



**“BABEŞ-BOLYAI” UNIVERSITY CLUJ-NAPOCA  
FACULTY OF GEOGRAPHY**



**RESUME OF THE PhD THESIS**

# **RURAL TOURISM IN MARAMUREŞ**

**Scientific coordinator  
Prof. univ. dr. SURD VASILE**

**PhD. Candidate  
SIMION SIMONA ALINA**

Cluj-Napoca  
-2011-

## **CONTENT RESUME THESIS**

CONTENT OF THE PHD THESIS	3
KEY WORDS	5
INTRODUCTION	6
METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH	8
SYNTESIS OF THE CHAPTERS IN THE PHD THESIS	13
CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH	42
BIBLIOGRAPHY	45
ANNEX	53

## Table of contents

	Pag
<b>Introduction</b>	4
<b>Chapter 1.</b>	
Tourism – Rural tourism. General aspects	
1.1 Tourism and its complexity.....	7
1.2. Tourism and rural tourism in Romania.....	19
<b>Chapter 2.</b>	
Research methodology	
2.1. Methodological aspects regarding scientific research.....	25
2.2. Importance and relevance of the scientific effort.....	28
2.3. Difficulties in research and data collection.....	31
<b>Chapter 3.</b>	
The Maramureşean rural space and rural tourism	
3.1. Maramureşului Countries – Development framework of rural tourism.....	34
3.2. Specificity of Maramureşean rural tourism.....	40
3.3. Tourism networks and organisations – factors in the emergence and development of rural tourism in Maramureş.....	45
<b>Chapter 4.</b>	
Maramureş – Historical framework.....	49
<b>Chapter 5.</b>	
Elements of attractivity of the rural tourism in Maramureş	
5.1. The natural touristic .....	54
5.1.1. Relief.....	55
5.1.2. Hydrography.....	61
5.1.3. Climate.....	70
5.1.4. Vegetation and fauna.....	81
5.2. The anthropic touristic.....	87
5.2.1. Architecture of settlements.....	87
5.2.2. Churches.....	100
5.2.3. Traditional occupations.....	106
5.2.4. Customs and national costumes.....	113
5.3. The touristic infrastructure.....	118
5.3.1. The accommodations and food infrastructure.....	124
5.3.2. The curative and recreational infrastructure.....	136
5.3.3. Accesibility .....	146
<b>Chapter 6.</b>	
The rural touristic circulation in Maramureş and the impact of touristic activities.....	151

<b>Chapter 7.</b>	
Types of tourism suitable for the Maramureşean rural space.....	156
<b>Chapter 8.</b>	
Reasons for choosing Maramureş as a touristic destination	
8.1. The rural touristic products and services in Maramureş.....	175
8.2. The human resource in the Maramureşean rural tourism.....	181
<b>Chapter 9.</b>	
The interfunctionality of the Maramureşean „countries” from the perspective of rural tourism.....	186
<b>Chapter 10.</b>	
The rural touristic promotion in Maramureş	
10.1. Promotion methods of rural tourism.....	191
10.2. The virtual market of the Maramureşean rural tourism.....	209
<b>Chapter 11.</b>	
The impact of rural tourism on the Maramureşean economy.....	216
<b>Chapter 12.</b>	
The incomes resulted from rural tourism in Maramureş.....	220
<b>Chapter 13.</b>	
Development perspectives for rural tourism in Maramureş.....	224
Conclusions.....	232
References.....	219
Addenda.....	245

## CUVINTE CHEIE

Turism rural  
Atracții turistice  
Produse și servicii turistice  
Diversificarea ofertei serviciilor  
Promovare turistică  
Rețele de turism  
Interfuncționalitate  
Circulație turistică  
Infrastructură turistică  
Tipuri de turism  
Impact economic

## KEY WORDS

Rural tourism  
Touristical attractions  
Products and touristical services  
Diversifications of the service sets  
Touristical promotion  
Touristical nets  
Interfunctionality in tourism  
Touristical circulation  
Turistical infrastructure  
Types of tourism  
Economic impact

## Introduction

Tourism is a wide domain debated at world, national, and even regional levels, but many researches on the topic have a purely general theoretical characteristic. Most studies mainly refer to the touristic regionalisation of the „country”, and those that refer to smaller regions within the country, are relatively scarce.

The touristic activity is among the phenomena that have become crucial in today's society. The desire of people today to spend their time traveling, searching for quiet natural areas, visiting cities and villages, is limitless.

Lately there have been discussions and analyses on „tourism”, on rural regions with touristic potential, on ways to practice tourism, but most of all on the social-economic benefits of tourism.

Maramureş, a land with historical resonance, is an inexhaustible resource for research in all domains, proof being the multitude of scientific papers published so far, to which one can add the present paper.

The above mentioned, alongside the fact that Maramureş has a great development potential from the perspective of rural tourism, were my motivations for choosing the theme „RURAL TOURISM IN MARAMUREŞ”.

The chosen research theme for this PhD thesis is a large subject, debated at national level, highly researched and theorised. This is the one thing that motivated me to emphasize and analyze its development in the County of Maramureş, especially that there are few papers that exemplify certain areas from the rural tourism point of view.

The subject at hand, researched in this PhD thesis, *rural tourism*, has many economic implications at local and regional level in Maramureş County.

The villages of Maramureş have a rich cultural, historical and architectural patrimony, an original way of life, picturesque landscapes, rich in recreational and treatment resources, with hard working and hospitable people, that deserve to be known and researched, not only for gaining new knowledge, but also capitalizing the values held by Maramureş County.

This paper wants not only to present and make an inventory of the touristic resources (natural and anthropic) of Maramureş County, but also tries to present the development of tourism, and of rural tourism, from Maramureş, its present day status, its evolution in time and space, the types of tourism that take place, alongside the proposal for new ways to capitalize it. All these will be presented based on a rich cultural and natural touristic patrimony, but also on the profound changes that took place in the past few years in our country, from a political, social and economic point of view.

Although it has a diversified touristic potential, the tourism developed and diversified differently in the many regions of the county, a phenomenon that we wish to prove, by analysing these regions from a touristic point of view, and comparing the regions and their interfunctionality, with the help of maps, and through psychological, cultural, educational and historical arguments.

One needs to know and analyze the degree of rural tourism development in order to emphasize new development perspectives in the region for this economic branch, in concordance with environmental protection for the emergence of a *sustainable tourism*.

The development of tourism in Maramureş is mainly based on the existing diversified potential, but depends heavily on the promotion methods employed at local and regional levels. Speaking of promotion, we wish to present the ways of promotion used or not used within the county, with their advantages and disadvantages, that can be implemented in rural tourism.

The last few years have seen the publishing of a series of papers that deal with the concept of rural tourism, but few manage to exemplify the phenomenon in a concrete manner for a certain area. The main publication, that tackles and analyzes Romanian rural tourism, still remains “*Turismul rural în Munții Apuseni*” (Rodica, Petrea, 2004). The list of Romanian studies also contains other publications that deal with rural tourism in clearly defined areas, like “*Turismul rural și dezvoltarea durabilă a satului românesc contemporan*” (Mureșianu, M., 2010), “*Turism și dezvoltare durabilă. Județul Sălaj*” (Pop, C., 2008), etc., but most papers are theoretical, many being theoretical courses, while some being guides. That is the reason why we wish to make this thesis a valuable contribution to the list of specialized papers and studies that analyze, theoretically and practically, the emergence, development, and impact of rural tourism. Furthermore, the thesis will contain a large source of statistical data regarding accommodation units, their qualitative and quantitative evolution, touristic circulation, mapping natural sites (ex: swamps, waterfalls, mineral springs, lakes for fishing or recreation, nature reserves, caves) and anthropic (ex: spas, ski areas, touristic trails, etc.). The data basis may be a referential source for future researches involving the county and its regions (bachelor’s degree papers, master’s degree papers, scientific articles, etc).

By analyzing the touristic potential of the county and by presenting the promotion methods, that can be used by owners of hotels, motels, inns, hostels or guesthouses and by local authorities, the thesis can also be a guide for tourists trying to know Maramureș in detail, a land waiting to be discovered.

## The research methodology

*Rural tourism*, in Romania and worldwide, is a subject that has been continually studied, substantiated and organized, with theoretical concepts and methodological tools that need further discussions. As *rural tourism* is something that combines elements for different other domains, the methodological aspects can be borrowed from these domains as well.

In order to complete the thesis at hand, a three year research of the entire county was needed, and we discovered secret places filled with hard working people, keepers of old traditions. *Consulting the bibliography* was the starting point of the research, with simpler or more elaborate scientific papers, information and statistical data correlated with the reality on the ground, sometimes with contradicting data when compared to the bibliography, that eventually needed a bit of tweeking, while some have been kept in order to be compared with the real picture.

Tourism is analyzed and followed in its dynamic path with the help of a series of specific indicators, based on a calculus methodology widely used worldwide (accommodation capacity, touristic circulation, touristic demand, touristic offer, season indexes, income indexes, expenses indexes, etc.). The touristic indicators provide the necessary information for adopting actions of touristic management, allowing for the evaluation of effects felt in the touristic phenomenon.

Regionalisation is a principle of geography, that makes the analysis of territory much more efficient, in order to find the peculiarities of these territories where the touristic phenomena takes place and the way in which it develops. The approach of this method starts from benchmark units of touristic development in the county, associated with the surrounding territorial components, and then going to the territorial units, where the touristic process takes place in all its complexity (touristic regions - „*țară*”).

Maramureș County is highly suitable for this principle, as we have, in everyday talk, four „countries”, among which three „*țară*” regions, recognized, studied and scientifically argued (see Gabriela Ilieș 2007, Angelica Pușcaș 2007, Ștefan Dezsi 2006), and a region with several controversies regarding its status as *țară* (Codrului Region). According to the territorial analysis, under different aspects, the results have discrepancies between the existing „countries”, at the level of cultural components, as well as from the development of rural tourism point of view. The homogeneity, specificity and interaction of the component elements in some areas of the county, emphasize the emergence and presence of „countries” within it.

Identifying the existing touristic capitalized and suitable for capitalization resources is necessary in order to emphasize the present day offer and to predict the future evolution of rural tourism within the county. Therefore, we made a complete inventory of all the attractive resources from the analyzed territory, from the point of view of diversity and quality of natural and anthropic touristic resources, of the touristic infrastructure and tourism services. We added a graphic and cartographic basis, with rigorous hierarchies of all existing resources, and also the presentation of the interrelations that come up at „country” level from the point of view of offer and demand for some touristic sights.

By using *the observation method*, directly and indirectly, an essential method geographic research, one can discover elements and information that have been „avoided” during questionnaires, selecting the information obtained from declarations and their interpretation. The obtained information through observation, correlated with field investigations, are evaluated qualitatively and quantitatively with the help of graphics and maps, in order to flesh out the relevance of the subject at hand.



The sources that hold official data bases, at regional and national level, present a series of fluctuations and inconsistencies with reality, these data being used in conjunction with the info obtained by using the *interview method* and the *field investigation*. Each component from the analyzed domain implies the need for the application of specific information and analysis methods, on their own or combined. Therefore, in order to obtain data regarding accommodation units, we consulted the data sources available from the Ministry of Tourism, from the Statistics Department of Maramureş County, the National Statistics Institute, national surveys, correlated with data obtained from questionnaires and by consulting unofficial data sources (specialized sites), and found out that there are many quantitative inconsistencies. Interviews were not held selectively by choosing samples, there were actually held at every signalled accommodation unit, and sometimes at the ones that are not, as they function illegally.

Due to the strictly defined period of time given for the research of this theme, to the surface involved, but especially to the multitude of defining elements for the research's subject, the obtained data suffered slight adjustments, and taking into account the dynamic and the evolution (positive and negative) of the phenomenon, these may require monthly modifications.

Case studies are necessary to emphasize the dimension of the touristic phenomenon, its impact, exemplifying the value of the natural and man made potential and its capitalization, thus creating, possibly, typologies to follow.

The graphic statistic methods are indispensable in the data analysis and interpretation for tourism related research subjects, having been included in the research at hand in order to put forward a series of elements. By using up to date quantitative data classifications were made, also correlations, comparisons and even prognoses regarding the future dimension of the touristic phenomenon within the rural areas of the county.

The descriptive analysis is highly important, but only if it is accompanied by a graphic and cartographic correlation, thus the information being assimilated much easier by the reader.

Field investigations, talks with the locals, with local authorities (mayors, police officers, school teachers) and the high number of photographs helped us to know the real situation of the Maramureşean village and to forge our conclusions and proposals.

The maps hold indispensable information and can be easily used even by tourists. We used Corel Draw and ArcGis software, based on topographic and touristic maps, but mainly the information gathered from analysis, field investigations, references, both economic and statistic.

In our research, we also included Dragomireşti and Sălişteia de Sus localities, which even though hold the status of *urban*, they still keep, to a very high degree, the culture, architecture and traditional rural customs.

Within the analysis, research and information gathering for the thesis at hand, there were, inevitably, many difficulties and also inconsistencies in the collected information. Although the field research was backed by a consistent bibliographical documentation, in terms of number of references consulted, also needing the correlation with statistical and official data, we observed great discrepancies between theoretical and real information, from the persons surveyed on one hand, and from the existing data bases on the other. Due to the suspicions that arise from being questioned, plus the illegal character of many activities, the obtained data from the persons surveyed cannot be fully relied upon, them being correlated with bibliographical and statistical information.

The analysis of official statistical data bases required a lot of patience and attention due to the codification of information from a numerical point of view, and also were the ones most difficult to correlate with the reality on the ground.

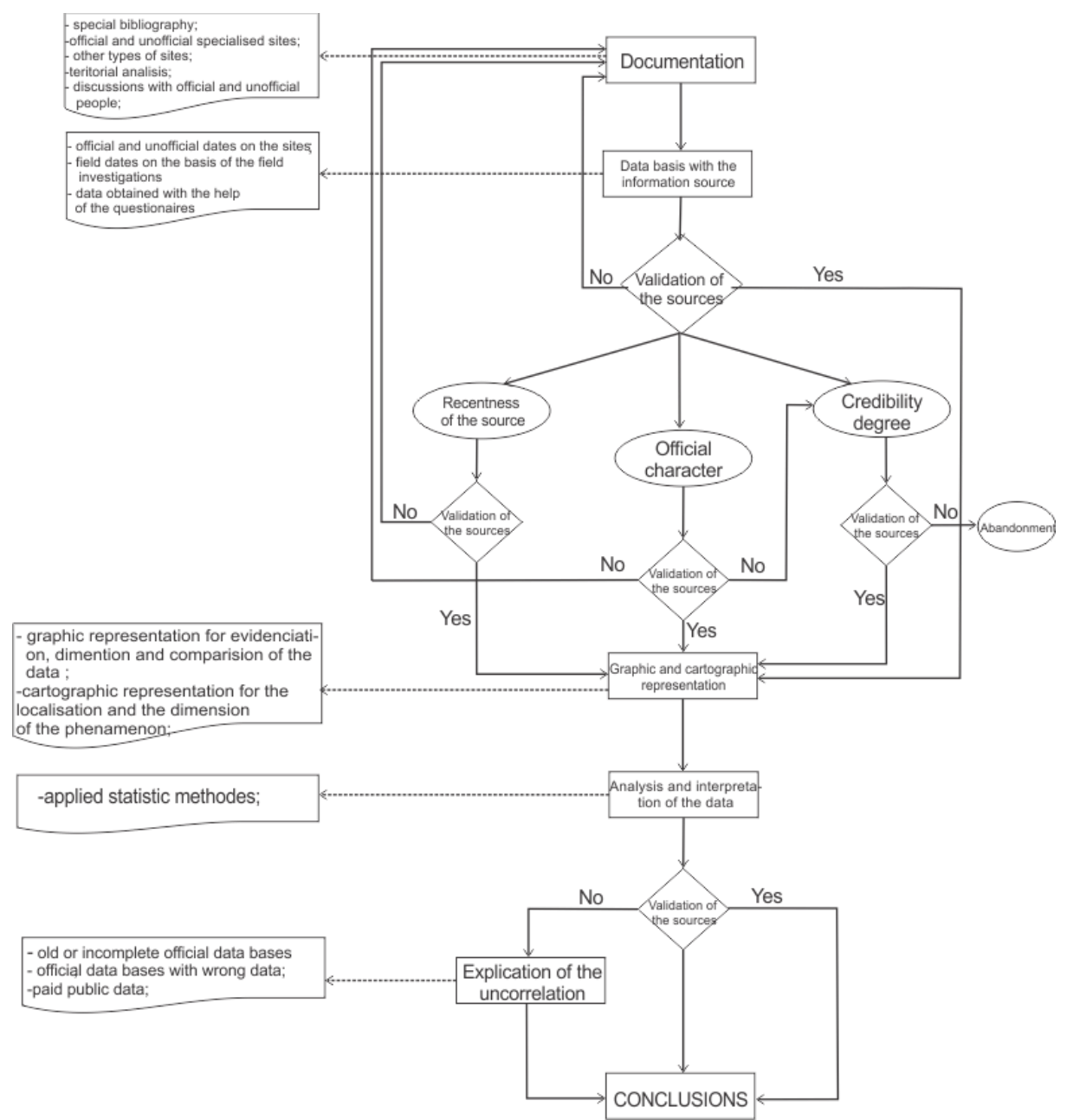


Fig.1. The system of information gathering in research

The standard and specific statistic indicators in tourism, necessary to be analyzed in the present paper are: *number of units, the existing functioning accommodation capacity, number of employees, income indicators, touristic circulation, etc.*

Identifying the structures for touristic accommodation is difficult if we only consult the statistical sources and if we do not correlate them with the real situation, as the functional accommodation units from the rural areas are registered (in many variants) under the name of firms that are classified under other activities (according to CAEN) than the domain

*accommodation units for short periods of time*, those firms having many other activities, and the number of employees is presented on the whole. This also leads to the difficulty in gathering information concerning the existing number of employees in rural tourism. The incomplete data regarding the number of employees is due to the registration of the said units in urban settings, even though they exist and function in rural areas. Another variable present in the statistical information is the existence of many units registered as FE (family enterprise) or AFP (authorized physical person), for which there is no data base that contains revenues (having the same fiscal obligations as commercial units according to the Law 31/1990, actualized in 2011) and the number of employees (according to the EGO no. 44/2008 /art. 17...) AFP „...cannot employ with a work contract third parties for the activity for which it has been authorized...”), but most of them have temporary employees. According to the EGO 46/2011, published in the Official Monitor 350/2011, modifies Art. 17 from EGO 44/2008, regarding economic activities done by AFPs, individual enterprises and family enterprises, so that they can hire personnel. This decision may ensure that, in future research endeavours, obtaining information regarding the number of employees (crucial for emphasizing the rural tourism phenomenon) will be easier, by creating an official data base.

The biggest problems are the ones in securing information regarding the incomes from tourism, as there is no transparent data base, adjusted by the possibility of enterprises to register themselves in different activity fields. Therefore, we have taken into account only the revenues and the turnover of units that are registered, according to CAEN, under „Travels, tourism, holidays” and „Other accommodation services”. In the field, the existence and functionality of units is normal, but the data from ANAF are intentionally flawed, declaring no profit, or units that do not hand in their annual balance sheet, therefore the identification of necessary information is impossible.

CAEN represents the acronym used to designate the national statistic classification of economic activities in Romania. This classification has been created in order to allow the grouping of data regarding „statistical units” on homogeneity criteria. The classification ensures the basis for the preparation of a large range of statistical data (production, production factors, capital formation and financial transactions) for these units. The statistical classifications show us the hierarchical organisations, strict and detailed, that allow us to gather and present information at different levels of aggregation, but still having a complete coverage of the studied domain.\*

Another encountered issue is the illegal operation of accommodation units, in the following ways:

- „blocking / terminating” the functionality of units due to classification expiration or other reasons;
- units that are not signalled due to being declared as „nonfunctioning”, but which promote themselves with the help of the internet or which ensure accommodations for loyal customers.

---

\* *Bringing the classification of activities from the national economy up to date - CAEN (CAEN Rev. 1 became CAEN Rev. 2), approved by the Order of the President of the National Statistics Institute no. 337/2007, was due to the necessity of respecting the stipulations of the EU Regulation no. 1893/2006 for the modification of the Regulation no. 3.037/90 regarding the Nomenclature of Activities in the European Community - NACE Rev. 2. This update mainly intended to put the economic and social information in order according to the new organisation and function of Romanian society and national economy, as well as to concord with the classifications used at European and international level.*

*The CAEN was approved by the Government Decision no. 656/1997 concerning the approval of the classification of economic activities from the national economy, with subsequent modifications.*

Both situations also have repercussions in the veracity of data regarding the touristic circulation in the county. The existing official data are gathered selectively, being estimated, obtained by phone or from the written declarations of owners and administrators, which leads to the impossibility of creating a clear image on the scale of the touristic circulation and phenomenon from the rural areas of Maramureşean, and not only. The approximate quantification of rural touristic circulation is also due to the existence and operation of units in urban areas, that also include services and activities in rural areas, plus the usage of camping as an accommodation option during holidays in rural areas or accommodations in the houses of locals.

## **The main chapters of the thesis summary**

**Chapter 1.** Tourism – Rural tourism. General aspects

**Chapter 2.** Research methodology

**Chapter 3.** The Maramureșean rural space and rural tourism

**Chapter 4.** Maramureș – Historical framework

**Chapter 5.** Elements of attractivity of the rural tourism in Maramureș

**Chapter 6.** The rural touristic circulation in Maramureș and the impact of touristic activities

**Chapter 7.** Types of tourism suitable for the Maramureșean rural space

**Chapter 8.** Reasons for choosing Maramureș as a touristic destination

**Chapter 9.** The interfunctionality of the Maramureșean „countries” from the perspective of  
rural tourism

**Chapter 10.** The rural touristic promotion in Maramureș

**Chapter 11.** The impact of rural tourism on the Maramureșean economy

**Chapter 12.** The incomes resulted from rural tourism in Maramureș

**Chapter 13.** Development perspectives for rural tourism in Maramureș

Conclusions

References

Addenda

## **Chapter 1. Tourism – Rural tourism. General aspects**

The role of tourism in the national economy of different countries is extremely important, due to the complexity of this phenomenon, to the amplitude of the necessary activities, to its emergence, and development. The powerful economic and social transformations of today created and developed tourism, which, in turn, stimulated the development of other branches of the national economy, through the object of its activity, like industry and agriculture, constructions, transports, trade, etc. So, the progress of tourism and its transformation in a phenomenon of large proportions, with deep economic, social, cultural implications etc., led to the establishment and consolidation of the touristic market. The conceptual and theoretical framework is presented in **subchapter 1.1**, which contains definitions based on the specialized bibliography, varied definitions of the main concepts used in this thesis, “**tourism**”, „**rural tourism**”, „**touristic product**”, also containing aspects that are specific for the touristic domain and its role in the economy, creating a comparison between touristic products and physical products.

The orientation towards the rural areas as holiday destination is indirectly sustained by the regressive social and economic evolution of the last few years, but also by the rich cultural attractiveness of these areas, thus relaunching the village’s economic life. The motivational aspects that determine the picking of rural areas as holiday destination are also presented in subchapter 1.1.

In order to avoid confusions between the forms of tourism that take place in rural areas, we considered necessary to briefly present them based on the definitions we used.

**Subchapter 1.2** presents the emergence and evolution of tourism and rural tourism in Romania, the factors and the context that led to the (under)development of this sector on the national level.

## **Chapter 2. Research methodology**

Presented previously.

## **Chapter 3. The Maramureșean rural space and rural tourism**

Rural tourism successfully developed in the Maramureșean space, based on the existence of some well-kept traditional spiritual values. From an administrative point of view, Maramureș County is structured into geographic and historic well-demarcated territories, with specific spatial and spiritual features, grouped into distinct ethnographical zones called „countries” („țări”) (Țara Maramureșului, Țara Lăpușului, Țara Chioarului, Țara Codrului), well delimited by mountainous areas, briefly presented in **subchapter 3.1**. Due to the characterisation at „country” level, the regions that are favourable to the development of rural tourism on the long run, can be easily spotted.

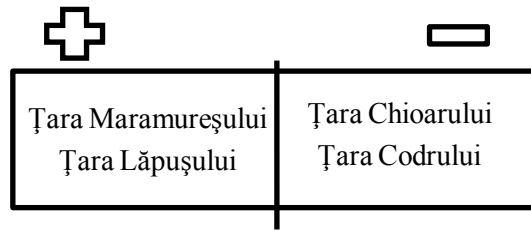


Fig.2. Maintaining traditional values at a rural component level

The inevitable comparison between „countries”, which led to Maramureșului and Lăpușului Countries being considered favourable regions for rural tourism, is due to the fact that, after analyzing the space in which they evolved from physical-geographic and historical points of view, one would expect for the traditional authenticity to follow the same path in safeguarding it. However, Maramureșului Country has a strong rural character and a high degree of conservatism in all its components, in comparison with the other Maramureșean countries, which forms the basis for the classification in Fig. 2.

The county’s elements of attractiveness concerning rural tourism are numerous and special. Traditions and customs, ancient and unaltered, fill the rural life, and the national costumes and architecture give it a specific identity. That is why, the main element of tourism in Maramureș is the life of the village. The identity of Maramureș is rounded by the built landscape as well as by the natural landscape, important components of the rural space of Maramureș. The attractive elements that give specificity to the Maramureșean rural tourism are enumerated in **subchapter 3.2.**, and then presented in detail in chapter 5.

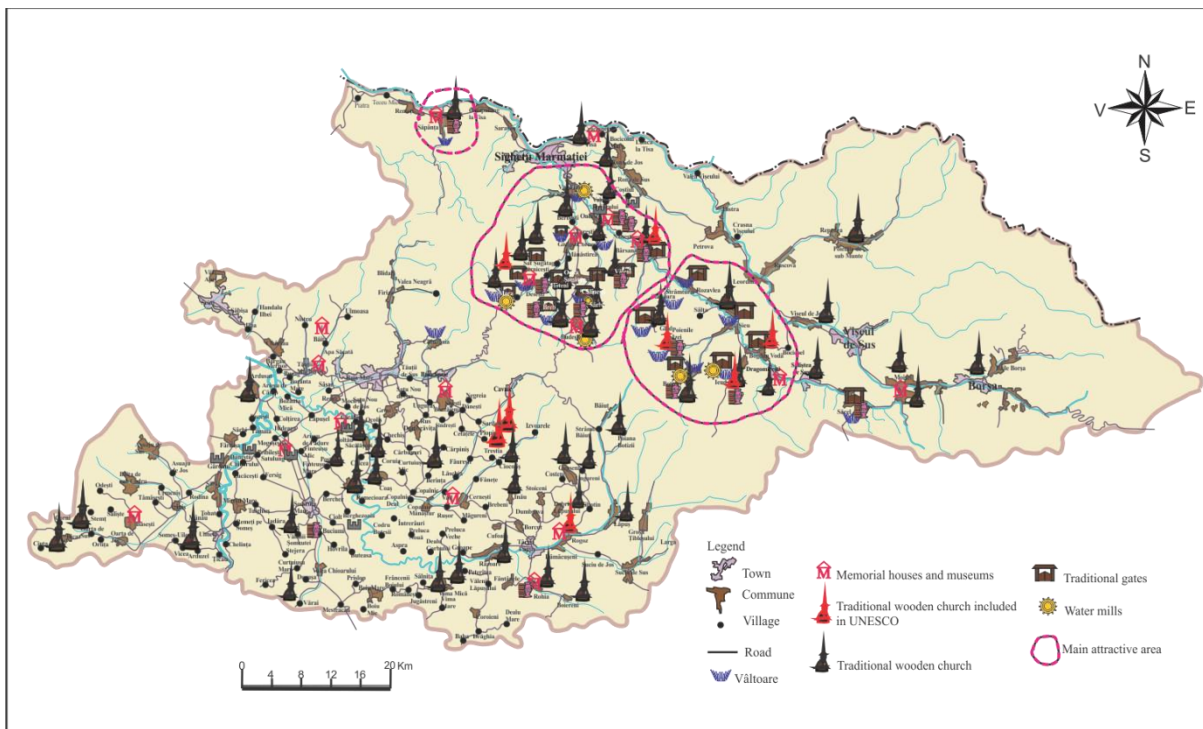


Fig. 3. The spatial spreading of man-made elements with touristic attractiveness

According to the analyses from subchapter 3.1. and subchapter 3.2., the regions with a favourable frame for the development of rural tourism in the county, can be classified into: *main regions of touristic activity and development*, with a high anthropic touristic potential due the traditional values perpetuated for millenia; and *secondary regions of touristic activity and development*, in which the touristic elements are fewer and less attractive.

Although it has a large and valuable touristic potential, Maramureş has some spots that generate development from a touristic standpoint, which led to the establishment of touristic axes of rural development (figure 4.), presented in **subchapter 3.3**. These development poles mainly consist of the county's mountain resorts and spas, followed by villages with a long tradition in capitalizing the elements of the natural background (Săpânta, Botiza, Ieud, Poienile Izei, Budeşti, Vadu Izei), which also have a important anthropic potential, overshadowing that of many Maramureşean villages (figure 4).

There were other tourism development poles, especially of rural tourism. This is due to the involvement of NGOs and of touristic networks (OVR, ANTREC, B&B, MTMM) in developing the Maramureşean rural tourism. Alongside the networks of rural tourism, A.J.O.F.M. Maramureş also had a major role through the requalification courses in tourism, that helped the existing and potential owners of touristic hostels, in assimilating a minimum set of knowledge in tourism.

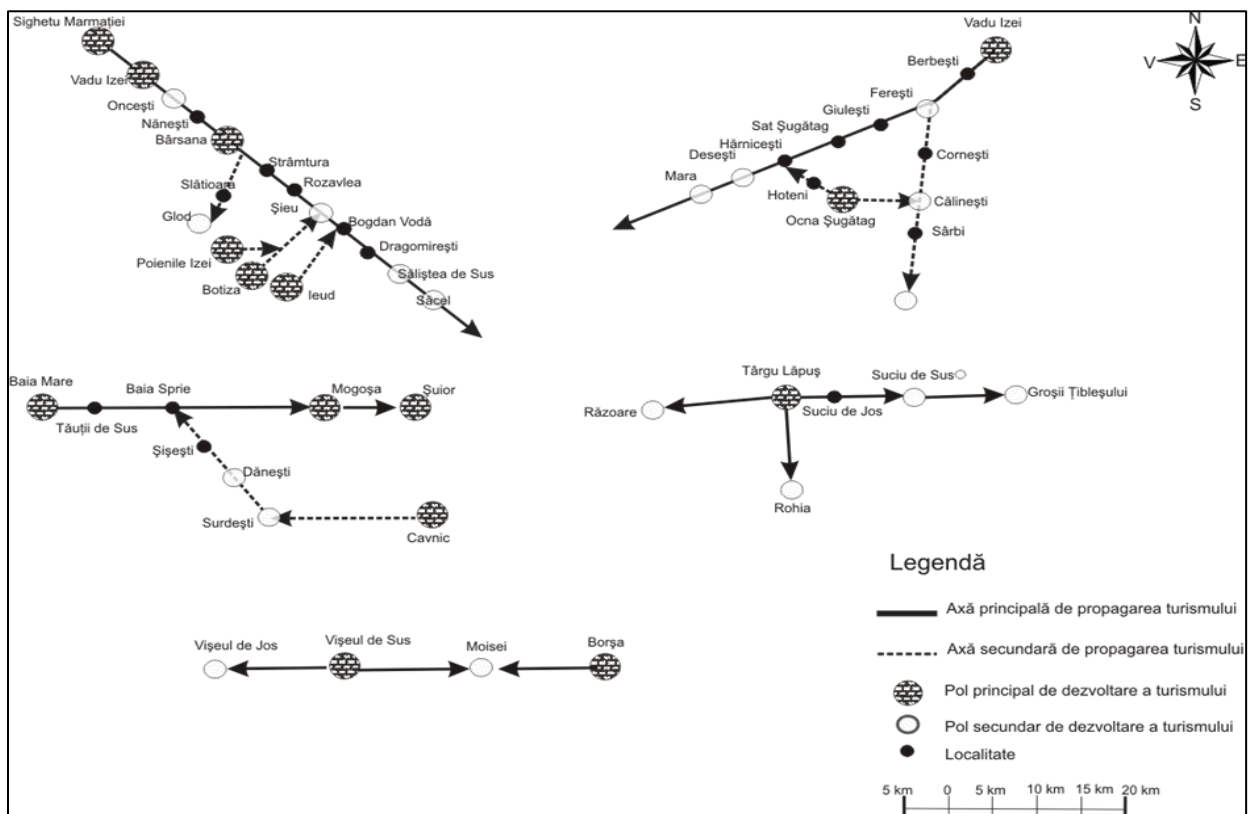


Fig.4. The dispersal axes of tourism in Maramureş



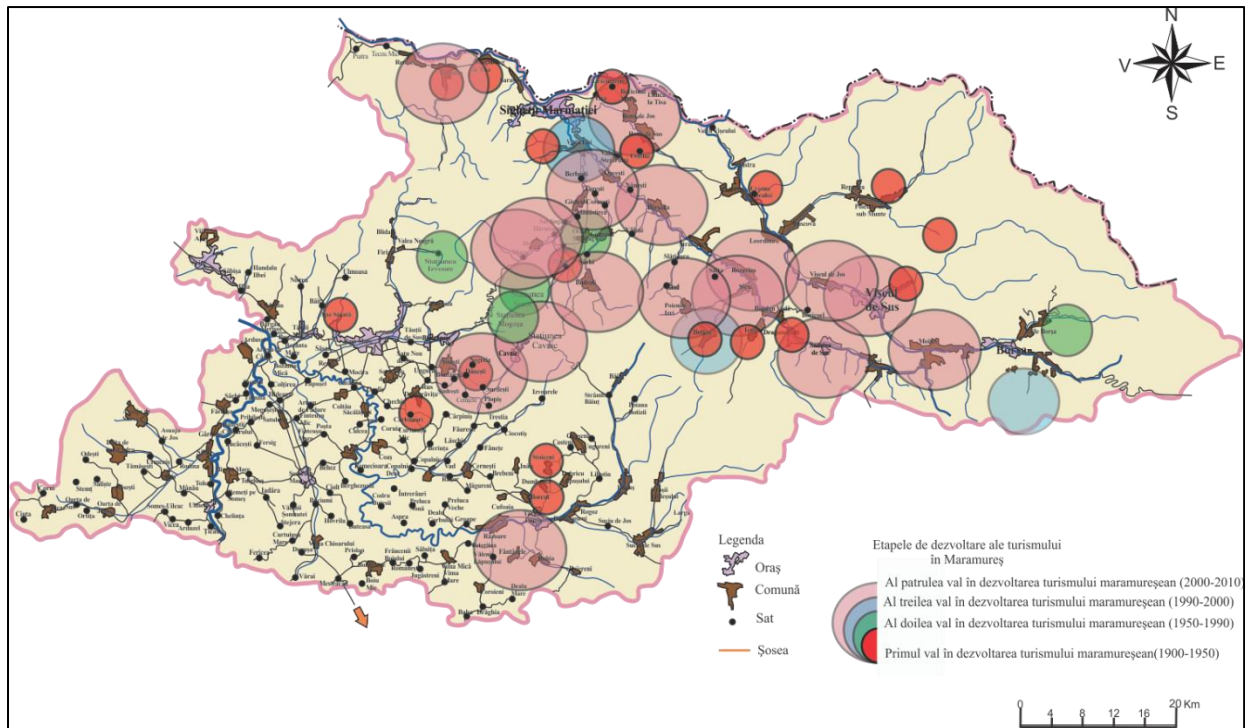


Fig. 5. The stages and development poles of rural tourism in Maramureș

## Chapter 4. Maramureș – Historical framework

Starting from the *geographic principle of causality* (every phenomenon has a cause), without which we cannot analyze and explain the emergence and development of rural tourism in Maramureș, one must know the basis on which the touristic phenomenon has been built.

Knowing and the understanding of the Maramureșean space in all its depth can only be done by analyzing its geographic and historical context, which is accomplished in **subchapter 3.1.** and then in **chapter 4.** The history of Maramureș is not a peaceful one, but is the one, alongside the isolation created by the landscape, contributed to the emergence of a rich culture, to the conservation and perpetuation of ancient traditional values, that today present a great attractivity. Maramureș is associated with the name of some great historical figures (Bogdan Vodă, Pinteza Viteazul, Ilie Lazăr, etc), who enriched this culture with many legends, rounding the attractiveness of the county with elements and places belonging to them.

The main conclusion of the analysis from this chapter, which briefly presents the history of Maramureșul, is the following: *the more a people has a more turbulent past, the more the values transmitted across generations have a higher meaning and are trump cards in the development of tourism.*

## Chapter 5. Elements of attractivity of the rural tourism in Maramureș

In this chapter we tried to present in short the attractivity elements of the Maramureșean rural space, classified in three subchapters, with their sections: **5.1. The natural touristic fund**, **5.2. The anthropic touristic fund**, and **5.3. The touristic infrastructure**.

The analysis of the natural framework is the first step in any scientific research, because it is the support for all activities, implicitly for tourism as well, being a favourable or unfavourable factor in its development, but section 5.1.1. (Relief) emphasizes the diversity of the relief forms that appear across the county and their value in performing a large range of touristic activities (cave-tourism, ecotourism, mountain climbing, rafting, etc), presented in detail in chapter 7.

As we saw in chapter 3, tourism emerged in the county due to the diversified natural resources, especially mineral waters, that still have a strong attractivity in the touristic capitalization, that is why surveying the locations of mineral waters and their characteristics (figure 5.), alongside the presentation of locations where these are capitalized, are necessary (figure 6.), for the present day rural tourism, as well as for the future capitalization and development perspectives of curative tourism. All these aspects, alongside the rest of the hydrographic components, are presented in section 5.1.2. (Hydrography).

Running waters and their energy has always been used to run the peasants' home instalations (*mori, pive, vâltori, batoze, oloinițe*). As for the weekend tourism, the rivers are an attraction due to the „margin effect” created by them, but also due to the possibilities for swimming or water sports.

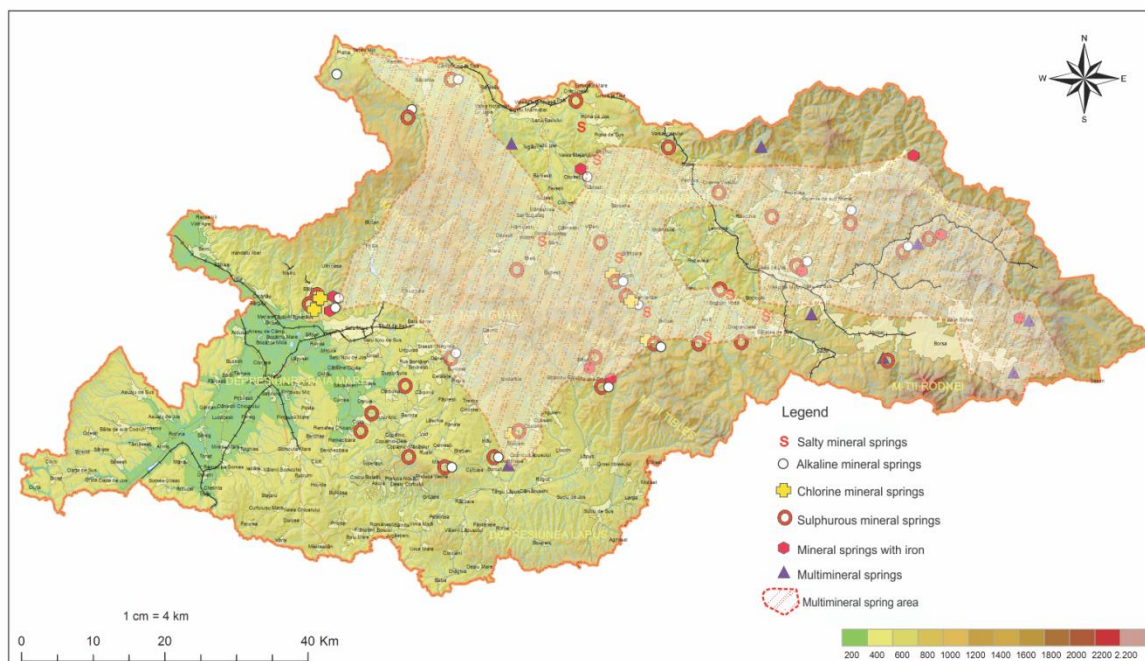


Fig. 6. The spring map

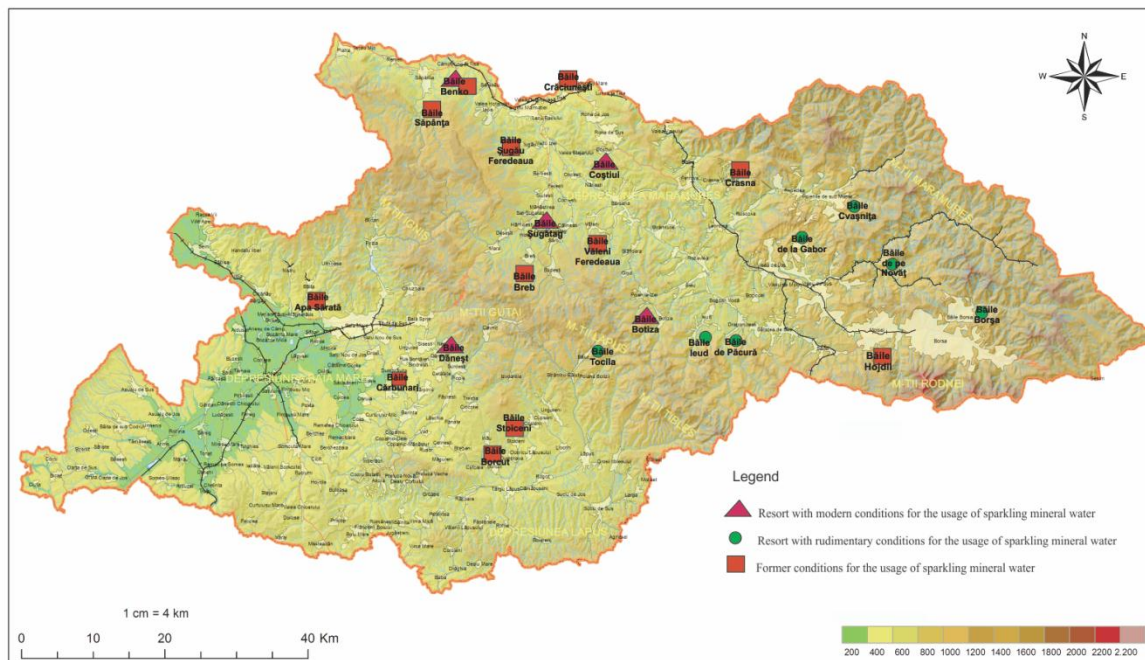


Fig.7. The spa map

The hydrography of Maramureș is rounded by a series of lakes, which according to the origin of the lake bed can be classified into *glacial lakes* (18 in the Rodnei Mountains), *periglacial lakes* (Vârtop, Vinderel), *natural dam lakes* (Tăul Morărenilor), *landslide lakes* (Tăurile de la Hoteni), *natural lakes* (Lacul de la Petrova, Lacul Albastru etc), *man-made salt lakes* (the lakes from Ocna Șugătag și Coștiui), *excavation lakes* (Teplița), *man-made dam lakes* (Firiza), many *meadow lakes* and *swamps*.

These lakes, through their specific microclimate and the surrounding landscape, exert a powerful attraction for the building of secondary residences and for touristic infrastructure. The time that took for these areas to be arranged was long, due to financial reasons and red tape, that is why the arranged lakes and the surrounding areas are scarce at county level, but the resources are promising (lakes for fishing: Meghery, Nistru, Ariniș, Lighet; table 12 from the extended paper). Some lakes, besides their landscape function, are used for curative tourism: the lakes from Ocna Șugătag, Firiza, Bodi.

The presence of a water surface modifies the landscape, giving it a surplus of attractivity. Therefore, besides the natural hydrographic components, many places from Maramureș in time, increased their water reserves by creating hydrographic amenities mainly used for water supply, while the most recent having a fishing and recreational function. The most recent trend is creating waterfalls („anthropic waterfalls”), extremely attractive for tourists due to their effect.

Climate, as an element of attractivity for the Maramureșean rural tourism, is presented and analyzed in section 5.1.3., being a major and often decisive factor in tourism. All the climatic elements can influence the touristic activity in a positive or negative way. Among them, solar radiation and nebulosity are the easiest ones to identify by the tourist, that is why the information presented in tables 1 and 2 become recommendations that should be taken into account by the tourist, for a better holiday. According to WHO (World Health

Organization), solar radiations are classified in relation to their intensity so that precaution measures can be taken much easier, the values being from 1 to 11. The information regarding radiations can be effortlessly obtained with the help of specialized websites, while those regarding nebulosity can be obtained just by looking at the sky.









Table 1. The classification of solar radiations according to WHO



Danger degree	Value of the UV factor	Protection measures
Low	< 2	No protection,you can easily stay in the open air;
Medium	3-5	Moderate body covering,protection of the eyes,avoiding Sun during the noon hours
High	6-7	Staying in closed areas or in the shadow during the noon hours,protection of the eyes
Very high	8-10	High eye and body protection,staying inside
Extreme	>11	High solar protection by avoiding sunny places,protection of the eyes,high degree of body covering

Sursa: [www.who.int](http://www.who.int)

The degree of cloud cover influences tourists, on a physiological level, as well as on a psychological level, one of the cloud aspects that has implications in this matter being their colour. Light coloured clouds are more pleasant for tourism, for taking photographs or for filming, while dense and dark clouds reduce visibility, foresee rains and storms, their influence on tourists being a negative one.

Table 2. Cloud categories and their touristic significance

Clouds classification	Type of clouds			Their importance for tourism
	Cirrus	Cirrocumulus	Cirrostratus	
Superior clouds				Allow touristical activities, including heliotherapy
Medium clouds	Alto cumulus			They don't allow heliotherapy, allow short term mountain climbing
	Altostratus			
Inferior clouds	Nimbostratus	Stratocumulus	Stratus	Reduce visibility and generate rains for a longer period of time
				Impartals in what the developement of the touristical activities are concerned

				Negatively influence tourism in the hill areas by reducing visibility, especially in winter time
Vertically developing clouds	Cumulus			Good for tourism
	Cumulonimbus			Not good for tourism, they generate heavy rains for a longer period, accompanied by thunders, rain and hail

Source :Sorocovschi, V, 2008, with photo from (www.google.image.ro)

Nebulosity directly influences solar radiations, which have implications in different outdoor touristic activities. We must also mention the fact that nebulosity is higher in winter and lower in summer, and depending on the altitudinal level, it is higher at noon in the mountainous area and lower in the evening and in the morning. In mountainous areas, the frequency and duration of clear skies is lower in comparison to low lying areas due to the convective processes of air masses.

In conclusion, the climatic conditions are favourable to all human activities, and their diversity and succession offer good conditions for tourism in all seasons.

Maramureş County has a high biological diversity, when it comes to ecosystems, as well as when it comes to species. The biogeographical space of Maramureş encompasses, in relatively equal proportion, the three geographic units: plain, hill and mountain, with a large diversity of pedoclimatic and hydrological conditions that differentiate ecoregions with a variety of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems (hill, mountain, lakes, river and its meadows, dry or wet areas, etc), briefly presented in section 5.1.4. (Vegetation and fauna).

Due to the varied relief from the studied area, the vegetation is layered with specific species for each vegetation layer, starting with the deciduous layer (durmast), to the alpine layer where we can find specific grass vegetation. The forests are spread on three layers: *deciduous*, in the lower part; *coniferous*, in the upper part and an *intermediary blend layer*. Vegetation, a basic element of the landscape and the main economic resource of the county, also had a decisive role in the Maramureşean traditional architecture. Besides its landscape and economic function, vegetation also has the function of indicating demographic growth and anthropic pressure on the environment, through deforestations for land. Vegetation is a major factor in stimulating recreation, and rest tourism. It is the most obvious component of the landscape giving it features that set it apart and increase the attractiveness of the area.

Maramureş has a rich fauna, but, from a touristic point of view, only a few species are important, mainly those that can be hunted (game), those with scientific potential (rare and/or protected species), those for sport (species of fish) and for recreational purposes (singing birds).

The man-made touristic fund, presented in **subchapter 5.2.**, is the one that contributed to the renown of Maramureş from a touristic point of view. Many attractive man-made

elements are presented in detail in order to flesh out the cultural and artistic value. As if he was competing with nature, the local tried and succeeded in creating elements that were useful in rural life, which, in time, gave, Maramureş its famousness. These highly attractive elements are numerous, but the world fame of the Maramureşean churches and gates is well known.

Another attractive component is the traditional architecture, which lately has suffered a regress in the rural areas of Maramureş, due the introduction of modern elements (construction materials, modern plans, etc). Human society is ever changing, the Maramureşean rural space suffering deep changes as well due to tendencies for structural mutations in rural areas. Traditional structures are highly vulnerable to these changes, facing serious internal equilibrium and integration problems, and generating a disassembly of traditional communities by alienating the young generations from the traditional built environment, in favour to the confort of the urban (agriculture being in regress, main pull is towards the tertiary activities). The inherited built environment, representing the „archive” of Maramureş, is associated by the young generation with „poverty”, which leads to a powerful and rapid change of traditional households into modern ones. Only the lack of financial resources saved the houses that still exist in Maramureş.

Today, the rural environment presents an unfavourable context regarding the durability of specific and traditional elements. What we need is the support and development of rural space from the perspective of tourism, the adoption of urgent and real legislative measures to protect and capitalize the traditional in Maramureş.

*Solutions for the preservation of Maramureşean traditional architecture*

- Taking some local actions and restrictive architectural rules for the new constructions found in the main arteries.
- The existence of a small set of architectural models for the constructions near „the main road”
- To give other functional roles to the traditonal buildings(museums,souvenir boutiques,exhibit rooms etc) small museum assemblies at the level of the rural localities.(ex:Desesti,Ieud)
- The transfer of the valuable objectives inside some outdoor museums

The migration of population abroad and their partial return during holidays or permanently, had a strong effect on the typology of rural households. The loss of traditional spirituality by the locals (due to their migration for work) inevitably leads to rapid changes in the physiognomy of houses and traditional household activities, that is why the Maramureşean identity is in danger of disappearing. Population mobility and the financial opportunities that can be found in the West generated disastrous effects on the built environment by importing foreign architectural models in the rural Maramureşean space, one that is marked by a very specific tradition, but now one that is „attacked” by the new constructions.

Among the motivational criteria that determine the consumers of rural tourism to choose different locations, places or accommodation units, architecture is one of the most important. The fact that the population of Maramureş knows this, no matter of the region or subregion, can be seen in how they continue to build or rebuild their traditional gates and in how they include traditional architectural elements in their houses or hostels (carved symbols on windows, the decorative use of woven towels and cow bells, the decorative use of wood,

etc.), so that the architectural style has both a decorative and a constructive function. Tourism can also mean the preservation and perpetuation of traditional architecture, by restoring existent buildings, that still have elements of local specific architecture, having diverse functional uses, or by functionally reorienting them towards other purposes (museums, small workshops, souvenir shops, tourism information centres, etc.), while the new buildings meant for accommodation must be channeled towards the traditional architecture of the region.

Subchapter 5.3. presents the status of the general and the touristic infrastructures. Infrastructure encompasses all the goods and means through which the attractive resources of a territory are touristically exploited. In most cases, its components were not created to satisfy the needs of the tourist, but they gained this attribute in time, simultaneously with the initiation of touristic activities in that particular area. As tourism and its specific infrastructure developed, some strictly conditioned and directly oriented towards serving this economic field appear. However, the technical infrastructure of villages is reduced (gas, sewage, water treatment and distribution). The existence and the modernisation of the general infrastructure at rural level is essential for the social-economic development of villages, also ensuring an easier way to do tourism. The endowment level of rural areas with an infrastructure suitable for a civilized life contributes to the increase in attractivity for investments and the preference for the rural area by tourists.

The existing accommodations in rural areas are crucial for tourism, because the definition of *rural tourism* includes the fact that the tourist must be accommodated and must undertake touristic activities in rural areas. This is presented and analyzed in full in **section 5.3.1.** with the help graphs made possible by information gathered in the field, correlated with official and unofficial statistical data. Therefore, at county level, the main type of accommodation units that can be found in rural areas are hostels, secondary residences (vacation houses), lodges, motels and hotels. However, the accommodation possibilities in rural areas are various, in conformity with the household's availabilities and with the tourist's desires and demands.

*Table 3. The capacity of accommodation units in rural areas*

The type of unit	Number of units*	Number of places	Number of places	
			% of the total	At the county level
Hotels	10	492	0,08	616.215
Motels	5	174	0,32	53.127
Pensions	264	3.380	1,95	173.763
Forest and hunting cottages	15	249	100	249
Private houses/secondary residences	70 ?**	420 ?	-	?

\* Source : INS 2010

\*\* Source: data from the field research for year 2010,

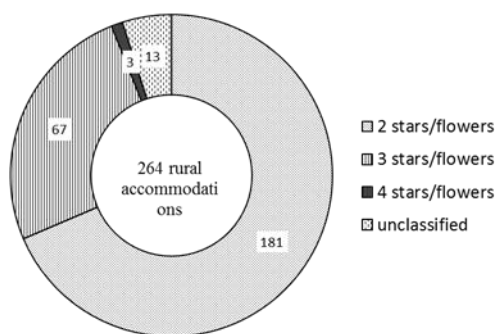


Fig.8. Classification on the types of confort of the accomodation units such as pensions from the rural localities of Maramures

Source: data from the field research for year 2010,

conventional urban setting, but the physiognomy of the settlements and the profile of local activities determined us to include them in the analysis concerning the rural tourism of Maramureş.

The number of such units that exist in the county varies depending on the consulted informational source. The truth can only be found in the field, but here the exact number is also hard to determine due to the multitude of ways in which these units that accommodate tourists function; from approved hostels, to unapproved, with/without indicators, functional/nonfunctional, from holiday homes to secondary residences.

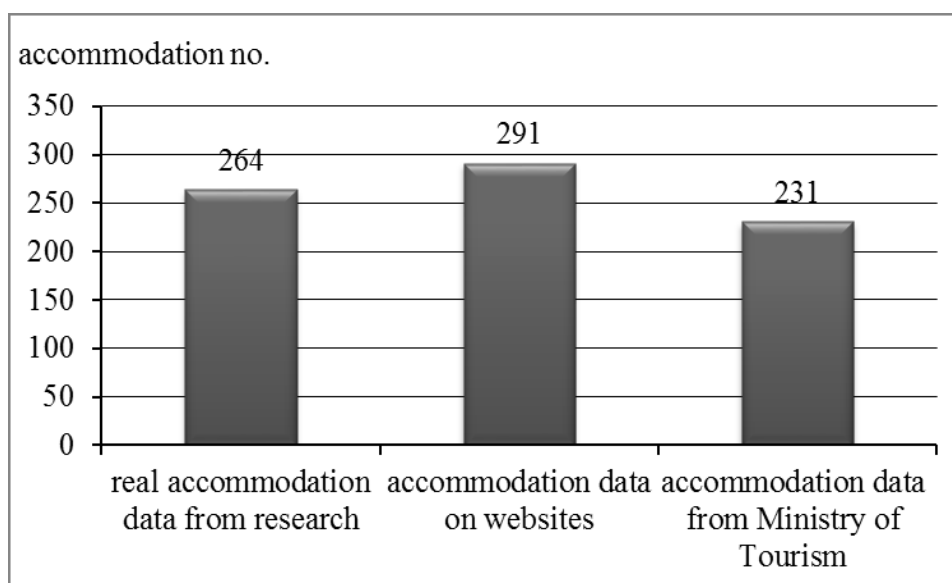


Fig. 9 The current situation of Maramureş guesthouses.

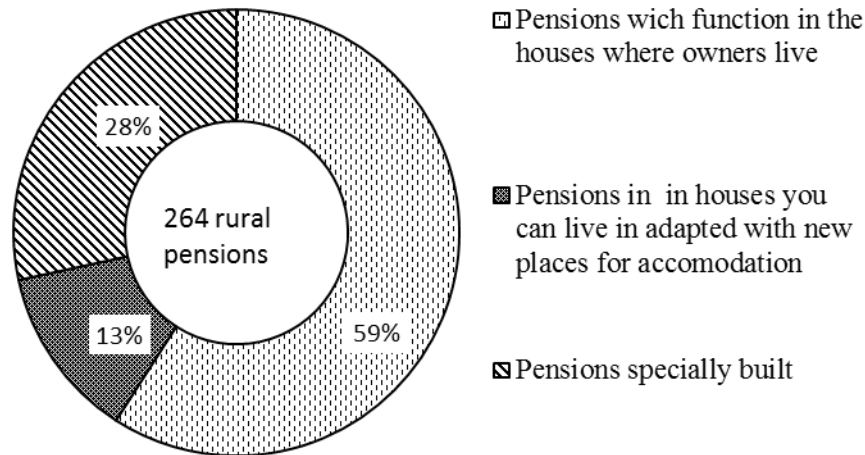
Chart based on the data from the Ministry of Tourism (the 2009 database, the latest), on datan collected in field research, and on information from sites that promote rural tourism in Maramureş.

Where the villages have a huge anthropic potential, the accommodation units and their capacity are low, also being very far from the touristic sites. There are also places where the situation is reversed (Vadu Izei, Şieu, Rona de Jos), these capitalizing the touristic potential of neighbouring places.



In Maramureş, hostels type accommodation units had several evolution and function stages:

- the first stage involved accommodating tourists in free rooms from the living quarters (*guest rooms*);
- the second stage meant adding new spaces to the living quarters (attics, rooms joining older ones);
- the third stages involved new constructions, especially made for accommodating tourists, the true touristic hostels, which have excellent confort conditions.
- .



*Fig.10 The classifications of the pensions according to the levels of their locations*

Most hostels from rural areas appeared due to space surplus, due to modernisation and to the functional adaptation of households, which are minimum criteria for accommodating tourists. But these elements are not enough without the mental availability of the local population. That is why the architectural style is classic (of the 80s) and a modern one (2000), while the space functionality is adapted to accommodation and food serving possibilities. Only the hostels built with rural tourism in mind follow the traditional Maramureşean architectural style and the optimum organisation of functional spaces.

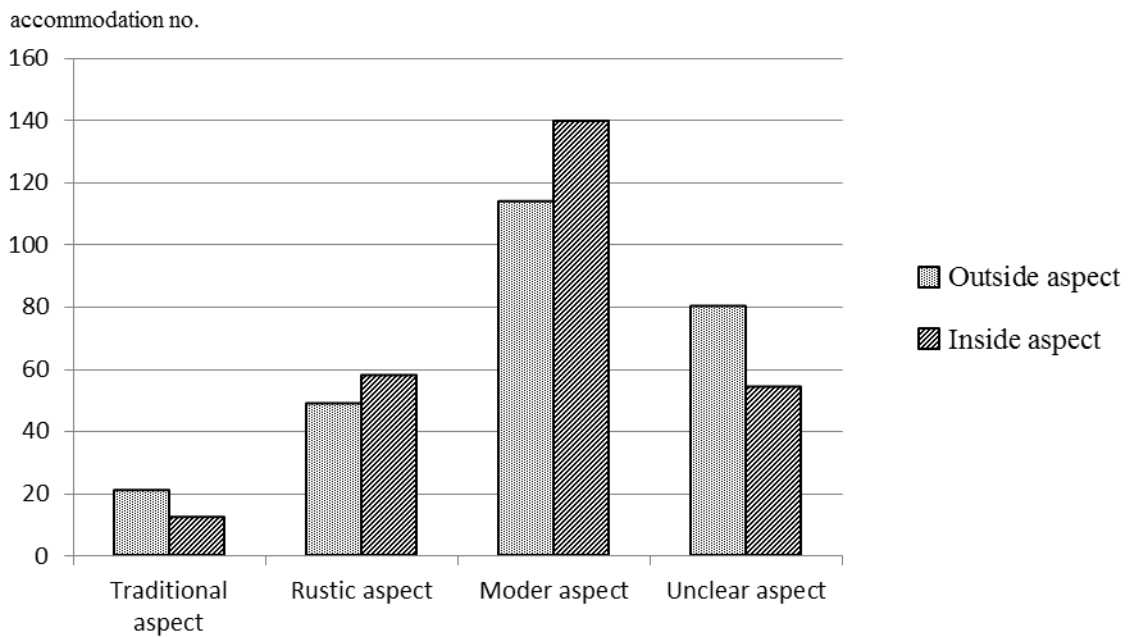


Fig.11 The exterior and interior aspect of the rural pensions in Maramures

The main drive for the establishment of such a hostel is financial in nature (causes: unemployment, lack of job opportunities). This made many rural inhabitants use their surplus of space (due to one of the family members leaving for university or abroad for work, or due to excess in construction), including as spaces for lodging. Rural tourism became complementary source of income. These households now have a double function, accommodating tourists and living quarters for the owners.

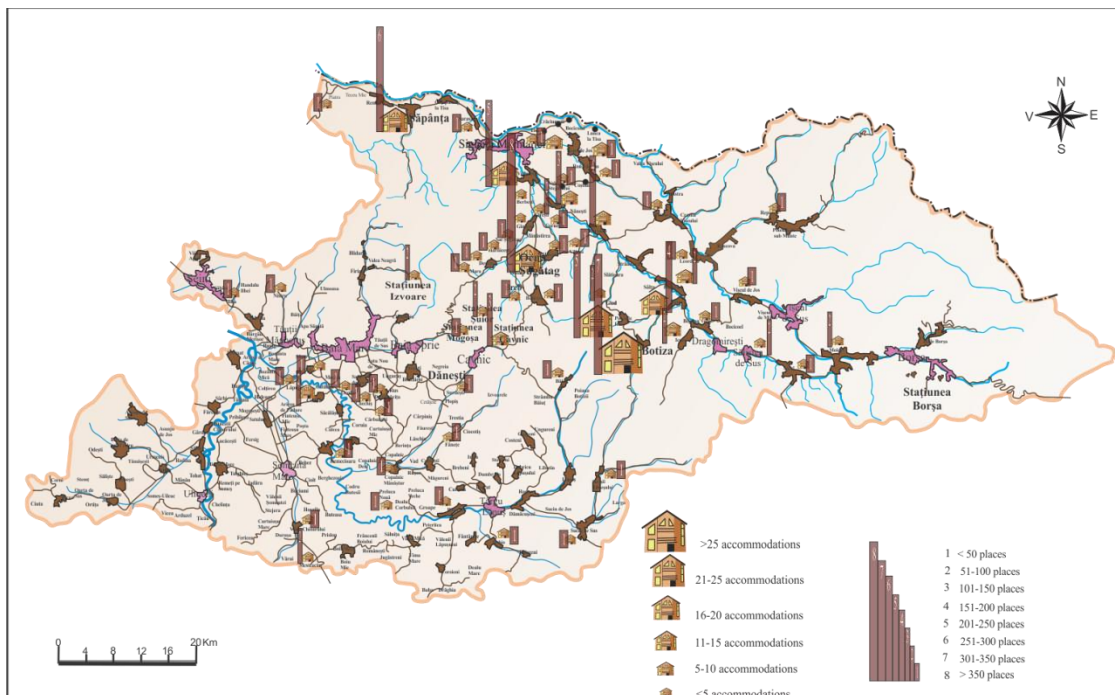


Fig. 12. The distribution of housing units and places within rural Maramureș

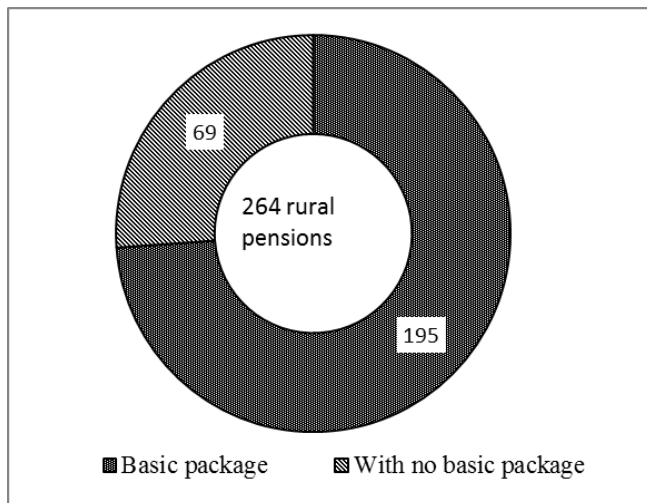


Fig.13 Accomodation units under the type of rural pension which offer the basic package

Alongside the registered and signalled accommodation units part of the general touristic circuit, one can also find forest lodges (unfortunately, most of them are highly decayed) and private houses with closed circuit, where the touristic market is small and based on loyal tourists that prefer certain types of tourism (hunting tourism, sport tourism, relaxation tourism). The tourists accommodated in these units are not statistically registered, which means that the information regarding the touristic circulation of the region are not real and relevant for the analysis and conclusion of the touristic phenomenon.

Within the touristic infrastructure one can also include the food serving and entertainment units, the latter, unfortunately, being quite scarce in the rural tourism of Maramureş. When it comes to food serving units, these can only be found in some accommodation units, mainly in hotels or in hostels classified with 3 or 4 stars/flowers. The spaces for food serving have either a rustic or modern style, and rarely a genuine traditional style.

The success of tourism and prolonging the stay do not depend only on the amenities of the accommodation or food serving unit, but also on the amenities for recreation and treatment. The recreational touristic infrastructure is presented and analysed in **section 5.3.2.**, alongside the presentation of some touristic activities that do not require complex amenities in order to function in rural areas.

Section 5.3.3. presents the access infrastructure in the county, which is qualitatively and quantitatively obsolete.

## Chapter 6. The rural touristic circulation in Maramureş and the impact of touristic activities

Touristic circulation involves the movement of visitors from one place to another, mostly between the place of residence (considered as zone of emission) and the chosen place for satisfying the recreational and curative needs (zone of reception).

In Maramureş County, generally, the touristic circulation has a main high in summer, and a secondary high in winter. In some places, the highs might be reversed, meaning a main high in winter (Borşa, Mogoşa, Căvnic, Izvoare, Botiza, Vadul Izei), and a secondary one in summer (the rest of them). In these times of year, the touristic pressure is extremely intense. Due to this touristic flux, the economy is also changing, that is more tourists, more money to be invested in refurbishing other places or helping villages from an economic point of view. However, this flux has a downside, that of destruction and degradation of touristic sites, as some tourists cannot comprehend the importance of maintaining old touristic objectives or the difficulty of preserving churches, monasteries and even meadows.

The touristic circulation of a region can be characterised with the help of the following indicators: the evolution of the number of tourists, number of overnight stays and the occupancy degree (Ciangă, N., 2001, op. cit., pages 178-179).

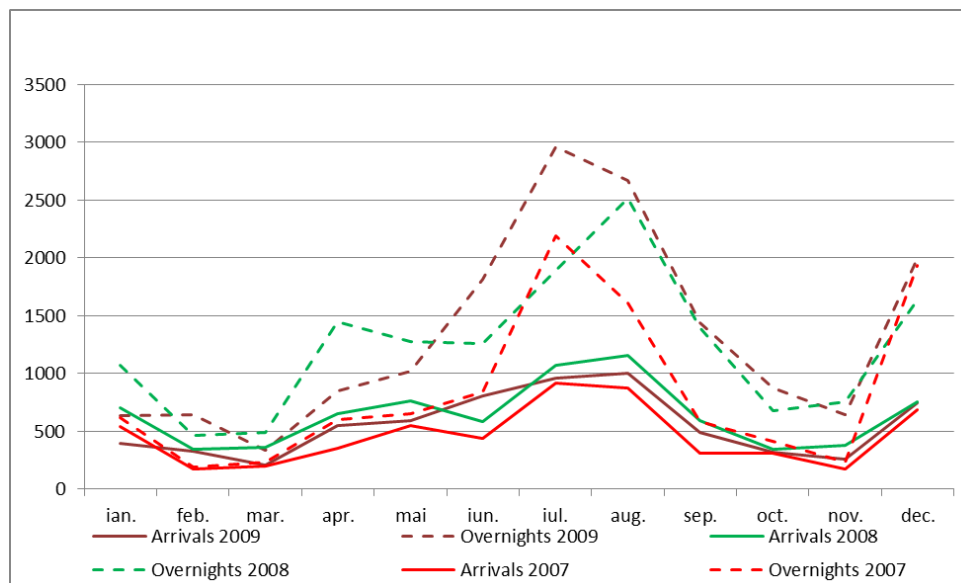


Fig 14. The evolution of the checking-ins and the stay overnights in the rural pensions in Maramureș between 2007-2009. Data offered by the statistics of the county of Maramureș in 2010

Regarding the external touristic flux, this is more intense in winter, during winter holidays, in villages which host a series of world renowned winter customs festivals. The ones that visit Maramureș, in large numbers, come from Western Europe.

The presence of seasonality in the rural tourism of Maramureș is known, being determined by natural and social factors of different intensity degrees, which is why one must be very careful at marketing. Depending on the season, position and famousness of the region, the position of the unit on the market and the target group, the components that make up the marketing mix (product, price, promotion, distribution) must be carefully taken into consideration.

The exact identification of the touristic circulation in the rural areas of Maramureș is problematic as many do not declare the exact number of tourists, their accommodation in unregistered rural households, forest or hunting lodges, in secondary private homes, or camping (individual and/or in groups). The accommodation in hunting or forest lodges functions as closed regime, due to their decayed state, or due to “favoritism”.

Even though it is well known on the national touristic market, Maramureș has a relatively reduced touristic circulation in comparison with other regions of the country, because it is far from the main tourist emission centers (the closest high ranking city, Cluj-Napoca, is 120 km away), which leads to seasonality (mostly), caused by long and medium stays.

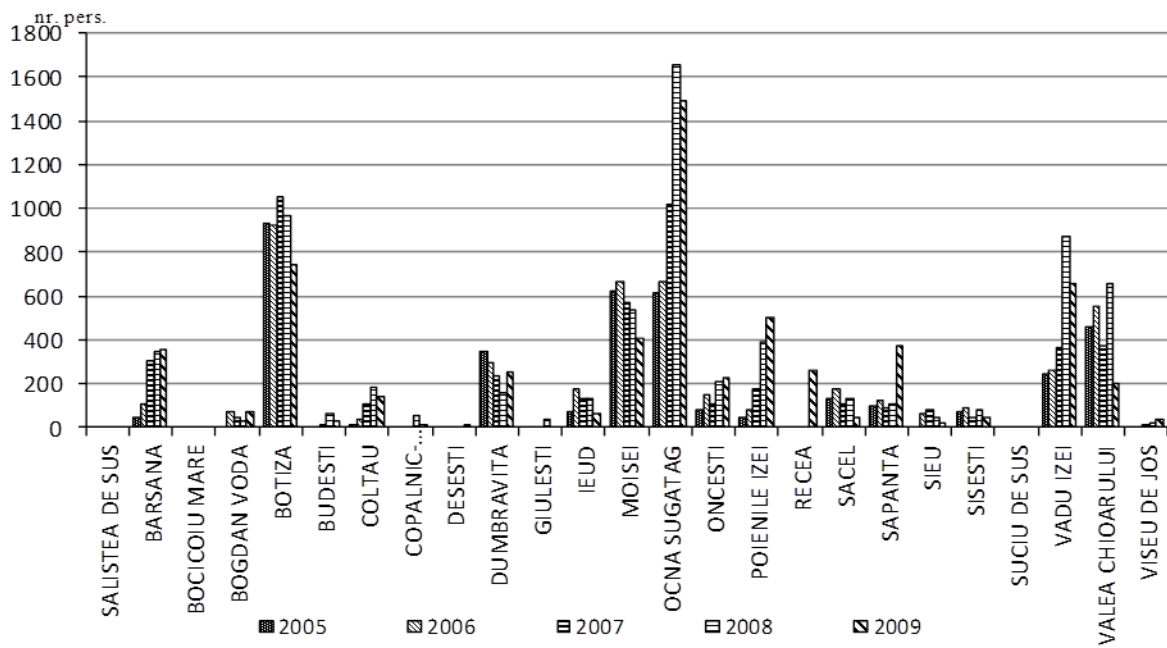


Fig.15. The arrivals in hostel type units of the communes of Maramureș  
Source INS, 2010

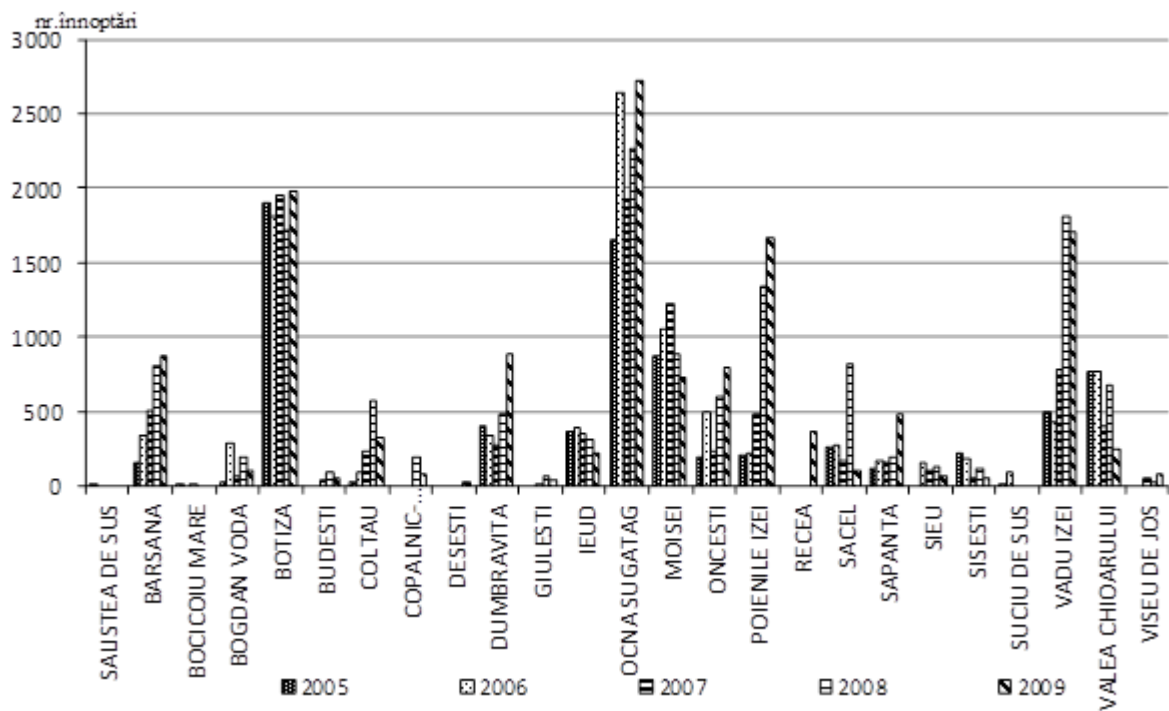


Fig.16. The overnight stays in hostel type units of the communes of Maramureș  
Source INS, 2010

The impact of rural tourism is multidirectional and contradictory, in rural areas, as well as in the local and regional economic domains, and there are many studies that emphasize this thing. The main positive aspects are economic growth, whether agriculture is or is not the main source of income for communities, job creation, usage of rural female workforce, crafts perpetuation, development of traditional art, etc., basically *regional development*. The negative impact is mainly concentrated on environmental issues.

## **Chapter 7. Types of tourism suitable for the Maramureșean rural space**

Defining some forms of tourism that are specific to rural tourism is impossible to achieve because rural tourism itself cannot be defined by a certain type of activity, the number of variables connected to its definition is relatively large, involving, among others, the intensity of practice, locating, managing, integrating into the community, etc. Many forms of touristic activities are suitable for villages as well as for cities. Tourists can be part of activities that are specific for the urban or the rural in the same day. In rural areas, due to the availability of space, one can have *intermediary touristic activities* (urban-rural): skiing, fishing, sports that require some sort of artificial infrastructure (tennis, football, etc.), school educational, ecological activities, trips, or *specifically urban activities* (conferences, reunions, etc.).

Listing the touristic activities and forms from rural areas has an orientational purpose and is inevitable. The touristic activities with general rural character are trips to the outskirts of the village, bouldering, mountain climbing, rock climbing, ice climbing, spelunking, exploration, rafting, cross country skiing, skiing on low or medium difficulty slopes; cyclotourism, horseback riding, nature watching, bird and animal watching, getting to know the rural patrimony, the community and its rural holidays, fishing, hunting, touristic orientation, delta gliding, flying fox riding, etc.).

In the region at hand one can find all types of tourism (recreational, cultural, curative and mixed), held in different forms, their importance being spatially and temporally variable depending on the influx of tourists and the induced social economic effect. The predominant types of tourism are cultural and recreational, that include most forms of tourism (extreme sports tourism, religious tourism, school tourism, etc.). In this chapter, we also proposed other forms of tourism suitable to be included in rural tourism (business tourism, cave tourism, ecotourism, sport tourism).

## **Chapter 8. Reasons for choosing Maramureș as a touristic destination**

This chapter presents the rural touristic products and services that exist in Maramureș, in subchapter 8.1., and the human resource necessary in the Maramureșean rural tourism, in subchapter 8.2.

The Maramureșean rural tourism mainly encompasses the accommodation and food serving services, and less other types of services, as in carriage rides, sled runs, horseback riding etc., but those who choose the rural areas of Maramureș for spending their holiday have the possibility to see first hand the traditional activities, the customs from different events and special moments from the life of the Maramureșean peasant, without them being intentionally set up with tourism in mind.

The services offered to the tourists accommodated in rural areas are scant, mostly being limited to basic services, shelter and food, while the auxiliary and secondary offer is missing or negligible. The modern tourist wishes for more than accommodation and dinner, he or she wants a wide array of activities that will put him or her in a good mood. The individual character of each Maramureşean region or subregion bestows certain special particularities to the touristic products.

The landscape quality and variety is not enough to fully satisfy the tourist. His/her satisfaction depends on several factors, but the most important thing is ensuring a proper accommodation, access and recreation infrastructure. Unfortunately, the material base is old, the infrastructure degraded, and the quality of services lacking. The desolate image is often rounded by the low standard of food serving services regarding the general aspect, atmosphere, quality and variety of food products, personnel behaviour or music. In conclusion, the quality of touristic services is below the standards of what the tourists expect, especially those who have been abroad or those who are foreigners.

The presence of a diversified and highly attractive touristic offer is the one that calibrates the size, intensity and diversity of touristic fluxes, as well as their orientation within the territory, and the economic efficiency of tourism in the county. Organising programmes involving the traditional occupations and customs of local people for tourists may yield multiple results and advantages: for the tourist, who comes into contact with the Maramureşean rural reality by participating, economic benefits for the organiser of the event, the continuity of crafts and traditional occupations for the rural society, and the promotion and continuity of tourism.

Alongside the basic touristic resources (touristic attractions, material and recreational base), the personnel working in rural tourism greatly influences the making of special stays in the accommodation units of rural areas. The personnel's professionalism may or may not attract tourists.

The human factor is decisive in ensuring the quality of touristic services, that is why the credentials of people that work in this domain is crucial. Population is an active or passive component, that is essential for the wellbeing of rural tourism. What would the village be without its people? How would rural tourism exist without its main actors from the rural areas? These are simple questions, that emphasize the importance of the local population in the existence and development of tourism in rural areas. Rural tourism is possible even in a region without a rich patrimony, if there are extraordinary human resources that will balance the lack of natural or anthropic attractivity, led by an exceptional leader. Therefore, training those involved in tourism must rise to an optimum professional level in relation to the client.

Tourism is an important long term alternative, which can ensure jobs for the local work force, benefitting from the area's touristic potential, from the natural beauties and the area's traditions and history.

## Chapter 9. The interfunctionality of the Maramureșean „countries” from the perspective of rural tourism

This chapter presents the importance of the systemic interfunctionality of „countries”, which can be done at the level of the following components: offered services, existing touristic objectives, development programmes, a simple model being proposed at the level of accommodation units.

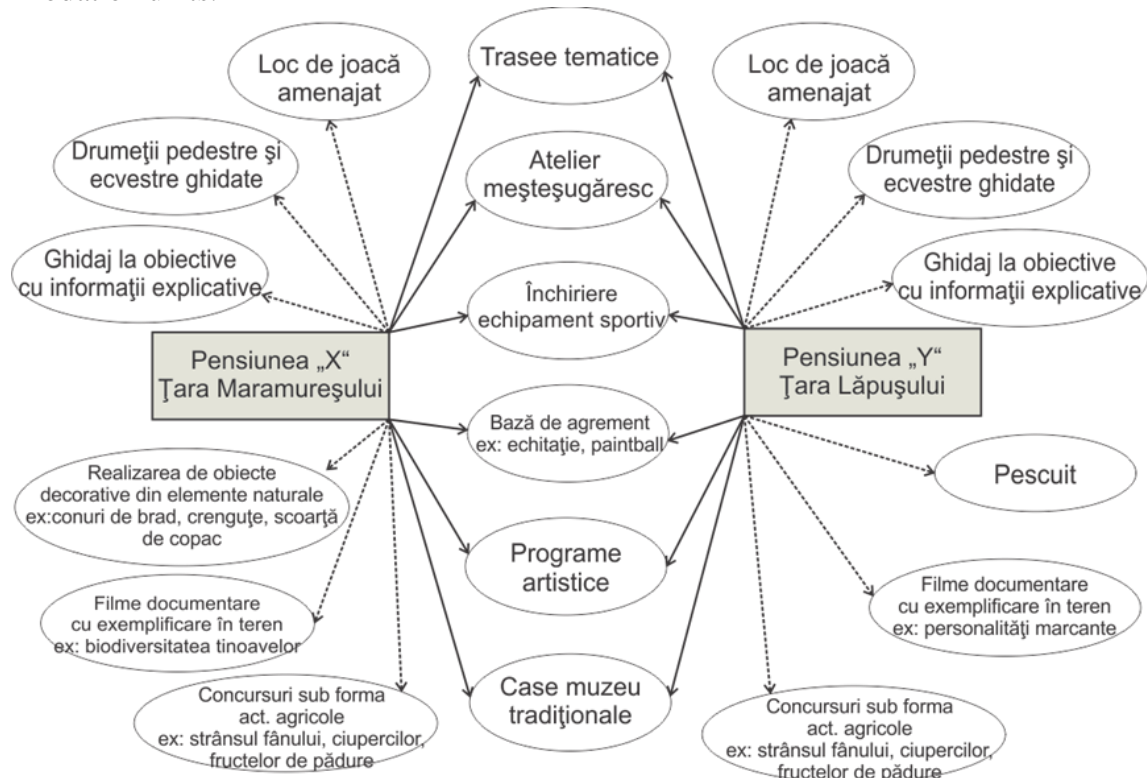


Fig. 17. The diversity and innerrelationship of the services in the rural pensions

Right now there are information exchanges, mainly cultural, between the Maramureșean „countries” regarding the circuits available to tourists or made on one’s own in neighbouring regions.

Another example of interfunctionality between the regions and subregions of the countries, is the adoption of some famous cultural elements (traditional gate, costumes) and implementing them outside the region, in order to draw in tourists. These interregional exchanges contribute to the degradation of local identity and the creation of homogenous structures at a higher level.

Through the exchanges made by the rural communities from the four countries, an interfunctionality relationship appears, that is good for the development of rural tourism and local communities.



## Capitolul 10. Promovarea turistică rurală în Maramureș

This chapter intends to present, in **subchapter 10.1.**, the main promotion methods and techniques used in Maramureșean rural tourism and the advantage of other promotion methods used in tourism that can be applied in the rural tourism of Maramureș, while **subchapter 10.2.** contains a view on the importance of a virtual touristic market and the proposal for an informational system that will help the tourist choose the best accommodation unit for his needs.

The promotion of rural tourism in Maramureș is done in many forms. The most used promotion methods are *the internet* and printed material in the form of *greeting cards* or *fliers*. However, out of all the communication methods, the „the word of mouth” method was the cheapest and the most widely used in the promotion of rural tourism in the county, and with the help of the internet it also gained a virtual form and could be done on forums, where tourists share their experiences.

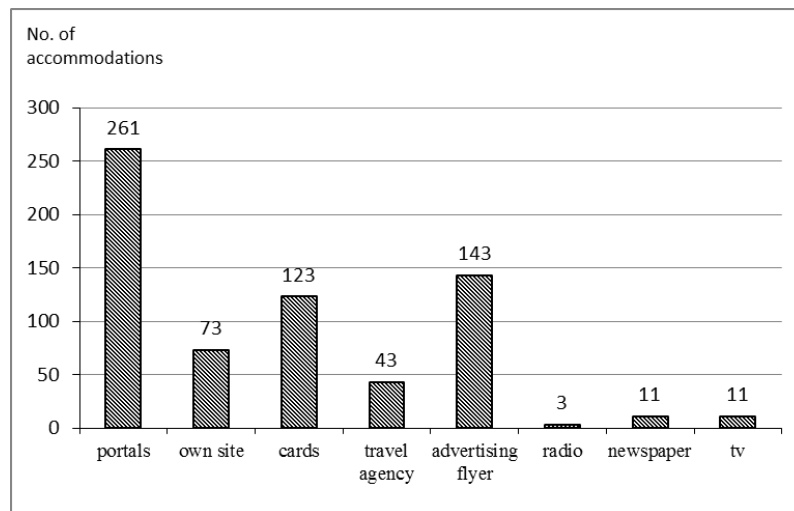


Fig. 18. Promotion means used by rural guesthouses in Maramureș.

As the internet is the most used promotion tool, it is necessary to present a few observations from the practical and theoretical analysis. The internet eliminates many barriers that existed between the tourist client and information, which were mainly geographic barriers. The advantage of using the internet in promotion is the capacity to store and transmit information with the help of images, text, sound, and the costs of using the internet are low in comparison with the traditional promotion and distribution tools and methods.

The existence of a web page for the accommodation unit gives it a great advantage in its promotion. However, when internauts use specialised search engines, this personal webpage is not the first one in the list of results, that is why it is recommended for the accommodation unit to be with all its contact data on more than one page. Still this is not enough for an efficient promotion, as webpages have a certain ranking within search engines, and for this reason the administrators of these units must know the pages with a higher ranking and those that appear more frequent or near the top of the list.

- *Positive example: Teleptean Teodora hostel and Casa Tradițională Borlean hostel from Vadu Izei, or Teleptean hostel from Ocna Șugătag can be found in over 35 third party websites and have their own websites where the facts are presented as images and text, meeting the minimum criteria for a touristic promotion site.*
- *Negative example: „La bunica” hostel from Berbești, which can be found on less than 10 sites, where facts are scant; without its own website.*

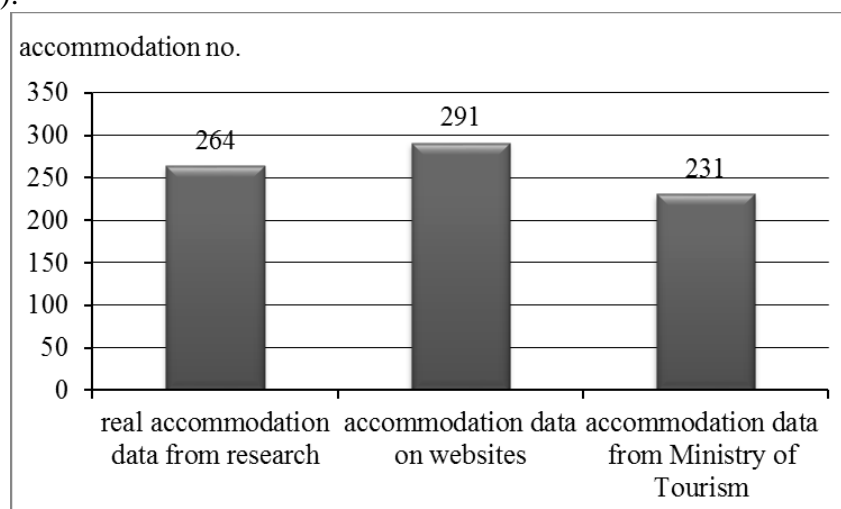
Many times, there have been situations when on specialised sites there were units that no longer existed or functioned. This aspect creates a negative image in the mind of the tourist regarding the region and the quality of the services found there. There are situations when units that can be found on the internet are not indicated on the ground („they do not function” in case of an inspection), but, with the help of contact data found on the net, they accommodate tourists. This also makes the creation of a true statistical image regarding the touristic circulation in the region quite difficult.

As you can see, the internet is also a good tool in promoting the touristic underground economy.

*Examples of sites that present numerous accommodation units*

<http://www.cazaremaramures.ro>  
<http://www.discover-maramures.com>  
<http://www.pensiuni.info.ro>  
<http://www.pensiune-maramures.ro/>  
<http://www.infopensiuni.ro>  
<http://www.turismrural.ro>  
<http://www.pensiuni.org>

The number of units differs depending on who or what you ask or consult, so, specialised sites contain a greater number of accommodation units in comparison with the number of units that are registered at the Ministry of Tourism, or with the reality on the ground (fig. .).



*Fig. 19. The variation in the number of hostels depending on the consulted source. Graph made with the help of official data correlated with unofficial data and with data from the ground.*

The last trend in using the internet for touristic promotion is creating an account on a social network like *facebook* and/or creating a *blog*. This is done by accommodation units that promote „in conformity with the times” (Domnița Hostel-Poienile Izei, Izvoare Resort), and by groups that wish for all people to see the wonderful lands of Maramureș (<http://www.facebook.com/Vadu-Izei-Maramures>, <http://www.facebook.com/Discover-Maramures>, [www.facebook.com/MARAMURESEENII-DE-PRETUTINDENI](http://www.facebook.com/MARAMURESEENII-DE-PRETUTINDENI)). The touristic promotion of Maramureșean villages is also done through the websites of mayor offices, but few present the potential of the community in an attractive manner.

The promotion done at county level with the help of the internet does not include online reservation or the evaluation of the touristic offer depending on the tourist's preferences. In order to know the tendencies and preferences of tourists, the webpages of these units or the other specialised sites must contain short surveys, a functional model for such a service being included in subchapter 10.2., created with the help of IT specialists, using data from the field investigation.

Knowing that the web has become the main communication instrument, one of the solutions might be the implementation of some systems within websites, for the online assistance of potential clients who will be aided in making a good decision. Human experts are not always available, many functions that relied on direct human contact being now performed by different software. In order to make the best decisions, one must take into account the special needs of each user. Therefore, *expert systems* may be used efficiently to manage these situations. The ability to have websites with „councillors” that interact with the user improves the quality and the recommendation abilities.

Being convinced of the benefits that these expert systems may bring, we ask: *Will we improve the promotion of the touristic services of Maramureș by using such systems?* The answer can only be affirmative, as the design and usage of an expert system helps the touristic consumer to evaluate the hostels of Maramureș County, making the search for information easier, faster and more efficient for users, also allowing for a comparison between offers and choosing the best one. The system will use a data base with complete information on the hostels from that area.

Today, at county level there is no way to offer potential tourists the possibility to obtain complete information that will correspond to their specific demands, as the search for information involves consulting the many specialised websites, where information is scarce (examples of specialised sites for accommodation: <http://www.cazaremaramures.ro/>; <http://www.turistinfo.ro/zona-maramures/>).

The proposed model might eliminate the tedious search, and can be implemented in public and private entities (tourism agencies, mayors' offices). The proposed model might lead to an increase in the number of tourists and of course to the development of rural tourism.

In the case that we put forward as an example, the problem is the fact that potential tourists that wish to spend their holidays in Maramureș do not find enough information on the hostels in the area. The purpose is to give them complete information regarding the touristic services of the existing hostels, with the help of a programme designed in conjunction with IT specialists.

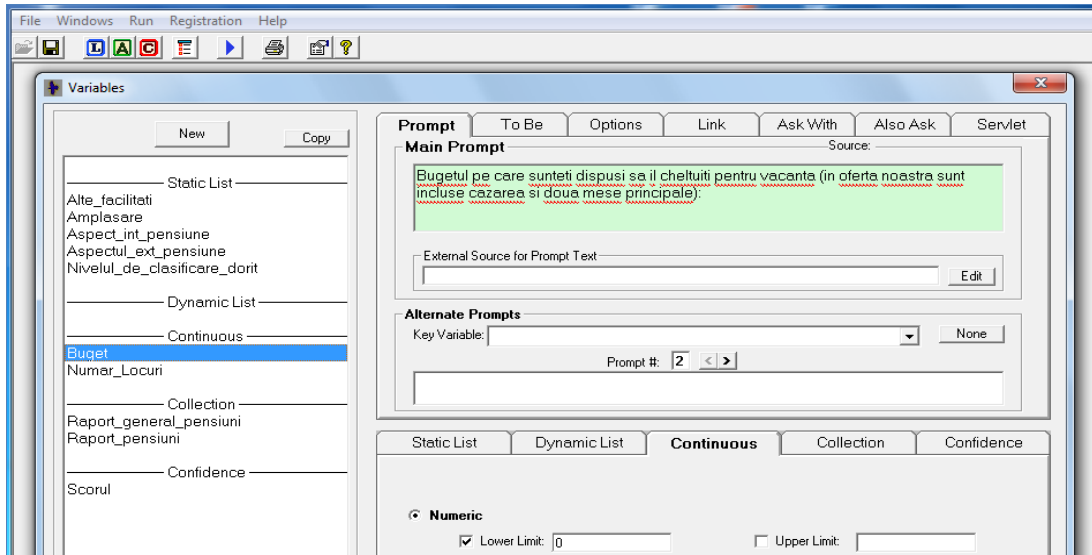


Fig. 20. The system's variables

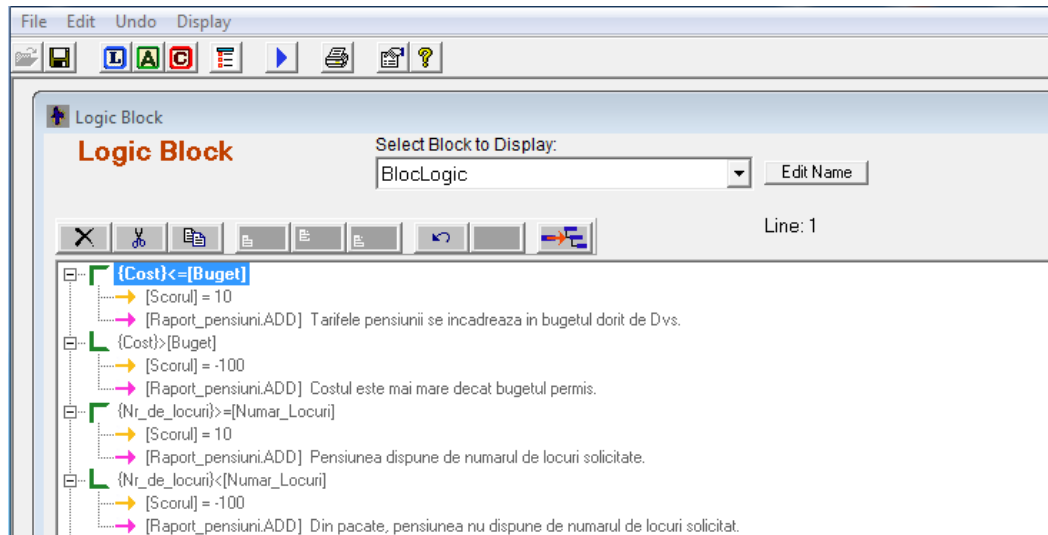


Fig.21. The system's logical block



Fig. 22. The system's recommendation

Expert systems can play a major role in the evaluation of touristic destinations and services provided. By applying IF-THEN scenarios one can evaluate the benefits of touristic destinations from multiple points of view and obtain useful information for the decision process. Therefore, making a decision is a difficult and time consuming task for those that choose to pick the multitude of possible variants, all the classic methods using a large quantity of data and requiring a long set of data.

In the testing phase, the proposed model proved to be efficient, the final result containing useful recommendations, the users having the certitude of a correct result. Therefore, one can say that the expert system achieved its intended goal. We propose that this model be a starting point for future research. The development environment of the system can always be updated by the one that administers the system in order to provide complete information to users (for example, one can add maps to the knowledge pool, maps that can bring new information on the access ways towards the touristic destinations). The system's knowledge base develops by memorising the users demand. The data obtained in this manner can be used to generate statistics regarding the clients' behaviour and options, and can contribute to establish development strategies for rural tourism.

The proposed model is a solution for the successful promotion of the touristic offer. Its implementation within websites, through online assistance, can attract Romanian tourists as well as foreign tourists from the EU and the entire world.

## **Chapter 11. The impact of rural tourism on the Maramureşean economy**

According to the analysis and the consultation of official and unofficial data, which meant offering useful information, the result is mostly due to the objective and subjective analysis made in the field. So this chapter presents the relationship between the access infrastructure and tourism, but especially its impact on the access infrastructure.

Tourism and the transport infrastructure are in an interdependency relation. Rural tourism can ensure an economic incentive for building roads and other communications or for the touristic transport that will ensure the access, mainly of tourists and also of the local population, to the touristic sites from the rural areas. For example, there are several places in Maramureş where the emergence, development of rural tourism is due to the connection of villages to roadways. At county level, there are also reversed situations, where, due to their high touristic and attractive potential, and due to the existence of accommodation units, several roadways were modernised.

The incomes from accommodation and food serving services, possibly even from auxiliary services, were reinvested in the unit, either for maintenance or modernisation of spaces essential for tourists, or for creating amenities outside the unit (swings, garden furniture, gazebos, small ponds with fish, new traditional gates) or by increasing the accommodation space (new buildings or expanding the existent building vertically/horizontally).

As the impact of tourism on the economy of Maramureş is hard to pinpoint exactly, chapter 12 tries to emphasize the direct and indirect sources of income from rural tourism.

## Chapter 12. The incomes resulted from rural tourism in Maramureş

The direct incomes from rural tourism generally come from overnight stays and food serving in these units, rounded by the income from recreation activities.

Overnight stays in rural hostels had a constant evolution during the year, with an intense circulation during July-August, during the important holidays (Easter, Christmas) and New Years Eve, the difference being felt when it comes to the number of overnight stays, especially in the last two years.

The services provided to the tourists accommodated in rural areas are scant, most of the times being just basic services, bed and food, while the auxiliary services, the secondary offer, is missing altogether or barely noticeable, thus the incomes comes from the basic offer.

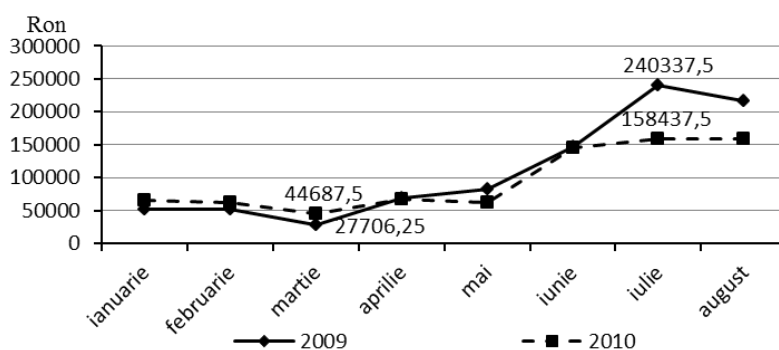


Fig.23.the average income resulted from overnight stays in rural hostels during January-August 2009 and 2010\*.

In order to have a clear view on the economic impact of rural tourism, we used data provided by [www.romania-universe.ro](http://www.romania-universe.ro), where we found 43 registered commercial entities with their office in the rural areas of Maramureş, whose activity fell under „Accommodation facilities for holidays and short periods of time and other accommodation services”. Many units either had their offices in urban areas, being hard to identify, either were family associations, authorised physical entity, family enterprises, and their turnover and revenue declarations were missing, even though according to the law ( no. 571 from 22nd December 2003 regarding the Fiscal Code) they have to declare it.

\* Income calculation was done with the formula:  $V_{med} = Price_{med} * Sleepover_{ian-aug}$

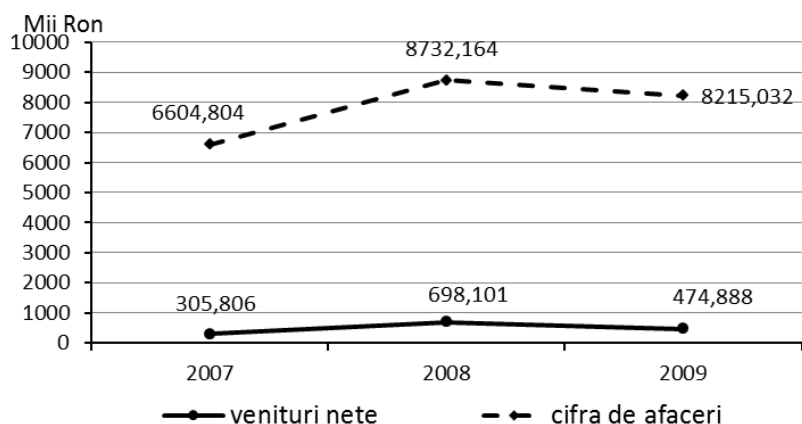


Fig. 24. The evolution of turnover and the net income during 2007-2009 for the 43 commercial units that reside in the rural areas of Maramureş, whose activity according to CAEN is ACCOMODATION FACILITIES FOR HOLIDAYS AND SHORT TIME PERIOD and other accommodation services. Data provided by Romanian Universe ([www.romanian-universe.ro](http://www.romanian-universe.ro))

It is important to follow the incomes and the evolution of the number of employees, before and at the beginning of the economic crisis in tourism. Quantifying the number and evolution of employees in FA, FE, APP type entities is hard to accomplish, as we have no clear data base, and the data from the declarations of owners/administrators are inconclusive, them saying they are helped by relatives when needed. From the empirical analysis done in the field, we noticed that in the units that also offer food serving services there are temporary employees, mostly high schoolers (unqualified personnel on minimum wage). However, the personnel working in tourism in Maramureş (according to CAEN) is low in comparison with other economic branches.

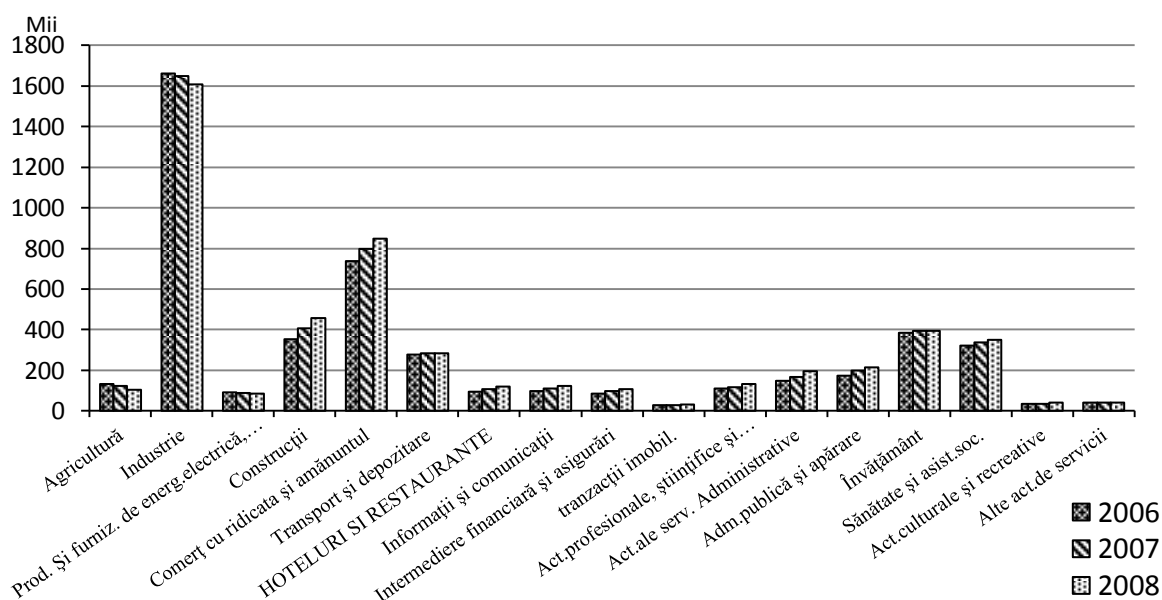


Fig. 25. The number of employees per CAEN activity in Maramureş County  
Source: The Statistical Bulletin of Maramureş County in 2010

The incomes from accommodation and food serving services, possibly even from auxiliary services, were reinvested in the unit, either for maintenance or modernisation of spaces essential for tourists, or for creating amenities outside the unit (swings, garden furniture, gazebos, small fish ponds, traditional gates) or by increasing the accommodation space (new buildings or expanding the existent building vertically/horizontally). The care in arranging the exterior of the hostel can be seen in most rural hostels, where the space of the house holds allows for such interventions, while the newer hostels always have such spaces. All these amenities omit one thing, as no unit provides, by analysing the interior and exterior, facilities for persons with disabilities, while the special services for such persons are missing completely. Another aspect neglected by the owners is the special designed playground for children; a number of 26 hostels have some sort of incomplete playground for the „midgets” built from the incomes that come from touristic activities.

The incomes from promotional materials (fliers, magazines, brochures) cannot be quantified as no one has a clear and detailed bookkeeping. Most of the promotional materials are created by advertising firms, But there are situations when these materials have been done inhouse (business cards, fliers). All these supplementary expenses are difficult to highlight no matter how big a part they take from the total incomes of specialised enterprises.

But the income from/in tourism does not only represent the money from overnights stays, food, promotion, but also from the provision of products necessary for tourism, so the incomes from the related branches of tourism go up (chemical industry, building material industry, food industry, light industry, transports, mass-media, telecommunications, banking, etc).

### **Chapter 13. Development perspectives for rural tourism in Maramureş**

The future of Maramureşean rural tourism is promising if and only if the local authorities and the private sector, and especially the consumers, learn that rural tourism can help preserve the natural and cultural patrimony of rural areas, and improve the life in this part of the country. Rural tourism must ensure the conservation of rural space and not its urbanisation. The touristic infrastructure must give a rural and traditional feel specific for Maramureş, from a architectural and dimensional point of view.

A well planned rural tourism can serve as an environmental conservation strategy and can act as a new alternative for spending free time. However, rural tourism can also be seen as an activity that can negatively affect the development of rural areas, leading to loss of identity, change in mentality, of attitude regarding traditional architecture and costumes, adopting modern principles in every day life; it is therefore necessary for a carefully planned rural tourism.

The sources and resources of income due to tourism are many, but right now rural tourism does not even manage to capitalize half of the potential of the Maramureş rural areas.

The wide range of cultural-historical, ethnographical, hydrographic, climatic and morphological resources favours the development of a complex tourism within the county. Rural tourism and its forms – recreational tourism, ethnographic tourism (cultural-folk events), cultural tourism, spa tourism, ecological tourism, sport tourism (game reserve), agro-tourism (specialised farms) manages to considerably capitalize the existing potential.

Analysing the above mentioned and the current state of tourism development in the region, we can surely state that it has not reached a high development level, despite its huge and varied potential, but its perspectives are promising.



A first step in increasing revenues is the diversification of the touristic offer at accommodation unit and village level, as well as regionally and inter-regionally, by shunning kitsch and promoting the traditional.

The supply of food products in winter can contribute to the damping of traditional seasons of intense circulation (summer – winter) in the villages where such retail amenities are present, creating another season for touristic circulation, autumn. This new touristic season offers, besides the supply of fresh food products, the possibility to perform a wide array of activities, in the wild (if natural conditions allow for it) and within communities.

Selling artisanal products implies another interrelationship framework at „country” level. The exchanges between the villages of the four countries leads to an interfunctionality relation suitable for the development of rural tourism and local communities. Creating a website for the promotion of traditional and artisanal products, with the possibility to purchase these products, would imply another way to increase income in the region and to contribute to the perpetuation of crafts. Internet can also be an opportunity for artisanal trade, thus creating an electronic trade, another way to boost income.

A daring attempt, but quite feasible, is the creation of a small airfield for light and ultralight airplanes in Oncești (location tested on 6th August 2011 with the help of 15 light airplanes), the only place in Țara Maramureșului with a large and open enough space for such a project.

The diversification of tourism forms and the creation of theme trails will bring additional income. The creation of new marked trails in the surrounding hills, or even mountains and the maintenance of the old ones, creating special places for picnics, where fire can be controlled, building touristic lodges, of medium capacity, for the development of weekend tourism, on higher hills, are only a few ideas for the increase ofm touristic circulation and revenues.

#### *Examples of theme trails*

- 1. The trail of wooden churches:** Desești – Ieud – Bogdan Vodă – Bârsana – Giuleși – Budești – Ferești – Vadu Izei – Rozavlea – Rogoz or Sighetu Marmației – Vadu Izei – Ferești – Cornești – Călinești – Sârbi – Sat Șugatag Mânăstirea.
- 2. The trail of traditional crafts** (making dowry boxes, tools and cutlery, sculpted and painted crosses, traditional ceramics, treating wool and animal skins.): Desești – Plopiș – Băița de sub Codru – Săpânța – Vișeu de Jos- Sat Șugatag – Botiza – Ferești – Călinești.
- 3. The tour of spa and resorts :** Ocna Șugatag – Băile Cărbunari – Băile Dănești – Băile Botiza – Băile Borșa.

The possibilities for touristic capitalization of the rural areas of Maramureș are varied, and the rational management and the locals’ ingenuity combined with the demands and needs of the tourist will certainly yield results and revenues.

## CONCLUSIONS

The villages of Maramureş are the expression of the simplicity of rural life and each subregion from the county is different due to its ethnographic specificity. The archaic cultural elements (the organisation of the sheep pen, the customs regarding the agricultural events and regarding birth, marriage and death) today combine with modern urban cultural elements, which are unfortunately more and more visible, especially in architecture, but most of all in the traditional costumes. The penetration of modern elements and the continuous movement of the rural towards the urban leads to the loss of the identity and originality of Maramureşean traditional rural life.

The Ukrainian, German (Zipser) and Hungarian minorities, their traditions and way of life, had, in time, an impact on the Maramureşean cultural heritage. Therefore, in the subregions of Valea Vişeuului, Valea Ruscovei and Valea Tisei, one can find a blend of different cultures and traditions, generated by multiple ethnic groups, most obvious in local cuisine.

The County of Maramureş holds beauties that can be known only by seeing them. The natural framework offers a remarkable variety of morphological forms, cliff walls, gorges, depressions, lakes, caves, springs, swamps, an attractive world envied by many countries. A great part of the natural beauties of the county are protected as in nature reserves, national parks, local protected areas, Natura 2000 sites.

The natural framework, mostly mountainous and hilly, did not permit the development of an intensive agriculture that might create economic growth within the region, and we can also add the long collectivisation period, which indirectly and directly contributed to the development of the Maramureşean creative spirit, reflected so well in the rural crafts, arts, culture and activities.

We are witnessing a period of rapid and irreversible change, and the Maramureşean identity is in danger, a lot of traditional elements disappearing. We therefore invite you to get to know these still existing elements of traditional culture.

Based on the diversified potential one can shape a rich touristic offer. The history of Maramureş, the rich cultural heritage, the remarkable biodiversity, put this country in front of the touristic dowry of Romania. Even though the rural space offers vast possibilities for spending free time, it does not have the proper amenities for a maximum capitalization of local resources.

Despite its attractive potential, its experience in tourism, the promotion and famousness of Maramureş as touristic destination, there are flaws in the rural tourism. A first mention refers to the location and arrangement of hostel type units, many being situated on roadways or next to animal enclosures, creating discomfort for the tourist. This is mainly due to the fact that many units run in buildings previously used as residence by the locals, few being built with this touristic purpose in mind. The exterior style also has to suffer, many having a style reminiscent of the 80s. And as if it was not enough, the distance from the main tourist supply centers (the large cities of the country) and the limited services, can make the tourist choose other regions over Maramureş in order to spend his or her vacation. The touristic promotion activity is currently underdeveloped, the published quantity of promotional material is not enough and not good enough. The situation is determined by the lack of a national network of county centers and local offices for touristic promotion and information regarding the brands from these rural areas, by the lack of initiative from local authorities (mayors, organisations, etc.), but mainly by the disinterest shown by administrators.

Many natural components are inaccessible to tourists, therefore there is a need to capitalize the attractive resource by massive investments and interventions (access to caves

and their arrangement, creating amenities for mineral water springs). The touristic activities held in the natural setting contribute to landscape modification, due to the man-made amenities created.

Currently, Romanian tourism goes through a profound crisis determined not only by the current economic problems, but also due to poorly implemented measures. Because of the facilities and the relatively small support from the authorities, at national, regional and local levels, for backing up investments in rural areas, private initiatives are the only ones that can lead to a better promotion and development of rural tourism in the county.

Future research regarding the rural space of Maramureş should mainly focus on solving the current architectural problem that exists in the county, on stimulating localspeople to preserve the architectural elements specific for Maramureş from their households, but also on creating some concrete models that will help families and communities increase their incomes by tourism. All the investments involving the rural areas of Maramureş must be done for the development and the durability of rural tourism from this part of the country.

By objectively and subjectively analysing the rural environment and the tourism that goes on within it, one can easily observe flaws, minor or significant, so it is necessary to mention several minimum recommendations for the “durability” of rural tourism in these lands:

- creating footpaths marked with indicators for reaching look out points;
- indicators for signalling the presence of service providers (recreation – horseback riding, slopes, lakes, rock climbing, trails to caves, mineral water springs, accommodation units) și and of touristic objectives.

Encouraging and sustaining touristic activities that involve protected areas or forests, protecting the natural environment at the same time, can be done by marking and signalling touristic paths and trails, on the ground as well as on promotional material (maps, fliers, brochures, guides, etc.)

The accommodation units need refurbishments to be at the quality standards desired by the tourist and must also capitalize the local traditional cuisine. The legislative regulations regarding tourism offer a series of advantages to touristic enterprises, but also a multitude of possibilities to cheat the revenue service. The villages that have religious institutions such as monasteries or convents do not have the possibility to accommodate a large touristic flux during important religious holidays.

Even though in Maramureş, the natural potential is the basis for the development of tourism in many villages, rural tourism can also be implemented in places with no attractive natural objective, with the help of recreational activities. The majority of villages from Maramureş lack development initiatives regarding tourism. The units specially built to house tourists are scarce, and their location does not follow the optimal theoretical recommendations.

The location of some information centers and of traditional gates at the county’s entrances on roadways could help the tourist in identifying the analyzed region, also giving him or her the sensation of entering a special, magical realm. Currently, there are such gates on some roadways within the county (Vadu Izei, Săpânța, Bârsana, Lăpuş, Groşii Țibleşului), and only one at the county entrance (Mesteacăñ Pass), but, with a bit of interest, such gates can be erected in other passes (Prislop, Huta, Cheile Babei, and others on the inside), and also in villages where there is an intense rural tourism.

The villages where the gipsy population is more numerous have a minimal degree of touristic activity or none at all. Such a situation can be seen in Vălenii Lăpuşului and Hideaga.

Opening towards and encouraging multiculturalism, the migration of young people, the rapid economic and social development, the adoption of Western elements in everyday life, have a negative impact on the traditional heritage, some of the most affected elements being costumes and the architecture, the identity pillars of Maramureş. This gradual loss leads to the loss of regional identity and to the regress of rural culture. The Maramureşean traditional architecture might find its salvation in the adoption, at local level, of a set of architectural rules, especially for buildings situated on roadways, in order to create an idyllic rural image for the tourists that come here. Currently, despite all the regulations in force, most buildings are illegal.

Starting programmes for social tourism can contribute to the promotion of tourism in rural areas. In these conditions, social rural tourism is less dependent on the region's attractivity, and more on the prices, but, with the help of this form of tourism, the existing seasonality is diminished, and the satisfaction guaranteed for the consumer, and for the entrepreneur.

Rural tourism stimulates household food and artisanal production, being the perfect opportunity for the customs and crafts to be promoted to the public, while the trade in products is a source of additional income. The local population is the active component of the touristic product, having a high entrepreneurial potential.

In order to sustain rural tourism it is recommended to create microcomplexes of food production so that the population and especially tourists can be supplied with local products.

Regarding the transport infrastructure, the county holds an unfavourable position in attracting the touristic clientele. Improving the general infrastructure is crucial – sewage, water supply, roads, mobile phones, cable TV, internet, in order to rouse and sustain the development of tourism in rural areas.

The irrational and excessive modernisation made its mark on the cultural heritage, whether it is material or spiritual, destroying the regional identity, an element that is the region's main attraction. Such examples can be easily spotted in what people wear and also in the „new” rural architecture. To protect and preserve these values, a set of urgent measures is needed from local people that can make a difference (priests, school teachers, mayors), or other people that fight for the development of rural tourism, mainly through education programmes for the local population.

The durability of the rural tourism in Maramureş depends for the most part on the attractive potential, on the confort offered by touristic lodging units, without the urbanisation of the rural area (including households, because they also accommodate tourists), on a mentality change of the active personnel working in tourism by delivering professional touristic services. A good rural touristic process can contribute to the development of entrepreneurial initiatives among the locals, with great chances of success if the value of the attractivity elements is correctly understood.

## Bibliografie

1. Albu, N., (2007), *Turism și eficiență—principii generale*, Edit. Lux Libris, Brașov;
2. Alexandru, Diana-Elena, (2009), *Modificări structurale ale spațiului rural din România ca urmare a implementării programului cu finanțare europeană SAPARD*, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca;
3. Ardelean, G., Beres, I., Laposi, Al., (2009), *Fauna depresiunii Baia Mare și a zonelor limitrofe*, Edit. Daya, Satu Mare;
4. Ardelean, G., Beres, I.,(2000), *Fauna de vertebrate a Maramureșului*, Edit. Dacia, Cluj-Napoca;
5. Bădița, Maria, Cristache, Silvia Elena, Iacob, Andreea, (2005), *Statistică aplicată în managementul turistic*, Edit. Academiei de Științe Economice, București;
6. Bătinaș, R.,H., Sorocovschi, V., (2011), *Resursele de apă. Potențial și valorificare turistică*, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca;
7. Benedek, J., Dezsi, Ș., (2006), *Analiza socio-teritorială a turismului rural din România din perspectiva dezvoltării regionale și locale*, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca;
8. Bîlțiu, P., (2010), *Prelucrarea artistică a lemnului în arta populară din Maramureș*, Edit. Eurotip, Baia Mare;
9. Boar, N., Simion, Alina, (2010), *Cross border regions-strips of contiguy and disfunction at the eastern border line of the EU. The case of Romania*, Edit. Taylor&Francis, Pecs;
10. Boar, N., Simion, Alina, (2009), *Potențialul turistic hidrografic din Țara Maramureșului*, Edit. F&F International, Gheorgheni;
11. Bran, Florina, Simon, Tamara, Nistoreanu, P., (2000), *Ecoturism*, Edit. Economică, București;
12. Bran, Florina, Marin, D., Simon, Tamara, (1998), *Economia turismului și mediului înconjurător*, Edit. Economică, București;
13. Bran, Florina, Marin, D., Simon, Tamara, (1997), *Turismul rural*, Edit. Economică, București;
14. Caia, Gh., Caia, Daniela, (2002), *Rozavlea din Țara Maramureșului*, Edit. Dacia, Cluj-Napoca;
15. Castellort, M., Gabriela Mader, (2010), *Press media coverage effects on destinations—A Monetary Public Value (MPV) analysis*, *Tourism Management* 31 (2010) 724–738, Elsevier Ltd.;
16. Câdea, Melinda, Bran, F., (2001), *Spațiul geografic românesc. Organizare, amenajare, dezvoltare*, Edit. Economica, București;
17. Ciangă, N. (2008), *Sectorul românesc al bazinului Tisei-Potențial și infrastructură*, *Geographia Napocensis*, Anul II, Nr.1, Casa Cărții de Știință;
18. Ciangă, N., Dezsi, Ș., (2008), *Tradiție și adaptabilitate-factori de rezistență și renaștere a turismului din România în condițiile integrării europene*, volumul Congresului anual al Societății de Geografie din România, 1-2 iunie 2007, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca;

19. Ciangă, N., Dezsi, Ș., (2007), *Amenajare turistică*, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj Napoca;
20. Ciangă, N., (2001), *Romania. Geografia Turismului (partea întâi)*, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca;
21. Ciangă, N. (1998), *Turismul din Carpații Orientali. Studiu de geografie umană*, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj Napoca;
22. Cocean, P., Filip, S.,(2008), *Geografia regională a României*, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca;
23. Cocean, P. (1999), *Geografia turismului*, Editura Focul Viu, Cluj-Napoca;
24. Cocean, P. (1998), *Geografia turismului românesc*, Universitatea Ecologică Deva;
25. Coman, Gh., (2000), *Moisei-străveche vatră românească*, Edit. Limes, Cluj-Napoca;
26. Comen, T., (2007), *Turism rural, Ghid de bună practică pentru proprietarii de pensiuni*, Institute For Integrated Rural Tourism, Vermont, SUA;
27. Cosmescu, I.,(1998), *Turismul-Fenomen complex contemporan*, Edit. Economică, București;
28. Covaci, I., (2005), *Organizarea spațiului rural în zona de atracție a municipiului Baia Mare*, teză de doctorat;
29. Cristea, G., Dăncuș, M. (2000), *Maramureș, un muzeu viu în centrul Europei*, Edit. Fundația Culturală Română, București;
30. Cristureanu, C.,(1992), *Economia și politica turismului internațional*, Edit. Abeona, București;
31. Davidovici, I., Davidovici, A. S., (2008), *Posibile evoluții în ruralul românesc*, Volum Conferință Dezvoltarea economică performantă și complexă a spațiului rural și regional, 19-20 septembrie 2008, Academia de Studii Economice, București;
32. Dăncuș, M. (1986), *Zona etnografică Maramureș*, Edit. Sport-Turism, București;
33. Derek R. Hall, Irene Kirkpatrick, Morag Mitchell, (2004), *Rural tourism and sustainable business*, Crowell Press, Great Britain;
34. Dezsi, Șt., (2009), *The role of hydrography in the genesis and individualization of the system of settlements and in the socio-economic evolution of Lăpuș Land (I)*, Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai, seria Geographia, LIV, 1, Cluj-Napoca;
35. Dezsi, Șt., (2009), *The role of hydrography in the genesis and individualization of the system of settlements and in the socio-economic evolution of Lăpuș Land (II)*, Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai, seria Geographia, LIV, 2, Cluj-Napoca;
36. Dezsi, Șt., (2008), *Impactul nivelului de dezvoltare economică asupra calității vieții populației și definirii specificului regional al Țării Lăpușului*, Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai, seria Geographia, LIII, 1, Cluj-Napoca;
37. Dezsi, Șt., (2008), *Rolul turismului rural în dezvoltarea teritorială a Țării Marmureșului (III)*, Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai, seria Geographia, LIII,2, Cluj-Napoca;
38. Dezsi, Ș., Dezsi, Cristina (2008), *Turismul cinegetic în județul Maramureș*, volumul Congresului anual al Societății de Geografie din România, 1-2 iunie 2007, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj Napoca;
39. Dezsi, Șt., (2007), *Rolul turismului rural în dezvoltarea teritorială a Țării Marmureșului (I și II)*, Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai, seria Geographia, LII, 1,2, Cluj-Napoca;

40. Dezsi, Șt., (2006), *Țara Lăpușului. Studiu de geografie regională*, Edit. Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj Napoca;
41. Dinu, M., (2005), *Impactul turismului asupra mediului*, Edit. Universitară, București;
42. Dobozi-Faiciuc, Elisabeta, (1998), *Dragomirești, străveche vatră maramureșeană*, Edit. Dragoș Vodă, Cluj-Napoca;
43. Dogan Gursoy, Christina G. Chi, (2009), *An examination of locals attitudes*, Annals of Tourism Research No. 36, p.715–734;
44. Duma, Daniela, (2008), *Strategiile de dezvoltare în turism*, Studia Universitatis seria Științe Economice, 18/2008, partea a doua, UVT, Arad ;
45. Enea, Constanța, (2009), *Efectele crizei asupra managementului firmelor de turism și servicii și impactul acesteia asupra dezvoltării durabile a orașelor*, Analele Universității “Constantin Brâncuși” din Târgu Jiu, Seria Economie, Nr. 1/2009;
46. Fărcaș, I., (1998), *Topoclimatologie și microclimatologie. Topoclima zonelor naturale și rurale*, suport tipărit de curs, Facultatea de Geografie, Cluj-Napoca;
47. Gaceu, O., (2002), *Elemente de climatologie practică*, Edit. Universității din Oradea;
48. Gherasim T., Gherasim G., (1999), *Marketing turistic*, Edit. Economică, București;
49. Ghereș, Marinela, (2003), *Agroturism*, Editura Risoprint, Cluj Napoca;
50. Glăvan, V., (2000), *Turismul în România*, Edit. Economica, București;
51. Henche G.B.,(2004), *Marketing în turismul rural*, Editura Irecson, București;
52. Holsapple, Clyde, Whinston, Andrew, (1996), *Decision Support Systems: A Knowledge Based Approach*, St. Paul: West Publishing;
53. Hortelano Mínguez, A. (2003), *El desarrollo del turismo cultural en el medio rural de Castilla y León, Turismo y cultura en el medio rural gestión sostenible y competitiva*, Edit. Junta de Andalucía Consejería de Turismo y Deporte, Sevilla;
54. Hotea, M., Ilieș, M. (2003), *Aspecte actuale ale migrației internaționale din Țara Maramureșului*, Geografia în contextul dezvoltării 2001-2003, Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai Facultatea de Geografie, Edit. F&F Internațional, Gheorgheni;
55. Ielenicz, M., (1999), *Dealurile și podișurile României*, Edit. Fundației România de Măine, București;
56. Idu, P., D., (1999), *Om și natură în Carpații Maramureșului și Bucovinei*, Edit. Napoca Star, Cluj-Napoca;
57. Ilieș, Gabriela, (2007), *Țara Maramureșului. Studiu de geografie regională*, Edit. Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj Napoca;
58. Ilieș, M., (2007), *Amenajare turistică*, Edit. Casa cărții de știință, Cluj-Napoca;
59. Ionescu, I., (2000), *Turismul, fenomen economic, social și cultural*, Edit. Oscar Print, București;
60. Istrate, L., Bran, F., Rosu, A.G., (1996), *Economia turismului si mediului înconjurător*, Edit. Economică, București;
61. Istvan, D., Pop, I., Moldovan, C., (2009), *Ghidul turistic al județului Maramureș*, Ed. Algoritm Media Press, Baia Mare;
62. Jing Bill Xu, (2010), *Perceptions of tourism products*, Tourism Management 31 (2010) 607–610;

63. Juan L. Eugenio-Martin, Juan A. Campos-Soria, (2010), *Climate in the region of origin and destination choice in outbound tourism demand*, Tourism Management 31 (2010) 744–753, Elsevier Ltd.;
64. Kerekes, Kinga, Pakucs, Bernadett, Vereş, Eniko, Szocs, Emese, Vincze, Maria, (2010), *Dezvoltare rurală. Ocuparea forței de muncă în mediul rural*, Edit. Accent, Cluj-Napoca;
65. Lazăr, I., Mortan, M., Vereş, V., (2007), *Un posibil model de evaluare a durabilității exploatațiilor agricole din zona de Nord-Vest a României*, Transylvanian Review of Admin-istrativ Sciences;
66. Lengyel, P., (2009), *Maramureșul acvatic*, Edit. Alpha MDN, Buzău;
67. Lengyel, P., (2009), *Maramureș, țara biodiversității*, tipar Aska Grafika, Sighet;
68. Lengyel, P., (2008), *Zone umede din bazinul Izei*, tipar Aska Grafika, Sighet;
69. Lesley R., Derek H., (2003), *Rural Tourism and Recreation: Principles to practice*, Biddles Ltd., King's Lynn, UK;
70. Man G., (2005), *Biserici de lemn din Maramureș*, Editura Proema, Baia Mare;
71. Marian, F., (2009), *Aspecte din trecutul balneoterapiei în Maramureș*, Revista Fundației Culturale Pro Unione, anul XII, nr. 1-2, iunie 2009, Edit. Pro Unione, Baia Mare;
72. Minciu, Rodica, (2002), *Economia turismului*, Edit. Uranus, București;
73. Minciu, Rodica, Ispas, A.,(1994), *Economia turismului*, Universitatea Transilvania, Brașov;
74. Mirchevska, Tatjana Petkovska, Sekulovska, Nada, (2008), *On-line advertising and distribution of touristic serces*, Jurnal of Tourism, nr 6, Edit. Universității Suceava, Suceava;
75. Moldovan C.,(1997), *Ghidul turistic al județului Maramureș*, Edit. Algoritm Pres, Baia Mare;
76. Muica, N., Turnock, D., (2000), *Maramures: Expanding human resources on the Romanian periphery*, GeoJournal no. 50, Academic Research Library, pg. 181;
77. Muntele, I., Iațu, C., (2003), *Geografia turismului, concepte, metode și forme de manifestare spațio-temporală*, Edit. Sedcom Libris, Iași;
78. Mureșianu, M., (2010), *Turismul rural și dezvoltarea durabilă a satului românesc contemporan*, Edit. Napoca Star, Cluj-Napoca;
79. Nedovic, Ljubica, Devedzic, Vladan, (2002), *Expert System in Finance: A Cross-Section of the Field*, Expert System with Applications, Vol.23, No.1;
80. Nistoreanu, P., Ghereș, Marinela, (2010), *Turism rural*, Edit. C.H.Beck, București;
81. Otiman, P. I., (2008), *Dezvoltarea rurală și agricultura: oportunități de atenuare a crizei economico-financiare și de reluare a creșterii economice*, Economia agrară și dezvoltare rurală, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 247-277, Institutul de Economie Agrară, București;
82. Otiman, P. I., (1999), *Economie rurală*, Edit. Agroprint, Timișoara;
83. Pascariu, Gabriela, (2006), *Evoluții și tendințe în turismul internațional*, Edit. Sedcom Libris, Iași;
84. Pascu, R., (2010), *Manual Turism Rural, Ghid de bună practică pentru proprietarii de pensiuni*, Edit. Lira Consult S.R.L. Sibiu;
85. Păcurar, Al., (2009), *Turism Internațional*, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca;



86. Pârjol Florentina,(2004), *Marketing în turism*, Edit. Solness, Timișoara, 2004;
87. Petrea, D., Petrea, Rodica,(2001), *Turismul rural*, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca;
88. Petrea, Rodica,(2004), *Turismul rural în Munții Apuseni*, Editura Universității, Oradea;
89. Petrescu, P., (1969), *Arta populară românească*, Edit. Enciclopedică, București;
90. Phillip, Sharon, Hunter, C., Kirsty, Blackstock, (2011), *A typology for defining agritourism*, *Tourism Management* 31 (2010) 754–758, Elsevier Ltd, United Kingdom;
91. Pișotă, I., (1972), *Lacurile sărate din România*, Revista Terra nr.1, Revistă de informare a Societății de Știință din România, Edit.Didactică și Pedagogică, București;
92. Pop C.M.,(2005), *Târgurile și expozițiile în contextul marketingului*, Edit. Risoprint, Cluj-Napoca;
93. Pop, C., (2008), *Turism și dezvoltare durabilă. Județul Sălaj*, Edit. Casa Cărții de Știință;
94. Pop, G., (2005), *Dealurile de Vest și Câmpia de Vest*, Edit. Universității din Oradea, Oradea;
95. Pop, G., (2001), *Depresiunea Transilvaniei*, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca;
96. Pop, G., (2005), *Carpații și Subcarpații României*, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca;
97. Popa, Bota, H., (2003), *Organizarea spațiului geografic în Depresiunea Maramureșului*, teză de doctorat;
98. Portase A.,(2006), *Codice pentru mileniul următor*, Edit. Maria Montessori, Baia Mare;
99. Posea, G., Moldovan, C., Posea, Aurora, (1980), *Județul Maramureș*, Edit. Academiei R.S. România, București;
100. Pricăjean, A., (1972), *Apele minerale și termale din România*, Edit. Tehnică, București;
101. Pricăjean, A., Airinei, Ș., (1979), *Ape de consum alimentară din România*, Edit. Științifică și Enciclopedică, București;
102. Prutianu, Ș., Munteanu, C., Caluschi, C., (1999), *Inteligența Marketing Plus*, Editura Polirom, București;
103. Pușcaș, Angelica, (2007), *Țara Chioarului. Studiu de geografie regională*, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj Napoca;
104. Rotar, Gabriela, Câmpeanu-Sonea, Eugenia, Ilieș, Gabriela, Ilieș, M., (2006), *Comunicare în turism*, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca;
105. Sorocovschi, V., (2008), *Climatologie și aplicații bioclimatice în turism*, Edit. Casa Cărții de Știință, Cluj-Napoca;
106. Simion, Simona, Alina, Moldovan, Monica, (2011), *The Effects of the Economic Crisis on Tourism in Romania and Europe*, *Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai, seria Geographia*, LVI, 1, Cluj-Napoca;
107. Simion, Simona, Alina, Moldovan, Monica, Pandia, Iulia, (2010), *The generation poles of rural tourism in Maramures*, *Rural Space and Local Development*, Presa Universitară Clujeană;
108. Simion, Simona, Alina, (2009), *Promotion Techniques for Rural Tourism for the „Iza Valley” Microregion*, *Romanian Review of Regional Studies*, Vol.5, Nr.2;

109. Sorocovschi, V., Cocuț, M., (2008), *Regimul scurgerii râurilor din Depresiunea Maramureșului și spațiul montan limitrof*, Revista Geographia Napocensis, Anul II, Nr.2, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj Napoca;
110. Stăncioiu, Felicia, (2000), *Strategii de marketing în turism*, Editura Economică, București;
111. Stănciulescu, Gabriela, Lupu, N., Țigu, Gabriela, Țițan, Emilia, Stăncioiu, Felicia, (2002), *Lexicon de termeni turistici*, Editura Oscar Print, București;
112. Stănciulescu, Gabriela, Țigu, Gabriela, (2006), *Strategii ale dezvoltării turismului de afaceri în România*, Revista de Turism, Nr 2, Edit. Universității Suceava, Suceava;
113. Snak, O., Baron, P., Neacșu, N., (2003), *Economia turismului*, Editura Expert , București;
114. Surd, V., (2008), *Monografia turistică a Carpaților românești*, Presa Universitară Clujeană;
115. Surd, V., Zotic, V., Bold, I., Chira, Carmen, (2005), *Amenajarea teritoriului și infrastructuri tehnice*, Presa Universitară Clujeană;
116. Surd, V., (1993), *Introducere în geografia rurală*, Edit. Interferențe, Cluj-Napoca;
117. Surugiu, Camelia, (2009), *Development of rural tourism through entrepreneurship*, Journals of Tourism, Edit. Universității Suceava, Suceava;
118. Șandor, I., (2002), *Mediul rural al României și pretabilitatea acestuia pentru performanța sportivă*, teză de doctorat, Facultatea de Geografie, Cluj-Napoca;
119. Ștef, D., (2008), *Maramureș, brand cultural*, Edit. Marinex Print, Baia Mare;
120. Ștef, T., Tripon, A., Runca, Ș., P., Conțiu, H., Iorgulescu, Raluca, (2007), *Animare rurală și Turismul rural durabil*, Edit. University Press, Târgu-Mureș;
121. Tomi, M., N., (2005), *Maramureșul Istoric în date*, Edit. Grinta, Cluj-Napoca;
122. Turban Efraim, Sharda Ramesh, Delen Dursun, (2011), *Decision Support and Business Intelligence Systems*, Prentice Hall, 9th Edition;
123. Turnock, D., (1999), *Sustainable rural tourism in the Romanian Carpathians*, The Geographical Journal, Academic Research Library, pg. 192;
124. Tzu-Ping Lin, Andreas Matzarakis, (2011), *Tourism climate information based on human thermal perception in Taiwan and Eastern China*, Tourism Management no. 32, p.492-500;
125. Vasilescu, Ileana, 2009, *Studiu de patrimoniu integrat. Depresiunea Maramureșului*, teză de doctorat; Facultatea de Geografie, Cluj-Napoca;
126. Velcea, Valeria, Savu, A., (1982), *Geografia Carpaților și a Subcarpaților românești*, Edit. Didactică și Pedagogică, București;
127. \*\*\*Anuarul Statistic al României, (2010), Editat de Institutul Național de Statistică, București;
128. \*\*\*Geografia României, vol I, 1983;
129. \*\*\* Master Planul pentru Dezvoltarea Turismului Național 2007 – 2026;
130. \*\*\* Planul Național Strategic pentru Dezvoltare Rurală 2007-2013
131. \*\*\*Agenția de Dezvoltare Regională Nord-Vest, Document Regional Sectorial de Programare pentru DEZVOLTAREA TURISMULUI IN REGIUNEA NORD-VEST 2007-2013, Octombrie 2006;

132. \*\*\*2009, European Travel Commission –raportul asupra Turismului European, trimestrul al III-lea al anului 2009, Bruxell, octombrie;
133. \*\*\*Documentul de programare (2006): Dezvoltarea turismului în județul Maramureș 2007-2013, elaborat de consiliul județean Maramureș;
134. \*\*\* 2009, Maramureș. Circuitul UNESCO, Broșură realizată de Centrul Județean de Informare Turistică “MaramureșInfoturism”, Editura Marinex Print, Baia Mare;
135. \*\*\* 2006, Documentul de programare: Dezvoltarea turismului în județul Maramureș 2007-2013, elaborate de consiliul județean Maramureș;
136. \*\*\* 2002, Armonizarea dezvoltării economice și planificării de mediu pentru turismul rural în Europa, Ghid de bune practici, Editura Fundației CDIMM Maramureș, Baia Mare;
137. \*\*\*2009, Maramureș, Zakarpatia, Ivano Frankivsk. Motive tradiționale în arta populară maramureșeană și ucraineană, Proiect „Turismul Transcarpatic-Rețea pentru promovarea turismului în regiunile Maramureș, Zakarpatia, Ivano Frankivsk ”, Consiliul Județean Maramureș, Baia Mare;
138. \*\*\*2009, Maramureș, Zakarpatia, Ivano Frankivsk. Turism rural, Proiect „Turismul Transcarpatic-Rețea pentru promovarea turismului înregiunile Maramureș, Zakarpatia, Ivano Frankivsk ”, Consiliul Județean Maramureș, Baia Mare;
139. \*\*\* Gazeta de Maramureș, anul IX, nr 387-436, 2010-2011;
140. Ordin nr. 1342/2010 din 24/08/2010 privind modul de stabilire a tarifelor de practicare a vânătorii. Publicat în MOF nr. 619 - 02/09/2010;
141. HG Nr. 58/1998 și Ordinului Nr. 510 din 28.06.2002, publicat în M.O. Nr. 582 bis din 6.08.2002;
142. Legea 31/1990, actualizată 2011, (r2), privind societățile comerciale. Text actualizat prin: O.U.G. nr. 43/2010 publicată în Monitorul Oficial, Partea I nr. 316 din 13 mai 2010, O.U.G. nr. 54/2010 publicată în Monitorul Oficial, Partea I nr. 421 din 23 iunie 2010, O.U.G. nr. 90/2010 publicată în Monitorul Oficial, Partea I nr. 674 din 04 octombrie 2010;
143. Legea nr.571 din 22 decembrie 2003 privind Codul fiscal, publicat în M.Of. nr. 927/23 dec. 2003, [http://www.cdep.ro/pls/legis/legis\\_pck.htp\\_act\\_text?id=52436](http://www.cdep.ro/pls/legis/legis_pck.htp_act_text?id=52436), data accesării 9.02.2011;
144. Legea nr.567 din 16 august 1991 privind organizarea și funcționarea Aeroclubului României, republicat în M.Of. nr. 291/15 dec. 1995;
145. Legea 83 din 5 aprilie 2004 și 332 din 8 iulie 2004, privind transformarea localităților rurale Săliștea de Sus, Dragomirești, Șomcuta Mare, Ulmeni și Tăuții Măgherauș în localități urbane;
146. <http://megaajutor.bizoo.ro/intrebare-1172-care-sunt-avantajele-si-dezavantajele-intr-un-statutul-de-pfa-si-un-srl/>, data accesării 9.02.2011;
147. [http://static.anaf.ro/static/10/Anaf/Cod\\_fiscal\\_norme\\_2011.htm](http://static.anaf.ro/static/10/Anaf/Cod_fiscal_norme_2011.htm); data accesării 9.02.2011;
148. <http://www.exsys.com/>, data accesării 9.02.2011;
149. <http://www.informatiipublice.ro/turism/maramures-turism/arii-protejate-rezervatii-naturale-si-monumente-ale-naturii-maramures/>, data accesării 27.11.2010;

150. <http://www.maramuresgreenways.ro>, data accesării 2.02.2011
151. [http://www.glasulmaramuresului.ro/view\\_article\\_numar.php?show=20926&name=Aeropot\\_pentru\\_avioane\\_usoare\\_la\\_Oncesti&numar=2010-06-22](http://www.glasulmaramuresului.ro/view_article_numar.php?show=20926&name=Aeropot_pentru_avioane_usoare_la_Oncesti&numar=2010-06-22), data accesării 27.11.2010;
152. <http://www.pensiuni.info.ro/ro/romana.html>, data accesării 9.02.2011;
153. <http://www.cazaremaramures.ro/>, data accesării 9.02.2011;
154. <http://www.viaromania.eu/cazare.cfm/barsana-hoteluri-pensiuni.html>, data accesării 9.02.2011;
155. <http://www.romania-turistica.ro/Maramures/>, data accesării 9.02.2011;
156. <http://www.turistinfo.ro/>, data accesării 9.02.2011;
157. <http://www.ecazari.ro/cazari/Teud.html>, data accesării 9.02.2011;
158. <http://carta.ro/cazare-ieud/>, data accesării 9.02.2011;
159. <http://www.pensiuni.org/>, data accesării 9.02.2011;
160. <http://www.vacantepensiuni.ro/pensiuni/>, data accesării 9.02.2011;
161. <http://www.agrotur.ro/iulia/ro>, data accesării 9.02.2011;
162. <http://primariabotiza.ro/turism>, data accesării 9.02.2011;
163. <https://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=TUR102D>, accesat 28.10.2010,
164. <http://www.discover-maramures.com/ro/cazare-rurala>, data accesării 24.01.2011
165. [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search\\_database](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database), data accesării 31.01.2011
166. <http://www.xtrem.ro/articole/1708/zone-de-zbor-in-judetul-maramures.html>, data accesării 5.02.2011;
167. <http://www.xtrem.ro/sport/snowkayaking/>, data accesării 5.02.2011;
168. <http://lapescuit.evonet.ro/balti.html>, data accesării 5.02.2011;
169. [http://www.e-calauza.ro/index.php?afiseaza=lacuri\\_results&judet=maramures](http://www.e-calauza.ro/index.php?afiseaza=lacuri_results&judet=maramures), accesat 5.02.2011;
170. <http://www.dpmm.ro/infrastructura/reteadedrumuri.php>, data accesării 7.02.2011
171. <http://www.codcaen.sinard.net/>, data accesării 7.02.2011
172. <http://recom.onrc.ro/obco.htm>, data accesării 7.02.2011
173. <http://www.muzeumm.baiamare.rdsnet.ro/siugariu.htm>, data accesării 7.02.2011
174. <http://www.maramuresgreenways.ro>, data accesării 2.02.2011
175. <http://maramuresturism.wordpress.com/despre-noi>, data accesării 2.02.2011
176. <http://www.mostenirevie.baiamarecity.ro/mostenirevie/mostenire.php?s=2>, data accesării 12.10.2010;
177. <http://www.turismviseu.ro>, data accesării 9.02.2011;
178. <http://www.cultura-traditionala.ro>, data accesării 9.02.2011;
179. [http://www.sighetonline.ro/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=13881:variantorii-din-maramure-au-luat-urma-urilor&catid=44:comunitate&Itemid=88](http://www.sighetonline.ro/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13881:variantorii-din-maramure-au-luat-urma-urilor&catid=44:comunitate&Itemid=88), data accesării, 31.03.2011;
180. [www.romania-universe.ro](http://www.romania-universe.ro), data accesării 27.12.2010.

## ANNEX

*ANNEX 1. Road access infrastructure in Maramures*

*ANNEX 2. Festivals and holidays in Maramures*

*ANNEX 3. Natural areas protected by the national interests in Maramures county*

*ANNEX 4. Liste with the spectacular caves in Maramures known until 2010*

*ANNEX 5. Skills and craftsmen in Maramures(a part of.....)*

*ANNEX 6. Data base from research*

ANNEX 1. Road access infrastructure in Maramures

Nr ctr	Categoria rutieră	Localitățile de legătură
1.	DN 17 C	Bistrița Năsăud – Săcel - Moisei
2.	DN 1 C	Mesteacăn-Șomcuta Mare-Baia Mare-Seini
3.	DN 18	Baia Mare-Sighet-Vișeu-Borșa-Prislop→Jud. Suceava
4.	DN 18 B	Baia Mare-Copalnic-Târgu Lăpuș-Rohia
5.	DN 19	Satu Mare-Săpânța-Sighet
6.	DJ 108 A	Ulmeni-Fărcașa-Ardusat
7.	DJ 108 D	Ariniș-Rodina-Gârdani
8.	DJ 108 E	Chelița-Mireșu Mare-Pribilești-Hideaga
9.	DJ 108 P	Oarța de Jos-Orțița-Bicaz →jud Satu Mare
10.	DJ 108 T	Arduzel-Vicea-Someș Uileac → Jud. Sălaj
11.	DJ 109 F	Jud. Sălaj → Baba-Drăghia-Coroieni-Vălenii Lăpușului-Răzoare-Tg.Lăpuș-Rogoz-Lăpuș-Băiuț-Cavnic-Budești-Oc.Șugătag-Ferești
12.	DJ 109 G	Mesteacă-Sâlnița-Vălenii Lăpușului
13.	DJ 109 I	Frâncenii Boiului-Românești-Sâlnița-Vima Mică-Peteritea
14.	DJ 109 J	Tăuții Măgherauș-Ulmoasa
15.	DJ 109 U	Strâmbu Băiuț-Băiuț
16.	DJ 110 C	Jud. Sălaj → Vima Mare-Vima Mică
17.	DJ 170	Jud. Bistrița-Năsăud → Suciul de Sus
18.	DJ 171	Jud. Bistrița-Năsăud → Suciul de Sus-Suciul de Jos-Rogoz
19.	DJ 171 A	Suciul de Sus-Groșii Țibleșului-Șieu- Botiza
20.	DJ 171 B	Șieu-Poienile Izei
21.	DJ 171 C	Rogoz-Libotin-Cupșeni
22.	DJ 171 D	Strâmtura-Slătioara-Glod-Poienile Izei-Botiza
23.	DJ 171 E	Dumbrava-Stoiceni-Costeni-Cupșeni
24.	DJ 182	Copalnic Mănăștur-Rușor-Cernești-Târgu Lăpuș-Rohia → Jud. Cluj
25.	DJ 182 B	Băița de sub Codru-Ariniș-Ulmeni-Mireșu Mare-Șomcuta Mare-Cătălina-Baia Mare
26.	DJ 182 C	Coaș-Copalnic Mănăștur-Făurești-Șurdești
27.	DJ 182 D	Băsești-Băița de sub Codru
28.	DJ 182 G	DJ 182 C → Plopiș
29.	DJ 183	Baia Mare-Firiza-Valea Neagră
30.	DJ 183 A	Runcu-Mara
31.	DJ 183 B	DN 18 (Gutin) – Stațiunea Izvoare
32.	DJ 183 C	Mogoșa - Șuitor
33.	DJ 184	Baia Sprie-Cavnic
34.	DJ 184 A	Satulung-Cătălina-Săcălășeni-Coruia-Rus-Dănești
35.	DJ 184 B	Șomcuta Mare-Preluca Nouă-Copalnic Deal
36.	DJ 185	Hărniciești-Hoteni-Oc. Șugătag-Călinești-Vălenii-Bârsana-Petrova-

		Bistra-Valea Vișeului-Lunca la Tisa-Bocicoiul Mare-Crăciunești
37.	DJ 186	Vadu Izei-Oncești-Bârsana- Strâmtura-...-Săcel
38.	DJ 186 A	Vadu Izei-Valea Stejarului
39.	DJ 186 B	Ferești-Cornești-Călinești-Sârbi-Budești
40.	DJ 186 C	Bogdan Vodă-Ieud
41.	DJ 187	Leordina-Ruscova-Repedea-Poienile de sub Munte
42.	DJ 187 A	Vișeul de Sus-Valea Vaserului
43.	DJ 187 D	Vișeul de Sus-Poienile de sub Munte
44.	DJ 188	Vișeul de Jos-Bocicoiel-Bogdan Vodă
45.	DJ 189	Borșa-Complex Borșa
46.	DJ 193	Jud. Satu Mare → Ardușat-Hideaga
47.	DJ 193 E	DJ 108 D – Asuaju de Jos – Asuaju de Sus→Jud. Satu Mare
48.	DJ 196 A	Jud. Satu Mare → Corni - Bicz
49.	DC 7	Petrova-Crasna Vișeului (neasfaltat)
50.	DC 8	Borșa-Baia Borșa
51.	DC 12	Sat Șugătag - Mănăstirea
52.	DC 13	Sat Șugătag-Ocna Șugătag
53.	DC 14	Hoteni-Breb
54.	DJ 171D	Strâmtura- Glod-Slătioara
55.	DF 153 D	Valea lui Dragoș (Moisei)
56.	E 58	Seini-Tăuții Măgherauș – Satulung- Șomcuta Mare-Valea Chioarului-Mesteacăn

ANNEX 2. Festivals and holidays in Maramures

Nr. ctr	Localitatea	Festivalul	Perioada
1.	Cicârlău	Alină-te, dor, alină	septembrie
2.	Asuaju de Sus	Festivalul interjudețean al folclorului din Țara Codrului	12.sep
3.	Asuaju de Sus	Târgul cepelor	14.sep
4.	Baia Mare	Sărbătoarea Castanelor” - Târgul Meșterilor Populari	24-26 sept
5.	Băița de sub Codru	Sânzienele	24.iun
6.	Bistra, Crasna	Festivalul cântecului și dansului la huțuli "Obiceiuri de primăvară la ucraineni"	7-8 Mai
7.	Bistra, Crasna, Valea Vișeuului,	Crăciunul și Anul Nou după Calendarul Iulian	6-13 ian
8.	Borșa	Hora de la Prislop	22.aug
9.	Borșa	Sânzienele	24.iun
10.	Botiza	Pentru mândra din Botiza	21-22 aug
11.	Budești	Nu vă uitați că-s micuț	23-24 mai
12.	Cernești	Festivalul Stuparilor	august
13.	Cicârlău	Festival de creație literară "Vasile Lucaciu"	01.dec
14.	Cicârlău	festivalul Alină-te dor, alină	18-19 sept
15.	Copalnic Mănăstur	Joc tradițional cu coșarca	31.ian
16.	Copalnic Mănăstur	Danțu între hotare	04.iul
17.	Copalnic Mănăstur	Teatru la Șură	16-22 aug
18.	Coruia	Verjelul	1-2 ianuarie
19.	Coruia	Sărbătoarea cireșelor	06.iun
20.	Cupșeni	Sărbătoarea portului popular	15-16 mai
21.	Cupșeni	Ridicarea Armindenului	23.mai
22.	Desești, Bârsana, Rozavlea	Festival Internațional de Poezie	5-6 oct
23.	Dragomirești	Câte flori pe Iza-n sus	11.apr
24.	Dumbrăvița	Festivalul portului, cântecului și dansului de pe Fisculaș	3-4 iulie
25.	Groșii Țibleșului	Hora la Șură	iunie
26.	Hoteni	Tânjaua de pe Mara	Mai
27.	Mireșu Mare	Florile Somesului	03.oct
28.	Mireșu Mare	Festivalul concurs de cântece și dansuri din Țara Chioarului	august
29.	Pasul Ștefănești și Șetref	Sărbătoarea păcurarilor	23 apr-2 mai
30.	Poienile Izei	Învârtita din Poienile Izei	10 - 12 Iun.
31.	Remetea Chioarului	Balul strugurilor	03.oct



32.	Remeți	Obiceiuri de Toamnă la Ucraineni	oct
33.	Repedea	Spectacol de colinde ucrainene	08.ian
34.	Repedea	Sărbătoarea narciselor	23-24 mai
35.	Repedea	Festivalul de cântece și dansuri ucrainene	august
36.	Rona de Jos	Hai Mări la Sânziene	24.iun
37.	Rona de Jos	Cântec, joc și voie bună pe Valea Ronișoarei	25.aug
38.	Satulung	Festivalul cântecului și dansului din Țara Chioarului	3-4 iulie
39.	Sârbi	Joc de pe Cosău	5-6 aprilie
40.	Sighet	Festivalul datinilor de iarnă "Marmația "	26-27 dec
41.	Sighet	Festivalul de colinde, datini și obiceiuri de iarnă la Ucraineni	8-9 ian
42.	Șieu	Floare mândră de pe Iza	22-23 mai
43.	Șurdești	Udătoritul din Șurdești	05.apr
44.	Tăuții Măgherăuși	Cununa de Sânziene	19-20 iunie
45.	Târgu Lăpuș	Horea în grumaz	mai
46.	Târgu Lăpuș	Festivalul de colinde și obiceiuri de iarnă	dec
47.	Vadu Izei	Festivalul nunților	2-3 iulie
48.	Văleni	Jocul vălenarilor	23-24 mai

*ANNEX 3. Natural areas protected by the national interests in Maramures county*

<b>Nr ctr</b>	<b>Denumire arie</b>	<b>Locația</b>	<b>Tipul ariei</b>	<b>Categoria</b>	<b>Suprafața(ha)</b>	<b>Custodele</b>
1	Arboretul de castan comestibil de la Baia Mare	Baia Mare, Tăuții de Sus, Tăuții Măgherauș	forestieră	rezervație naturală	500	Ocolul Silvic Municipal Baia Mare
2	Arcer Țibleș	Groșii Țibleșului, Dragomirești	Mixtă	rezervație naturală	150	Direcția Silvică Baia Mare
3	Cheile Babei	Baba	geologică	monument al naturii	15	Direcția Silvică Baia Mare
4	Defileul Lăpușului	Remetea Chioarului, Târgu Lăpuș	hidrologică	rezervație naturală	25 Km	Fundatia Maratin
5	Cheile Tătarului	Mara	hidro-geologică	monument al naturii	15	Direcția Silvică Baia Mare
6	Coloanele de la Limpedeia	Baia Mare	geologică	monument al naturii	3	-
7	Cornul Nedeii, Ciungii Balasanii	Borșa	mixtă	monument al naturii	800	Administrația PNMM
8	Creasta Cocoșului	Mara	mixta	monument al naturii	50	Asociația EcoLogic
9	Lacul Albastru	Baia Sprie	hidro-geologică	monument al naturii	0,5	Direcția Silvică Baia Mare
10	Lacul Morărenilor	Ocna Șugătag, Breb	mixtă	rezervație naturală	20	Societatea Ecologistă din Maramureș
11	Lacul Vinderel	Repedea, Poienile de sub Munte	mixtă	rezervație naturală	100	Administrația PNMM
12	Mlaștina Iezerul Mare	Desești	botanică	rezervație naturală	5	Asociația de Ecoturism "Opaitul Rodnei"
13	Mlaștina Poiana Brazilor	Giulești	mixtă	rezervație naturală	3	Direcția Silvică Baia Mare
14	Mlaștina Tăul lui Dumitru	Baia Mare	botanică	monument al naturii	3	Direcția Silvică Baia Mare
15	Mlaștina Tăul Negru	Strâmbu Băiuț	botanică	monument al naturii	1	Direcția Silvică Baia Mare
16	Mlaștina Vlășinescu	Mara	botanică	monument al naturii	3	Societatea Ecologistă din Maramureș

17	Parcul Natural Munții Maramureșului	Bistra, Borșa, Leordina, Moisei, Petrova, Poienile de Sub Munte, Repedea, Ruscova, Vișeu de Jos, Vișeu de Sus	mixtă	parc național	148850	Administrația PNMM
18	Pădurea Bavna	Fersig	forestieră	rezervație naturală	26	Direcția Silvică Baia Mare
19	Pădurea Crăiască	Ocna Șugătag	forestieră	rezervație naturală	44	Direcția Silvică Baia Mare
20	Pădurea cu pini Comja	Seini	forestieră	rezervație naturală	0,5	Direcția Silvică Baia Mare
21	Pădurea de larice Coștiui	Coștiui	forestieră	rezervație naturală	0,72	Direcția Silvică Baia Mare
22	Pădurea Ronișoara	Rona de Sus	forestieră	rezervație naturală	62	Direcția Silvică Baia Mare
23	Peștera Boiu Mare	Boiu Mare	speologică	monument al naturii	0,5	-
24	Peștera cu Oase	Poiana Botizei	speologică	rezervație naturală	0,5	Clubul de Speologie Montana
25	Peștera din Dealul Solovan	Sighetu Marmației	speologică	rezervație naturală	1,02	-
26	Peștera și Izbulul Izei	Săcel, Moisei	speologică	rezervație naturală	100	Clubul de speologie Montana
27	Peștera Vălenii Șomcutei	Vălenii Șomcutei	speologică	monument al naturii	5	Clubul de Speologie Montana
28	Piatra Rea	Borșa	mixtă	rezervație naturală	50	Administrația PNMR
29	Pietrosu Mare	Moisei, Borșa	mixtă	parc național	3300	Administrația PNMR
30	Poiana cu narcise Tomnatec Sehleanu	Repedea	botanică	monument al naturii	100	Administrația PNMM
31	Ponorul Izei	Moisei	hidro-geologică	monument al naturii	0,5	Administrația PNMR
32	Ponorul Jitelor	Groșii Țibleșului	speologica	arie protejată de interes local		-
33	Rezervația fosiliferă Chiuzbaia	Chiuzbaia	Paleontologică	rezervație științifică	50	Clubul De Speologie Montana

34	Rozeta de piatră de la Ilba	Ilba	geologică	monument al naturii	0,5	-
35	Stâncăriile Salhoi Zâmbroslavele	Borșa	peisagistică și geo-botanică	rezervație naturală	5	Administrația PNMM

Sursa: APM Maramureș

Mlaștina	Localitatea	Altitudinea	Suprafața	Grosimea stratului de turbă
Tăul lui Dumitru	Sat Șugătag	1200 m	3 ha	180.000 m <sup>3</sup>
Iezerul Mare	Desești	1000 m	10 ha	2, 30 m
Poiana Brazilor	Giulești	970 m	3 ha	2, 30 m
Vlașchinescu	Desești	916 m	2,5 ha	2, 50 m
Tribșor	Săpânța	810 m	3 ha	2,20 m
Tăul Obcioarei	Moisei		1,2 ha	7 m
Tăul Băiței	Poienile de sub Munte	1407 m	2 ha	2,30 m
Tăul Muced	Poienile de sub Munte	1280 m		
Jilerescu	Desești	800 m	5 ha	1 m
Medveș	Săpânța		6 ha	1,5 m
Nireș	Săpânța	900 m	12 ha	1,5 m
Sub Strunga Țiganului	Sighet	950 m	3 ha	1 m
Cheia	Sat Șugătag	950 m	4 ha	1 m
Colibi	Săpânța	800 m	40 ha	1,5 -2 m

Sursa Ardelean, G., Beres, I., 2000, Fauna de vertebrate a Maramureșului

#### Situri "Natura 2000" din Maramureș

- Arboretele de castan comestibil de la Baia Mare;
- Defileul Lăpușului;
- Gutâi – Creasta;
- Platoul Igriș;
- Munții Maramureșului;
- Munții Rodnei;
- Tisa Superioară;
- Valea Izei și Dealul Solovan.

ANNEX 4. Liste with the spectacular caves in Maramures known until 2010

Nr. ctr	Cod	Numele peșterii	Localizarea	Cota de intrare	Dezvoltarea (m)	Denivelarea (m)	Roca
<b>MUNȚII MARAMUREȘULUI</b>							
<b>Zona localității Borșa</b>							
1.	07-100	Peștera din Piatra Băitei	Vers.stg. Valea Țașla	875	32,0	+2,5	Șisturi cristaline
2.	1002/8	Peștera Șura din Cearcănul	Vf. Cercănul, Sud	1600	12,0	+6	Calcar eocen
3.	1002/10	Peștera 2 din Piatra Scrisă (Hornului)	Vers.stg. Valea Tâșlișoara	1290	20,0	+8	Calcar eocen
4.	1002/13	Peștera 5 din Piatra Scrisă (Tunelului)	Vers.stg. Valea Tâșlișoara	1270	18,5	0	Calcar eocen
5.	1002/17	Peștera din Prislopul Laptelui	Vers.stg. Valea Țașla	1260	12,0	-0,6	Calcar eocen
6.	1002/18	Peștera cu târâș din Podul Cearcănului	SV Podul Cearcănului	1450	14,9	+1	Calcar eocen
7.	1002/19	Peștera cu sală din Podul Cearcănului	SV Podul Cearcănului	1450	25,3	-1,43	Calcar eocen
8.	1002/21	Avenul diacazei cu 2 intrări	NV Podul Cearcănului	1485	21,5	-11,3	Calcar eocen
9.	1005/1	Peștera Hoților(Bănăriei)	Vers.dr. Valea Sâlhoi	1277	58,27	-29/+1	Calcar eocen
10.	1005/3	Peștera Gaură din Piatra Șesuri	Vers.stg. Valea Șesuri	1200	14,0	-5	Calcar eocen
11.	1005/4	Peștera Fântânele	Vers.dr. Valea Fântânele	1110	21,0	+4,5	Calcar eocen
12.	1005/7	Peștera Vasile Bologa	SV vf. Geamănul	1450	120,0	-17,5/+2,0	Calcar eocen
<b>Zona localității Bistra</b>							
13.	03-100/1	Peștera din Stilo	Vers.stg. Valea Senderschi	1040	17,0	+2	Gresie
14.	1002/4	Peștera nr. 4 din Dealul Tocarnea	Vers. Nordic Dl. Tocarnea	840	54,0	-19	Calcar eocen
15.	1002/6	Avenul Tocarnea	Vers.nordic Dl. Tocarnea	868	16,0	-14	Calcar eocen
16.	1002/15	Peștera Coreniuc	Vers.stg. Valea Șenderschi		81,0	-10	Calcar eocen
<b>Zona localității Repedea</b>							
17.	1000/6	Peștera Mare cu Portal	Vers. Stg. Valea Repedea (Piatra Moloșnaia)	830	190,0	-7,5/+22,2	Calcar triasic
18.	1000/10	Avenul Izdocinâi	Pietriceaua Vestică	1500	216,0	-54,5	Calcar triasic
<b>Zona Poienile de sub Munte</b>							
19.	1000/1	Peștera Pivniță de sub Mihailec	SV vf. Mihailec	1850	20,0	-11	Bazalte
20.	1000/2	Peștera Pivniță de sub Minciul	Vers. dr. Valea Cvașnița	1360	17,0	+5	Calcar eocen
21.	1000/3	Avenul Pivniță de sub Rușușnei	Vers.stg. Valea Cvașnița	1300	17,0	-14	Calcar eocen
22.	04-1000/5	Peștera Bursucina	Vers.stg. Valea Ruscova		57,0	-9	Gresie

23.	1000/12	Peștera Diaclazei-Piatra Socolăului	Vers.dr. Valea Socolău	1020	18,0	-2/+8	Calcar triasic
<b>MUNȚII RODNEI</b>							
<b>Zona localității Borșa</b>							
24.	1028/1	Peștera Șura Cailor	Amonte de Cascada Cailor	1450	83,0	-9/+6	Calcar cristalin
25.	1028/2	Peștera cu mondmilch	Cățanii Izvorului (Cascada Cailor)	1500	52,5	-8,3	Calcar cristalin
26.	1028/5	Avenul din Vf. Jgheabului	Vers. Sudic Piatra Rea	1500	171,0	-54,3	Calcar cristalin
27.	1028/15	Avenul din Podul Cailor	Podul Cailor	1630	215,0	-108	Calcar cristalin
28.	1028/17	Peștera cu Apă din Piatra Frânturii	Vers.stg. Valea Fântâniei	900	72,0	-1,5/+1	Travertin
29.	1028/18	Peștera ramificată din Șaua Știol	Știol	1530	75,0	-4,7/+1,3	Calcar cristalin
30.	1028/19	Peștera Tunel din Șaua Știol	Știol	1545	21,5	-6	Calcar cristalin
31.	1028/24	Peștera cu cristale	Piatra Rea	1350	12,0	-4,5	Calcar cristalin
<b>Zona localității Săcel</b>							
32.	1029/1	Peștera Izei	Vers.nordic vf. Bătrâna	1248	2432,3	-170	Calcar eocen
33.	1029/3	Peștera cu lapte	Vers.dr. Valea Sterpu	1285	48,55	+2,65	Calcar eocen
34.	1029/6	Peștera de la Iz buc	Preluca Izei	1030	30,67	-1,95/+1,3	Calcar eocen
35.	1029/7	Avenul din Preluca	Preluca de sub Piatră	1250	10,5	-10,5	Calcar eocen
36.	1029/9	Peștera Ponor din Preluca Izei	Vers.stg. Valea Izei		64,0	-11,5	Calcar eocen
37.	1029/14	Avenul de la Ponorul Izei	Preluca de sub Piatră	1330	105,5	-25,1	Calcar eocen
38.	04-1029/19	Peștera de sub Lacul buncărului	Vers.stg. Valea lui Dragoș	1400	43,7	-12,3	Gresie
39.	1029/26	Avenul Scoica	Ponoare	990	56,7	-15,1	Calcar eocen
40.	1029/28	Ponorul Ungurilor	P. Ciungilor	1106	29,0	-11,5	Calcar eocen
41.	1029/37	Peștera de la Iz bucul Izei	Iz bucul Izei	980	10,0	-6	Calcar eocen
42.	1029/40	Avenul cu Scară	Preluca Măgurii	1340	117,0	-24,5	Calcar eocen
<b>MUNȚII LĂPUȘ</b>							
<b>Zona localității Băiuț</b>							
43.	05-101/1	Peștera cu Vânt	SV Văratec	1310	21,5	-0,5/+2	Cuarțite hidrotermale
44.	1010/1	Peștera Casa Pintii	Poiana Botizii	775	39,0	-6	Calcar eocen
45.	1010/3	Peștera Leordița	Valea Leardei	878	27,0	-2	Calcar badenian
46.	1010/5	Peștera Meduzei	Poiana Botizii	635	19,5	-1	Calcar

		din Piatra Mică					eocen
47.	1010/6	Peștera Tunelelor suprapuse	Poiana Botizii	790	15,5	-3,5	Calcar eocen
48.	04-101/1	Peștera lui Andy	Vers.dr. Valea Lăpuș		42,0	+4	Gresii
<b>Zona localității Târgu Lăpuș</b>							
49.	06-101/7	Peștera lui Pintea din vf. Șatra	Est vf. Șatra	995	10,9	-3,4	Dacit
50.	4060/6	Peștera Fruntea Ochiului	Groape	340	19,0	-0,5/+1,0	Calcar cristalin
51.	4003/10	Avenul din Vârtopul Mare	Răzoare	468	16,8	-11,8	Calcar eocen
52.	4003/11	Peștera cu Odontolite din vf Pietrii	Răzoare	410	12,0	-1,5/+1,0	Calcar eocen
53.	4003/18	Avenul Stalactitei din Vârtopul Mare	Răzoare	480	32,0	-21,0	Calcar eocen
54.	4003/19	Avenul Ploii	Răzoare		38,4	-27	Calcar eocen
55.	4003/24	Avenul Speranței	Răzoare	480	189,0	-64,6	Calcar eocen
56.	4003/28	Avenul din Brăniștea	Răzoare		49,0	-30,0	Calcar eocen
<b>MUNȚII ȚIBLEȘ</b>							
<b>Zona localității Grosii Țibleșului</b>							
57.	04-101/2	Peștera din Valea Țapului Mare	Vers.dr. Valea Bradului		35,0	-2	Gresii
58.	04-101/10	Avenul Ponorul Jitelor	Vers.dr. Valea Bradului		1020,0	-40,5	Gresii
59.	04-101/14	Peștera Lupilor	Vers.dr. valea Bradului		11,5	+3	Gresii
<b>MUNȚII GUTĂI</b>							
<b>Zona localității Ocna Șugătag</b>							
60.	06-101/4	Peștera de la Izvoru Secăturii	Est Creasta Cocoșului	1110	12,0	+5,5	Andezit
61.	06-101/5	Peștera cu Gheață de la Lespezi	Nord vf. Gutâiul Mare	1245	19,5	-1/+1	Andezit
62.	06-101/6	Peștera cu Lespezi	Nord vf. Gutâiul Mare	1255	21,0	-1,5/+0,5	Andezit
<b>Zona localității Baia Sprie</b>							
63.	06-101/3	Peștera Diaclazei din Dl. Șomoș	Vers. Dr. Valea Chiuzbaia	508	76,0	-26,0	Andezit
<b>Zona localității Baia Mare</b>							
64.	06-101/8	Grota din Dealul Crucii	Vers.dr. valea Amadei	450	409,2	-67,5	Andezit
<b>Zona localității Cicârlău</b>							
65.	05-101/1	Peștera de la Izvorul lui Pintea	Cicârlău Vii	220	13,5	-1	Aglomerat vulcanic
<b>MUNȚII PRELUCA</b>							
<b>Zona localității Preluca Veche</b>							
66.	4060/4	Peștera Păltiniș	Preluca Veche	700	45,0	-11,0	Calcar cristalin
67.	4060/5	Peștera Bulbuc	Preluca Veche	655	12,0	+1,0	Calcar cristalin

<b>Zona localității Măgureni</b>							
68.	4060/7	Avenul Poarta lui Pinte	Vers.nordic Dl. Măgureni	740	6,0	-4,0	Calcar metamorfic
69.	4060/8	Peștera de sub Poarta lui Pinte	Vers.nordic Dl. Măgureni	715	10,0	-2,6	Calcar metamorfic
<b>PODIȘUL SOMEȘAN</b>							
<b>Zona localității Boiu Mare</b>							
70.	4001/7	Avenul din Valea Boului	Boiuț	407	5,5	-4,5	Calcar oligocen
71.	4001/34	Peștera Furciturii	Boiuț	433	7,0	+0,5	Calcar oligocen
72.	4001/46	Peștera de la Boiuț	Boiuț	350	308,0	-12,0	Calcar oligocen
73.	4003/1	Peștera de la Frânceni	Frâncenii Boiului	426	16,0	-8,0	Calcar eocen
74.	4003/2	Peștera Gaura Boiului	Boiu Mare	340	21,0	-2,0	Calcar oligocen
75.	4003/4	Avenul Hârtopul Gărdii	Boiu Mare	375	11,0	-10,0	Calcar eocen
<b>Zona comunei Valea Chioarului</b>							
76.	4001/3	Peștera din Ciungi	Mesteacăn	354	568,0	-11,5/+10,0	Calcar oligocen
77.	4001/33	Peștera din Dealul Marginea	Mesteacăn	535	454,0	-23,0	Calcar oligocen
78.	4001/69	Peștera Vulpiei	Mesteacăn	302	105,0	-7,0	Calcar oligocen
79.	4002/2	Peștera Ulița Pietrii	Valea Chioarului	400	117,0	-35,0	Calcar eocen
80.	4002/5	Avenul Casa Popii	Mesteacăn		18,0	-5,0	Calcar oligocen
81.	4002/6	Peștera de la Vărai	Vărai		360,0	-8,0/+0,5	Calcar eocen
82.	4002/9	Avenul Colțul Prisăcii	Valea Chioarului	360	31,7	-11,5	Calcar eocen
83.	0-4002/10	Avenul nr.1 din vf. Indrion	Buciumi	424	37,0	-13,0	Tuf badenian
<b>Zona localității Baba</b>							
84.	4020/2	Peștera lui Petre Mihiș	Cheile Babei		23,0	-3	Calcar eocen
<b>Zona localității Șomcuta Mare</b>							
85.	4002/1	Peștera de la Vălenii Șomcutei	Vălenii Șomcutei		176,0	+15	Calcar badenian
86.	4002/18	Avenul din pădurea Glodeanului	Hovrila		51,0	-26,0/+2,5	Calcar eocen
<b>Zona localității Vima Mică</b>							
87.	4003/18	Avenul Stârșel	Peteritea	390	220,0	-9,5	Calcar eocen
88.	4003/27	Avenul Bătrânilor	Vima Mică (Podul Hijului)	468	26,0	-10,0	Calcar eocen

Sursa: Chiș Timur, membru al Clubului de Speologie Montana Baia Mare



ANNEX 5. Skills and craftsmen in Maramures(a part of.....)

Nr. ctr	Localitate a	Meșter	Meșteșug	Nr. ctr	Localitate a	Meșter	Meșteșug
1	Baia Sprie	Leș Dan	Ceramică	37	Câmpulung la Tisa	Balazs Ștefan	Sculptură în lemn
2	Băiuț	Foi Mircea	tâmplărie	38	Câmpulung la Tisa	Zelevcs Mihai	Sculptură în lemn
3	Băiuț	Avram Adriana	țesături tradiționale	39	Câmpulung la Tisa	Vereș Aurica	tesaturi de uz casnic
4	Băiuț	Buda Camelia	țesături tradiționale	40	Chiuzbaia	Breban Viorica	cergi
5	Băiuț	Dragoman Maria	țesături tradiționale	41	Chiuzbaia	Breban Veturia	țesături tradiționale
6	Băiuț	Miholca Valeria	țesături tradiționale	42	Dănești	Sabo Anamaria si Ioan	sculptura in lemn, figurine din radacini
7	Băiuț	Buda Bogdan	Meșteri în lemn	43	Desești	Verdes Mariuca	interpret muzical
8	Băiuț	Coc Iosif	Meșteri în lemn	44	Desești	Pop Maria	țesături tradiționale
9	Băiuț	Coroiu Iosif	Meșteri în lemn	45	Dragomirești	Minica Ileana	țesături tradiționale
10	Bârsana	Bledea Vasile	sticle cu sculpturi	46	Dragomirești	Moldovan Paulina	țesături tradiționale
11	Bârsana	Bârsan Teodor	Atelier de fierărie	47	Dragomirești	Țicală Florica	țesături tradiționale
12	Bârsana	Bârsan Ioan	Sculptură în lemn	48	Dumbravița	Caosan Marian Traian	sculptura in piatra
13	Bârsana	Irina Fodor	țesături tradiționale	49	Dumbravița	Coasan Livia	țesături tradiționale
14	Bârsana	Bledea Vasile	sticle cu sculpturi	50	Groșii Țibleșului	Pașca Ioan	Meșteri în lemn
15	Bârsana	Hritiu Ion	Meșteri în lemn	51	Groșii Țibleșului	Pop Ionel	Meșteri în lemn
16	Bârsana	Bledea Ion	Sculptură în lemn	52	Groșii Țibleșului	Coroiu Gheorghe	Sculptură în lemn
17	Berbești	Șteț Ștefan	Meșteri în lemn	53	Groșii Țibleșului	Pașca Ioan	Sculptură în lemn
18	Blidar	Conecici Mariana	tricotaje	54	Hoteni	Ioan Pop	interpret muzical
19	Bocicoiel	Cheșa Gheorghe	Opinci	55	Lăpușul Românesc	Nicolae Pitiș	Interpret muzical
20	Botiza	Corau Maria	covoare in culori vegetale	56	Lăpușul Românesc	Grigore Leșe	Interpret muzical
21	Botiza	Manța Iusca	covoare in culori vegetale	57	Leordina	Nuțu Leordean	interpret muzical
22	Botiza	Berbecar Ana	țesături tradiționale	58	Leordina	Ileana Bumbar	interpret muzical
23	Botiza	Perța Maria	țesături tradiționale	59	Oarța de Sus	Morar Maria	țesături tradiționale
24	Botiza	Corău Iulia	țesături tradiționale	60	Ocna Sugatag	Elena Tămaș	pictura pe lemn si sticla
25	Botiza	Manța Ilișca	țesături tradiționale	61	Oncești	Anuța Godja	cămăși brodate manual

26	Botiza	Pop Ioana	țesături tradiționale	62	Oncești	Vasile Godja	interpret muzical
27	Botiza	Trifoi Maria	țesături tradiționale	63	Oncești	Negrea Maria	țesături de uz casnic
28	Breb	Sima Vasile	mester porti	64	Oncești	Maria Godja	țesături tradiționale
29	Breb	Bota Domnica	țesături tradiționale	65	Oncești	Maria Godja	Zgărdane
30	Breb	Bledea Maria	țesături tradiționale	66	Petrova	Glogyan Maria	țesături tradiționale
31	Breb	Petric Maria	țesături tradiționale	67	Petrova	Glogyan Ileana	țesături tradiționale
32	Breb	Pop Petru	Meșteri în lemn	68	Petrova	Sava Maria	țesături tradiționale
33	Breb	Petru Pop	Sculptură în lemn	69	Poienile de sub Munte	Iuliana Țiudic	cămăși brodate manual
34	Buciumi	Albu Viorel	palarii si clopuri din paie	70	Poienile de sub Munte	Smececaș Ioana	Cojoace, cămăși
35	Budești	Barlea Ioan	clopuri de paie	71	Poienile de sub Munte	Anișorac Ana	țesături tradiționale
36	Câmpulung la Tisa	Fekete Emerik	Atelier de fierărie	72	Poienile de sub Munte	Cauni Viorica	țesături tradiționale
73	Poienile de sub Munte	Scopeți Ana	țesături tradiționale	99	Săpânța	Turda Irina	țesături tradiționale
74	Poienile de sub Munte	Ianka Benzar	țesături tradiționale	100	Săpânța	Pop Irina	țesături tradiționale
75	Poienile de sub Munte	Vecsunka Melania	țesături tradiționale	101	Săpânța	Rednic Maria	țesături tradiționale
76	Poienile de sub Munte	Bertela Ana	țesături tradiționale	102	Săpânța	Ștețca Ileana	țesături tradiționale
77	Rogoz	Șerban Nicolae	sculptura lemnului	103	Săpânța	Ștețca Maria	țesături tradiționale
78	Rona de Jos	Ulici Doca	țesături tradiționale	104	Șindrești	Nicoara Parasca	țesături tradiționale
79	Rozavlea	Orzac Maria	covoare in culori vegetale	105	Suciu de Jos	Filip Adrian	muzicant, ceteras
80	Ruscova	Bumbar Ana	țesături tradiționale	106	Șieu	Man Maria	țesături tradiționale
81	Sârbi	Borodi Vasile	pălării și clopuri din paie	107	Tisa	Pipaș Ileana	țesături tradiționale
82	Sat Șugătag	Ionuț Bledea	interpret muzical	108	Tisa	Pipaș Maria	țesături tradiționale
83	Săcel	Țulean Grigore	Meșteri în lemn	109	Unguraș	Farcas Dumitru felician	ouă potcovite
84	Săcel	Burnar Tănase	Ceramică	110	Unguraș	Furtun Bogdan	ouă potcovite
85	Săcel	Grigore Tulean	Meșteri în lemn	111	Vadu Izei	Apan Vasile	Sculptură în lemn
86	Săliștea de Sus	Bogâldea Dumitru	Cojoace	112	Vadu Izei	Trifoi Marius	Sculptură în lemn
87	Săliștea de Sus	Iuga Nița	Cojoace	113	Vadu Izei	Ardelean Maria	țesături tradiționale
88	Săliștea de Sus	Iuga Ana	țesături tradiționale	114	Vadu Izei	Ardelean Ramona	țesături tradiționale

89	Sălișteea de Sus	Ștețco Maria	țesături tradiționale	115	Vadu Izei	Teleptean Ileana	țesături tradiționale
90	Sălișteea de Sus	Iuga Maria	țesături tradiționale	116	Vadu Izei	Muntean Ioan	Meșteri în lemn
91	Sălișteea de Sus	Vlad Ileana	țesături tradiționale	117	Vălenii Șomcutei	Ghitiu Reghina	tesaturi de uz casnic
92	Sălișteea de Sus	Vlad Măricuța	țesături tradiționale	118	Văleni	Bârlea Ileana	Broderie manuală
93	Sălișteea de Sus	Vlad Ioan	Opinci	119	Văleni	Pop Năstafă	Broderie manuală
94	Săpânța	Covaci Ioan	Atelier de fierărie	120	Văleni	Gogja Ioan	Gube, pieptare
95	Săpânța	Savu Vasile	Confecționar pălării	121	Văleni	Nemes Voichita	Interpret muzical
96	Săpânța	Pop Dumitru	Sculptură în lemn	122	Văleni	Godja Maria	țesături tradiționale
97	Săpânța	Stan Gheorghe	Sculptură în lemn	123	Vișeul de Jos	Coman Marișca	Cojoace
98	Săpânța	Șteț Irina	țesături tradiționale	124	Mara	Hotea Ioan	Porți tradiționale

ANNEX 6. Data base (Partial presentation...)

		Amplasarea		Aspectul extern		Aspectul interior														
Localitate	Numele U	Clasificar	Anul înfir	Str princ	Str. Sec	tradition	rustic	modern	nedefinit	tradition	rustic	modern	nedefinit	nr de loc	loc de pt	Tv cablu	Internet	Parcare	Sală de se	
Băiuț	Denisa	2 margare	2008		1				1					12		1		1	1	
Bărsana	Dorina	2 margare	2005	0	1		1					1		6		1	1	1		1
Bărsana	Vila Bărsa	3 stele	2006	1			1					1		54		1	1	1	1	1
Bărsana	Cabana Ia	3 stele	2008	1			1	0				1		17		1				1
Bărsana	Cerbul Ca	2 margare	2003	1			1					1		14		1				
Bărsana	Andreea	2 margare	2005	1			1	1				1				1				0
Bărsana	Trandafir	3 margare	2006		1			1				1		28	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bărsana	Frații Paș	3 margare	2004	1			1					1		40	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bărsana	Lia	3 margare	2002	1			1					1		12		1	1	1	1	1
Bărsana	Melina	2 margare	2004	1			1					1		6	0	1	1	1	0	1
Bărsana	Petrovai	2 Margare	1995	1			1	1				1		8		1	1	1	1	
Bărsana	Pop	2 margare	2002	1			1					1		6	0	1	1	1	0	1
Bărsana	Dumbravin	neclasif	2002	1			1					1		12	0	1	1	0	0	0
Bărsana	Pălăguța	2 margare	2004	1			1	1				1		6	0	1	1	0	0	1
Berbești	La bunica	2 margare	2004	1			1	1				1		8		1	1	1	1	1
Bogdan V	Busta	2 margare	2007	1			1						1	18		1	1	1		1
Botiza	Ancuta	2 margare	2000		1	1						1		8	1	1				1
Botiza	Gambita	2 margare	2000		1	1						1	0	8		1	1	1	1	1
Botiza	Agroturist	2 margare	2003		1	1						1		14		1				1
Botiza	Costinar	3 margare	2002		1	1						1	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1
Botiza	Berbecar	2 margare	1997		1	1						1		12						1
Botiza	Anghelina	2 margare	2005		1	1							1	10		1				1
Botiza	Ancuta	2 margare	2004		1	1						1		10		1	1	1	1	1
Botiza	Narcisa	2 margare	2006		1	1						1		10		1				1
Botiza	Costinar	4 margare	2002	1			1						1	20		1				1
Botiza	Costinar	2 margare	1998		1	1							1	8		1				1
Botiza	Dolca Ioa	2 margare	2005	1			1						1	6		1				1
Botiza	Dolca Ma	2 margare	2005	1			1						1	4		1				1
Botiza	Florea Ioa	2 margare	2006		1	1							1	8		1				1
Botiza	Florica	2 margare	2006	1			1						1	10		1				1

