest (Corabia Quarry, Turenilor Gorge, Turzii Gorge, Big Cave from Firei Valley, Ponorului Stone Cave and Vârfușu Cave) and 14 natural areas of county interest (Borzești Gorge, Dumitresei Gorge, Ocolișelului Gorge, Păniceni Gorge, Arieșului Defile, Hășdatelor Defile, Surduc Defile, Răcătăului Defile, Someșul Cald Defile, Someșul Rece Defile, Băișorii Mountain, Vlădeasa Mountain, Bănișorului Stone and White Stones).

As it was stated before, these tourist resources sustain different forms of tourism amongst whom the most famous continue to be: *leisure tourism, hiking and trekking (including sightseeing), cyclotourism, adventure tourism, mountaineering, speleotourism, sports tourism (winter sports), camping, rest and recreation.*



a.



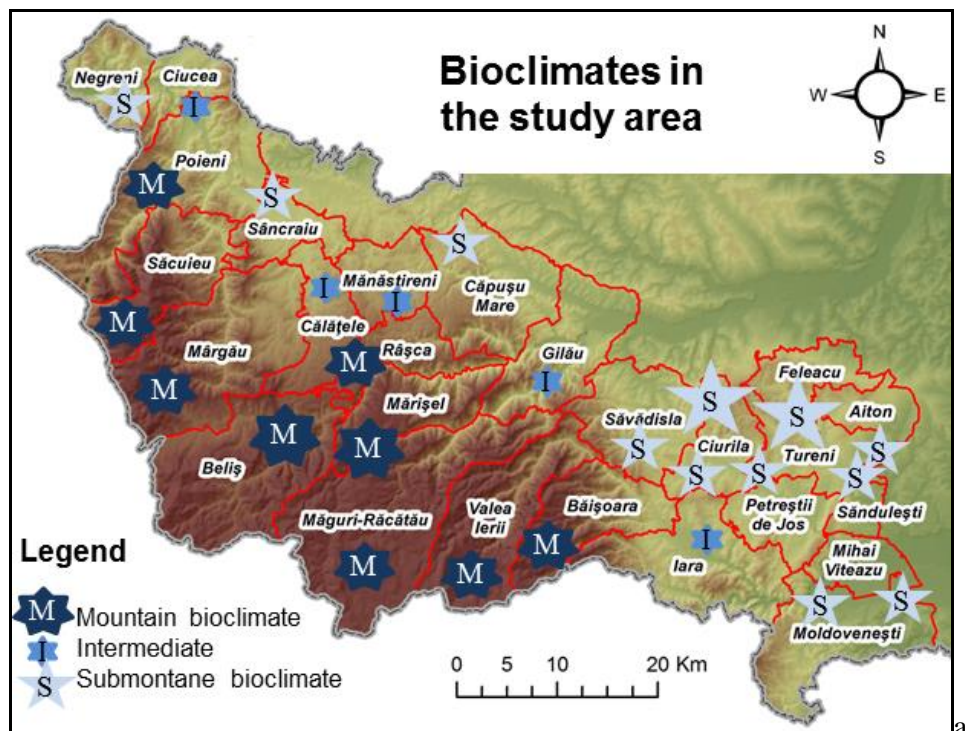
b.

Fig. 2. Relief units in the study area (a) and their share within the morphotourist component (b)

3.1.2. Climatic tourist component and related tourism forms

The second component of the natural tourist fund is meaningful for this study on the basis of its bioclimates – subordinated to the temperate continental climate (Morariu, T., and Savu, Al., 1970; Anton A. *et. al.*, 1973; Buta I. *et. al.*, 1980; Negucioiu A. *et. al.*, 1980; Pop, Gr. P., 2007) – which can be exploited by tourism forms like *climatic tourism* and *rest and recreation (relaxation)*. While the former is related to mountain stimulent-tonic bioclimate, manifested between 800 and 1900 meters altitude, the latter is usually associated with the submontane neutral-sedative bioclimate, located at an elevation higher than 300 metres and lower than 700 metres, or in other words, in the hills and depressions domain (Ciangă, N., 2007; Cocean, P., 2010).

As shown in Figure 3, the mountain stimulent-tonic bioclimate holds 50 percent of the investigated territory, being recommended for the treatment of anemia, neurosis, convalescence, endocrine disorders and pulmonary diseases (Ciangă, N., 2007, pp. 74-75); whereas the submontane neutral-sedative one, known for the moderate character of the climatic elements, is suitable for all kinds of people due to its lack of contraindications (Cocean, P., 2010, p. 49). Consequently, those who take full advantage of its benefits are usually persons who do not endure extreme weather and climate changes, such as elderly people and those who suffer from advanced heart diseases, convalescents and even young children with nervous condition (Ciangă, N., 2007, p. 72).



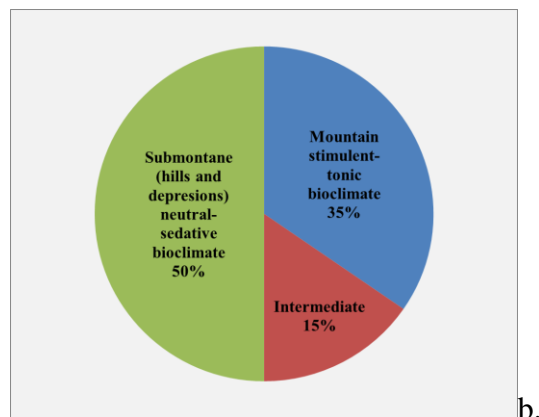


Fig. 3. Bioclimates in the study area (a) and their share within the climatic tourist component (b)

3.1.3. Hydrographic tourist component and related tourism forms

Another component of the natural tourist fund which plays a major role within the tourism potential and supply of a destination, sometime more significant than the relief itself (Cocean, P. and Dezsi, Șt., 2005, p. 21), is the hydrographic one. It enjoys quite a dense representation within the rural mountain area of Cluj County as well, including over 80 resources that support not only *leisure tourism* activities, but also more specific ones such as *fishing tourism* and *nautical sports (water skiing, sailing and boating)* vindicated by *sports tourism*. With a share of 56 percent, rivers prove their supremacy over the other hydrographic elements, being present in each commune of the examined ones. Differentiated by the importance of range (high, medium, low), these rivers belong to the hydrographic basin of Someș, Arieș and Crișul Repede (Morariu, T., and Savu, Al., 1970; Buta I. *et. al.*, 1980; Negucioiu A. *et. al.*, 1980; Pop, Gr. P., 2007) whose tributaries are best represented in Ciurila, Petreștii de Jos, Negreni and Tureni. Two of these territorial-administrative units, namely Tureni and Ciurila, also come into prominence due to the best representation of stock pounds and due to the greatest variety of hydrographic resources that happen to be the most numerous within the area of interest (Fig. 4).

Other attractive tourist factors correspond to the water storages, hosted by Gilău (Tarnița Water Storage), Mărișel, Râșca (Fântânele Water Storage), Beliș, Poieni (Drăgan Water Storage) and of course, the waterfall category with its well-known exponent Răchițele Waterfall from Mărgău (Pop, Gr. P., 2007). All these examples equally stand for the protected natural areas of county interest which also subjoin Bondureasa Water Storage, Gilău Water Storage, Someșul Cald Water Storage, Vișagului Meadow – Drăganului Valley, Căpușului Valley, Ierii Valley, Someșului Rece Spring and Răcătăului Valley, Someșului Rece Valley and Șoimului Valley.

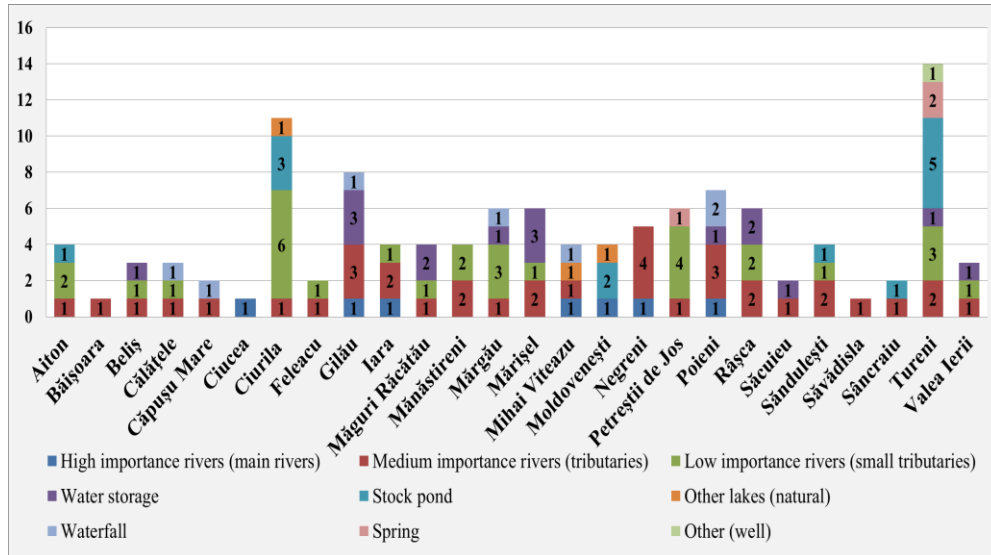


Fig. 4. *Typology and distribution of hidrographic elements within the examined communes*

3.1.4. Biogeographic tourist component and related tourism forms

The last component of the natural tourist fund, packs both flora and fauna, which from now on will be referred as storey of vegetation, including related species of plants and animals. The climatic and morphological characteristics of the rural mountain area pertaining to Cluj County generated the existence of five storeys of vegetation: forest steppe, broadleaf forests, mixed forests, coniferous forests and subalpine vegetation (Fig. 5.). As it is pointed in the graphical representation below, the broadleaf forests swim at the top due to their 30 percent share, closely followed by forest steppe which occupy almost one-quarter of the total surface of the examined territory. The combination of this two storeys of vegetation can be found within the inland of 11 communes, while other administrative units get to incorporate four or even all five storeys, such as Băișoara (Fig. 5b.). Not to mention the fact that the biogeographic component prides itself with an important national interest protected natural area (Deer's Valley) and four others of county interest (Big Peat Bog from Izbu, Căpățâni's Peat Bogs, Dumbrava Brook and Apuseni Nature Park) which also concur on the development of certain tourism forms like: *leisure, ecotourism and hunting tourism.*

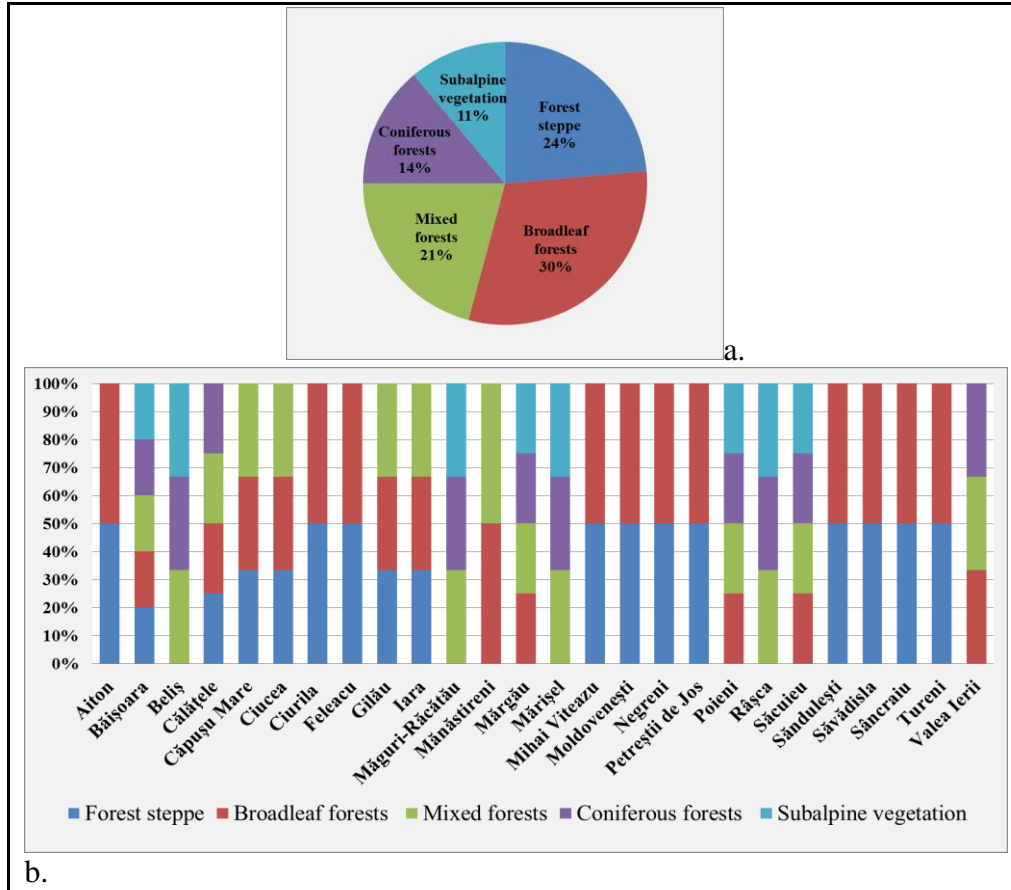


Fig. 5. Typology and share of biogeographic elements (a) and their distribution within the examined communes (b)

3.2. Human-made and purpose-built tourism patrimony

3.2.1. Historical buildings and related tourism forms

In order to gain a better understanding of the historical edifices' configuration, this category splits into archaeological vestiges and historical buildings with habitat function.

Thus, with a total number of 206 resources, the archaeological vestiges bring together 17 different types of elements, upholders of the *historical (archaeological) tourism*. By far, the greatest share pertain to the human settlements (49 percent) whose presence was detected within the inland of 14 territorial units, with the largest number corresponding to Moldovenești and Tureni, which also distinguish through the best typological representation (Fig. 6b.). These two communes also possess the most numerous archaeological sites, which come second in line within the vestiges category with a share of 17 percent, followed by towers, tumulus and fortified settlements, best represented in Gilău.

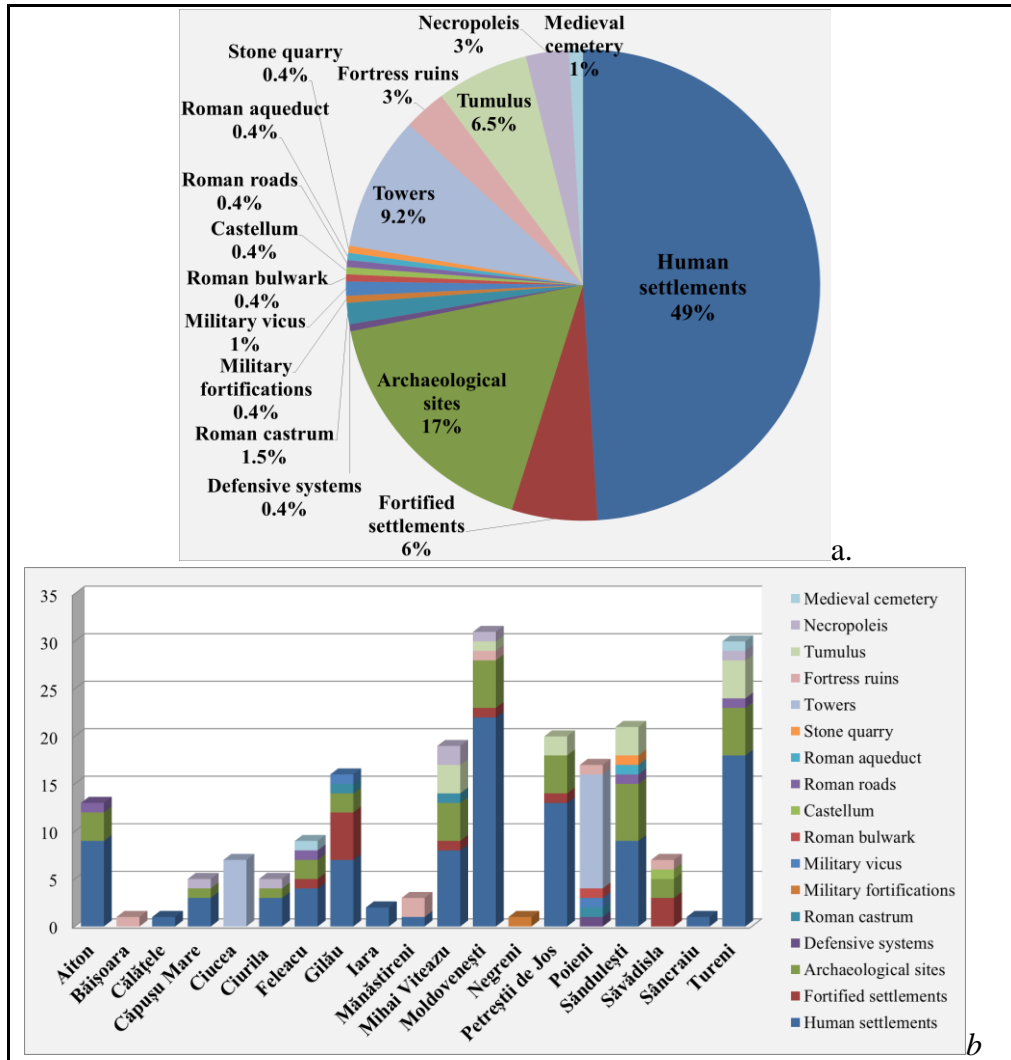


Fig. 6. Typology and share of archaeological vestiges (a) and their distribution within the examined communes (b)

Concerning the *historical buildings with habitat function*, four classes stand out: manors, castles, palaces and houses which al together sum up 21 resources out of which 19 were declared historical monuments (H.M.). As it can be observed in Fig. 7, the manors dominate this category of historical buidings due to the 9 exemplars located within the inland of six communes. Thus, while Iara hosts most manors, Ciucea and Gilău individuate through the two types combination. Last but not least, it is worth mentioning that Mihai Viteazu is the only territorial-administrative unit having a palace which along with the other three classes of constructions, allow the deployment of *heritage tourism* within the rural mountain area of Cluj County.

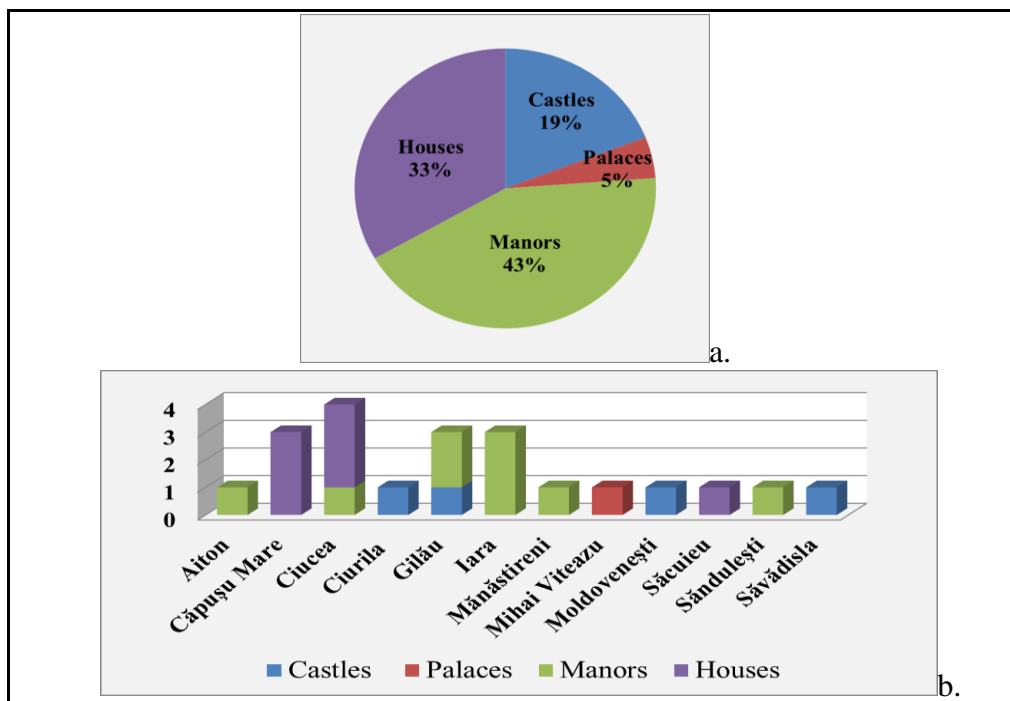


Fig. 7. Typology and share of historical buildings with habitat function (a) and their distribution within the examined communes (b)

3.2.2. Religious buildings and related tourism forms

The most consistent component of the anthropic tourism patrimony, the religious buildings, owns 238 resources, distributed in each of the 26 investigated communes. With a total number of 229 ecumenical edifices, the churches' class consists of 10 typological groups according to the religious cults (Fig. 8a.). The charts below, show the predominance of orthodox churches over all identified constructions, followed by baptist and reformed churches which conjunctly sum up 21 percent of total religious buildings. From a quantitative point of view, they are best represented in Iara, Căpușu Mare, Moldovenești and Tureni, which hold over 15 churches each, the last commune being the possessor of the best typological categorisation with 7 different kinds of religious cults.

Besides, the study area is provided with other two classes of ecumenical edifices: *schituri* (2: in Măguri-Răcătau and in Valea Ierii) and monasteries (7: in 7 administrative units) which together with some of the mentioned-above churches enable the unfolding of *religious tourism*, and even *heritage tourism*, concentrated on those constructions that have acquired the status of historical monuments (59 religious buildings).

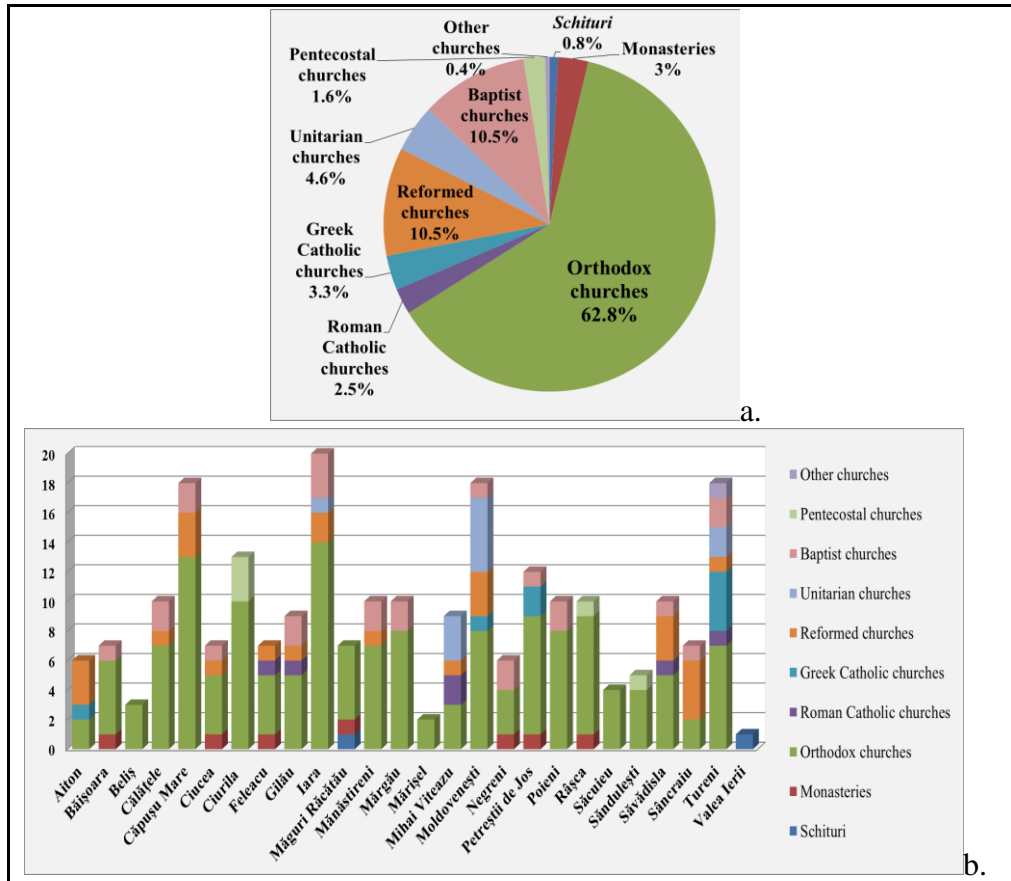


Fig. 8. Typology and share of religious buildings (a) and their distribution within the examined communes (b)

3.2.3. Cultural buildings and related tourism forms

Initiator of the *cultural tourism*, this component of the human-made tourism patrimony related to the rural mountain area of Cluj County refers to the 37 quantified museums, collections and monuments identified within the examined territory. The elements of the last category, that hold 81 percent of the total number, are best represented in Ciurila, followed by Aiton and Călățele, whereas the museums class, whose existence can be observed within the inland of 6 communes, claims a share of 16 percent of the cultural buildings (Fig. 9.). It is worth mentioning that the collection from Ciucea is an ethnographical one and the museum located in the same commune is the only memorial one in the study area, while the other museums are all related to the traditional Romanian village life (4 village museums and one arts museum in Săvădisla). Last but not least, the monuments also can be classified into four categories: heroes monuments (21 exponents), monuments dedicated to some important personalities (7 exemplars), a mausoleum and a *troiță*. The last two were include here due to their historical monument status, also valid for the case of the memorial museum and for the two monuments from Mărișel.

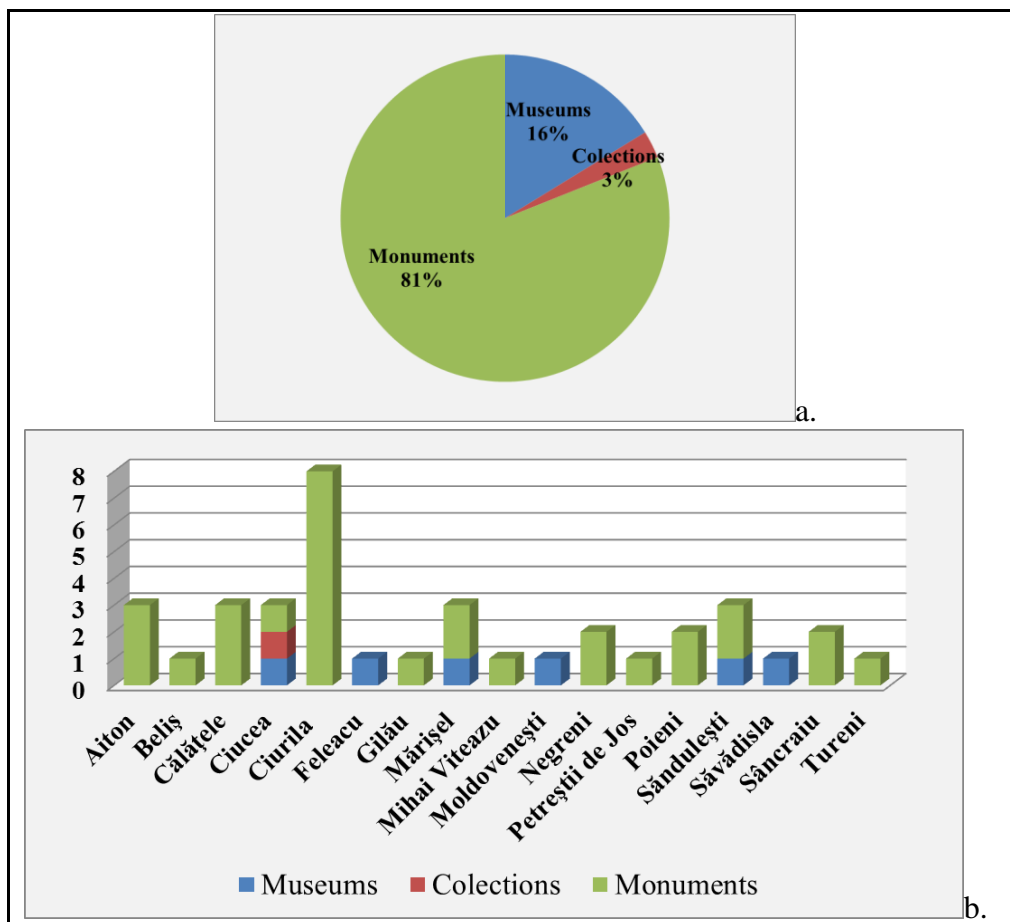


Fig. 9. Typology and share of cultural buildings (a) and their distribution within the examined communes (b)

3.2.4. Other tourist resources

The final category of tourist resources pertaining to the the purpose-built patrimony has such a heterogenous structure that it does not have a specific name and under the title of „others” lies five types of attractive factors: an astronomical observatory, a horse riding center, a zoological park, ski slopes and tourist resorts (Fig. 10.). By far, the 10 ski slopes rule this category, putting Băișoara on the map due to the greatest number of ski runs (5) and to the major importance venue in terms of winter sports and proven climatic therapeutic benefits that this commune hosts. Along with Beliș-Fântânele Resort and Valea Drăganului Tourist Complex, Muntele Băișorii Resort enrich the tourism supply of the rural mountain area belonging to Cluj County, being responsible for attracting tourism flows.

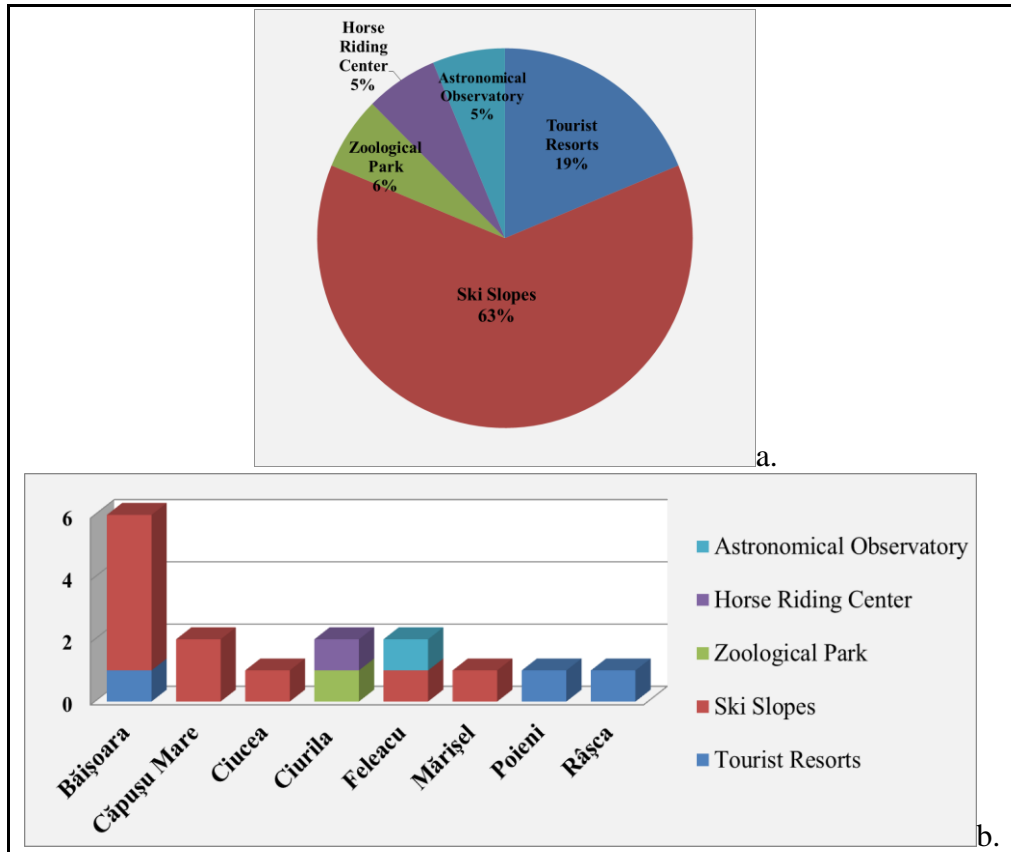


Fig. 10. Typology and share of other tourist resources (a) and their distribution within the examined communes (b)

3.3. Types and forms of tourism and related tourism potential value

Just by putting together all the different pieces of the tourism forms „puzzle” that were previously associated with the components of the natural tourist fund and anthropic tourism patrimony, a whole new perspective emerges, offering the chance to envision the primary tourism supply related to the rural mountain area of Cluj County. Hence, as it is illustrated in the following chart, leisure and recreation activities benefit from the largest number of resources which convert into authentic pillars of the tourism forms that they induce (Fig. 11.).

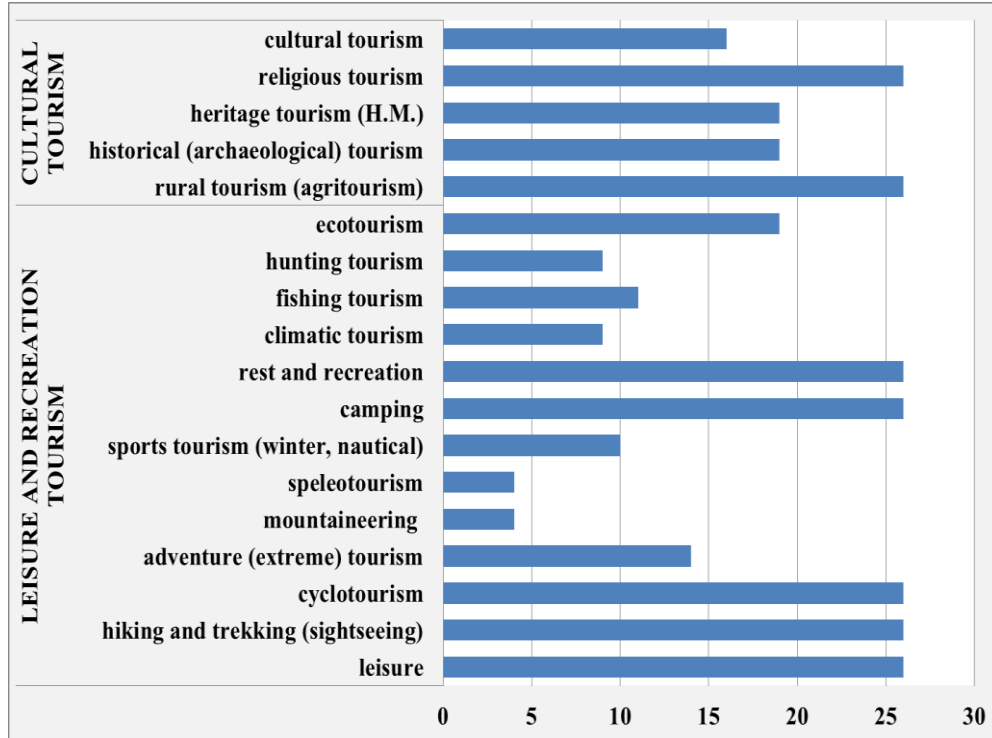


Fig. 11. Typology and share of tourism forms developed within the study area

Concurrently, Figure 11, facilitates comparisons between all the identified tourism forms, their share and their occurrence frequency amongst the practicable activities which were mentioned within 3.2. and 3.1. subchapters. Under these circumstances, 8 classes of tourism forms take shape, ranked from most to least encountered and developed within the study area, as following:

- Ist class: leisure, hiking and trekking, cyclotourism, camping, rest and recreation, rural tourism, religious tourism;
- IInd class: ecotourism, historical (archaeological) tourism, heritage tourism;
- IIIrd class: cultural tourism;
- IVth class: adventure (extreme) tourism;
- Vth class: fishing tourism;
- VIth class: sports tourism (winter sports, nautical sports);
- VIIth class: climatic tourism, hunting tourism;
- VIIIth class: speleotourism, mountaineering.

Next, if we were to consider the number of these activities as a pertinent indicator for the tourism potential value of each commune of the 26 investigated, the situation for every territorial-administrative unit from the rural mountain area belonging to Cluj County, would be identical with the one represented in the following chart (Fig. 12).

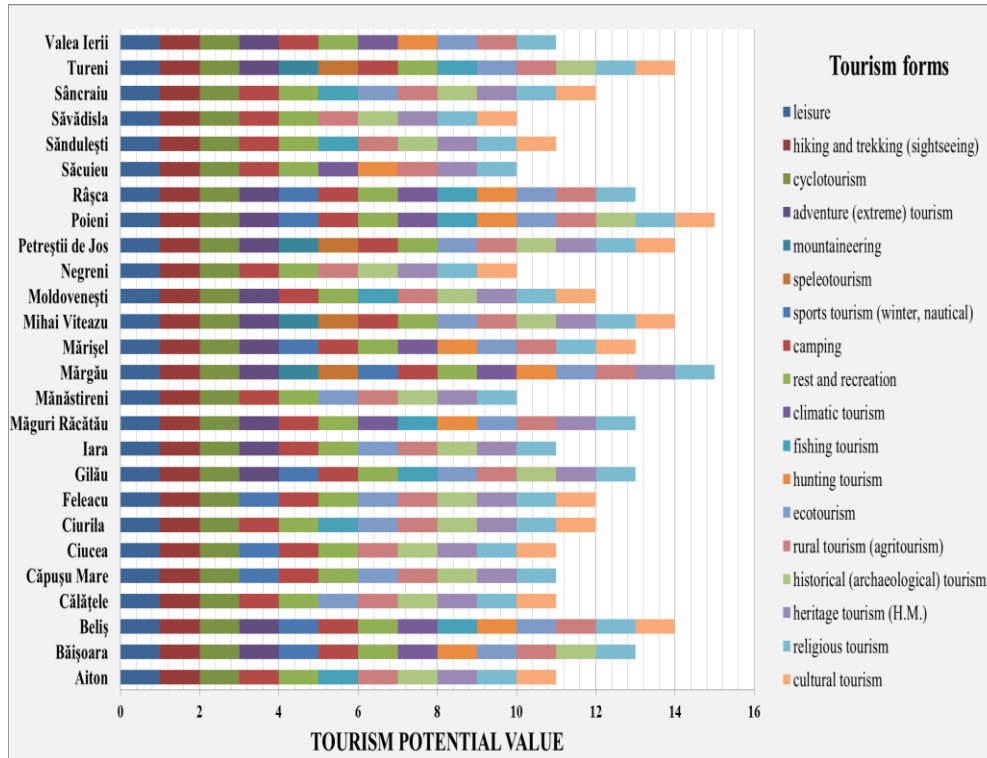


Fig. 12. Estimate of tourism potential related to the examined communes (based on practicable tourism forms)

According to the above graphical representation, a hierarchy can be established as well, this time showing the category of tourism potential whose value was rated from 0 to 5 points, or in other words revealing the situation of each commune, from the ones possessing an excellent potential, to those with a deficient potential, hereunder presented:

- 5 pt.: very high potential – Mărgău and Poieni;
- 4 pt.: high potential – Beliș, Mihai Viteazu, Petreștii de Jos, Tureni;
- 3 pt.: medium-high potential – Băișoara, Gilău, Măguri-Răcătău, Mărișel, Râșca;
- 2 pt.: medium potential – Ciurila, Feleacu, Moldovenești, Sâncraiu;
- 1 pt.: low potential – Aiton, Călățele, Căpușu Mare, Ciucea, Iara, Sândulești, Valea Ierii;
- 0 pt.: very low potential – Mănăstireni, Negreni, Săcuieu, Săvădisla.

Thus it can be stated that over 50 percent of the examined communes pride themselves on medium to very high values related to the tourism potential and even those which turned to be low rated, still ensure proper conditions for performing 10 different forms of tourism (Fig. 12.).

4. CONCLUSION

By analysing each component of the primary tourism supply along with its attractive resources and induced forms of tourism, that can be practiced within the study area, this research has brought to proeminence the specificity of the tourism supply corresponding to the rural mountain area of Cluj County, fulfilling all its initial goals. Thus, in order to sum up the results and conclusion of the presents study, a synthetic table should be more than relevant, reason for why the final lines will be dedicated to reviewing all 18 forms of tourism associated with the 8 analysed components of the tourist fund and patrimony which make the examined territory a unique one in terms of tourism potential configuration and valorisation (Table 1):

Table 1. *Tourism forms based on attractive resources*

Primary tourism supply	Components	Tourism forms
Natural tourist fund	Morphotourist component	leisure, hiking and trekking (plus sightseeing), cyclotourism, adventure tourism, mountaineering, speleotourism, sports tourism (winter sports), camping, rest and recreation
	Climatic tourist component	climatic tourism, rest and recreation (relaxation)
	Hydrographic tourist component	leisure, fishing tourism, sports tourism (nautical sports: water skiing, sailing and boating)
	Biogeographic tourist component	leisure, ecotourism, hunting tourism, fishing tourism
Anthropic tourist patrimony	Historical buildings (227 resources)	historical (archaeological) tourism, heritage tourism (H.M.)
	Religious buildings (238 resources)	religious tourism, heritage tourism
	Cultural buildings (37 resources)	cultural tourism
	Other tourist categories (16 resources)	leisure, sports tourism (winter sports, nautical sports). climatic tourism, rest and recreation (relaxation), cultural tourism

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APPENDIX

Table 2. Natural tourist fund and related attractive resources

Crt. No.	Commune	Morphotourist component		Climatic tourist component	Hydrographic tourist component		Biogeographic tourist component		TOTAL
		Relief units (m-mountain d-marginal)	Protected natural areas (N-national J-county)	Bioclimate (T.S.M.-mountain S.I.D.-hill&depression)	Hydro-graphic network	Protected natural areas (N-national J-county)	Vegetation, faună (Si-steppe, PF-broadleaf, PA-mixed, R-coniferous, Su-subalpine)	Protected natural areas (N-national J-county)	
1.	Aiton	2 (d)	-	S.I.D.	4	-	Si, PF	-	9
2.	Băișoara	2 (m, d)	1 (J)	T.S.M.	1	-	Si, PF, PA, R, Su	-	10
3.	Beliș	1 (m)	-	T.S.M.	3	1 (J)	PA, R, Su	2 (N)	11
4.	Călățele	2 (m, d)	-	T.S.M./S.I.D.	3	-	Si, PF, PA, R	-	11
5.	Căpușu Mare	2 (m, d)	1 (J)	S.I.D.	2	1 (J)	Si, PF, PA	-	10
6.	Ciucea	4 (3m, 1d)	-	T.S.M./S.I.D.	1	-	Si, PF, PA	-	10
7.	Ciurila	3 (d)	-	S.I.D.	11	-	Si, PF	1 (N)	18
8.	Feleacu	1 (d)	-	S.I.D.	2	1 (J)	Si, PF	-	7
9.	Gilău	2 (m, d)	1 (N)	T.S.M./S.I.D.	8	4 (J)	Si, PF, PA	-	20
10.	Iara	3 (2m, 1d)	4 (J)	T.S.M. S.I.D.	4	-	Si, PF, PA	-	16
11.	Măguri-Răcătău	2 (m)	3 (J)	T.S.M.	5	1 (J)	PA, R, Su	1 (N)	16
12.	Mănăstireni	2 (m, d)	-	T.S.M./S.I.D.	4	-	PF, PA	-	10
13.	Mărgău	1 (m)	6 (3J/3N)	T.S.M.	6	1 (J)	PF, PA, R, Su	1 (N)	20
14.	Mărișel	1 (m)	2 (J)	T.S.M.	6	1 (J)	PA, R, Su	-	14
15.	Mihai Viteazu	2 (m, d)	2 (1J/1N)	S.I.D.	4	-	Si, PF	-	11
16.	Moldovenești	2 (m, d)	-	S.I.D.	4	-	Si, PF	-	9
17.	Negreni	4 (3m, 1d)	-	S.I.D.	5	-	Si, PF	-	12
18.	Petreștii de Jos	3 (1m, 2d)	1 (N)	S.I.D.	6	-	Si, PF	-	13
19.	Poieni	3 (2m, 1d)	-	T.S.M.	8	2 (J)	PF, PA, R, Su	-	18
20.	Râșca	1 (m)	1 (J)	T.S.M.	6	2 (J)	PA, R, Su	-	14
21.	Săcuieu	1 (m)	2 (J)	T.S.M.	2	-	PF, PA, R, Su	-	10
22.	Săndulești	2 (d)	-	S.I.D.	5	-	Si, PF	-	10
23.	Săvădisla	3 (1m, 2d)	-	S.I.D.	1	-	Si, PF	-	7
24.	Sâncraiu	2 (m, d)	-	S.I.D.	2	-	Si, PF	-	7
25.	Tureni	3 (1m, 2d)	1 (N)	S.I.D.	14	-	Si, PF	-	21
26.	Valea Ierii	1 (m)	-	T.S.M.	3	3 (J)	PF, PA, R	-	11

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Table 3. *Anthropic tourism patrimony and related attractive resources*

Crt. No.	Commune	Historical buildings		Religious buildings		Cultural buildings		Others	TOTAL
		Archaeo-logical vestiges	Manors, castles, palaces, houses	Orthodox churches, monasteries	Other churches (all cults)	Museums, collections	Monuments		
1.	Aiton	13	1	3	3	-	3	-	23
2.	Băișoara	1	-	1	6	-	-	6	14
3.	Beliș	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	4
4.	Călățele	1	-	2	8	-	3	-	14
5.	Căpușu Mare	5	3	10	8	-	-	2	28
6.	Ciucea	7	4	3	4	2	1	1	22
7.	Ciurila	5	1	7	6	-	8	2.	29
8.	Feleacu	8	-	3	4	1	-	1	17
9.	Gilău	16	3	1	8	-	1	3	32
10.	Iara	2	3	10	10	-	-	-	25
11.	Măguri-Răcățâu	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	7
12.	Mănăstireni	3	1	4	6	-	-	-	14
13.	Mărgău	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	10
14.	Mărișel	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	6
15.	Mihai Viteazu	19	1	5	4	-	1	-	30
16.	Moldovenești	31	1	8	10	1	-	-	51
17.	Negreni	1	-	2	4	-	2	-	9
18.	Petreștii de Jos	20	-	3	9	-	1	-	33
19.	Poieni	17	-	-	10	-	2	1	30
20.	Râșca	-	-	6	4	-	-	1	11
21.	Săcuieu	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	5
22.	Săndulești	20	1	2	3	1	2	-	29
23.	Săvădisla	7	1	4	6	1	-	-	19
24.	Sâncraiu	1	-	3	4	-	2	-	10
25.	Tureni	29	-	2	16	-	1	-	48
26.	Valea Ierii	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1