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Part 1 General Presentation and Analysis of the Current Situation

1.1. The natural, social-economic and cultural background

The county of Gorj disposes of a varied tourist potential represented by a picturesque natural background, by artistic and architectural monuments of important value, some of them of international interest, and by a valuable folkloric and ethnographic patrimony.



This **administrative unit** is situated in the SW of the country, in the north of Oltenia, with common borders with the counties of Caraș-Severin, Dolj, Hunedoara, Mehedinți and Vâlcea. The county occupies a surface of 5.602 km² (2,4 % of the surface of the country) and is a medium size county, covering almost entirely the hydrographic basin of the middle course of Jiu, river that crosses the county from North to South.

Since 1998 the county of Gorj is part of the Development Region 4 South-West Oltenia (acc. Appendix to Law 315 /2004) (fig. 2). The 8 development regions are NUTS II territorial regions, according to the EUROSTAT classification (The EU Institute for Statistics) and represent the main level of implementation of POR (Regional Operational Program) 2007-2013.



The relief of the area comprises mountains massifs, the sub-mountainous hills laying in the south part of the county.

The mountain massifs present in the county are a part of the Southern Carpathians. The existence of very hard rocks, of granite, shale, limestone, in the mountain area has created numerous spectacular valleys that became tourist objectives. In the area there are several plateaus allowing for the development of settlements in the mountain area also representing an advantage for the tourist exploitation of the area. The southern exposed position of the region creates a favorable background for the tourism development, with perspectives for the mountain, leisure and ecological tourism in the summer season. For the winter season the southern exposed position of the mountain massifs represents an obstacle in the preservation of a layer of snow sufficient for summer sports, these being practicable only at altitudes of over 1400-1600 m, according to the mountain massif.

Căpățâni Mountains are part of the Parâng-Șureanu mountain range, sharing the southern part of this range with the Parâng Mountains. The highest peak is Vârful Nedeia, 2.130 m high, situated on the territory of the county of Vâlcea. Towards the South, the limit of the mountain range can easily be noticed due to the Polovragi depression. The western limit, towards the Parâng Mountains, is formed by the Olteț, whose valley carves deep into the heart of the mountains up to the Olteț depression, close to the main ridge connecting the Căpățâni Mountains to the Parâng Mountains.

The Parâng Mountains delimited by the Jiu and Olteț rivers, having a WE orientation, go to maximum 2519 m of altitude with the Parângu Mare (Mândra) peak, 2337 m Mohoru peak, 2136 m Păpușa peak. The marks of the quaternary ice age lay on a surface of 10 km, on the main slope Mândra – Mohoru. From there, several secondary slopes detach marking the most complex ice nucleus in the area. The numerous glacial lakes in the superior basins of the rivers Jieț,

Lotru, Gilort, bring a plus to the landscape of this mountain area. On the south side there are limestone rocks allowing for the formation of the Olteț and Galbenu Canyons, of the Polovragi and Muierii caves, as well as of other karst forms (sinkholes, poles, ș.a.).

The Vâlcan Massif, 1945m high on the Oslea peak and 1681m on the Straja peak, represents the western mountain branch of the county, with a development from west to east, and is the starting point for many rivers allowing for the development of settlements. The massif is renamed for its numerous caves found in the basins of Motru, Tismana and Jaleș but also in the Sohodol Canyon considered national tourist patrimony. On the plateaus of the Vâlcan mountains there are several different traditional activities such as those at Tismana, Padeș and Schela. From the old times the massif has been intensely crossed, before the opening of the Jiu canyon. Thus there are several famous roads such as ‘Neamțului road’, still used for foresting or local purposes.

Godeanu Mountains occupy a narrow area in the NW of the county. The slopes have medium altitudes of 1800-2000 m. The highest peaks are Micușă – 1824 m, Balmezu – 1456, and Arcanu – 1760 m. The variety of the landscape is dictated by the neatness of the erosion platforms, the heavy look of the slopes and by the glacier erosion. The limestone rocks have lead to the emergence of karst forms such as the Cerna canyon, the Cernișoara canyon, the Coral Cave. The hydro energy complex of Cerna–Motru–Tismana had increased the degree of tourist accessibility in the Mountains Vâlcan and Godeanu.

The Mehedinți Mountains lay in the northern sector of the superior basin of Motru Valley, between Motrul Mare Valley and Brebina Valley. In this area there are three karst zones of tourist interest such as Corcoia Canyon and Ciucevele Cernei. The second segment of the Mehedinți Mountains is the eastern sector containing the karst zone of Motru Valley and Piatra Mare a Cloșanilor, a high massif of 1420 m in height, very interesting form a speleological point of view.

On the area of the county there are the *Hills of the Getic Subcarpathians Getici*, comprising two hill ranges, with medium heights of 300-600m. Between the last mountain peaks and the first hill range there are several small mountain depressions: Cerna, on the homonymous river, Racovița on river Tărăia, Polovragi on river Olteț, Baia de Fier on Galbenul, Novaci on Gilort, Stănești on Șușița Verde, Bumbești-Jiu on Jiu, Runcu on Jaleș, Celei on Tismana, Padeș on Motru. After a second hill range there is a larger depression area: Târgu Jiu – Câmpu Mare, a true water gathering valley.

The hill range is continued towards the south with lower monocline hills with rich mineral deposits (petrol, gas, lignite) belonging to the Getic Plateau. This Subcarpathian plateau area presents less attractive landscapes, the region being intensely populated and the terrain being cultivated. Very attractive are the settlements having mineral water or special cultural-historic objectives.

The hydrographic system consists mostly of one collecting basin, Jiu, gathering the water from several tributary rivers (Sadu, Tismana, Jilțu, Motru, Gilort, Amaradia, etc.) on a surface of over 10 thousands sqkm. The NE and NV extremities of the county make an exception, as they are drained by the superior courses of Olteț and Cerna. The hydrographic system is completed by a series of anthropic lakes.



The deep waters are: thermal, semi-thermal, bicarbonate, sparkling, ferruginous, sulfated cloro-sodic, scarcely used for therapeutic purposes.

There are no lakes of economical or tourist importance. There are artificial lakes resulted from hydro energetic settings (Valea lui Iovan/Cerna, Valea Mare, Vâja, Tg.Jiu, Sambotin) or from coal exploitation activities (Beterega, Poiana) or from water course arrangement (Moi, Peșteana). From a tourist point of view, only the lakes resulting from hydro energetic settings present a tourist attraction, the architecture of the dams, the important water surface and the mountain landscape being elements of great attraction.

The **climate** is temperate continental, with a variety of modifications as a result of the geographic position, of the atmospheric circulation and of the relief components. It is characterized by the following particularities:

The solar radiation is of 1225 kcal/ccm/year in the South and dropping to 1100 kcal/ ccm/ year in the North. The average annual temperature varies from North to South: 0⁰C on the slopes situated at over 2000 m, 3,4⁰C at Parâng Meteorological Station, 10,1⁰C Târgu Jiu; very comfortable temperatures. The

average temperature in January is $-5,8^{\circ}\text{C}$ at Parâng Meteorological Station, -9°C at over 2000 m, $-2,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ in Târgu Jiu. The average temperature in July has higher values as a result of the air currents traveling from the SW of the continent: $6-7^{\circ}\text{C}$ at over 2000 m, $12,4^{\circ}\text{C}$ at Parâng Meteorological Station, $21,6^{\circ}\text{C}$ in Târgu Jiu. Rainfall has an irregular distribution in the territory, decreasing from north to south: 1200 mm/year at over 2000 m, 950 mm/year at Parâng Meteorological Station, 865mm/year at Novaci, 750mm/year in Târgu Jiu, 585 mm /year in Țânțăreni. There is a maximum coefficient of rainfall in May-June and another one in November, February registering the lowest quantity of precipitations. The snow layer is irregular distribution, on the mountain crests of over 1500 – 1600 m in altitude lasting for 180-200 days (Parâng, Vâlcan, Godeanu) with a thickness of 7-8 m in sheltered areas. On the lower mountains the layers last only 140-150 days and 60-80 days/year on the plateau. This allows for a development of the winter sports. In some areas, the winter season can last from December to April.

The NW peaks are predominantly windy and in the depressions there is a shift in the air currents of tropical origin from the S-SE. The existence of the foehn on the southern slopes produces, on the background of temperatures of 0°C , the triggering of avalanches. On the hilly plateaus the climate is very calm.

The vegetation in the county of Gorj presents the following vertical positioning. The alpine pasture line lies at a great height, on limestone slopes, rocky abysses and talus material. There are also different species of mountain pine, common juniper, bilberry shrubs, blackcurrant, rhododendron and several other herbal species of grass or flower type. It is the perfect area for mountain hiking in amazing scenery.



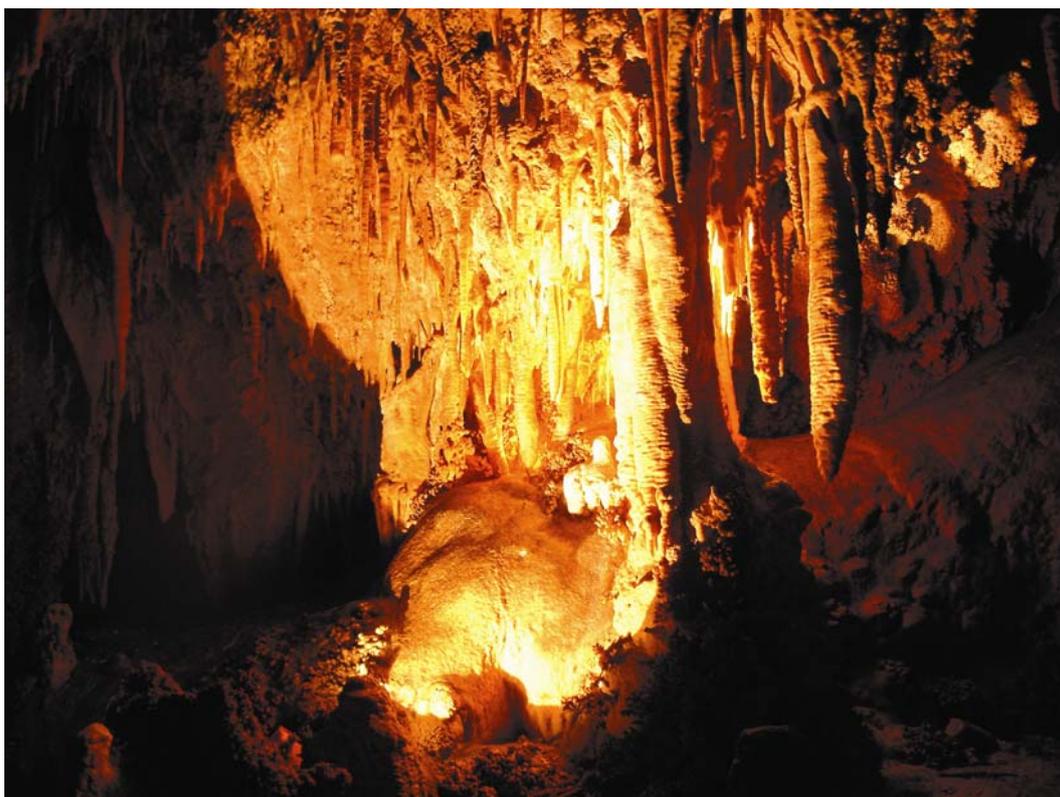
The coniferous forest lays between 1400-1700 m of altitude, especially on the Northern slopes, the species of trees growing at that altitude being the alpine spruce, and the fir. The presence of these forests completes the landscape and creates a negative ionization of the air, beneficial for climatic therapy. The deciduous forests cover mainly the southern slopes where they are mixed with coniferous species. On the southern slopes of Parâng and Vâlcan mountains there are pure beech forests or in some areas mixtures of beech with pedunculate oak and hornbeam. The oak tree forest found mainly in the hilly areas greatly reduced its dimension in favor of cultivable terrains.

A special place is occupied by the presence on the lime stone slopes, in protected sunny spots, of the sweet chestnut (*Castanea vesca*) sometimes associated with the common hazel, with cu mesothermophile, xerothermophile (cornelian cherry, manna-ash tree, spindletree, wayfaring tree, mayflower, staghorn sumac, wild lilac, etc.). The vegetation in the county of Gorj consists of approximately 2000 species of which 110 are Mediterranean, 13 are Pontic, 36 of Balkan type and 26 Balkan-Dacian, playing an essential part in the variation of the tourism forms practicable in the county (hiking, leisure and relaxation, weekend, scientific research) with or at the same time as the rural tourism.

The fauna of the county is very rich and varied. The alpine slopes and the cirque glacier shelter the chamois (Parâng-Găuri, Ghereșul, Roșiile, Slăvei, Vâlcan-Oslea). In the deciduous forests there is a large range of animal species such as the bear, the wild boar, the wolf, the deer, the stag, the wild cat, the skunk, with a great hunting importance. There are also species belonging to the Mediterranean fauna: the horned viper, the land turtle, real scientific curiosities. The beauty of the mountains and hills is amplified by a large number of birds and insects, such as the Western Capercaillie, the grouse. The large number of species explain the hunting cabins present especially in the Parâng and Vâlcan Mountains (natural area of 467.400 ha). The mountain lakes, glacial and dam are rich in trout and carp. The superior and medium courses of Jiu, Jieț, Gilort, Olteț rivers are considered a paradise for the sporting fishermen through the presence of trout, barbel, *Barbus Petenyi*, chub, nase.

In the county of Gorj there are **landscape beauties** or protected flora or fauna species attracting annually numerous tourists. The number of the naturally protected areas is large (54 areas) but very few present a tourist interest and allow for tourist activities. The following are the most important areas:

- Sohodol Canyon– complex, 20 ha, 10 km long, of landscape and floristic interest;
- Corcoaia Canyon – complex, 10 ha, 40 km long;
- Olteț Canyon – floral, 20 ha. This canyon, formed by corrosion in limestone has small caves protecting about 400 species of plants, some unique;
- Polovragi Cave – speleological, 1 ha, famous for its entry;



- Muierii Cave – speleological, 10 ha, with 4 karst levels, situated close to Galbenului Canyon, monument of the nature, set for visitation (electrified);
- Pocruia Chestnut Forest – Tismana – floral, 30,4 ha, with several species of eatable chestnuts (*Castanea vesca*, *Castanea sativa*).

These natural objectives, through their particularities, present a vast scientific interest, some being prohibited for tourism.

Population and settlements The economic transformations suffered by the county of Gorj have determined several important mutations in the number, the social structure of the population, the distribution on social classes, and the degree of occupation and in the structure of the labor in its distribution in the territory. According to the data obtained during the last census in 2002, the population had reached 397.927 inhabitants and in 2006 the number of the inhabitants legally residents of the county of Gorj was of 384837 inhabitants, thus registering an obvious diminution as compared with the year of 1992 when 401.021 inhabitants were registered in the county. Of the total number of inhabitants, 42,7% are in the urban area and 57,3% in the rural area.

Of the total number of inhabitants, 189.500 (49,2 %) are men and 195.337 (50,8 %) are women; 180.432 (46,9 %) live in the urban area and 204.405 (53,1 %) in the rural area. The natural growth is of 1,3 per one thousand inhabitants as compared to the negative national average. On groups of age, 45 % of the population is 20-59 years old, thus expressing the labor potential of the county.

The density in the county of Gorj is at an average of 71 inhabitants/km². The municipality of the county is the city of Tg-Jiu, the county having 8 more towns - Bumbesti-Jiu, Motru, Novaci, Rovinari, Târgu Cărbunești, Țicleni, Turceni, Tismana and 64 communes.

In the county of Gorj there are several villages respecting all the necessary conditions for becoming tourist villages: Polovragi, Tismana, Baia de Fier, Runcu etc., villages renamed for their beauty, ethnic values and customs they kept and transmitted from one generation to another.

In several villages in the county there were artisan centers with a great tradition but having lost their importance during the last 15 years. These centers can be resurrected through the implication of the popular craftsmen still producing traditional articles: Tismana-embroidery, Pocruia-embroidery, Călni-Găleșoiaia-pottery, Padeș, Polovragi, Baia de Fier-plait, Telești-wood household.

The transport network in the county of Gorj is of a railway and road type.

The railway system is 236 km long, working in a normal regime¹; the railway segment in the county makes the connection between 2 **Main Railway Tracks** Bucharest – Craiova – Timișoara and Bucharest – Brașov – Arad, through the Filiași – Târgu Jiu – Petroșani – Simeria segment. Another railway track Târgu Jiu – Rovinari – Turceni crosses the west of the county with access to the **Main Railway Track** Bucharest – Timișoara.

The road system is 2.199 km long, out of which only 610 km are upgraded; the national roads are 356 km long. The territory of the county is crossed by E 79 (DN 66): Oradea – Beiuș – Deva – Petroșani – Târgu Jiu – Filiași – Craiova – Calafat, on a total length of 535,4 km. Another important national road is DN 67, connecting Rm. Vâlcea – Horezu (dept. Vâlcea) – Târgu Jiu – Motru (dept. Gorj) – Drobeta Turnu Severin (dept. Mehedinți), with a total length of 200 km and crossing the most picturesque area of the county with a great ethno cultural richness. Other secondary national roads (67 B, 67 C, 67 D) make the connection between the main towns of the county and the neighboring counties:

- National road 67 B: Târgu Jiu – Târgu Cărbunești – Hurezani – Grădiștea (dept. Vâlcea) – Drăgășani (dept. Vâlcea);
- National road 67 C: Târgu Jiu – Novaci – Sebeș (dept. Alba) – transalpine;
- National road 67 D: Târgu Jiu – Hobîța – Baia de Aramă (dept. Mehedinți), with a ramification towards the North at Tismana and another one towards the South at Motru. From a tourist point of view DC 137: Runcu – Valea Sohodolului – Valea de Pești (dept. Hunedoara) is a beautiful trans-Carpathian road without any modernizations.

¹ The Statistic Annuary of Romania, 2006

In the rest of the county, the transport is ensured through a vast system of county and village roads providing the connection between several towns of tourist interest:

- DJ 673: Apa Neagră – Padeș – Cloșani – Valea Mare with the lake bearing the same name on Motru river);
- DJ 663: Tismana – Gornovița – Peștișani villages known for their ethno-folk features;
- DJ 678A: Poienari – Baia de Fier – Peștera Muierii – Valea Galbenului;
- DC 139: Runcu – Dobrița – Lelești – Sușița Verde, still bearing vast ethnographic marks.

1.2. Strong and Weak Points, Opportunities and Threats of the County of Gorj as a Tourist Destination (SWOT Analysis)

A. Strong Points of Gorj as a Tourist Destination

A1. Geography and Environment

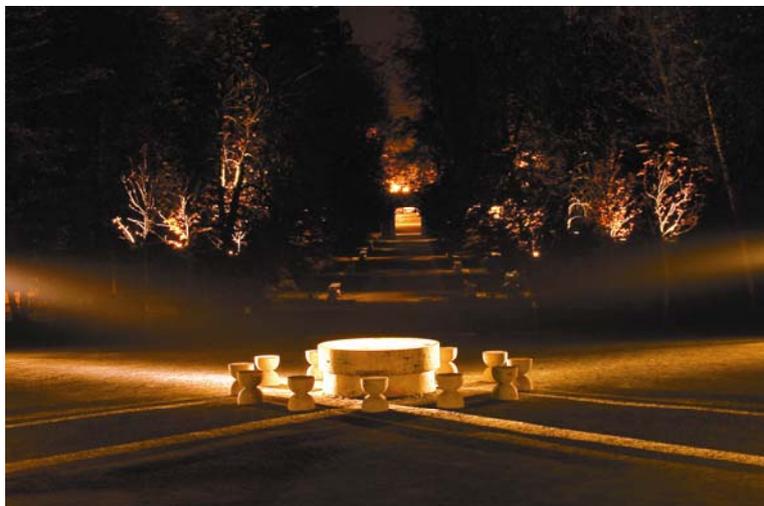
- The biodiversity of the geographical areas (mountains, valleys, hills);
- The protected natural areas, national parks, natural reserves and monuments offering tourism and week-end leisure possibilities;
- The Carpathians (Godeanu Mountains, Vâlcan, Parâng, Mehedinți, Căpățâni);



- Marked mountain routes also practicable for bicycle tourism
- Rich river network;
- Numerous caves – over 2000 representing 1/6 of Romania’s speleology;
- Flora and fauna diversity, unique species in Romania;
- Rich hunting and fishing background;
- Mineral springs used for spas;
- Temperate continental climate with sub Mediterranean influences;
- Tourist attraction area especially internally and less internationally, offering favorable conditions for varied types of tourism: hiking, climbing, speleology, rafting, adventure tourism, car tourism, winter and summer sports, short and long duration rest, children and youth camps, spas etc;

A2. Culture and Cultural Patrimony

- Varied patrimony objects;
- Rural areas where the tourists can experiment the traditional lifestyle;
- Museums – on different themes;
- Large range of popular feasts, traditional and folk festivals;
- Legends;



A3. Infrastructure, transport and communication

- A good communication network (telephone, radio, GSM, satellite);
- Vast railway system;
- Important road system, with numerous connections to the border access points;
- Supply of electricity for almost the entire territory;

- Varied accommodation structures: pensions, lodges, tourist shelters, camping, villas, hotels from 1 to 3 stars;



- Varied service units (banks, ATMs, gas stations, car wash, car repair services, etc.);

A4. Human Resources

- Area of traditional hospitality;
- Young population with linguistic capabilities, offering a good potential for human resources in tourism;
- Tourism training courses organized by the university „Constantin Brâncuși” University in Târgu-Jiu);
- Numerous tour operating agencies or retailers;

A5 Legal Frame and Organization

- The system of authorization of the tourist activities and suppliers is functional;

A6. Marketing and Promotion

- Setting up studies and promotion at a national level on the basis of which county promotion programs can be developed;
- Web promotion of Gorj;
- An unregistered but existing tourism trademark, attracting the tourists to Gorj- Brâncuși;

A7. Others

- Interest in tourism development of the local investors;

B. Weak points of the County of Gorj as a Tourist Destination

B1. Geography and Environment

- The industrial pollution (mining, power plants, petrol and gas, the rubber industry etc.);
- Active or inactive polluting industrial plants with a negative visual impact;
- Undeveloped collection, recycling of wastes, environmental protection and rebuilding of the natural frame;
- Lake and river pollution (Jiu river);
- The corrosion and pollution of the mountain slopes with an effect on the road access points (Jiu valley);
- The weak implementation of the environment legislation as a result of the lack of human and material resource (avoiding pollution, destruction of the forests);
- Limited offers for leisure; lack of entertaining spaces in the forested areas;

B2. Culture and cultural Patrimony

- The degrading status of historical buildings and monuments;
- The national legislation for the conservation of buildings and architectural features is not implemented;
- The quality of the translations in the museums and tourist objectives is generally low;
- The exclusion of the local traditions and customs from all tourist activities;
- Scarce and undiversified offer of souvenirs;

B3. Transport and Communication Infrastructure

- The lack of a local airport or heliport and a relatively long distance to these facilities.
- Low supply of the bus and auto stations on the routes;
- The position of the county in the outside the national and European railway, road and airway junctions essential for the development in tourism;
- The low quality of the trains, buses and other transportation means;
- The limited infrastructure, the bad quality roads (inadequate and low maintained roads), the lack of access areas discourage the potential tourists;
- The lack of highways and the unfinished trans-European roads (E79); the lack of a highway greatly reduces the number of tourists, who prefer more accessible routes in Romania;
- The lack of indicators for the tourist objectives and attractions – international conventional brown indicators;
- Limited access for the disabled in numerous hotels and tourist attraction points;
- Inexistent camping areas for tents and trailers;

- Insufficient or old town equipments (banks, post office, exchange houses, etc.);
- The lack or the low capacity of parking lots and restrooms in tourist areas or on the route;
- Low development and distribution of the tourist information centers (Târgu-Jiu, Rânca);
- The lack of conference centers and rooms;

B4. Human Resources

- The weak awareness of the importance of tourism for the economy;
- Unattractive wages stimulating the labor migration off the county and the hotel industry;
- The professional training in the hotel segment does not correspond to the needs of the employers;
- The lack of training courses in the area (professional training course in conception at the level of „Constantin Brâncuși” University in Tg-Jiu);
- The limited environmental protection and tourism in schools;
- Weak awareness of the opportunities and of the career development potential in the tourism industry;

B5. Legal frame and Organization

- The lack of tourism development plans for the tourist towns and resorts;
- Lateness in the solving of the judicial problems regarding the property of the terrains and estates thus limiting the development;
- The lack of investment priorities in tourism and transport infrastructure as well as in tourist circulation;
- The lack of associating structures among the local tourism operators;
- The lack of public-private partnerships in view of tourism development;

B6. Marketing and Promotion

- The need to create a more powerful positive image of the county of Gorj and of Oltenia, at a national and international level as a tourist destination;
- The scarce use of means of information and of the Internet for information, marketing and booking; The insufficient promotion of the tourist potential as a result of the lack of implication from the tourism operators in the county, the development on the national and international tourist markets of different tourist programs specific for the county of Gorj. There was only one tourist program identified for the county of Gorj, the only one created after 1990, the program “Romania Gorj Adventure”, conceived in very good conditions, well promoted (tourism fairs, web site, printed materials) and only one web site www.gorj-turism.eu (www.gorj-turism.ro) belonging to Gorj County Council /Salvamont;
- The lack of a region trademark for Oltenia;

- The lack of investments coming from the state or from the local authorities in the development and promotion of the cultural objectives—museums, monuments etc.;
- The lack of a data base concerning the festivals and the cultural events allowing for an efficient promotion for the local and foreign tourists;
- The lack of an official marketing plan regarding the tourist destinations in the county and in the region of Oltenia;
- The limited market research through periodical studies;
- The uncoordinated networks of tourist information in Gorj and Oltenia offering services at different levels; the lack of an Information Center for Tourists in Târgu-Jiu and in the main tourist locations. The two attempts to create such centers of tourist information developed by the Gorj County Councils, at Târgu-Jiu and Rânca, in the Salvamont (mountain rescue) headquarters cannot function as they are not located in an area of maximum tourist affluence, they do not have promotion materials from the tour operators (the tourism operators in Gorj do not supply such materials to the center as they do not have them, they publish them in low quantities and in an unattractive format). The only furnished materials are the “Tourism in Gorj” leaflet – published by Gorj County Council /Mountain Rescue Team and the “Gorj Aventura” leaflet published by a local tour operator. In lack of promotion materials the two institutions centered their activity on direct information (phone, email), most of the demanded information was related to accommodation, whether conditions and the status of the ski slopes;
- Low collaboration of the public/ private sector on marketing issues; lack of information, insufficient motivation and lack of trust from the population (especially those in the rural areas) regarding the valorization of the tourist potential and the credits for investments in tourism;
- Insufficient of low quality promotion materials;
- Low participation in specialized fairs;

B7. Others

The small number of hotels/ low accommodation capacity;
Insufficient valorization of the materials and logistics etc.;
Most of the restaurants in the area have a menu in Romanian;

C. Opportunities

- The development of the regional cooperation in tourism and the creation of a tourist pole meant to offer alternatives on the tourist market: the Monasteries in Oltenia vs. the Monasteries in Moldova, ski Gorj vs. Hunedoara, ski Gorj vs. Sibiu or ski in Gorj/Hunedoara vs. Prahova Valley;
- The collaboration perspectives on specific issues (consultancy, know-how transfer, raise in the quality of the services) in a project created by ARE (Assembly of European Regions);

- Partnerships and projects put into practice among foreign cities and provinces : Italy, France, Turkey;
- The development on a long term of the business tourism and of other forms of tourism (cultural and leisure tourism, transit tourism, agro tourism and ecological tourism etc.); The development of Tg.Jiu, as a business and investment center, supplies the premises of tourism development in the entire county (through the increase of the number of tourists and investments);
- The exploitation of concepts and regional development strategies, of common projects in the Development Area 4 South-West (Gorj, Vâlcea, Mehedinți, Olt, Dolj);
- The superior valorization of the tourist potential, the setting up of different leisure areas, the embellishment of the image of the towns in the county etc., represent opportunities to be exploited by those interested in the development of the local tourism;
- The opportunity of external and internal funding of the projects tourism oriented;
- The participation in national and international tourism fairs - Bucharest, Budapest, Vienna, Berlin;
- Increased interest in tourism manifested by the local SME;
- Good institutional collaboration: County Council, Tg.Jiu City Hall , Gorj Prefecture, Local Councils;

D. Threats

- The vicinity/ rivalry of the counties with a well-developed tourism (Vâlcea, Hunedoara)
- The decay of the historical and architectural monuments;
- The loss of the traditions and customs in the rural areas;
- The cultural pollution and the development of the kitsch phenomenon;
- Depopulation of the villages and the migration of the population towards the urban areas;
- Low living conditions of an important segment of the population;
- The lack of observance of the legal regulations affecting the environment in protected areas, the forests and the water pollution;

Part 2

Study of Opportunity

2.1. Tourist resources

2.1.1. The concentration areals of the tourist values

The examination of the entire tourist potential highlighted a few major tourist attractions and objectives, determinant also for the directions of development of the tourism within the county:

- the Vâlcan-Motru tourist areal;
- the Parâng-Olteț tourist areal;
- the Târgu-Jiu tourist areal;
- the Dealurile Getice/Getic Heels tourist areal.

The Vâlcan-Motru Areal is situated in the central and Western part of the county and benefits from a particular concentration and diversity of tourist objectives, both in the Subcarpathian hilly and depressionary area and in the mountainous area between Jiu and Motru and Vâlcan, Mehedinți, Godeanu mountainous branches. It is imposed through a large diversity of landscape aspects and beauty, both in the Subcarpathian hills and in the mountains.

The tourist potential of the area is represented by the historical and religious objectives, cultural manifestations and traditional holidays, mountainous tourist routes, mountainous sport, hunting and fishing practicing areas. The Southern slopes of Vâlcan mountains hold uncanceled ski potential in the Northern part of Șuandța Valley, to the south of Straja Peak. The presence of the karstic relief, with many gorges and caves – the Corcoaia Gorges, the Motrului Gorges, the Sohodolului Gorges, the Suandței Verzi Gorges, the Motru Sec Cave, the Cloșani cave, the Cioaca cu Brebenei cave, the Gura Plaiului cave and the existence of the chestnut trees and wild lilas forests from Pocruia, Tismana, Peștișani, Lelești are offering to this region a special singularity of the landscapes.

Within the region exist two bioclimate types, beneficial to the tourist activities: one tonic and stimulative in the mountainous area, another protective, sedative specific to the hilly and depressionary areas.

The presence of the antropical lakes on the Cerna Valley (Iovan's Valley), Motrului Valley (Valea Mare), Bistrița Valley (the Vâja, Clocotis Lake), with a major fish resources, trout nurseries in Tismana, Arcani and Runcu and an important hunting headcount within the area of Vâlcan Mountains and Getic Subcarpathians represent other points of interest within the area.

Among the anthropical objectives the following are distinguished: the Tismana Monastery, the Cioclovina de Jos and Cioclovina de Sus hermitages, Lainici Monastery and Locurele Hermitage, the Viandna Monastery, the monument of Proclamation from Padeș, the Constantin Brâncuși memorial house and the sculpture exhibition from Hobîța, the monument of Mihai Viteazu from Schela, wooden and wall churches having patrimonial value.

Within the area there are also small centers where ancient handicrafts of art and folk creation are practiced: Tismana-weaves, Găleşoiaia and Glogova-pottery, Teleşti-the manufacturing of the wooden household objects. To all these the presence of some museums or peasant ethnographic collections Leleşti, Arcani, Tismana, Dobrița, etc. is added.

Also, the table land mansions such as Tismana, Plaiul mare, Plaiul Motrului Sec are very interesting and attractive areas.

The acces to the area is made through the DN (National Road) 67 and other modernized county roads.

The forms of tourism which could be practiced within this areal are: the mountain tourism, the sport speleology, mountaineering and escalade, sport fishing and hunting, cultural tourism (etnographic, scientific, ecological, religious), itinerant and transit tourism.

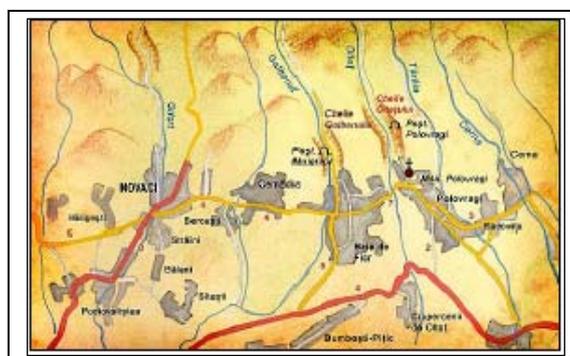
The Parâng-Oltet tourist areal is circumscribed to the mountainous area and to the Subcarpathian area to the East of the Jiu River. It is characterized by the Southern slopes of the Parâng and Căpățâni Mountains, with high attraction landscapes and most picturesque and interesting forms of relief, under the scientific, esthetic aspect or by the practice of some tourism forms.

The spectacular karstic forms: Oltetului Gorges, Galbenului and Gilortului Gorges limestone slopes, caves (Polovragi, Muierilor etc.), represent a natural main attraction of the region.

The ski domain is developed only within the Rânca-Corneșu Mare area, at over 1600 m with high potential of development towards the alpine cavity up to around 2200m. Ski domains could be also developed in the Southern area of the Parâng Peak towards the Polatiștea Valley and within the area of Molidviș Peak.

The mountaineering could be performed in Oltetului, Galbenului Gorges, where there are over 50 homologated mountaineering and escalade routes.

The presence of the mineral water springs allowed the development of the Săcelu therapeutic resort of regional and local interes.



Within this areal there is a tonic mountainous bioclimate and one protective, sedative, specific to the hilly area, both facilitating the practice of the tourism throughout the year.

The existance of some important afforested areals, which have an extremely valuable hunting headcount for practising the sportive hunting, are completing the tourist natural potential of the area.

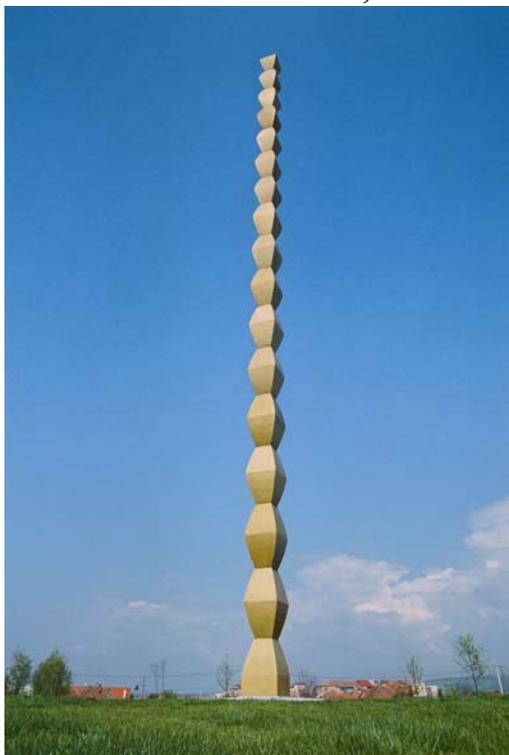
Among these cultural objectives, the most representative are the Polovragi and Crasna Monasteries monuments of feudal art, wooden and wall churches, Maria Lătărețu memorial house etc.

The accesibility within this tourist area is made through DN (National Road) 66 and DN (National Road) 67, with the starting point in the municipality of Târgu Jiu.

The forms of tourism specific to this areal are: mountain tourism for wandering, therapeutic tourism, winter sports, speleological tourism, mountaineering, cultural, transit tourism, week-end tourism.

The Târgu-Jiu tourist areal

Among the anthropic objectives are remarked the Constantin Brâncuși sculptural complex in the municipality of Târgu Jiu, the Ecaterina Teodoroiu Memorial House – Târgu Jiu, a significant number of old houses and churches, considered to be monuments of arhitecture in the town of Târgu Jiu, the county museum with various sections, folk arhitecture museum from Curtișoara.



The forms of tourism, specific to the Târgu-Jiu areal, are represented by the business and on business tourism, cultural tourism (ethnographic, scientific) and transit tourism.

The Getic Hills tourist areal occupies the tableland hills, to the south of the Rovinari – Tg. Cărbunești – Albeni route, hilly areal, divided by the affluents of Jiu into suspended platforms, above the valleys, at altitudes of 300 – 500 m. Here there are less attractive landscapes, the climate is mild and the afforested surfaces are smaller than the agricultural fields. On the contrary, the rural localities have a specific architecture and interesting cultural-historical objectives and ethno-folclorical traditions. The following are remarkable: hilly landscapes, attractive by oak forests or fruit trees-vineyards plantations, pastures and hay-fields, spring waters from chlorosodic and sulphurous deposits in Țicleni, ethnocultural fund in almost every locality, but mainly in Borăscu, Aninoasa, Bărbătești, where exist folk ethnographical museums – Bărbătești, Borăscu, Vladimir, the memorial house of the pandour Tudor Vladimirescu, in Vladimir and the fortress type house in Aninoasa, churches originated in the 18th and 19th centuries, many of them made of wood, historical and architectural monuments.

The accesibility is made through the modernized county roads connected with the national and European ones.

The forms of tourism which could be practiced within this areal are the following: rest and leisure, itinerant with cultural values, transit and week-end tourism.

2.1.2. The main locations with tourist potential

The analysis of the tourist areas, part of the fourth tourist areals of the county of Gorj highlights their general specific, on which basis they were considered unitary areas. Each area has been granted a mark for the tourist potential and integration on a scale from 1 to 5, scale determined as a result of the debates with representatives of the tourist industry.

*Characteristics of the tourist levels
table 2.1.1.*

	Tourist potential	Tourist integration
Level 5	International	International
Level 4	European	European
Level 3	National	National
Level 2	Regional	Regional
Level 1	Local	Local

The Cerna tourist area is situated on the territory of the county of Gorj, in the Northern-Western part, unde there are the springs and the accumulation lake of the Cerna River. This area has important natural and anthropic, but less

accessible tourist objectives (130 km away from Târgu Jiu) and only on DN (national road) 67 (Târgu Jiu – Drobeta Turnu-Severin), DN 6 (Drobeta Turnu-Severin – Băile Herculane), DN 67 D (Băile Herculane – Valea Cernei). It is characterized by extremely picturesque alpine, mountainous, karstic landscapes, such as the highly spectacular Corcoaiei and Ciucevele Cernei Gorges – attractive karstic forms (caves, slopes, funnels with detritus and s.o.).

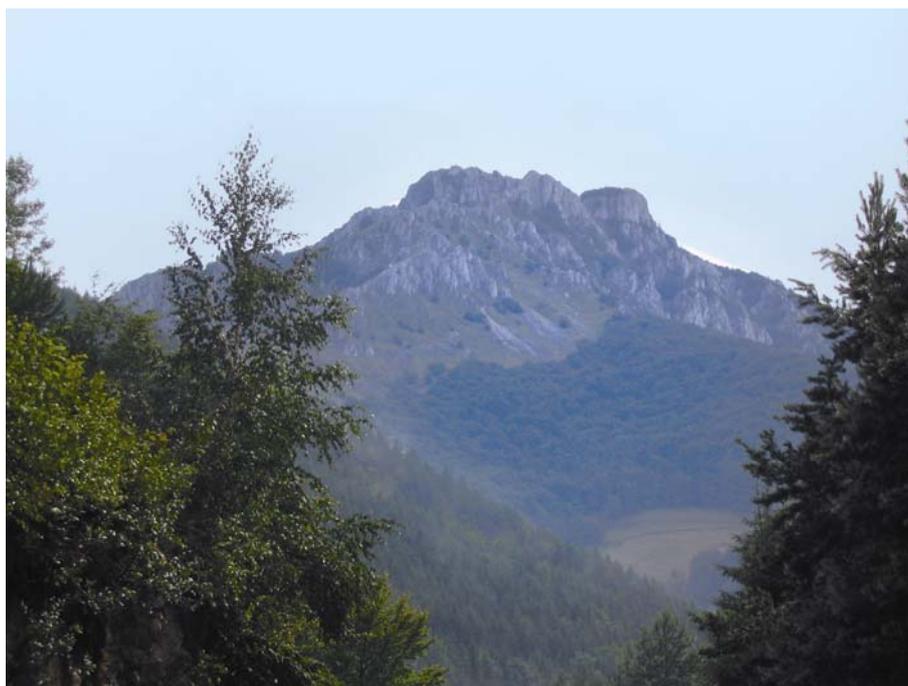
The high level of afforestation, the steep slopes cause the ski domain to be small. The mountaineering could be practiced on the high walls of the above-mentioned "gorges". The climate is mountainous, tonic and stimulative, without negative aspects to influence the tourist activities. The fish breeding and hunting headcount are very rich (bear, wild boar, trout). The Iovan's Valley accumulation lake could be valorized through nautical leisure center and sportive fishing.

The limited accommodation possibilities exist within Cerna Village tourist center. These tourist attractions will be better emphasized after the modernization of the DN (national road) 66 A, connecting Petroșani – Băile Herculane, on the Jiul de Vest and Cerna Valleys.

The forms of tourism practised within this area are: the mountainous tourism, the leisure and rest, speleology, mountaineering, scientific research, sportive fishing and hunting, agrotourism.

As tourist potential, the area is situated on the 3rd level (out of 5). As tourist integration, according to the opinion of specialists, the area is situated on the 1st level (out of 5).

Motrului and Motrului Sec Valley Area, situated in Piatra Marofa Cloșanilor, in the surroundings of the Mehedinți Mountains Peak, a massive with 1420 m height, is characterized by a very attractive landscape and many karstic phenomena, presenting less speotourist interest.



In Cloșan village there is the cave bearing the same name, cave comprising of two fossile galleries, with a total of 1100 m length. Through the variety and richness of its structures, the Cloșani cave is the most beautiful and interesting in this area. You can visit it only with the permission of the „Emil Racoviță” Institute of Speological Researches from București, the cave being declared reservation for researches;

In the area still exist other 3 caves, Lazului, Martel and Cioaca cu Brebenei, but those are located in less accessible areas, and the access inside is very difficult. This characteristic make the possibility to introduce these caves within the tourist circuit to be extremely low and made only through specific investments, if the area is declared suitable for speleological tourism.

From the ecological tourism point of view, the area has also a mixed reservation - Piatra Cloșanilor, with a landscape significance and one related to the forest - the Gorganu Forest, both of them being able to facilitate the development of some tourist centers in the neighbourhood.

The Valea Mare hydroenergetic lake represents also a major benefit for the development in the area of some facilities for leisure, fishing and sport activities, putting the stress on the leisure and rest tourism.

The Motrului Valley has also anthropic tourist points of interest, as an expression of an ancient history and tradition. The Padeș locality, situated in the Vâlcan Mountains, by comparison to Cloșani region, situated in the Mehedinți Mountains, stands for the core of the area, in what concerns the cultural, historical and religious tourism. Padeș is the locality where started the modern revolution in 1821, representing therefore a major interest for those fascinated by the historical legends. The development of the cultural tourism in the region could be made only by encouraging the myth of Tudor Vladimirescu, a less

known character, but associated with many legends. The creation of a historical script to include the costumes of the pandours, representations to evoke the moment 1821 but also the legends, the sell of souvenirs, could lead to a good profit to the area from this form of tourism. All these could be developed around the monument from Padeș, on the tableland on the left of Motrului – Câmpia Soarelui/The Sun Valley, from the highest peaks of the Carpathians, to the exit mouth of the river from the gorges digged into the Piatra Cloșanilor. The monument, created by the architect State Baloșin in 1921, cannot be considered a tourist objective itself, as long as it is not valorised through the above-mentioned activities. The huge dimensions of the pyramide -10 m per side and 9.5 m height, could largely emphasize the historical tourism activities.

The cultural representation early June, the museum of traditional art from the Călugăreni village and the church from Padeș could complete the resources for the cultural tourism, but not as main resources.

Another benefit is the preservation of some handicrafts related to the wood working and animal breeding.

There are a few possibilities of accomodation in the area and the access is difficult and there are few chances of getting information.

As tourist potential, the area is situated on the 3rd level (out of 5). As tourist integration, according to the opinion of specialists, the area is situated on the 1st level (out of 5).

The karstic region Tismana-Pocruia. The region is a tourist one even since the years 80s of the last century, when the locality Tismana has been declared rural tourist locality.

As for the natural tourist resources, the area includes the Oslea-Păltiniș mountainous area and the karstic tableland in the Tismana-Pocruia region, within the tourist limits of the Vâlcan Mountains.

On the Tismana-Pocruia tableland, there is a succession of natural and scientific reservations. Within the commune of Tismana, at the altitude of 350 - 600 m, there is, on a surface of around 60 ha, a reservation of chestnut trees representing a submediteranean vegetation island. The rich forestry and landscape fund is completed with Dumbrava Tismana/Tismana Grove, the Cioclovina reservation, the Cotul cu aluni, Cornetu Pocruiei and the Izvarnei Springs. Within the area including the Pocruia and Tismana villages are growing the jasmine, the manna ash, the wild lilac, all originated in the south, flowery elements of interest for the spring time. On this tableland area could be extended the wandering and leisure tourism. Thus, in the future, it is prospected a development of a tourist center, outside the precincts of the Tismana and Pocruia villages, on the tableland between the two localities.

The Oslea-Păltinișul mountainous area could be considered ideal for mountain trips and sport tourism, due to the easy accessibility.

Tismana is also the place where appeared several caves, as a result of the petrography of the region and of the lines of slopes, towards which could be

made side openings. The Tismana cave is interesting, being known as "*The cave of the treasury*", in the neighbourhood of Tismana Monastery, out of which springs a stream of water having a fall of 50 m height. At this moment, the cave is important from the hydrological and biospeleological point of view. The popularization of the legends related to this treasury hidden in this cave and its opening to visitation could determine the raise of funds from this tourist point.

On the Tismana Valley, there are also other two caves in Piatra Pocruia, not introduced into the tourist circuit, being situated in the high area. To the East, the Topești-Vâlcele tableland shelters several caves, among which the Gura Plaiului is the most important. The entire hydrographic of the Tismana River sums up 20 caves of various shapes and forms. For the development of the speleological tourism, the investments should be oriented towards the promotion of the Tismana and Gura Plaiului caves. Nevertheless, the visit of the caves in the area could be at the most an additional attraction, the specific of the area being the one of relaxation and leisure tourism within a natural environment, with wonderful landscapes, along with the cultural-religious tourism.

The religious tourism is based on the presence, in the mountainous area, of Tismana Monastery, a monument of feudal religious architecture, erected in the late 14th century (1377-1378). The monastery represents also a starting point towards the Cioclovina Peak and the Tismana Monastery Hermitages (Adormirea Maicii Domnului-Cioclovina I and Schimbarea la Față-Cioclovina II). The pilgrimage tourism is weakly supported in the area, causing the practice of a mainly cultural – secular tourism.

At the same time, the locality Tismana is a well-known center of the folk art, especially due to the weaves and the folk costumes, famous due to, until recently, the carpets from Gorj weaved here. In Tismana could be revive the ancient handicrafts, for restarting the manufacturing of the famous „scoarțe” (rugs made using the weaving loom), originated in Oltenia, seams and folk costumes with ornaments specific to Gorj region or handmade embroideries that can be sold in a selling exhibition or exported abroad. Every year, on August 15th, on the occasion of the "*Adormirea Maicii Domnului*" holiday, a large fair (called 'nedeie') is hold here, gathering the population from the neighbour settlements and even over the mountains.

The locality Tismana resembles more to a pitoresque tourist area than to a tourist center with a complex tourist infrastructure. The Tismana tourist center, situated in the neighbourhood of the Tismana Monastery, as well as a tourist school camp, with good facilities, are less used as accomodation center. Some of the changes brought to the regime of property were the reasons for taking Tismana out of area tourist circuit for a while, even though it had a sufficient capacity of accomodation. The recovery of the lost land, as for the cultural tourism, is difficult to be done, being necessary many facilities, such as a restaurant and a terrace, a field for installing tents and for camping. In the localities Tismana and Pocruia have been built tourist boarding houses with a

low capacity of accomodation, but which, due to the location, are not on a constant demand.



As tourist potential, the area is situated on the 4th level (out of 5). As tourist integration, according to the specialists' opinion, the area is situated on the 2nd level (out of 5).

The Bistrița river basin. This region represents the area at the least anthropized and affected by the human interventions in the nature, among all the mountainous regions in the Vâlcan Mountains.

On the Valley of the Bistrița River, two rather narrow areas of gorges are succeeding each other, opening up a road partially laid with asphalt, up to the Vâja lake of accumulation, situated among rocky slopes. Higher, the valley becomes wider and the slopes are steeper within the Clocoțiș lake area. This gorge region is completed by the gorge areas of the Bistricioarei Valley, which are not accesible because of the absence of a good quality accesible road. The gorge areas of this region, even though not as spectacular as the Sohodolului ones, represent a unique landscape within the county of Gorj, reason for which it is a highly attractive area for the real estate investments. This phenomom could place advantage on the ecological, climaterical and the spa tourism for 5-7 years.



The Vâja-Clocotiș lakeside center, with a very large surface and a wild landscape could become in the future the most important region for the mountainous climaterical tourism of the county of Gorj. Is is possible the development of the sportive tourism, of the hunting, fishing, wandering, relaxation. An unitary management of the region is necessary for avoiding a chaotic development, taking the Rânca region as example.

The commune of Peștișani, as important center of the region, is situated on the Bistriței Valley. The locality is 500 years old, many wooden churches existing in several villages of the commune: Peștișani, Frâncești, Brădiceni.

The localities near the mountain, Gureni, Boroșteni preserve elements of the traditional life and handicrafts related to the wood working, vegetal fibers, wool manufacturing, animal breeding.

Of course, it should be mentioned also the Hobița village within this commune, the Constantin Brâncuși's place of birth, where one can visit the Constantin Brâncuși's memorial house and the sculpture camp which requires a new rehabilitation and protection. The Hobița village could be valorized by the setting up and the development of a wood sculpture center.

As tourist potential, the area is situated on the 4th level (out of 5). As tourist integration, according to the specialists' opinion, the area is situated on the 1st level (out of 5).

The Runcu Region - Sohodol Gorges. It is situated in the hydrographical basins of the Jaleșul (Sohodol) and Bâlta Rivers. The region benefits from a spectacular natural landscape with unique objectives, in the Southern area of the Carpathians. The Runcu-Bâlta karstic center comprises of gorge areas - the Sohodolului Gorges, Vidrelor Gorges, Bulzurilor Gorges, Bâltei (Gropului Sec) Gorges; caves- the Peștera Pătrunsă, the Popii Cave, the Gârla Vacii Cave, the Peștera cu liliaci/ The Bat Cave, the Năriile/Nostrils; avens; karstic intermittent

springs -Jaleşului, Pătrunsa and Picuiel Muşchiat, Vâlcea; slopes-Fuşteica, Gârla Vacii and tablelands with remarkable beautiful landscapes-Lunca/Prilejelor Waterside Meadow. Out of all these objectives, few are stressed and highlighted through presentations.



The Runcului Gorges Center (Sohodolului Gorges, Vidrelor Gorges, Bulzurilor Gorges) cover 12 km length, between the commune of Runcu and Poiana Contului/ Contului Clearing. Sohodolul presents a rare natural phenomenon, the natural channel of the Nări, a cave comprising of two galleries of 70 m length each, with perfectly armonious circular and triangular sectors. The gorges are considered a true challenge for the mountaineers, the heights of the walls are reaching 200 m, compared to the valley. The gorge areas represent a very important resource, but less promoted through tourist interest images. The advantage of the tourism development comes from the brakes in these gorge, cut in the limestone, from two clearings grown up on the crystalline schists which could shelter/accomodate tourist centers. Nevertheless, the old tourist center Bucium is inactive for the moment. The problems are directly connected to the private land property regime, which do not allow the development of the tourism oriented-infrastructure and constructions. Only after 2006 the constructions have begun to be erected in the region.

The speleological objectives, even though numerous, are difficult to be tourism-integrated. If the vertical walls, tunneled by caves, are integrated in the valley area, then the Pleşa limestone tablelands and the Tufoaia Hill, even though spectacular, are not integrated within the karstic center, due to the

absence of the access paths to them. Here could be seen some of the most remarkable fields of lapies and avens of the Meridional Carpathians. In the hilly area there is a rare relief phenomenon, represented by red clay cut by ravines, under a great variety of sculptural forms. The building of a tourist center in the gorges area and the opening of some access roads and „stairs” towards the peak and the tablelands areas represent the elements which could render valuable the tourist objectives in the region.

Outside the karstic area, there is the Răchițeaua forest, which is not enough valorized through leisure locations, except for a nearby restaurant on the national road.

The region shelters a few settlements with a rich rural life: the locality Runcu - a village of shepherds and fruit growers; Arcani-wineyard locality; Lelești- fruit trees-wineyard economy; the localities Dobrița, Suseni, Bâlta, Valea Mare- as animal breeding centers. In the localities Arcani, Dobrița and Arcani, one can visit the exhibitions about the past and the present of the area.

On the whole, the tourist future of the area could be linked to the ecological and the rural tourism, but on the first stage of the development it is necessary to extend the periurban, week-end tourism for the inhabitants of Tîrgu-Jiu.

As tourist potential, the area is situated on the 4th level (out of 5). As tourist integration, according to the specialists’ opinion, the area is situated on the 2nd level (out of 5).

The Șușița-Schela region The Șușița Valley gathers together the localities Stănești, Alexeni, Curpen, Vaidei, followed up by the wild gorges of this river, of over 2 km length. This is the starting point towards the Vâlcan Mountains, the Neamțului road, where the traders’ carts were passing/crossing the Carpathians on the way to the Țara Nemțescă.

From the natural point of view, the main resource of the region is represented by the ski domain of the South Straja region, which is totally not integrated at the moment, because of a large afforested area. The access to the region could be made through the valley of the Cartian River or on the old road to the Vâlcan passage.

The sommet tablelands under the Straja Peak could be used for creating a holiday camp in the Northern part of the Șușița Gorges.

The places are unique also through the extremely interesting ethno-folclorical aspects, either for the simple tourist, or for the folklorist or ethnographer and historian. In Curpen, Rugi, Vaidei are still organized „hore”, as per the ancient customs and the people are still wearing the ancient costume, which includes weaven clothes, sewn at home. The prevailing colours are white, black and red, extracted from plants and clay minerals. Nevertheless, these ancient customs are on the verge of dissapearance and if in the next 5 years the

ethnographical preservation of the region is not carried out, the traditional life will disappear.

For the next 10 years, the Șușița region could develop a rural and ecological tourism, combined with the leisure tourism within a potential tourist center developed in altitudinal steps.

As tourist potential, the area is situated on the 2nd level (out of 5). As tourist integration, according to the specialists' opinion, the area is situated on the 1st level (out of 5).

The Jiului Pass Area is one of the most spectacular and wild passes of the Carpathians. This valley could represent, in case of a good arrangement, an access gate to the tourism of the Oltenia region. The road and the railway crossing over the deep valley areas, passing through several viaduct and tunnels areas constitute themselves a tourist attraction. As a result of the present arrangements, the road areal shall have parking areas and belvedere points. These could be developed in the neighbourhood of the two natural monuments, the Răfăila Cliffs and the Sfînxul Lainicilor.

The region could also be considered an access point to the Molidvișul and Parângul Mare ski domain, through the Sadu Valley.

In the Jiu pass, the cultural tourism elements are represented by the Lainici and Vișina monasteries. The Lainici Monastery is situated on the pass bearing the same name, at 450 m. altitudine. Erected on the left side of Jiu, in the 19th century (1812), the monastery was for a long time out of the general circulation in the area, due to the higher accessibility on the Oltului pass. On a small road, starting from the monastery and leading to the slope of the Vâlcanului Mountains, there is another ancient monastic construction, still called Schitul Lainici/the Lainici Hermitage, as the name of the monastery, but which is called by the local people the Locuri Rele Hermitage. Not far away from the Lainici Monastery, in a place very difficult to reach at present, there are a few ruins, belonging to another ancient monastery, Vișina.



To the exit of the mountainous region is the town Bumbăști-Jiu, core of the region, center of the roads connecting the localities with the Southern slopes of the Vâlcan Mountains, within the Jiului region. Here there are the ruins of the ancient Roman camp of the 1st-2nd century, ruins which cannot be valorized for becoming a true objective of tourist importance. The partial reconstruction of the ancient Roman chester, or just of a layout, could determine the increase of the tourist flow in the region. It is also here where there are the Gornăcel and Chitu-Bratcu forests, declared natural reservations. The Chitu-Bratcu forest could be a region of developing the leisure tourism. At the same time, in case of the opening of a way of access at the European level, together with a potential construction of the bridge crossing the Danube, from Calafat, will strongly enforce/encourage the transit tourism. In this case, it is necessary the construction of an accomodation center at the entrance/exit to the Jiului pass.

The locality Schela, due to the anthracit minings, lost its traditional characteristics. Nevertheless, this settlement is an interesting tourist and ethnographic center, being the starting point to the Neamțului road from Poiana lui Mihai Viteazul, tableland situated on the territory of this locality. Here could be promoted some leisure facilities and at the same time, accomodation places. The locality has also a wooden church, originated in 1776, declared monument of architecture, being unique by the oldest image representations of the traditional costume of Gorj (18th century). The emphasize on this resource could

be put only by creating a museum of the traditional folk costume of Gorj and of the commercial life prevalent on the Trans-Carpathian road.

The tourist infrastructure of the area is almost absent in the Jiului pass and the leisure locations and additional services are missing from the tourism of the region. Known in the area are the tourist centers "The Roman camp" - restaurant, Vișina - restaurants and accomodation and Lainici- accomodation - food, all situated on the DN (national road) 66, putting the stress on the transit tourism as a characteristic of the region.

All these centers constitute connection points to the nearby mountainous areas: the Roman camp is a starting point towards the Vâlcan Mountains, Schela and the Straja Peak; Lainici is the starting point towards the Parângul Mare ski domain; Vișina is the starting point towards the Molidvișul ski domain.

The Jiului Pass region could take advantage of a tourist concentration in the Bumbești-Jiu center, with leisure, cultural-historical and transit tourism and with tourist extentions in the Jiului Pass and Schela area.

As tourist potential, the area is situated on the 3rd level (out of 5). As tourist integration, according to the specialists' opinion, the area is situated on the 1st level (out of 5).

The Crasna area The specific of the Crasna area is given by its location in a submountainous relief, higher than the rest of the tourist regions of the county, its climate being suitable for the agrotourism throughout the year. The higher area determines a chiller climate on the summer and warmer in the winter, in comparaisn to the neighbourhood depression areas, where rules the cold air. It is mainly a very afforested area, with a large leisure domain. The hunting could also represent an important resource of the region.

From the climaterical point of view, the area is sheltered from the cold currents, having a milder climate, compared to the surrounding regions, a shelter climate, with submediteranean influence, considering the flora and fauna species suitable to this type of climate

The region includes also a mountainous subregion with a large ski domain, situated between the Parângul Mare and the Molidvișul areas. The two ski domains could be linked to the Crasna center through the road heading to the Chiciura Mocirlelor Mountain and the one on the Blahniței Valley. The inauguration of this mountain roads could lead to the building of some holiday facilities on the south feet of Mocirlelor Hill. The building of some ski and mountain tourism facilities, on the Molidvișul domain, at 1600 m altitude and Parângul Mare, at 2000 m altitude, could be carried out in the next 10 years. The main characteristic may be represented by the long ski tracks and steeper slope with high difficulty rank.

The Crasna locality, the core of this region, is situated at the foot of Blahniței Valley, being the point of access to the ski domain. The natural resources for the submountainous area are those which could be directly used, as

part of the tourist product. The water streams of the area can be used for promoting the rest tourism, for the diversification of the range of the leisure services. The hunting and fishing headcount could generate the sportive hunting and fishing, the forests from the mountainous and submountainous areas, the beauty of the landscape, the natural reservations facilitate the wandering, the itinerant tourism or the holiday tourism in an unpolluted natural environment.

The cultural tourism could be developed by exploiting the Crasna Monastery, situated in an extremely pitoresque region, but also of the ancient hermitage, set up in 1636. In the area are also interesting the wooden churches from the localities Cărpiniș and Stăncești-Larga.

As tourist potential, the area is situated on the 3rd level (out of 5). As tourist integration, according to the specialists' opinion, the area is situated on the 1st level (out of 5).

The Southern area of the Parâng Mountains represents a small perimeter, gathering together the most famous natural tourist objectives within the county of Gorj. This perimeter is located between Ciocadia valley and Galbenului Valley, affluents of Gilort, the center being the Gilort Valley. The two tourist centers claiming the supremacy in the region are Novaci and Baia de Fier.

As for the structure of the region, one can find the Novaci depression, with pastoral and wood working specific; the Baia de Fier Depression, with pastoral and fruit growing specific; the Rânca-Corneșu Mare ski domain, with mountain tourism specific.

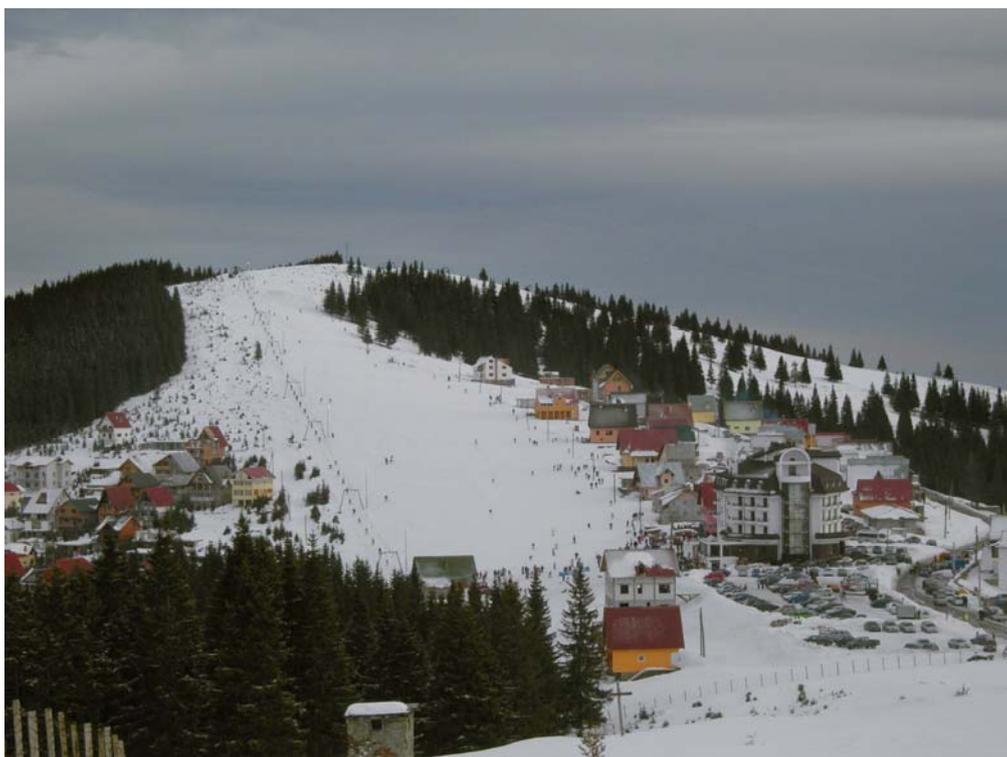
The Novaci Depression represents a center of the concentration of the pastoral life. Novaci, ancient settlement of shepherds, which became town in 1968, has 500 years of rural pastoral life. The locality Novaci became known throughout the country through an old tradition folk festival în țară: Prinsul Muntelui (Urcatul oilor la munte/ Ziua oierilor – the Shepherds Day), organised in the Hirișești forest, the meeting place of the shepherds from the both mountainsides of the Carpathians. From Novaci could be organized short trips on the south mountainside of Parâng.

At 8 km distance from the locality Novaci, to the East, is the Commune Baia de Fier (560 m. altitude), there is a second tourist center. The historical documents certify that this was the place where the iron was extracted from, giving the name of the settlement. The tradition in metal processing has disappeared and the revival of this trade could bring benefits of image to this region. The graphite deposits mining, the richest in coal in Europe, on the Cătălinul Mountain, could lead to the opening of a specific exhibition in the area. The Muierilor Cave, near the Commune Baia de Fier, is easily accessible, being situated on the right slope of the Galbenului Gorges. It has a total length of 3566 m. and is layered on 4 levels, a part of it being arranged and electrified since 1963. It is introduced into the tourist circuit. The Galbenului Gorges are

developped on about 2 km length, not being extremely narrow, but with steep walls, at their base have been accumulated huge alignments of stones, situated in the large water meadow area of the gorges.

At the foot of the Parâng Mountain, the presence of the karstic relief of Gilort and Galbenul, the beech tree and common spruce forests from Măcăria-Novaci and Bărcului-Cernădia could lead to the development of the rest and leisure tourism. The ever increasing number of rural tourist boarding houses opens new perspectives for this form of tourism. The tourist bording houses from Novaci and Baia de Fier are at the present the basis of the accomodation in the region and starting points towards the mountainous area. The old starting bases, the Novaci Inn and the Peștera Muierii Hut have been closed down, because of some problems of property regime.

In the region, the cultural tourism is sustained through the traditions related to the life of shepherds, the traditional fairs from Novaci-Hirișești and Baia de Fier, ancient houses and householdes, as well as through traditional churches. To be mentioned that in the "Toți Sfinții" Church from Baia de Fier, fresco pictures dated since 1753, in Bysantine style, are extremely well preserved, but it is still less known in the area.



The Râncă tourist resort is situated at 1520 - 1580 m altitude, on the south slope of the Corneșu Mare Mountain (the areal Parâng - Sud), being the largest and the most comfortable resort of the Parâng Mountains areal; the capacity of accomodation (in two buildings, the Râncă and Ciuperca Huts) has been completed after 1990 with new accomodation locations (14 hotels, villas and

boarding houses) and private tourist villas. The access of the cars from Tg-Jiu through Novaci will be made on the alpine road to Sebeş (DN 76 C - 18 km away from Novaci). To the two ski tracks could be added other 20 tracks of different lengths and difficulty levels, situated up to 2000m altitudes.

As tourist potential, the area is situated on the 4th level (out of 5). As tourist integration, according to the specialists' opinion, the area is situated on the 3rd level (out of 5).

The Polovragi region. The access is made from the Commune Polovragi. The Commune Polovragi, situated in East, has the origin name from a rare plant growing here, "polovragi", used by a famous medicine man who lived in the mountain cave, for curing people from the stomach and bone diseases. The locality is originated since the time of Radu cel Frumos (1462-1475). The archeological diggings from Polovragi revealed the remainings of a fortress and of a cemetery originated in the Dacian time. Here there are high flow chlorosodic, sulphurous mineral water springs, identical to those from Pociovaliştea, near Novaci. Every year, on 20th of July, takes place at Polovragi a big "nedeie", where gather together inhabitants of Gorj, Valcea, but also of Transylvania. The settlement has also a special ethnographic and folkloric value. The Commune has a famous artistic group of whistle-players, folk rhapsodes, vocal artists, a feminine vocal group, old folk instruments players.

To the entrance in Olteţului Gorges there is the Polovragi Monastery, originated in 1643, erected by the Chancellor Danciu Pârâianu, under Matei Basarab's rule. The present church is built on the place of an even older one. Above the monastery, on a mountain peak called "Polovragilor Stone", is raising Ursache's Cross, memorial monument built in 1800, in the memory of the bailiff of the Novacilor Table Land. Around the monastery could be seen a wonderful chestnut tree forest. A few circuits could be organized from Polovragi, in the Căpăţâni Mountains.

The Olteţului Gorges are continuously developed on a route of 4 km, but their spectacularity increases upstream the Polovragi cave, where the width of the valley is maximum 50 m and the level and the difference of the gorge walls is over 300 m. They could be visited up to the upper limit upstream, here passing a road to Gălbenel Lake. The Polovragi Cave is tunneled on the left slope of Olteţului Gorges, at the altitude of 670 m. The access road starts from the commune of Polovragi (DN 67) – Râmnicu – Vâlcea, Tîrgu - Jiu, passes along the monastery and enters the Olteţului Gorge, where reaches the cave, after around 200 m.

The Polovragi tourist region has small capacity tourist boarding houses, situated in the locality Polovragi, accomodating less than 30 places. Near the Polovragi monastery there is a place for installing tents.

As tourist potential, the area is situated on the 4th level (out of 5). As tourist integration, according to the specialists' opinion, the area is situated on the 2nd level (out of 5).

In the *Târgu-Jiu Depression*, the town Târgu-Jiu, situated on the left side of Jiu, is the most important town of the Subcarpathians of Gorj. The local tourist objectives come exclusively from the anthropic tourist fund of the region.

The Calea Eroilor monumental construction, created by Constantin Brâncuși, is the sculptural ensemble who made the town Târgu-Jiu internationally famous, due to the fact that the works of art created and erected here are unique in the world and the most valuable of the sculptor's entire career. The ensemble includes a series of a few sculptures, each having a symbol value, being the only works of art of the great sculpture exhibited in the open air: The Table of Silence, The Alley of Chairs, The Kiss Gate, The Endless Column or The Infinite Column. They were erected under the artist's direct supervision between 1936 - 1938 and are placed on an axis crossing the town, on a distance of 1759 m. Even though these works are included in the world cultural patrimony, they do not generate funds directly. For this reason, it is necessary to carry out a system for selling the souvenirs, related to these works, a museum and a Brâncuși cultural center to provide information on the works and artist.



Another point of interest is the central part of the town, which includes some ancient buildings from the 17th – 20th centuries, grouped together on the Tudor Vladimirescu, Victoria, Traian, Calea Eroilor, Geneva, Republicii, Unirii Streets.

Among the patrimony buildings there are: the Cornea Brăiloiu House, the Prefecture of the County of Gorj, the Old Prefecture, the Iunian Grigore House, the Vasile Moangă House, the “Tudor Vladimirescu” High School, the Barbu Gănescu House, the Palace of Finances - today C.Brâncuși University, the Ecaterina Teodoroiu Memorial House.



The Cornea Brăiloiu House, building situated in the Vădeni district, was erected by the ban Cornea Brăiloiu's family, in 1604; the original walls and cellars were preserved. The purveyor Barbu Gănescu's house is a building originated in 1790, declared ancient architectural monument. The baker Dumitru Măldărăscu's house, located in Tudor Vladimirescu Square, is today the oldest building in the town. All these buldings are generally unknown to the great public and not highlighted by identification plates and guide posts.

The important monuments are: the Ecaterina Teodoroiu's mausoleum, Constantin Brâncuși's bust and Tudor Vladimirescu's statue. To the old monuments are added the modern sculptures created during the last years in Brâncuși sculpture camps and which could represent an original element of the town.

Outside town, at Curtișoara, in a water meadow area, there is an ancient folk artchitectural monument, the old fortress of Cornoiu family, greatly restored, harbouring a small, but interesting exhibition of ethnography specific for the place and where are often held interesting cultural and historical evocations regarding the existance of the inhabitants of Gorj. Next to this peasant construction was organized the Folk Architecture Museum of Gorj. Dozens of peasant houses, some of 2-3 centuries old, water mills, fulling mills, oilholders, haymansions, and other utility constructions from the rural households were dismantled and brought from the surrounding villages or from the county of Gorj and then carefully mantled at Curtișoara, making up a museum in the open

air, with a special tourist value and extraordinary authenticity. At Turcinești-Cartiu, there is also the Cartianu fortress, architectural monument specific to the submountainous area of Jiu.

Within the region, there is a fund of medium-value anthropic tourist objectives, the Brâncuși sculptural ensemble being the only one of national and European standard. Thus, the Târgu-Jiu region could be successfully a center of the cultural tourism specialised in Brancusi's works. To all these could be added the business tourism and the transit tourism towards the tourist areas of the county.

As tourist potential, the area is situated on the 4th level (out of 5). As tourist integration, according to the specialists' opinion, the area is situated on the 3rd level (out of 5).

The Western subcarpathians hills area To the west, the depression and the subcarpathians hills include also many tourist objectives and centers, but which have a higher level of dispersion compared to the submountainous passage.

In this region, there are villages with a strong traditional life which could be preserved by the intervention of the local authorities from the originating communes. Here can still be seen some houses from the last century, made entirely of common oak wood, covered with shingles, having 1- 4 rooms, with board floor or pasted with soil. The interior is simple: wooden beds covered with rugs or mats, bottom drawer, icons, brick stoves and „țăstul” from Oltenia. These villages are: Găvănești, Seuca, Pârâu de Vale, Boboești, Vârtopu.

The religious art monuments are few in the region. Representative are the churches from: Ceauru, Telești, Găvănești, Câlnic, Ciuperceni, Ploștina. On the Bistriței Valley, în the Commune of Telești, there is a church built in 1747 by the family Bălăcescu, architectural monument, having fresco pictures of that period.

The Commune Glogova is a tourist center in the Motrului Subcarpathians Hills. Here could be entered into the tourist circuit the Glogovenilor fortress and church, architectural elements from Oltenia since 1764.

The types of handicrafts elements are kept in a few regions, but they are on the verge of disappearance. Only the intervention of the Center for Culture and Patrimony of the county could preserve these traditions. The main handicrafts are: the pottery, at Glogova and Găleșoia and the manufacturing of the wooden household objects at Buduhala-Telești. To these are added the musicants and the fiddlers from the locality Pârâu de Pripor.

The extension of the coal minings from the Rovinari, Jilț and Motru basins limits the possibility of developing an ecologic tourism, the only perspective of this area being the cultural tourism based on customs, traditions, handicrafts and folk architecture. Without this chance, the tourism in the area will remain a local interest one (the 1st level of integration).

As tourist potential, the area is situated on the 2nd level (out of 5). As tourist integration, according to the specialists' opinion, the area is situated on the 1st level (out of 5).

The Eastern Subcarpathian hills area represents an unitary area, from the natural and anthropical point of view. The tourist center of the region could be considered the locality Săcelu.

As per the natural aspect, we have a row of hills, north-southlengthened, splitted by valleys with relatively similar averages, having a pleasant climate with mountainous influences.

The natural objectives are grouped in Săcelu area, being represented by witnesses of relief erosion, such as: the Buha Stone, the Biserica Dracilor Stone and slopes on conglomerate. These objectives are not highlighted, being situated on the peak areas. From among the erosion witnesses, visited by tourists for its significance we cite „Casa Buhăi”.

The mineral springs are important in the valley area. The region has a rich therapeutic potential in the locality Săcelu. The „Sacellum” Spa Resorts are known since the Roman times, being necessary to put the stress more on this specific. The Săcelu Spa Resorts are situated in the intrahill depression of Blahniței Valley, in the Subcarpathian area, at an average altitude of around 350 m, hills with steep slopes sometimes, in the central area of the spa resorts, passage like, due to the narrowness of the valley of the Blahniței river which crosses it, caused by a geological structure, having hard, tough rocks, hardly eroded by external agents.

The spa resorts benefit from numerous mineral springs with great therapeutic effect in the external treatment, to which it is added both the sapropelic mud and mineral waters and minerale with lower salts concentration, used in the internal treatment. The therapeutic area and the surroundings possess more than 84 mineral springs, rising to the surface, through the cracks of the conglomerate rocks. The most springs are in the central part of the spa resorts, in the 4 set-up lakes, springs could also be seen on the Iencioasa brook and at the foot of the Săcelu Hill, on the left bank, near the main lakes. On the right bank there are many mineral springs on the contiguous brooks.

In the Magherești village, the Popești hamlet, exist numerous mineral springs and sapropelic mud, place where the Institute of Geological Research drilled in 1952, revealing a layer rich in mineral waters enriched with natural gases, coming out along with the arise of the water at surface and might catch fire when lit. As a result of the drillings in the years 1950-1954, were revealed minerale waters in Păsărin, Parghel, Pleșoianu areas, the Balca brook, in the Surupați village, at „Mimoiu ” and at „Bușe ” points .

It is interesting the emergence of the mineral springs and of the sapropelic mud also in the Corobești village or in the Lespezi point, the Bereasca village, or Ulmet and Magherești.

On the Valea Morii and Dracoaia brook are emerging many springs with a lower salt concentration, water utilized in the internal treatment, example: the „Săcelata” spring, the only set-up spring dated since 1886.

In 1968 was drilled on the beach of the spa resorts using a drill hole from the Institute of Geological Research, drill hole that revealed a layer rich in base mineral waters, waters used in the external treatment for the 4 basins and by heating in the treatment center. The mineral waters are grouped in the chloro-sodical-sulpho-iodic-biocarbonate concentrated group, with a gas hydrocarbon content, with rare chemical principles, such as: strontium, barium, iron, lithium, magnesium, brom, etc; the chemical concentration being of 40.374 gr./l, to which are also added large quantities of sapropelic mud, increasing the therapeutical power of these waters, justly calling them the Techirghiol of Oltenia from Săcelu.

These therapeutical waters could be used both in the external treatment, for the locomotor apparatus diseases, such as: arthrites, arthrosis, spondylarthritis and spondylarthrosis, and in post-traumatological after-effects in osteoarticular, miocytes and other rheumatological chronic diseases.

In the affections of the peripheral nervous system, radiculitises, nevrithises and chronic polinevrithises in gynecological affections, the prevention of the peripheral artheritises and the after-effects of the chronic thrombophlebitises and dermatoses.

The anthropological potential of the region is represented by the museums and the memorial houses from Săcelu, Glodeni, Albeni and Bălcești; the churches from Scoarța, Bălănești, Glodeni, Albeni, Prigoria, Bumbesti-Pițic, Bengești and Ciocadia; the rural architecture ensembles in Alimpești, Săcelu, Bengești and handicrafts and folk representations in Albeni, Bălcești and Alimpești.

The tourism of this area shall be focused on the balneo-medical and environmental resources of the Săcelu area and only additionally on the utilization of the anthropological resources of the region. The development of the therapeutical tourism shall be carried out only by large investments in the next 10 years. This tourism must be centered not only on treatment services, but also, to a large extent, on leisure-amusement services, which will increase the attractivity for the summer season.

As tourist potential, the area is situated on the 3rd level (out of 5). As tourist integration, according to the specialists' opinion, the area is situated on the 1st level (out of 5).

The Southern Gorj, as well defined altitudinal step, is structured on a tableland area (the Getic Hill). The tourist values of the Getic Piedmont of Gorj are represented mainly/more by traces of the past, historical monuments, museums, works of art, monuments of architecture, companies, etc, and less by the elements of the natural environment, but these are not totally missing.

The relief is covered with large surfaces of forests, the waters crossing the piemont: Motru, Amaradia, Gilortul, Jiul, Oltețul, having some mineral water springs which could be exploited also for tourist purposes or arranged for resort and rest (The Springs, the Plopșoru Commune, on Filiasi Highway- Târgu-Jiu). The nature of the Getic Piedmont is not explored up to the present up to its true capacity. In many places, by the presence of water near the localities, could be arranged areas of amusement with sportive fields, beaches, ponds, lakes for practising nautical sports, etc. There are lots of cultural anthropical objectives and tourist attraction places, but many of them are not known yet or less known or visited, due to the fact that the access to some places of the piemont is more difficult, the circulation being done especially along the valleys, north to south oriented. In the localities of origin of some famous personalities from the historical and cultural life of the region are organized museums and memorial houses (the Tudor Vladimirescu museum from Vladimiri). All these tourist objectives, to which are added others also exhibiting the architecture of the rural settlements, the customs and traditions of the population (nedei, fairs), the ethnographic specific etc, could tempt a larger number of visitors.

As tourist potential, the area is situated on the 2nd level (out of 5). As tourist integration, according to the specialists' opinion, the area is situated on the 1st level (out of 5).

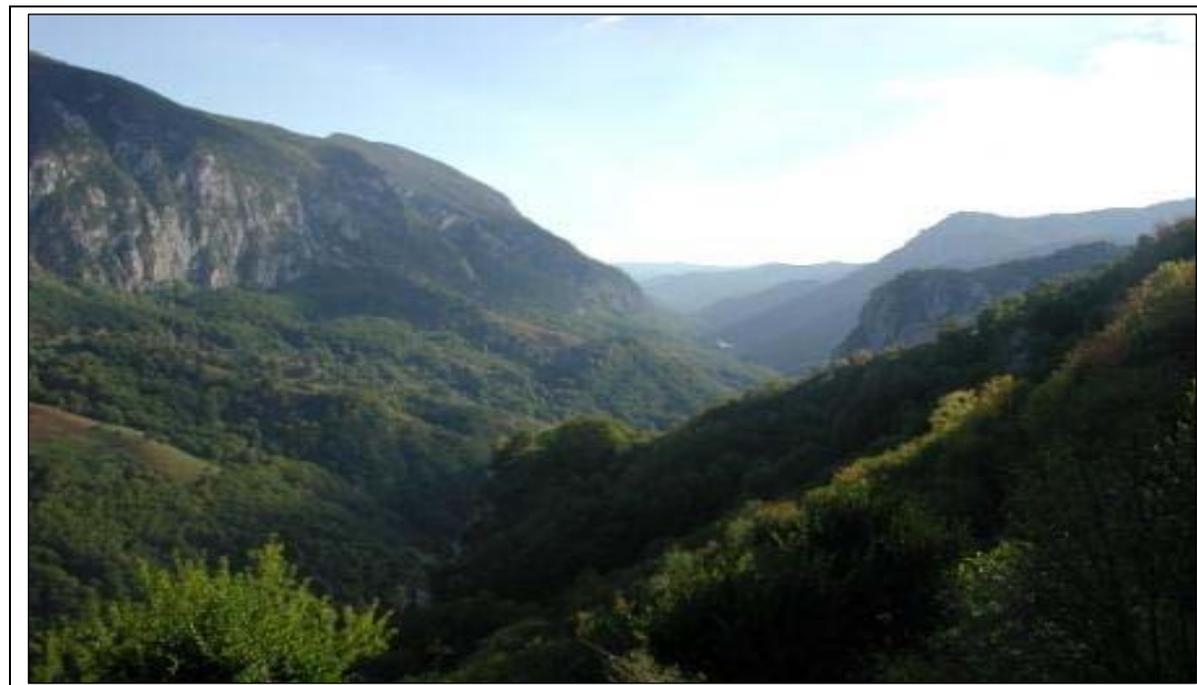
2.1.3. Protected areas and regions suitable for the ecological tourism activities¹

I. National Parks

The Domogled-the Cernei Valley National Park

The diversity of the landscapes types (the limestone slopes with Black Pine Tree of Banat, canions with fluctuant high flow brooks, limy peaks with submediteranean vegetation, old large beech tree forests alpine hollows with juniper trees, mountain accumulation lakes, gorges and limy precipices, mountain secluded hamlets, subalpine lawns with lapieses), thermal caves, unique in Romania, thermo-mineral springs, endemism and flora and fauna rarities offer to all nature lovers original experiences.

¹To see the map– Naturally protected areas and regions in the county of Gorj



Domogled Park - Overview

Set up in 1990, being self-administrated since 2003, the Domogled-Cernei Valley National Park is situated in the North-Western part of the county of Gorj and it covers the surface of 3 counties, namely: Caraş-Severin, Mehedinţi and Gorj. The Domogled-Cernei Valley National Park covers a surface of 23,185 ha in Caraş Severin, of 8,220 ha in the Western part of the county of Mehedinţi and of 29,806 ha in the Western part of the county of Gorj. The total surface of the park is 61,211 ha, offering extraordinary karstic phenomena, endemisms and floristic rarities.

From the geographical point of view, the Park covers the basin of the Cerna River, from the source up to the confluence with the Belareca River, over the massive of the Godeanu and Cernei Mountains, on the right slope and respectively of the Vâlcanului and Mehedinţi Mountains, on the left slope.

The administration of the Domogled- Cernei Valley National Park is in the county of Caraş-Severin, in the Băile Herculane locality, being necessary a cooperation on common projects between the authorities from Gorj, Mehedinţi and Caraş-Severin.

The access into the park is possible especially from Dr. Tr. Severin, Orşova, Timișoara, Caransebeş, Târgu Jiu, Baia de Aramă, Petroşani, Lupeni. From Dr. Tr. Severin-Orşova-Băile Herculane, on DN (NATIONAL ROAD) 6 (E 70) up to the Băile Herculane resort station and then on the Cernei Valley, on DN (NATIONAL ROAD) 67 D. From Timișoara-Caransebeş on DN (NATIONAL ROAD) 6(E 70) up to Băile Herculane and then on the Cernei Valley, on DN (NATIONAL ROAD) 67 D. From Tg. Jiu-Baia de Aramă one DN (NATIONAL ROAD) 67 D over the Mazdronia Peak at km 66, or the second variant, from the crossroads in the locality Apa Neagră through DJ 671

Apa Neagră-Padeș-Cloșani- the Valea Mare Dam, to the exit of the Cloșani village towards Valea Mare km 14,700, being situated at the limit PNDVC. From Petroșani-Lupeni-Câmpul lui Neag on DN (NATIONAL ROAD) 66A through the Jiul-Cerna Pass, at km 50.



The Cernei Springs

To be mentioned that DN (NATIONAL ROAD) 66A starting from Petroșani on the route Lupeni-Câmpul lui Neag, penetrates through the Jiul-Cerna Pass into the park area at km 50, descends at the Cernei Springs (Bridge of the Iovanu accumulation lake), is developing on the outline of the up to the baraj Iovanu Dam, continue through the Cerna Village, Gura Olanului, crosses the boundry of the county of Gorj in Caraș-Severin at km 100.9, then after about 300 m enters the county of Mehedinți up to km 109 , where crosses with DN (NATIONAL ROAD) 67D. We remark that between km 50 and km 59, the road is temporarily impracticable. DN (NATIONAL ROAD) 67D comes from Baia de Aramă, enters the park in the Mazdronia Peak at km 66, descends on the Cernei Valley, where crosses with DN (NATIONAL ROAD) 66A la km 76,830, continues on the Cernei Valley, up to the Cerna-Belareca Bridge at km 108.260, where it is the limit of the Park. The access into the park is still possible from Dr. Tr. Severin and Orșova, through DJ (COUNTY ROAD) Ilovița-Bahna-Podeni, then on the forest road Topolova or through the locality Topleț, from DN (NATIONAL ROAD) 6, through the Bârza-Balta Cerbului

forest road, and from Caransebeș-Timișoara through DJ Plugova-Globul Rău-Cornereva.



The Iovanu Lake

The following reservations are also included within the national park:

- ***Piatra Cloșanilor***, the Padeș Commune (1,730 ha); complex reservation with limy relief, rock reservation with mediteranean specific elements, important floristic center; including the Cloșani Cave-The Padeș Commune, Cloșani village (15 ha) tunneled in the limestone of Motru, with no appropriate development, not included within the tourist circuit and the Cioaca cu Brebenei Cave - The Padeș Commune, the Motru Sec village (20 ha), concretionary like forms, without tourist development, also non-included into the tourist circuit;
- ***The Martel Cave***- The Padeș Commune (2 ha); Spectacular galleries and avens, non-developed and non-included into the tourist circuit;
- ***The Corcoaiei Gorges***, on a length of 40 km - The Padeș Commune, the Cerna-Sat village (34 ha); The flora and fauna with Balcanic elements, the special landscape aspect conferred by the gorges;
- ***Ciucevele Cernei*** - The Padeș Commune, the Cerna-Sat village (1.166 ha); for the limy ruine-like relief ,springs with intermittent flow, rock vegetation, south elements forests;

Parcul Național „Defileul Jiului” covers a surface of 11,127 de hectare, being situated in the Northern part of the county, on the Jiului Valley, between the Vâlcan Mountains and the Parâng Mountains, gathering together a number of protected areas, situated between the two mountainous regions. The valley is very steep and was not suitable for the human intervention.



The Jiului Pass and the Chenia-Dumitra Mountain Hollow

The area remained wild, and the forest could not be harnessed, because of the very steep slopes. In a way, this region resembles to the one of the Oltului Pass.



The Sfinxul Lainicilor Stone

The Jiului Pass is the wildest crossing of the Meridional Carpathians by a river, with virgin and cvasivirgin forests, where were sheltered many species, important from the ecological point of view. In the National Park of the Jiului Pass were recorded 701 plant species and 441 animal species, some often being protected. Among the rare species, there are periwinkle or the 'clopoței' (small bells). Here are also living scorpions, vipers, otters, bears, lynxs. The region has a large tourist potential, being rich in spectacular karstic phenomena, such as caves, natural wells or avens. At the heart of the forest, one can find an interesting type of households, specific to the place, called mansions, and on the Bumbăști-Jiu-Petrosani route, can be visited the Lainici and Visina monasteries.

Within the National Park, three natural reservations are separated since 2001: the Chitu-Bratcu Forest (1319 ha), The Rafaila Stones (1 ha)-chloritoid, The Sfinxul Lainicilor Stone (1 ha).



The Rafaila Stones

The main activities regarding the „Jiului Pass” National Park must be:

- the protection of the natural elements with a special value, under the physico-geographical, floristic, faunistic point of view;
- the preservation of the bio-diversity;
- the maintenance of the natural environment;
- the compatibilization of the traditional activity with the preservation measures set up through the opening of the park.

II. Naturale Reservations

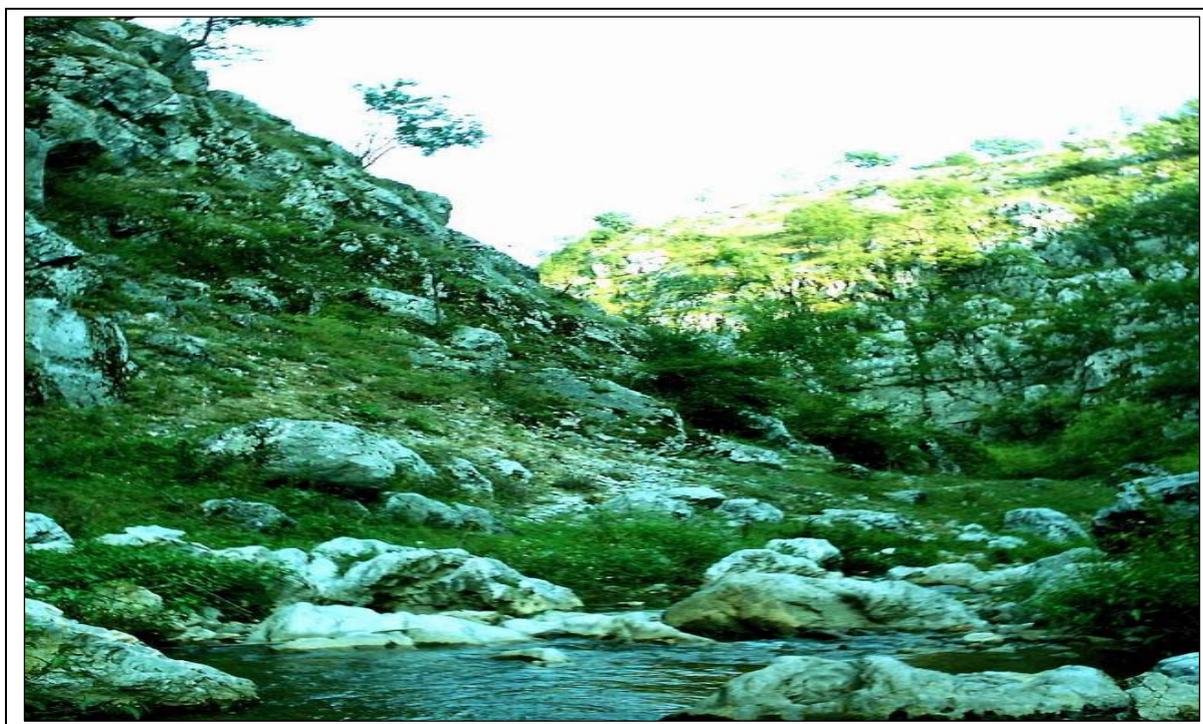
The **Vâlcan-Motru areal** includes many reservations and nature monuments, being the highest-density area of the entire county of Gorj.

-The Lazului Cave- The Padeș Commune (2 ha); Spectacular karstic phenomena with concretionary aspects, with narrow galleries;

- The Gorganu Forest-The Padeș Commune, the Motru Sec village (21.30 ha); Turkish hazelnut trees types and additionally flora;

-The Oslea Mountain- The Padeș and Tismana Communes (280 ha); The limy peak, steepy Southern slope, lawn with special floristic diversity, with *Nigritella Nigra* and *Daphne Cnemorum* species;

-The Izvarnei Springs - The Tismana Commune (500 ha); For springs with intermittent flow, karstic relief with beautiful landscapes (the Fușteica Cave and Izvarnei Gorges), flora and fauna with Southern elements;



The Izvarnei Springs

-Cornetul Pocruiei - The Tismana Commune (70 ha); Fluffy oak trees, wig tree and additionally flora;

-The Tismana-Pocruia Forest - The Tismana Commune (51,60 ha) forestry, where can be found chestnut tree species (*Castanea vesca*, *Castanea sativa*), being also scientific and seed tree reservation. In some places, they are mixed with oak and beech tree species;

-The Tismanei Grove - The Tismana Commune (363 ha); Oak species and special landscape aspect;

-The Andreaua Stone - The Tismana Commune, the village Sohodol (1ha);

-The Gura Plaiului Cave - The Tismana Commune (10 ha); Speleological, with 150 km length, entrance through aven, monument of nature, unsuitable for tourism, presently no visits allowed;

-Cotul cu Aluni - The Tismana Commune (25 ha); Turkish hazel nut tree species, hornbeam, ash tree, cornel tree, wig tree, dittany and the additional submediterranean flora;

-The Cioclovina botanical reservation - The Tismana Commune (12 ha); The area towards the peak, with rocky lawn and rare species of wild service tree;

-The Boroștenilor Stone -The Pestișani Commune (28 ha); Rock vegetation and beech forests with Transilvanian hepatica;

-Izbucul Jaleșului -The Runcu Commune (20 ha); relief karstic, specific flora and fauna;

-The Sôhodolului Gorges – complex reservation, on a length of 10 km, interesting from the landscape and floristic point of view - The Commune Runcu (350 ha); Special landscape aspect, lapiaz fields from Tufaia, the caves, springs with intermittent flow, limy rock vegetation with many floral rarities, rare species of fauna;

- The Gropului Sec Gorges - The Runcu Commune, the Bâlta village (1562 ha); complex karstic relief, karstic springs, Pinus nigra clumps, variant from Banat, a mixture with pinus silvestris;

- The Pătrunsa Gorges – The Runcu Commune (10 ha);

- The Șușiței Gorges - The Runcu Commune, the Dobrița village (10 ha);

- The Răchitea Forest - The Runcu Commune (1200 ha); Landscape aspect and complementary flora;

- The Gornăcelu Hill – the Schela Commune (1 ha); Reciffal deposits with Serpula gregalis, Cardium sp.;

- The Gornicel Forest - Bumbesti-Jiu, the Pleșa village (85 ha); Silvester pine and adequate flora;

-The Rafaila Stones –The Bumbesti-Jiu town(1 ha);

-Sfînxul Lainicilor -The Bumbesti-Jiu town (1 ha);

- The Chitu-Bratcu Forest - The Bumbesti-Jiu town (1319 ha); Coniferous forest with corresponding flora and fauna;

The Târgu-Jiu tourist areal

- The Botorogi Forest– The Commune Dănești (106 ha); Typical water meadow trees with Fritillaria meleagris and Convalaria majalis species.

The Parâng tourist areal – **Olteț** includes elements of the nature monuments type, represented by:

-The Muierii Cave –speleologic, with 4 karstic levels, situated near the Galbenului Gorges, monument of nature, arranged for visits (electrified) - The Baia de Fier Commune (19 ha);

-Peștera Iedului -The Baia de Fier Commune (1 ha);

- Pădurea Polovragi*** -The Polovragi Commune (10 ha); Chestnut tree species and corresponding flora, being also scientific and seed tree reservation;
- Gorge Oltețului*** – The Polovragi Commune (150 ha); The landscape aspect, the karstic area with gorges digged into the limestone, having also small caves, floral rarities, existing around 400 plant species, some of them unique, and faunal rarities, the archeological reservation from Crucea lui Ursache;
- Peștera Polovragi*** – The Polovragi Commune (1ha); Famous by the entrance cave and the galleries of a significant length, incompletely researched, included into the tourist circuit;
- Rezervația Parâng-Novaci*** – The Novaci town (2000 ha); for the quaternar glacial phenomena, special flora and fauna;
- Pădurea de molid de la Măcăria*** - The Novaci town (400 ha); secular specimen, being seed tree reservation;
- The beech tree forest from Măcăria*** -The Novaci town(150 ha); beech tree specimens, being seed tree reservation;
- The Bărcului Forest*** –the Novaci town (25 ha); Oak tree forest, being seed tree reservation;
- The Buzești fossiliferous region*** -The Commune Crasna (1ha);
- The Buha Stone*** -The Commune Săcelu (1 ha); Erosion witness;
- The Biserica Dracilor Stone*** -The Commune Săcelu, the Blahnița de Sus village (1 ha);
- The eocene formations from Săcelu*** -The Săcelu Commune (1 ha); The spectacular relief aspects, ravines and slopes, sfinxs;
- ***Sodomului Valley*** -The Săcelu Commune (1 ha); loamy-lime schists, limy schists hardhay with Clupea Gorjensis;
- ***The Săcelu Mineral Springs*** -The Săcelu Commune (1 ha); Sulphourous, chlorurate, iodate, bromide therapeutical effect waters;
- Valley Ibanului*** -The Scoarța Commune, the Bobu village (1 ha); Deposits from Ponțian with Parvidacna Planicostata species;

The **GeticHills Areal** presents exclusively geologic monuments, easy to integrate into the tourist activities, under the conditions of appropriate protection and visitation arrangements:

- Locul fosilifer Groșerea*** -The Aninoasa Commune (1 ha); Sarmathian fauna;
- Locul fosilifer Gârbovu*** -The Turceni Commune (1 ha); Sarmathian fauna;
- Locul fosilifer Săulești*** -The Săulești Commune (1 ha);
- Locul fosilifer Valley Desului*** -The Commune Vladimir (1 ha); Levantine fauna.

*The tourist integration of the protected areas
table 2.1.2*

SURVEY WITH A VIEW TO CAPITALIZING THE TOURIST POTENTIAL OF THE COUNTY OF GORJ

Nr. crt	Name	Location		Surface	Type	Tourist Importance	Generator of direct income	Possibility for tourist development
1	Cotul cu Aluni	Tismana	Tismana	25 ha	botanical	NO	NO	YES
2	Cioclovina Botanical Reservation	Tismana	Tismana	12 ha	Botanical	NO	NO	YES
3	Chitu-Bratcu Forest	Bumbesti Jiu	Bumbesti Jiu	1319 ha	forestry	NO	NO	NO
4	Gornăcel Forest	Bumbesti Jiu	Plesa	85 ha	forestry	NO	NO	NO
5	Gorganu Forest	Pades	Pades	21,3 ha	forestry	NO	NO	NO
6	Polovragi Forest	Polovragi	Polovragi	10 ha	forestry	NO	NO	NO
7	Tismana-Pocruia Forest	Tismana	Pocruia	51,6ha	forestry	NO	NO	NO
8	Măcăria Spruce Forest	Novaci	Novaci	400 ha	forestry	NO	NO	NO
9	Măcăria Birch Forest	Novaci	Novaci	150 ha	forestry	NO	NO	NO
10	Bărcului Forest	Novaci	Novaci	25 ha	forestry	NO	NO	NO
11	Tismanei Glade	Tismana	Tismana	363 ha	forestry	YES	NO	YES
12	Cheile Corcoaiei	Pades	Closani	34 ha	mixed	YES	NO	YES
13	Ciucevele Cernei	Pades	Closani	1166ha	mixed	YES	NO	YES
14	Cornetul Pocruiei	Tismana	Pocruia	70 ha	mixed	NO	NO	NO
15	Izvarna Springs	Tismana	Izvarna	500 ha	mixed	YES	NO	YES
16	Cheile Sohodolului	Runcu	Runcu	350 ha	mixed	YES	YES	YES
17	Oslea Mount	Tismana	Tismana	280 ha	mixed	YES	NO	YES
18	Cheile Gropului Sec	Runcu	Balta	1562	mixed	YES	YES	YES
19	Izbucul Jaleșului	Runcu	Runcu	20 ha	Mixed	NO	NO	NO
20	Piatra Cloșanilor	Pades	Closani	1730 ha	Mixed	YES	NO	NO
21	Piatra Borosfenilor	Pestisani	Borosteni	28 ha	Mixed	NO	NO	NO
22	Răchițeaua Forest	Runcu	Runcu	1200 ha	Mixed	NO	NO	NO
23	Botorogi Forest	Danesti	Botorogi	106 ha	Mixed	NO	NO	NO
24	Cheile Oltețului	Polovragi	Polovragi	150 ha	Mixed	YES	YES	YES
25	Parîng-Novaci Rezervation	Novaci	Novaci	2000 ha	Mixed	YES	NO	YES
26	Domogled-Valea Cernei Reservation	Pades	Pades	30000 ha	mixed	YES	NO	YES
27	Eocene formations of Săcelu	Sacelu	Sacelu	1 ha	Geological	YES	NO	YES
28	Piatra Buha	Sacelu	Sacelu	1 ha	Geological	YES	NO	YES
29	Sfinxul Lainicilor	Bumbesti Jiu	Defileul Jiului	1 ha	geological	YES	NO	YES
30	Rafailă Cliffs	Bumbesti Jiu	Defileul Jiului	1 ha	Geological	YES	NO	YES
31	Săcelu Mineral Springs	Sacelu	Sacelu	1 ha	geological	YES	YES	YES
32	Sodomului Valley	Sacelu	Sacelu	1 ha	Paleontological	NO	NO	NO
33	Ibanului Valley	Scoarta	Scoarta	1 ha	Paleontological	NO	NO	NO
34	Gornicelu Hill	Schela	Schela	1 ha	Paleontological	NO	NO	NO
35	Valea Deșului Fosile Location	Vladimir	Vladimir	1 ha	Paleontological	NO	NO	NO
36	Gârbovu Fosile Location	Turceni	Garbovu	1 ha	Paleontological	NO	NO	NO
37	Groșerea Fosile Location	Aninoasa	Groserea	1 ha	Paleontological	NO	NO	NO

SURVEY WITH A VIEW TO CAPITALIZING THE TOURIST POTENTIAL OF THE COUNTY OF GORJ

38	Cloșani Cave	Pades	Closani	15 ha	speleologica	YES	NO	NO
39	Cioaca cu brebenei cave	Pades	Motru Sec	20 ha	speleologica	NO	NO	NO
40	Gura Plaiului Cave	Tismana	Tismana	10 ha	speleologica	NO	NO	NO
41	Muierilor Cave	Baia de Fier	Baia de Fier	19 ha	speleologica	YES	YES	YES
42	Lazului Cave	Pades	Motru Sec	2 ha	speleological	YES	NO	YES
43	Martel cave	Pades	Motru Sec	2 ha	speleologica	NO	NO	NO
44	Polovragi Cave	Polovragi	Polovragi	1 ha	speleologica	YES	YES	YES
45	Andreaua Stone	Tismana	Tismana	1 ha	Geological	YES	NO	YES
46	Biserica dracilor stone	Sacelu	Sacelu	1 ha	geological	NO	NO	YES
47	Iedului cave	Baia de Fier	Baia de Fier	1 ha	speleologică	NO	NO	NO
48	Buzești Fosile Location	Crasna	Buzesti	1 ha	Paleontological	NO	NO	NO
49	Săulești Fosile Location	Saulesti	Saulesti	1 ha	Paleontological	NO	NO	NO
50	The National Park Defileul Jiului (Natura 2000)	Bumbesti Jiu	Defileul Jiului	11127 ha	mixed	YES	NO	YES
51	The National Park Domogled-Valea Cernei (Natura 2000)	Pades	Pades, Closani, Motru Sec, Cerna Sat	61211 ha	mixed	YES	NO	YES
52	Coridorul Jiului (Natura 2000)	Bumbesti Jiu	Defileul Jiului	ha	mixed	YES	NO	YES
53	Cheile Patrunsa	Runcu	Runcu	10 ha	mixed	YES	NO	YES
54	Cheile Susitei	Runcu	Dobrita	10 ha	mixed	YES	NO	YES

2.1.4. Locations for the mountainous tourism in the county of Gorj²

The Gorj mountainous area includes five mountainous chains, out of which three main mountainous chains: the **Parâng Mountains chain**, with the highest peak from Oltenia – Parângu Mare (2519 m.); this chain comprises of 14 peaks, with heights of over 2000 meters and a wonderful series of glacial lakes (situated beyond the boundaries of the county of Gorj); **The Godeanu Mountains**, with the highest peak - Gugu Peak (2291 m.); the **Vâlcan Mountains** chain, with the highest peak - Oslea (1946 m.). In the county of Gorj there are over 25 tourist routes, alpine pedestrian, including two of long distance covered pedestrian European routes (E3 and E7), three areas for practising the mountaineering and the escalade (the Sohodolului - Runcu Gorges, the Galbenului - Baia de Fier Gorges and the Oltețului - Polovragi Gorges), five speleological regions representing the greatest speleological potential of Romania, having over 2,000 caves, a ski resort (Rânca), as well as

² A se vedea harta -Domeniul schiabil general și hărțile domeniilor schiabile Molidvișul, Straja din Față, Parângul Mare și Rânca-Corneșu Mare

areas for hunting and fishing, all attracting a large number of tourists every year. These localities are included into the tourist offer of some Romanian tour-operators, but the accomodation capacities and services are still limited. The Cerna-Valley Mare, Baia de Fier, Lainici regions have also tourist potential, but the infrastructure is barely developed for the moment.

A. The mountain sportive and adventure tourism

In addition, there are places for the paragliding and deltaplan flights, cyclo tourism and mountain-bike, canyoning, rafting, 4 x 4, sportive fishing and hunting, all attracting a large number of tourists each year. The hunting and fishing tourism represents a possibility of valorification of the resources of the region. The hunting could be practiced in the forests of the county of Gorj, with the approval of the Office of Forestry, within the periods allowed by law and in the forests non-included within the law-protected areas.

The entire county of Gorj benefits from assistance of speciality, provided by the The Salvamount Public Service of the county of Gorj, one of the best mountain rescue teams of Romania (www.salvamount.gorj.ro).

The Gorj Adventure Programme is the most complete and complex programme of adventure and mountain tourism of Romania, including: Mountaineering and escalade; Speleology, set-up or unsuitable for tourism caves, avens of minus 20 – 150m; Tourist orientation and mountain wandering; Canyoning on waterfalls and on canyons; Cyclotourism and mountainbike; Rafting kayaks and pneumatic boats; Rallies and trips with ; Rapel, cableway, Tirolian, handrail.

The main areas for rafting practice are on the Cerna, Tismana, Jiu and Gilort rivers.

The mountaineering could be practiced on the Sohodolului Gorges, the Galbenului Gorge and the Oltețului Gorge.

The canyoning is suitable for the the Corcoaiei Gorges, the Gropului-Runcu Valley, the Sohodolului Gorges, the Galbenului Gorges and Oltețului Gorges areas.

For the air sports (deltaplan, paragliding), the suitable areas are: Godeanu-Stârminosul, Pocruia, Cloșani, Runcu-Platoul Pleșa, Runcu-the Tufoaia Hill, Lainici, Parângul Mare-Valea lui Sân, Rânca, the Păpușa-Parâng Peak and the Cerbul-Parâng Peak.

The cyclotourism could be practiced on the Cernei Valley, the Motrului Valley, the Tismana Valley, the Bistriței Valley, the Sohodol Valley, the Vâlcan Pass, the Jiului Valley, the Gilortului Valley and the Oltețului Valley for the mountainous area and in all the hilly and depressionary areas.



The Parâng Mountains - the Novaci region

B. The mountain tourism for wandering and leisure

The mountainous region benefits from many **tourist routes**, completing the development potential of the mountainous tourism in the county of Gorj, especially in the mountains to the West of Jiu (Godeanu and Vâlcan), but also in the Parâng Mountains, with higher difficulty, not being recommended for the large mass of tourists.

The Vâlcan, Godeanu and Mehedinți Mountains are strongly penetrated by sunt puternic penetrați de căi de acces rutiere, din categoria celor forestiere, many of them being used since the Daco-Roman time. Out of these routes are splitting peak paths, which could represent attractive routes.

1. Lainici – Schitul Lainici (Locurele) and back (marking „red circle”):
duration 1 day;

2. Bumbești Jiu – the Porcului Valley –the Vâlcan Pass (marking „blue triangle”) – the Buliga House, overnight stay – Poiana lui Mihai – Schela – Sâmbotin – Târgu-Jiu (marking „blue circle”): *2 days duration;*

3. Târgu-Jiu – Bârsești – Stănești – Vaidei –the Șusitei Valley –the Straja Peak (marking „blue triangle”) overnight stay –the Vâlcan Peak – the Muncelu Peak (marking „red band”)– the Jaleș Valley – the Pătrunsa Gorges – the Sohodolului Gorges – Runcu (marking „red triangle”): *2 days duration;*

4. Peștișani – Gureni – the Bistriței Gorges –the Vâja Lake –the Oslea Peak, overnight stay – the Păltinișul Peak – the Cioclovina II and Cioclovina I hermitages –the Tismana Valley – the Tismana monastery (red triangle): *2 days duration;*

5. Padeș – Călugăreni – Cloșani – the Motru Valley –the Valea Mare Lake – the Cernei Springs (marking „red triangle”)– the Valea lui Iovan Lake,

overnight stay–the Corcoaia Gorges (marking „red circle”) –the Balmezu Valley –the Balmezu Peak (marking „red cross”)- the Godeanu Peak – the Micușa Peak – the Cerna Pass (marking „red band”), overnight stay – the Cernei Springs (marking „red circle”)– the peak of the Mehedinți Mountains (marking „red band”) – the Motrului Sec Valley – the Motru Sec locality – Padeș (marking „red triangle”): *3 days duration*;

6. Padeș – Călugăreni – Cloșani – the Motru Valley–the Valea Mare Lake – the Cernei Springs (marking „red triangle”)– the Cerna Pass (marking „red circle”), overnight stay–the peak of the VâlcanMountains – the Oslea Peak – the Arcanu Peak – the Jaleșului Springs, overnight stay–the Micușa Peak – the Straja Peak – the Vîlcan Pass – The Buliga House (marking „red band”), overnight stay – Poiana lui Mihai – Schela – Sâmbotin – Târgu-Jiu (marking „blue circle”): *4 days duration*.

In what concerns *the Parâng and Căpățâni Mountains*, the valley routes are carrying out on the Gilortului Valley and Oltețului Valley, as more accesible areas, the rest being high difficulty range peak routes at over 2000m altitude, practicable in the summer time.

1. Novaci – the 67 C alpine route – The Râncea tourist resort , overnight stay–the Gilortului Valley –the Gilortului Gorges - Novaci (marking „red triangle”): *2 days duration*;

2. Polovragi –the Oltețului Gorges –the Oltețului Water Meadow – the Oltețului Pass (Curmătura) (marking „blue triangle”), overnight stay– the Parâng Peak –the Urdele Pass (marking „red band”) – The Râncea tourist resort, overnight stay– the 67 C alpine route –the Cerbul Peak (marking „red triangle”) – the Muierii Cave– Baia de Fier, (marking „blue triangle”): *3 days duration*;

3. Polovragi – the Oltețului Gorges –the Oltețului Water Meadow – the Oltețului Pass (Curmătura) (marking „blue triangle”), overnight stay– the Parâng Mountains peak – the Urdele Pass – the Parâng Mountains Peak –the Urdele Peak –the Parângul Mare Peak (marking „red band”), overnight stay– Peak Piatra Argelelor – Lainici (marking „red triangle”) : *3 days duration*;

C. The mountain tourism montan for ski

The only region with winter tourism potential and ski having tourist facilities ce deține tourist facilities is the **Novaci–Baia de Fier region**, with slopes on an area of mountains lawns, South-West-oriented, on the way of moister air masses, with rich precipitations, under the form of snow and lower temperatures, for altitudes of 1400-1600, suitable for this type of resort. The other regions either do not benefit from the same orientation, or are covered with forestry vegetation, present slopes or too steepy slopes or the tableland areas are missing.

Situated on one of the Parâng Mountains tablelands (1600 m altitude), at 18 kilometers from the Novaci town and 63 kilometers away from Targu-Jiu, the

Rânca locality had a rapid development. After six years ago, a teleski installation was opened, since 2004 one of the two tracks has also a nocturne installation. At Rânca there are already three hotels of three. Out of the villas and the rest houses built in the last years, Rânca was transformed into a real town-resort.

In the portofolio of the Phare projects 2005-2006, on the development/modernization line of the tourist infrastructure was also the project of the Local Council of Novaci, regarding the integrated development through the optimization of the ski domain and of the collection and purification system of the domestic waste waters in the tourist region, as well as the development of a transport cable network, investment estimated at around 4.6 million Euro.

For being exploited under efficiency conditions, there are necessary investments in infrastructure and the building of new ski tracks and transport cable networks systems. The investments shall be carried out by public-private partnership, since the land for new facilities are private-owned. The development of the mountainous tourism is also largely hindered by the situation of the land property, a divided or shared ownership (of the rural communities). The modernization of the Rânca resort station shall be possible only after a larger opening of the local communities to the mountain development. This is possible through large campaigns of convincing the land owners to invest in tourism or to sell these lands to investors.

Possibilities of development of the Rânca-Corneșu Mare ski domain
table 2.1.3.*

No.	Objective	Length	Difference of level	Slope
1.	T3	500m	200m	40 ⁰
2.	T4	550m	200m	46 ⁰
3.	T5	800m	300m	37 ⁰
4.	T6	1700m	550m	32 ⁰
5.	T7	650m	200m	30 ⁰
6.	T8	650m	300m	46 ⁰
7.	T9	1650m	500m	30 ⁰
8.	T10	800m	300m	37 ⁰
9.	T11	500m	250m	50 ⁰
10.	T12	550m	200m	36 ⁰
11.	T13	1050m	500m	47 ⁰
12.	P3	500m	100m	20 ⁰
13.	P4	800m	200m	25 ⁰
14.	P5	800m	200m	25 ⁰
15.	P6	850m	200m	23 ⁰
16.	P7	900m	180m	20 ⁰
17.	P8	950m	300m	31 ⁰
18.	P9	900m	200m	22 ⁰
19.	P10	850m	300m	35 ⁰

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20.	P11	800m	300m	37 ⁰
21.	P12	2400m	500m	21 ⁰
22.	P13	2200m	500m	23 ⁰
23.	P14	1000m	300m	30 ⁰
24.	P15	1200m	300m	25 ⁰
25.	P16	700m	250m	35 ⁰
26.	P17	750m	250m	33 ⁰
27.	P18	900m	200m	22 ⁰
28.	P19	950m	200m	21 ⁰
29.	P20	900m	250m	27 ⁰
30.	P21	1200m	400m	33 ⁰
31.	P22	1300m	400m	31 ⁰
32.	P23	3000m	700m	23 ⁰

*according to the map; T-cable transport, P-track

The Molidvișul Domain is situated at the foot of the Parângul Mare Peak, having a maximum altitude of 1760m. The access possibilities are from the Sadului Valley, Valea Larga or the easiest on the Blahniței Valley.

The area provide building opportunities on the Northern and Eastern peaks and slopes, at 1500-1600m altitude.

Due to the lower altitudes, the ski tracks could descend up to the altitudes of 1200m, but with a ski season possibility of only 45-60 days

*Possibilities of development of the Molidvișul ski domain *
table 2.1.4.*

No.	Objective	Length	Difference of level	Slope
1.	T1	1650m	750m	45 ⁰
2.	T2	1700m	350m	21 ⁰
3.	T3	1250m	550m	44 ⁰
4.	P1	2400m	750m	32 ⁰
5.	P2	1100m	430m	39 ⁰
6.	P3	1750m	550m	31 ⁰
7.	P4	1800m	550m	31 ⁰
8.	P5	1900m	350m	18 ⁰

*according to the map; T-cable transport, P-track

For altitude skiing, the Molidvișul domain is completed with **the Parângul Mare ski domain**, with tracks up to 2200m and a ski season of over 90 days. The Parângul Mare domain could benefit from direct access from the Molidvișul region, by constructing a road to continue the route of the Blahniței Valley to the peak area, representing a domain of extension of the season from Molidvișul area. The access could also be done through the Sadul lui Sân

Valley, the access road being much more difficult, but sheltered from snow-drifting situations.

*Possibilities of development of the ski domain**
table 2.1.6.

No.	Objective	Length	Difference of level	Slope
1.	T1	950m	250m	26 ⁰
2.	T2	700m	200m	29 ⁰
3.	T3	970m	550m	55 ⁰
4.	T4	800m	500m	62 ⁰
5.	T5	1280m	800m	62 ⁰
6.	T6	1500m	850m	56 ⁰
7.	P1	1320m	250m	19 ⁰
8.	P2	840m	250m	30 ⁰
9.	P3	1100m	450m	40 ⁰
10.	P4	1230m	550m	44 ⁰
11.	P5	1400m	600m	42 ⁰
12.	P6	960m	450m	46 ⁰
13.	P7	1620m	800m	49 ⁰
14.	P8	950m	500m	52 ⁰
15.	P9	1480m	800m	54 ⁰
16.	P10	1700m	800m	47 ⁰
17.	P11	1830m	800m	44 ⁰
18.	P12	2100m	800m	38 ⁰

*according to the map; T-cable transport, P-track

To the Southern area, there are possibilities of construction on the interrivers between the Gilort river and the Sadul river. The tracks could have long and average length, with falling angles higher than those of other ski domains higher difficulty rank. The main problem is the rocky land and the peak lines, decreasing the possibility of layering the snow on an even layer. Also, within the Molidvișul and Parângul Mare domain, the land has private property regime, hindering the fast development of the region.

The Southern Straja domain could represent a completion of the Straja domain, from the county of Hunedoara. The advantage is given by the fact that the snow level is generally thicker, compared to Northern Straja, as a result of pushing the snow over the peak by the North-West winds.

The access to the region could be done through the Șusița-Cartianul Valley, from the South or by the extension of the forestry road, from the West. At the same time, a cable transport installation could be built from the Straja-Hunedoara resort station.

The constructions could be situated on the edge of Straja din Față, having a beautiful panorama of the South area. The closeness of the electric energy transport network from the Vâlcăniș Pass and the groups of springs of the region represent an advantage.

The disadvantages are related to the low altitude, with a maximum of 1868 in the Straja Peak, allowing short tracks or the their descendance to the altitudes of 1100m. The resistance of the snow layer is generally under 60 days, having a strongly submediteranean.

*Possibilities of development of the Straja Sud ski domain**
table 2.1.5.tabel 2.1.5.

No.	Objective	Length	Difference of level	Slope
1.	T1	1200m	400m	33 ⁰
2.	T2	750m	150m	20 ⁰
3.	T3	850m	350m	41 ⁰
4.	T4	300m	100m	33 ⁰
5.	T5	1450m	500m	35 ⁰
6.	T6	1350m	750m	55 ⁰
7.	T7	1550m	750m	48 ⁰
8.	T8	1300m	600m	46 ⁰
9.	P1	450m	100m	22 ⁰
10.	P2	800m	300m	37 ⁰
11.	P3	2200m	750m	34 ⁰
12.	P4	1900m	750m	39 ⁰
13.	P5	1750m	750m	43 ⁰
14.	P6	2250m	750m	33 ⁰
15.	P7	2100m	600m	29 ⁰
16.	P8	2700m	600m	22 ⁰

*according to the map; T-cable transport, P-track

Considering the low altitude, the Mediteranean currents influences which come on the Cerna-Jiu space and the evolution of the snow layer during the past years, we consider that the development of some new ski resorts is not appropriate in the areas where the snow persists less than 60-70 days. Also, one should take into consideration the fact that the adressability of the resorts in Gorj is oriented towards the south-west part of teh country, and it is this from this area that over 90% of the winter sports lovers who reach the county of Gorj come, due to distance matters.

The development trends for new ski-practicable areas (Voineasa-Vâlcea, Văleanu-Vâlcea, Cumpăna Păpuşa-Argeş) will bring about in the coming years new locations for winter sports practice and inevitably, a reduction of the tourists who direct to the area of Gorj. The development of the ski-practicable area at the level of the county of Gorj must be very well correlated with the increase in the number of winter sports practicants and with the development of other winter resorts in the south and south-west part of the country.

2.1.5. Resources for the cultural, historical and religious tourism³

The county of Gorj, compared to other counties, still has important and valuable cultural-historical objectives. The main problems of these objectives are their weak highlighting and their gradual degradation/dissapearance importante and valoroase obiective cultural-istorice.

From the ethno-folclorical point of view, the Gorj ressemble to an folclorical and ethnographical interference, but where we discover a core made of their own features. Today, within the county there are irregularly spreaded a number of 511 cultural-historical monuments, grouped as follows:

- ⇒ Monuments and archeological sites;
- ⇒ Monuments and architecture ensembles;
- ⇒ Monuments and valuable plastic art ensembles;
- ⇒ Memorial buldings;
- ⇒ Urban and rural historical areas.

Out of this impressive number of cultural-historical values, the most of them have no tourist value, due to the preservation stage or to a low accessibility. In this context, shall be presented only the cultural vestiges that could be integrated in the development of some representative and various tourist programmes.

The archeological resources with tourist value is represented by a few Roman camps and special ancient settlements, situated in various localities:

- Bumbesti Jiu:
 - The ruins of the stone Roman camp, Arcina, the 2nd-3rd sec. II-III before Christ.;
 - „La Vartop”, the ruins of the land Roman camp and civil settlement, the 1st-2nd before Christ;
- Polovragi: fortress and settlement from the Geto-Dacical time, the 2nd century before Christ;
- Runcu:
 - „La Bulboc”, paleolithical settlement since the Age of Bronze and which have also a few rupestrian drawings, the 3rd century before Christ.;
 - „La Cruce” Geto-Dacical civil settlement since the Age of Bronze, the Coțofeni culture, the 2nd-3rd century before Christ;
 - in the hearth of the the Runcu village, the ruins of a Middle Age construction from the 15th-16th century;
- The Perilor Valley (the Cătunele commune): the land Roman camp, civil settlement since the Roman time, the 2nd-3rd century after Christ;

³ To see the main centers of the cultural tourism in the county of Gorj and the tables 2.1.8. The situation of the A-type and 2.1.9. cultural monuments. The situation of the B-type cultural monuments in the county of Gorj.

The thesaurus of this category of objectives is extremely rich and comprises of both civil and religious constructions. One can see that in the urban and rural settlements of the county, an important number of old houses, valuable for the time and the style of their creation, were preserved. In addition, the 92 wooden churches part of the cultural patrimony, are impressive, most of them being situated in the rural settlements. Their location in less accessible areas and the precarious state of preservation determine the introduction of a small number of them into the rural tourism. Out of the ones presenting a real tourist interest, we mention:

⇒ the municipality of Târgu Jiu: laic monuments: the former Prefecture building (1875), 4 houses (1930-1938), architect. J. Doppelreiter, the building of the County Library (1929), the Normal School (The Spiru Haret College- 1924), The „Tudor Vladimirescu” College (1896-1898), the cavalry commander I. Chiriță Corbeanu house (the 18th century), The County Court of Law, neoclassical style (the 20th century), the present prefecture building (1898), architect P. Antonescu, houses having the 18th-19th century architecture, the foundation of some boyard families: B. Gănescu, D. Măldărescu, Protopop Andrei, C. Brăiloiu; religious monuments: The Princely Cathedral (1748-1764), with exterior paintings, the Sf. Nicolae Church, in neobyzantine style (the 18th century), the Sf. Apostoli Church (1927-1938);

⇒ Novaci – the Sf. Dumitru wooden church, the 17th century;

⇒ Tg. Cărbunești – the Sf. Ioan Botezătorul wall church, 1780, original interior paintings; Lărgești (Tg. Cărbunești town): the Logrești hermitage, 1718, today in ruin, maintaining only the Sf. Voievozi Church with special original paintings;

⇒ Baia de Fier: the Petru Flondor and Ioan Miheșcu households, houses and outbuildings, sec. XX, well preserved; the „Toți Sfinții” church (1749-1753), original paintings, interior wall;

⇒ Bălcești (the Bengești – Ciocadia commune): the I. Sârbu, I. Avramescu houses, the 20th century; the Sf. Ilie church, 1732, with original fresco pictures;

⇒ Bărbătești (the Bărbătești commune): the C. Bărbătescu, P. Sburlea houses, the 19th century;

⇒ Bengești (the Bengești – Ciocadia commune): group of old houses, the 19th-20th century, the school with fountain, the building of the credit cooperatives, the 20th century, the Sf. Voievozi church, 1729, original fresco pictures, enclosure wall;

⇒ Bâlteni (the Bâlteni commune): the Bichileru houses, clădirea școlii vechi, the 20th century, the Sf. Vasile and Sf. Împărați church, 1826;

⇒ Copăcioasa (the Scoarța commune): the P. Dobran, I. Popescu houses, the 20th century, the „Buna Vestire” wooden church, 1769;

⇒ Cloșani (the Padeș commune): the „Înălțarea Maicii Domnului” wooden church, 1763;

- ⇒ Cârligei (the Bumbăști Pițic commune): the „Pogorârea Duhului Sfânt” wooden church, 1763;
- ⇒ Glogova (the Glogova commune): the ensemble of Glogoveanu family houses, the 18th century, fortress-type house, modernized and with specific destination, the Sf. Nicolae church, 1730;
- ⇒ Glodeni (the Bălănești commune): the „Adormirea Maicii Domnului” wooden church, 1772, the „Cuvioasa Paraschiva” wooden church, 1728, hill wooden cellars, the 19th century;
- ⇒ Hobița (the Peștișani commune): the „Intrarea în biserică” wooden church, 1828, among its founders being also C. Brâncusi’s grandfather;
- ⇒ Larga (the Samarinești commune): I. Darvani fortress house, the 19th century, „Sf. Ilie” wall church, 1826;
- ⇒ Plopșoru (the Plopșorul commune): peasant mill, the 19th century;
- ⇒ Pocruia (the Tismana commune): the „Sf. Andrei” wooden church, the 18th century;
- ⇒ Pojogeni (the Tg. Cărbunești town): three wooden churches, the 18th - 19th century, well preserved;
- ⇒ Poiana (the Rovinari town): the Poenaru fortress, the 20th century, the A. Mogoș house, the 20th century, ethnographic collection, wall church, the 19th century;
- ⇒ Polovragi (the Polovragi commune): the Polovragi monastery, the 16th-18th century, founder D. Părăianu, the „Adormirea Maicii Domnului” patron saint, in Brâncovenian style, museum collection of icons and old books, the „Sf. Nicolae” wooden church, 1806;
- ⇒ Scoarța (the Scoarța commune): ensemble of ancient houses with household outbuilding, the 20th century;
- ⇒ Sâmbotin (the Schela commune): the Lainici monastery, the 18th-19th century, founded by several boyard families, the „Intrarea în biserică” patron saint, collection of cult objects and old books, today is building up a new church for the monastery.

The county of Gorj owns a few objectives, of a great artistic and historical value:

- the municipality of Târgu Jiu: the C. Brâncusi sculptural ensemble (The Table of Silence, The Alley of Chairs, The Kiss Gate, The Infinite Column), created between 1837-1838, integrated into the UNESCO patrimony, found continuously in a extensive process of restauration; the Ecaterina Teodoroiu mausoleum, 1935, sculptor Luminița Pătrașcu; the monument of Tudor Vladimirescu, 1898; the bridge across Jiu, with pieces made in France (1894-1895), today displaced to about 500 m upstream Jiu; the Sâmboteanu drinking fountain – 18th century; Polish ancient solar watch, into the civic center, 1840;
- Padeș (the Padeș commune): the monument of the Proclamation of Tudor Vladimirescu from 1821, set up in 1921 by the architect S. Balosin;

- Schela (the Schela commune): monument erected in the honour of the ruler Mihai Viteazu;

- Sâmbotin (the Schela commune): monument erected in the honour of the army general I. Dragalina, killed in the First World War in Jiului Pass.

The most important memorial houses are:

- The municipality of Târgu Jiu: the „Ecaterina Teodoroiu” memorial house, built in 1958;

- Glodeni (the Bălănești commune): the I. Popescu Voitești memorial house, great Romanian geologist;

- Hobița (the Peștișani commune): the sculptors C. Brâncusi and I. Blendea memorial houses ;

- Vladimir (the Vladimir commune): the pandour Tudor Vladimirescu (1780-1821) memorial house.

- Bălcești (the Bengești-Ciocadia commune): the Maria Lătărețu memorial house

Despite the historical evolution and the socio-economic development, a few localities from Gorj have the merit of keeping and preserving their ancient historic core to prove to the present inhabitants and visitors their stages of development:

- The municipality of Târgu Jiu: the old center of the town, including all the old above-mentioned houses, public edificies, the C. Brâncusi ensemble, the park of the town;

- Târgu Cărbunești: the central perimeter where were kept around 50 old buildings;

- Curtișoara (the Bumbesti Jiu commune): ancient residence of the ruler Litovoi, today accomodating The Folk Architecture Museum, the Cornoiu fortress, the Tătărăscu ensemble, the Sf. Ioan Botezătorul Church, 1820, as well as ancient houses and mansions (18th-19th century);

- Țânțăreni (the Țânțăreni commune): the old center of the commune, with 19 peasant houses built within the period 1920 – 1925.

The county of Gorj has a relatively large number of museums and out of these, a large part have an ethnofolcloric specific:

- the municipality of Târgu Jiu: The County Museum, opened in 1894, reorganized in 1954, with history and art departments;

- Curtișoara: The Folk Architecture Museum, set up in 1946, accomodating a pavilions exhibition and an ethnographic park of 1.5 ha;

- Lelești: The history and ethnography museum, opened in 1977.

- Arcani: Museum arranged within school, where one can find proofs regarding the traditional way of life, the milling activity specific in the past in Arcani, on Jaleșului River.

- Glogova: Museum arranged inside Glogoveanu Fortress, where you can visit pieces with ethnographic specific, folk costumes, ceramic pots, household objects.

*The list of the collections and ethnographic museums of the County of
Gorj*

Table 2.1.7.

Nr. crt.	Locality (commune, village)	Village collection *	Village Museum *	Ethnographic Museum in the open air *
1.	Albeni	* (wood processing)	-	-
2.	Arcani	*(weavings and sawings)	-	-
3.	Bengești – Ciocadia	-	*(ceramic, home technology)	-
4.	Borăscu	-	*	-
5.	Curtișoara	-	-	*(popular architecture)
6.	Padeș (sat Călugăreni)	*	-	-
7.	Runcu (sat Dobrița)	-	*	-
8.	Runcu	*	-	-
9.	Căluia (sat Găleșoia)	*(pottery)	-	-
10.	Glogova	*	-	-
11.	Lelești	-	*(mills and fulling mills)	-
12.	Samarinești (sat Larga)	*	-	-
13.	Tismana	-	*(folk costume)	-
13.	Mun. Târgu Jiu (sat Ștefănești)	*	-	-

In the county of Gorj there is a number of 13 ethnographical museums and collections, situated mainly in the towns and villages, which have the merit to preserve objects and values of the folk art and creation specific to this folkloric hearth (*table 2.1.7.*).

The traditional ethnographical reality of Gorj is changing, being more and more necessary the preservation of some folk architecture centers with their own characteristics, the development of the artistic wood working through houses, doors, richly ornamented household objects, the traditions of the art of weaving, of the stitches, folk costumes, in folk customs and traditions. The localities where one can still see the folk architecture in this way, with the houses with high groundfloor, on cellars, with porch in the open and four waves roof, shall have to be saved from the total destruction. These traces of the traditional life can still be found in the villages: Cerna-Sat, Motru Sec, Cloșani, Padeș, Izvarna, Tismana, Topești, Boroșteni, Gureni, Valley Mare, Bâlta, Bâlțișoara, Runcu, Dobrița, Suseni, Curpen, Vaidei, Vălari, Arcani, Curtișoara, Glogova,

Găvănești, Seuca, Pârâu de Vale, Boboești, Vârtopu, Novaci, Baia de Fier, Polovragi, Alimpești, Albeni, Prigoria, Glodeni.

In Gorj, as in the rest of Oltenia, could be known the laic art of the boyard houses, represented especially by fortified fortresses, in Glogova, Cartiu, Curtișoara, Vladimir, Groșerea, remembering the times dominated by the temporary invasions of the Turks; the art of the artistic wood working, an ancient and beautiful handicraft, present in the localities: Crasna, Novaci, Padeș, the art of the pottery, with many well-known centers: Târgu Jiu, Găleșoia, Stejerei, Stroești, Arcani, Rosova, Glogova, Ștefănești, the most important being represented by the red, unenameled ceramics, in many different forms of pots and mugs, the art of the weaving, embroidery, folk costume, with an ancient tradition dominated by vivid colours and geometrical patterns, artistic creations which can be admired in the households from the localities Crasna, Novaci, Polovragi, Runcu, Lelești.

To these are added holidays and folk representations. In Gorj are taking place beautiful folk manifestations related to the rhythm of the pastoral or agricultural activities, or linked to certain holidays out of the Orthodox Christian Calendar. Among these, more important are:

- The Show of the winter holidays – the Municipality of Târgu Jiu;
- Ziua oierilor – The Shepherds' Day– Novaci (May);
- The Sun Day (Ziua Soarelui), dedicated to the beginning of the Revolution of 1821 – Padeș (June);
- Drăgaica – Crasna (June);
- The Mountains Song– Lainici (August);
- The Valleys Song – Drăgotești (June);
- The Charming Springs– Târgu Jiu (June);
- Festivalul de folclor gorjenesc – Tismana (August);
- The „Coborâtul oilor de la munte” Folk festival – Baia de Fier (September);
- The „Maria Lătărețu” Folk Music Festival – Târgu Jiu (August).

Status of the cultural monuments of type A in teh county of Gorj
table 2.1.8.

Nr crt	Identifier	LMI 2004	NAME	ADRESS	TOWN/COMMUNE	VILLAGE	Tourist potential	Direct income generator
1.	64	GJ-III-a-A-09465	The monumental group „The Path of the Heroes”, Constantin Brâncuși’s work	Calea Eroilor	TÂRGU JIU	n	YES	NO
2.	7	GJ-I-s-A-09120	The Muierilor Cave	“Peștera Muierilor”	BAIA DE FIER	BAIA DE FIER	YES	YES
3.	4	GJ-I-s-A-09125	Neolithic settlement from Boroșteni	“Peștera Cioarei”	PEȘTIȘANI	BOROȘTENI	NO	NO
4.	5	GJ-I-s-A-09126	The camp and the civil settlement from Bumbești-Jiu	“Gară”	BUMBEȘTI-JIU	n	YES	NO
5.	0	GJ-I-s-A-09149	The archeologic site from Telești	“Curături”	TELEȘTI	TELEȘTI	NO	NO
6.	3	GJ-I-s-A-09150	Hallstatt Necropolis from Telești	“Livezile mari”	TELEȘTI	TELEȘTI	NO	NO
7.	4	GJ-II-a-B-09186	Urban ensemble	Streets Traian, Vladimirescu T., Unirii, Grivița, rail road, Calea Eroilor	TÂRGU JIU	n	YES	NO
8.	17	GJ-II-a-A-09185	The Cornea Brăiloiu House	365, Teodoroiu Ecaterina Bd. Vădeni neighbourhood	TÂRGU JIU	n	YES	NO
9.	19	GJ-II-m-A-09185.02	The “Adormirea Maicii Domnului” church	365, Teodoroiu Ecaterina Bd.	TÂRGU JIU	n	YES	NO
10.	24	GJ-II-m-A-09189	The “Sf. Voievozi” church	Victoriei Square	TÂRGU JIU	n	YES	NO
11.	26	GJ-II-m-A-09191	The Prefect’s Office of the county of Gorj	4, Victoriei Square	TÂRGU JIU	n	YES	NO
12.	48	GJ-II-a-B-09210	The ensemble of the “Toți Sfinții” church	N	BAIA DE FIER	BAIA DE FIER	YES	NO
13.	56	GJ-II-m-A-09216	The “Sf.Voievozi” wooden church	Toropi hamlet	BĂLĂNEȘTI	BĂLĂNEȘTI	YES	NO
14.	73	GJ-II-a-B-09231	The ensemble of the “Sf. Voievozi” church	N	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BENGEȘTI	YES	NO
15.	77	GJ-II-a-B-09233	The ensemble of the school from Bengești	N	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BENGEȘTI	YES	NO

16.	07	GJ-II-a-A-09256	The folk architecture museum of Gorj	Curtișoara neighbourhood	BUMBEȘTI-JIU	n	YES	YES
17.	08	GJ-II-m-A-09256.01	The Cornoiu Fortress	Curtișoara neighbourhood	BUMBEȘTI-JIU	n	YES	YES
18.	09	GJ-II-m-A-09256.02	The "Sf. Ioan Botezătorul" church	Curtișoara neighbourhood	BUMBEȘTI-JIU	n	YES	NO
19.	17	GJ-II-m-A-09264	The Cartianu House	N	TURCINEȘTI	CARTIU	YES	NO
20.	20	GJ-II-a-B-09268	The ensemble of the "Intrarea în Biserică" wooden church	N	CRASNA	CĂRPINIȘ	YES	NO
21.	31	GJ-II-a-B-09276	The ensemble of the "Sf. Ioan Botezătorul" church	N	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	CIOCADIA	YES	NO
22.	45	GJ-II-a-B-09286	The former Covrigi hermitage	N	VĂGIULEȘTI	COVRIGI	YES	NO
23.	49	GJ-II-a-A-09288	The ensemble of the Crasna hermitage	N	CRASNA	CRASNA	YES	NO
24.	72	GJ-II-m-A-09305	The "Cuvioasa Paraschiva" wooden church	Bășneci hamlet	BĂLĂNEȘTI	GLODENI	YES	NO
25.	74	GJ-II-a-A-09306	The Glogoveanu Ensemble	N	GLOGOVA	GLOGOVA	YES	NO
26.	80	GJ-II-m-A-09309	The Crăsnaru Fortress	N	ANINOASA	GROȘEREA	YES	NO
27.	03	GJ-II-a-B-09331	The ensemble of the "Sf. Ioan Botezătorul" wooden church	Ploștina neighbourhood	MOTRU	n	YES	NO
28.	32	GJ-II-a-A-09356	The Polovragi monastery	N	POLOVRAGI	POLOVRAGI	YES	NO
29.	50	GJ-II-m-A-09370	The „Sf. Dumitru” wooden church	Vlădoi neighbourhood	SCHELA	SCHELA	YES	NO
30.	57	GJ-II-m-A-09377	The „Intrarea în Biserică” wooden church	N	CRUȘEȚ	SLĂVUȚA	YES	NO
31.	69	GJ-II-a-B-09389	The Strâmba monastery	N	TURCENI	STRÂMBA JIU	YES	NO
32.	75	GJ-II-m-A-09392	The Cioabă-Chintescu Fortress	N	SLIVILEȘTI	ȘIACU	YES	NO
33.	77	GJ-II-a-B-09394	The ensemble of the „Sf. Nicolae” wooden church	N	SLIVILEȘTI	ȘURA	YES	NO
34.	91	GJ-II-a-B-09406	Urban ensemble	1-5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 22, Eroilor Str.	TÂRGU CĂRBUNEȘTI	n	YES	NO
35.	92	GJ-II-a-B-09407	Urban ensemble	1-3, 5, Gilort Str.	TÂRGU CĂRBUNEȘTI	n	YES	NO
36.	93	GJ-II-a-B-09408	Urban ensemble	60-91, 92, 97, 101, 103, 105, 108, 110, 112, 116, 119, 120,	TÂRGU CĂRBUNEȘTI	n	YES	NO

				121, 122, 125, 127, 129, 131, 134, 136, 138, 140, Trandafirilor Str.					
37.	94	GJ-II-a-B-09409	The ensemble of the Logrești hermitage	N	LOGREȘTI	TÂRGU LOGREȘTI	YES	NO	
38.	00	GJ-II-a-A-09413	The Tismana monastery	N	TISMANA	TISMANA	YES	NO	
39.	07	GJ-II-a-A-09414	The ensemble of the Cioclovina de Jos hermitage	N	TISMANA	TISMANA	YES	NO	
40.	27	GJ-II-a-B-09429	The former commercial center	In the middle of the village	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	YES	NO	
41.	6	GJ-I-m-A-09119.01	Settlement	“Măgura”	ALIMPEȘTI	ALIMPEȘTI	NO	NO	

Status of the cultural monuments of type B, in the county of Gorj
table 2.1.9.

Nr. Crt.	Identifier	IMI 2004	NAME	ADRESSA	TOWN/COMMUNE	VILLAGE	YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION	Direct Tourist Potential	Generator of direct income
1.	1	GJ-I-s-B-09115	The Roman settlement from Târgu Jiu	“Știubeiul lui onicioiu”	TÂRGU JIU		The 2nd century - the Roman Age	NO	
2.	2	GJ-I-s-B-09116	The Medieval settlement from Târgu Jiu	“Câmpul lui Pătru”- Polata	TÂRGU JIU		The 14th-16th century, the Middle Ages	NO	
3.	3	GJ-I-s-B-09117	The Dacian settlement from Albeni	“La morminți”	ALBENI	ALBENI	The Dacian Age	NO	
4.	4	GJ-I-s-B-09118	Settlement	“La Biserică”	ALBENI	ALBENI	The 16th century, the Middle Ages	NO	
5.	5	GJ-I-s-B-09119	The archeologic site from Alimpești	“Măgura”	ALIMPEȘTI	ALIMPEȘTI	N	NO	
6.	10	GJ-I-s-B-09121	The neolithic settlement from Baia de Fier	“Peștera Pârcălabului”	BAIA DE FIER	BAIA DE FIER	Neolithic, Sălcuța culture	NO	
7.	11	GJ-I-s-B-09122	The Știrbei House	“Codrișoare”	BENGEȘTI-	BĂLCEȘTI	The 18th	NO	

					CIOCADIA		century, the Middle Ages		
3.	12	GJ-I-s-B-09123	The settlement from Bălteni	'La Cimitir'	BĂLTENI	BĂLTENI	The 5th century - migrations age	NO	
9.	13	GJ-I-s-B-09124	The Bengescu Houses	'Podul Gilortului'	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BENGEȘTI	The 16th – 17th century, the Middle Ages	NO	
10.	18	GJ-I-s-B-09127	The archeologic site from Bumbăști-Jiu	'Vârtoș'	BUMBEȘTI-JIU		The Roman Age	NO	
11.	22	GJ-I-s-B-09128	The ruins of the "Sf. Treime"-Vișina monastery	'La Vișina'	BUMBEȘTI-JIU		The 14th -15th century, the Middle Ages	YES	NO
12.	23	GJ-I-s-B-09129	The Roman camp from Bumbăști-Jiu	'La școala Pleșa'	BUMBEȘTI-JIU		The Roman Age	NO	
13.	26	GJ-I-s-B-09130	The archeologic site from Călugăreni, "La morminți" point	'La morminți'	PADEȘ	CĂLUGĂRENI		NO	
14.	30	GJ-I-s-B-09131	The Medieval settlement from Frățești	'Părăul Șușița'	LELEȘTI	FRĂȚEȘTI	The 14th century, the Middle Ages	NO	
15.	31	GJ-I-s-B-09132	The Medieval settlement from Glodeni	'La Biserică'	BĂLĂNEȘTI	GLODENI	The 2nd- 3rd century The Roman Age	NO	
16.	32	GJ-I-s-B-09133	The archeologic site from Gornăcel	'La Biserică'	SCHELA	GORNĂCEL		NO	
17.	35	GJ-I-s-B-09134	The Roman settlement from Hăiești	'Jidovi'	SĂCELU	HĂIEȘTI	The 2nd-3rd century - The Roman Age	NO	
18.	36	GJ-I-s-B-09135	The fortified settlement from Măru	'La Cetate'	LOGREȘTI	MĂRU		NO	
19.	39	GJ-I-s-B-09136	Dacian fortified settlement	'La Cetate'	STOINA	PĂIȘANI	The 4th-1st century, BC Latene	NO	
20.	40	GJ-I-s-B-09137	Dacian fortified settlement	'Crucea lui Ursache'	POLOVRAGI	POLOVRAGI	The 2nd century BC Latene	NO	
21.	41	GJ-I-s-B-09138	The archeologic site from Runcu, "la Bulboc" point, "Cracul Răchițele", "Cave Popii"	'La Bulboc', "Cracul Răchițele", "Peștera Popii"	RUNCU	RUNCU		NO	

			Popii”						
22.	44	GJ-I-s-B-09139	The archeologic site from Runcu, “La Cruce” point	“La Cruce”	RUNCU	RUNCU	N	NO	.
23.	47	GJ-I-s-B-09140	The Medieval settlement from Runcu	“La mormiți”, in the center of the village	RUNCU	RUNCU	The 15th-16th century – the Middle Ages	NO	.
24.	48	GJ-I-s-B-09141	The Roman settlement and necropolis from Săcelu	“Turtița”, “Grui”	SĂCELU	SĂCELU	The Roman Age	NO	.
25.	52	GJ-I-s-B-09142	The archeologic site from Sărdănești	“in the cemetery”	PLOPȘORU	SĂRDĂNEȘTI	N	NO	.
26.	54	GJ-I-s-B-09143	The archeologic site from Socu	“Cioaca Boii” și “Dealul lui Istrate”	BĂRBĂTEȘTI	SOCU	N	NO	.
27.	59	GJ-I-s-B-09144	The archeologic site from Spahii	“Dealul Spahiilor”	TURBUREA	SPAHII	N	NO	.
28.	62	GJ-I-s-B-09145	Fortification	“Dealul Bungeteanu”	SLIVILEȘTI	ȘIACU	7th-6th-century, 3C Hallstatt	NO	.
29.	65	GJ-I-s-B-09146	Dacian fortification from Șomănești	“Cioaca cu bani”	TELEȘTI	SOMĂNEȘTI	1st century BC Latene	NO	.
30.	66	GJ-I-s-B-09147	The neolithic settlement from Șura	“Valea Caselor”	SLIVILEȘTI	ȘURA	Neolithic	NO	.
31.	67	GJ-I-s-B-09148	The archeologic site de aTârgu-Cărbunești, “Geminele” point	“Geminele”	TÂRGU CĂRBUNEȘTI	n	N	NO	.
32.	74	GJ-I-s-B-09151	The archeologic site from Toiaga	“Curături”	STOINA	TOIAGA	N	NO	.
33.	77	GJ-I-s-B-09152	The Bronze age settlement from Topești	“Cetate”	TISMANA	TOPEȘTI	The Bronze Age	NO	.
34.	78	GJ-I-s-B-09153	The Dacian fortified settlement from Țicleni	“La Cetate”	ȚICLENI	ȚICLENI	Latene	NO	.
35.	79	GJ-I-s-B-09154	The ruins of the monastery church from Valley Mănăstirii	“În cimitir”	CĂTUNELE	VALEA MĂNĂSTIRII	The 14th century, the Middle Ages	NO	.
36.	80	GJ-I-s-B-09155	The archeologic site from Perilor Valley	“Chivadarul”	CĂTUNELE	VALEA PERILOR	1st-3rd century, the Roman Age	NO	.
37.	83	GJ-I-s-B-09156	The settlement from Poienii Valley	“La Măgura”	SAMARINEȘTI	VALEA POIENII	5th-6th centuries The Roman-Byzantine Age	NO	.

38.	34	GJ-I-s-B-09157	The settlement from Văgiulești	‘Valea Casei”	VĂGIULEȘTI	VĂGIULEȘTI	5th-6th centuries The Roman-Byzantine Age	NO	
39.	35	GJ-I-s-B-09158	The archeologic site from Vidin	‘Surlîța “ și “Boia”	JUPĂNEȘTI	VIDIN	N	NO	
40.	39	GJ-I-s-B-09159	The Bronze Age settlement from Vierșani	‘Poarta Iuncii”	JUPĂNEȘTI	VIERȘANI	Bronze Age	NO	
41.	90	GJ-I-s-B-09160	The Bronze Age settlement from Vierșani II	‘Piscul cerului”	JUPĂNEȘTI	VIERȘANI	1st – 2nd centruy BC Latene	NO	
42.	91	GJ-II-m-B-09161	The “Sf. Împărați” church	Romanești neighbourhood	TÂRGU JIU	1	1820-1830	NO	
43.	92	GJ-II-m-B-09162	The “Nașterea Maicii Domnului” church	Sisești neighbourhood	TÂRGU JIU	1	1839	NO	
44.	93	GJ-II-m-B-09163	Podul Vechi/ The Old Bridge	The Public Garden	TÂRGU JIU	1	1894	YES	NO
45.	94	GJ-II-a-B-09186	Jrban ensemble	Streets Traiana, Vladimirescu T., Jnirii, Grivița, rail road Calea Eroilor	TÂRGU JIU	1	1	NO	
46.	95	GJ-II-m-B-09165	The “Sf. Nicolae”, “Sf. Andrei” churches	48, 11 Iunie Str.	TÂRGU JIU	1	1810	YES	NO
47.	96	GJ-II-m-B-09166	The Andrei Schevofilax archpriest house	9, 16 Februarie Str.	TÂRGU JIU	1	The 18th century	NO	
48.	97	GJ-II-m-B-09167	House	15, Brâncuși Constantin Bd.	TÂRGU JIU	1	1933	NO	
49.	98	GJ-II-m-B-09168	Apprentice Chamber of the Handicraft Cooperative	19, Brâncuși Constantin Bd.	TÂRGU JIU	1	1933	NO	
50.	99	GJ-II-m-B-09169	House	74, Drăgoeni Str.	TÂRGU JIU	1	Beginning of the 20th century	NO	
51.	100	GJ-II-m-B-09170	House	171, Drăgoeni Str.	TÂRGU JIU	1	Beginning of the 20th century	NO	
52.	101	GJ-II-m-B-20123	House	414, Drăgoeni Str.	TÂRGU JIU	1	Beginning of the 20th century	NO	
53.	102	GJ-II-m-B-09171	The “Sf. Apostoli” church	Calea Eroilor	TÂRGU JIU	1	1937	YES	NO
54.	103	GJ-II-m-B-09172	The Vintilă House	5, Calea Eroilor	TÂRGU JIU	1	1928	NO	
55.	105	GJ-II-m-B-09173	House	23, Calea Eroilor	TÂRGU JIU	1	1929	NO	

56.	106	GJ-II-m-B-09174	The Opiș House	49, Calea Eroilor	TÂRGU JIU	h	1930	NO	-
57.	107	GJ-II-m-B-09175	House	92, Calea Eroilor	TÂRGU JIU	h	1928	NO	-
58.	108	GJ-II-m-B-09176	Iancu Carabatescu House	4, Geneva Str.	TÂRGU JIU	h	Beginning of the 20th century	NO	-
59.	109	GJ-II-m-B-09177	The former Prefect's Office	3, Geneva Str.	TÂRGU JIU	h	1875	YES	NO
60.	110	GJ-II-m-B-09178	The Gherghe House	9, Geneva Str.	TÂRGU JIU	h	h	NO	-
61.	111	GJ-II-m-B-09179	The Normal School	106, Oltului Str.	TÂRGU JIU	h	1924	NO	-
62.	112	GJ-II-m-B-09180	The Chiriță Corbeanu Șetrarului House	1, Parâng Str.	TÂRGU JIU	h	The 18th century	NO	-
63.	113	GJ-II-m-B-09181	The Iunian Grigore House	1, Republicii Bd.	TÂRGU JIU	h	1940	NO	-
64.	114	GJ-II-m-B-09182	The Doppelreiter Houses	10, Republicii Bd.	TÂRGU JIU	h	1932	NO	-
65.	115	GJ-II-m-B-09183	House	13, Republicii Bd.	TÂRGU JIU	h	1935	NO	-
66.	116	GJ-II-m-B-09184	The Vasile Moangă House	30, Siret Str.	TÂRGU JIU	h	The 18th century	YES	NO
67.	122	GJ-II-m-B-09187	The "Tudor Vladimirescu" High School	29, Unirii Str.	TÂRGU JIU	h	1896-1898	NO	-
68.	123	GJ-II-m-B-09188	The Catană House	37, Unirii Str.	TÂRGU JIU	h	1930-1935	NO	-
69.	125	GJ-II-m-B-09190	The Barbu Gănescu House	2, Victoriei Square	TÂRGU JIU	h	The 18th century	YES	NO
70.	127	GJ-II-m-B-09192	The Palace of Finance, today the C.Brâncuși University	24, Victoriei Str.	TÂRGU JIU	h	1900	NO	-
71.	128	GJ-II-m-B-09193	House	126, Victoriei Str.	TÂRGU JIU	h	1909	NO	-
72.	129	GJ-II-m-B-09194	The Niculescu House	132, Victoriei Str.	TÂRGU JIU	h	1907	NO	-
73.	130	GJ-II-m-B-09195	The Pânișoară House	149, Victoriei Str.	TÂRGU JIU	h	1904	NO	-
74.	131	GJ-II-m-B-09196	House	14, Vladimirescu Tudor Str.	TÂRGU JIU	h	1850	NO	-
75.	133	GJ-II-m-B-09197	House	18, Vladimirescu Tudor Str.	TÂRGU JIU	h	1934	NO	-
76.	135	GJ-II-m-B-09198	The Găvănescu House	25, Vladimirescu Tudor Str.	TÂRGU JIU	h	1934	NO	-
77.	136	GJ-II-m-B-09199	The Miloșescu House	27, Vladimirescu Tudor Str.	TÂRGU JIU	h	1910	NO	-
78.	137	GJ-II-m-B-09200	House	29, Vladimirescu Tudor Str.	TÂRGU JIU	h	1893	NO	-
79.	138	GJ-II-m-B-09201	House	31, Vladimirescu	TÂRGU JIU	h	1893	NO	-

				Tudor Str.						
30.	139	GJ-II-m-B-09202	House	33, Vladimirescu Tudor Str.	TÂRGU JIU	Ț	1926	NO		
31.	140	GJ-II-m-B-09203	House	37, Vladimirescu Tudor Str.	TÂRGU JIU	Ț	1912	NO		
32.	141	GJ-II-m-B-09204	The Dimitrie Măldărescu House	40, Vladimirescu Tudor Str.	TÂRGU JIU	Ț	The 18th century	YES	NO	
33.	142	GJ-II-m-B-09205	The ruins of the "Sf.Nicolae" church	Ț	ALBENI	ALBENI	ante 1730	NO		
34.	143	GJ-II-m-B-09206	The "Sf.Îngeri" wooden church	Ț	ALIMPEȘTI	ALIMPEȘTI	Beginning of the 19th century	NO		
35.	144	GJ-II-m-B-09207	The "Cuvioasa Paraschiva" wooden church	Ț	CRASNA	ANINIȘU DIN VALE	1800	NO		
36.	147	GJ-II-m-B-09209	The "Sf. Ioan Botezătorul" wooden church	N	NEGOMIR	ARCANI	1825	NO		
37.	148	GJ-II-a-B-09210	The ensemble of the "Toți Sfinții" church	N	BAIA DE FIER	BAIA DE FIER	1750	NO		
38.	151	GJ-II-m-B-09211	The Pătru Flondor Household	N	BAIA DE FIER	BAIA DE FIER	Ț	NO		
39.	152	GJ-II-m-B-09212	Mihuțescu House	N	BAIA DE FIER	BAIA DE FIER	Beginning of the 19th century	NO		
40.	153	GJ-II-m-B-09213	The wooden Scarlat House	N	BĂLĂNEȘTI	BĂLĂNEȘTI	The 19th century	NO		
41.	154	GJ-II-m-B-09214	The Gică Popescu House	N	BĂLĂNEȘTI	BĂLĂNEȘTI	The 19th century	NO		
42.	155	GJ-II-m-B-09215	The Barbici House	N	BĂLĂNEȘTI	BĂLĂNEȘTI	Beginning of the 19th century	NO		
43.	157	GJ-II-m-B-09217	The ruins of the "Sf. Grigore Teologul" church	Viezuri hamlet	BĂLĂNEȘTI	BĂLĂNEȘTI	1841	NO		
44.	158	GJ-II-m-B-09218	The Floarea Cochină wooden house	N	BĂLĂNEȘTI	BĂLĂNEȘTI	The 19th century	NO		
45.	159	GJ-II-m-B-09219	The "Sf. Gheorghe" wooden church	N	BOLBOȘI	BĂLĂCEȘTI	1755-1757	NO		
46.	160	GJ-II-m-B-09220	The "Sf. Ilie" church	N	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BĂLCEȘTI	1732	NO		
47.	161	GJ-II-m-B-09221	The "Intrarea în Biserică a Maicii Domnului" wooden church	Perești hamlet	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BĂLCEȘTI	1790	NO		
48.	162	GJ-II-m-B-09222	The C.Avramescu	N	BENGEȘTI-	BĂLCEȘTI	1936	NO		

			Household		CIOCADIA				
99.	163	GJ-II-m-B-09223	The Sârbu House	39	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BĂLCEȘTI	End of the 19th century	NO	
100.	165	GJ-II-m-B-09225	The Costică Bărbătescu House	N	BĂRBĂTEȘTI	BĂRBĂTEȘTI	1848-1850	NO	
101.	167	GJ-II-m-B-09226	Wooden church	n	SAMARINEȘTI	BĂZĂVANI	The 19th century	NO	
102.	168	GJ-II-m-B-09227	The “Sf. Vasile” and “Sf. împărați” churches	N	BĂLTENI	BĂLTENI	1826	NO	
103.	169	GJ-II-m-B-09228	The Dincă Schileru House	N	BĂLTENI	BĂLTENI	Beginning of the 20th century	NO	
104.	170	GJ-II-m-B-09229	The “Dincă Schileru” School	N	BĂLTENI	BĂLTENI	Beginning of the 20th century	NO	
105.	172	GJ-II-m-B-09230	The “Sf. Gheorghe” wooden church	N	ALBENI	BĂRZEIU DE GILORT	1799-1800	NO	
106.	173	GJ-II-a-B-09231	The ensemble of the “Sf. Voievozi” church	N	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BENGEȘTI	The 18th century	NO	
107.	176	GJ-II-m-B-09232	The Elena Giurcă House	N	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BENGEȘTI	1933	NO	
108.	177	GJ-II-a-B-09233	The ensemble of the school from Bengești	N	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BENGEȘTI	Beginning of the 20th century	NO	
109.	181	GJ-II-m-B-09234	The Ion Danciu Household	Perești hamlet	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BENGEȘTI	1930	NO	
110.	183	GJ-II-m-B-09235	The Vartolomei Văruț House	4	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BENGEȘTI	1933	NO	
111.	184	GJ-II-m-B-09236	The David Colibășanu House	15	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BENGEȘTI	Beginning of the 20th century	NO	
112.	186	GJ-II-m-B-09238	The Credit Cooperative	30	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BENGEȘTI	Beginning of the 20th century	NO	
113.	187	GJ-II-m-B-09239	House	109	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BENGEȘTI	1933	NO	
114.	188	GJ-II-m-B-09240	The Doichin N. Georgescu Villa	119	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BENGEȘTI	beginning of the 19th century	NO	
115.	189	GJ-II-m-B-09241	The Șt. N. Geană House	140	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BENGEȘTI	1908	NO	
116.	191	GJ-II-m-B-09242	House	477	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BENGEȘTI	Beginning of the 20th century	NO	
117.	192	GJ-II-m-B-09243	The “Intrarea în Biserică a	Măgura hamlet	NOVACI	Sat aparținător	1834	NO	

			Maicii Domnului” wooden church			BERCEȘTI				
118.	194	GJ-II-m-B-09244	The “Sf. Ioan Botezătorul” wooden church	N		SCOARȚA	BOBU	ante 1816	NO	.
119.	195	GJ-II-m-B-09245	The “Nașterea Maicii Domnului” wooden church	Bobaie hamlet		SCOARȚA	BOBU	ante 1860	NO	.
120.	196	GJ-II-m-B-20133	The “Bunavestire” wooden church	N		SAMARINEȘTI	BOCA	ante 1815	NO	.
121.	197	GJ-II-m-B-09246	The “Sf. Dumitru” wooden church	N		JUPĂNEȘTI	BOIA	The 18th century, ref. 1816	NO	.
122.	198	GJ-II-m-B-09247	The “Sf. Nicolae” church	Mămăroi hamlet		PEȘTIȘANI	BRĂDICENI	1739, ref. 1828-1832	NO	.
123.	199	GJ-II-m-B-09248	The “Sf. Nicolae”, “Sf. Voievozi” church	N		BRĂNEȘTI	BRĂNEȘTI	1854-1859	NO	.
124.	200	GJ-II-m-B-09249	The “Sf. Voievozi” church	N		DĂNEȘTI	BRĂTUIA	The 19th century	NO	.
125.	201	GJ-II-m-B-09250	The “Sf. Trei Ierarhi” church	N		SCOARȚA	BUDIENI	1832	NO	.
126.	202	GJ-II-m-B-09251	The Colița House	N		SCOARȚA	BUDIENI	End of the 18th century	NO	.
127.	203	GJ-II-m-B-09252	The “Sf. Nicolae” wooden church	Sârbești hamlet		BUMBEȘTI-JIU	n	1760	NO	.
128.	204	GJ-II-m-B-09253	The “Sf. Nicolae” church	Lăzărești neighbourhood		BUMBEȘTI-JIU	n	1763, ref. The 20th century	NO	.
129.	205	GJ-II-m-B-09254	The “Intrarea în Biserică” church of the Lainici monastery	Lainici		BUMBEȘTI-JIU	n	1812-1817	YES	NO
130.	206	GJ-II-m-B-09255	The “Schimbarea la Față” church	Tetila neighbourhood		BUMBEȘTI-JIU	n	1835	NO	.
131.	210	GJ-II-m-B-09257	The ruins of the “Adormirea Maicii Domnului”, “Sf. Dumitru” church	N		BUMBEȘTI-PIȚIC	BUMBEȘTI-PIȚIC	The 19th century	NO	.
132.	211	GJ-II-m-B-09258	The “Cuvioasa Paraschiva” wooden church	Lupești hamlet		BUMBEȘTI-PIȚIC	BUMBEȘTI-PIȚIC	1640, ref. 1833	NO	.
133.	212	GJ-II-m-B-09259	nn	Landmark 122		BUMBEȘTI-PIȚIC	BUMBEȘTI-PIȚIC	n the 20th century	NO	.
134.	213	GJ-II-m-B-09260	The Pozneria Pantelie house	145		BUMBEȘTI-PIȚIC	BUMBEȘTI-PIȚIC		NO	.

135.	214	GJ-II-m-B-09261	The "Sf. Îngeri" wooden church	N	CRASNA	BUZEȘTI		NO	.
136.	215	GJ-II-m-B-09262	House	114	BRĂNEȘTI	CAPU DEALULUI		NO	.
137.	216	GJ-II-m-B-09263	The "Sf. Apostoli" church	N	TURCINEȘTI	CARTIU		NO	.
138.	218	GJ-II-m-B-09265	The "Sf. Gheorghe", "Intrarea în Biserică" wooden church	Țoțoi hamlet	PRIGORIA	CĂLUGĂREASA		NO	.
139.	219	GJ-II-m-B-09266	The "Toți Sfinții" church	N	PRIGORIA	CĂLUGĂREASA		NO	.
140.	220	GJ-II-a-B-09268	The ensemble of the "Intrarea în Biserică" wooden church	N	CRASNA	CĂRPINIȘ		NO	.
141.	223	GJ-II-m-B-09269	The "Nașterea Maicii Domnului" church	Arhonți hamlet	CĂTUNELE	CĂTUNELE		NO	.
142.	225	GJ-II-m-B-09271	The "Sf. Voievozi" church	Văleni hamlet	DRĂGUȚEȘTI	CĂRBEȘTI		NO	.
143.	226	GJ-II-m-B-09272	The "Cuvioasa Paraschiva" wooden church	N	BUMBEȘTI-PIȚIC	CĂRLIGEI		NO	.
144.	227	GJ-II-m-B-09273	The "Sf. Arlîn Gheli" wooden church	N	BĂLEȘTI	CEAURU		NO	.
145.	228	GJ-II-m-B-09274	The "Sf. Împărați" church	N	PLOPȘORU	CEPLEA		NO	.
146.	229	GJ-II-m-B-09275	The Cepleanu House	N	PLOPȘORU	CEPLEA		NO	.
147.	231	GJ-II-a-B-09276	The ensemble of the "Sf. Ioan Botezătorul" church	N	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	CIOCADIA		NO	.
148.	234	GJ-II-m-B-09277	The "Pogorârea Sf. Duh", "Sf. Nicolae" wooden church	N	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	CIOCADIA		NO	.
149.	235	GJ-II-m-B-09278	The "Sf. Împărați" church	N	STOINA	CIORARI		NO	.
150.	236	GJ-II-m-B-09279	The "Cuvioasa Paraschiva" wooden church	N	CIUPERCENI	CIUPERCENI		NO	.
151.	237	GJ-II-m-B-09280	The "Sf. Nicolae" church	N	GLOGOVA	CLEȘNEȘTI		NO	.
152.	238	GJ-II-m-B-09281	The "Înălțarea Domnului" wooden church	N	PADEȘ	CLOȘANI		NO	.
153.	239	GJ-II-m-B-09282	The "Sf. Nicolae" wooden church	in the cemetery	SCOARȚA	COLIBAȘI		NO	.
154.	240	GJ-II-m-B-09283	The "Buna Vestire", "Izvorul Tămăduirii" wooden church	N	SCOARȚA	COPACIOASA		NO	.

155.	242	GJ-II-m-B-09284	The Ioana I. Popescu house	7	SCOARȚA	COPACIOASA		NO	.
156.	243	GJ-II-m-B-09285	The "Sf. Dumitru", "Adormirea Maicii Domnului" wooden church	N	BĂLEȘTI	CORNEȘTI		NO	.
157.	245	GJ-II-a-B-09286	The former Covrigi hermitage	N	VĂGIULEȘTI	COVRIGI		NO	.
158.	248	GJ-II-m-B-09287	The "Sf. Nicolae" church	Valea Hobitei hamlet	VĂGIULEȘTI	COVRIGI		NO	.
159.	254	GJ-II-m-B-09289	The "Intrarea în Biserica" wooden church	N	CRASNA	CRASNA DIN DEAL		NO	.
160.	255	GJ-II-m-B-09290	The Dumitru Danciu wooden house	N	CRASNA	CRASNA DIN DEAL		NO	.
161.	256	GJ-II-m-B-09291	The "Adormirea Maicii Domnului" wooden church	N	CRASNA	CRASNA DIN DEAL		NO	.
162.	257	GJ-II-m-B-09292	The "Izvorul Tămăduirii" wooden church	Curpen hamlet	CRASNA	CRASNA JUNGURENI		NO	.
163.	258	GL-II-m-B-09293	The "Adormirea Maicii Domnului" wooden church	N	STĂNEȘTI	CURPEN		NO	.
164.	259	GJ-II-m-B-09294	The "Sf. Nicolae" church	N	PLOPȘORU	CURSARU		NO	.
165.	261	GJ-II-m-B-09295	Pivniță de deal/ Hilly Cellar	N	RUNCU	DOBRIȚA		NO	.
166.	262	GJ-II-m-B-09296	The "Sf. Arhangheli" church	in the cemetery	ALBENI	DOSENI		NO	.
167.	263	GJ-II-m-B-09297	The "Cuvioasa Paraschiva" wooden church	N	CRASNA	DRĂGOIEȘTI		NO	.
168.	264	GJ-II-m-B-09298	The "Adormirea Maicii Domnului" wooden church	in the cemetery	CRASNA	DUMBRĂVENI		NO	.
169.	265	GJ-II-m-B-09299	The "Sf. Gheorghe" wooden church	Broștenița hamlet	CRASNA	DUMBRĂVENI		NO	.
170.	266	GJ-II-m-B-09300	The "Sf. Ioan Botezătorul" wooden church	N	FĂRCĂȘEȘTI	FĂRCĂȘEȘTI		NO	.
171.	268	GJ-II-m-B-09302	The "Sf. Împărați" church	N	VLADIMIR	FRASIN		NO	.
172.	269	GJ-II-m-B-09303	The "Adormirea Maicii Domnului" wooden church	Boacșa hamlet	LELEȘTI	FRĂTEȘTI		NO	.
173.	270	GJ-II-m-B-09301	The "Sf. Gheorghe" wooden church		PEȘTIȘANI	FRÂNCEȘTI		NO	.
174.	271	GJ-II-m-B-09304	The "Sf. Gheorghe" wooden church	Ciorești hamlet	BĂLĂNEȘTI	GLODENI		NO	.

175.	273	GJ-II-m-B-20139	Pivniță de deal/ Hilly Cellar	N		BĂLĂNEȘTI	GLODENI		NO	.
176.	278	GJ-II-m-B-09307	The "Nașterea Maicii Domnului" wooden church	N		TISMANA	GORNOVIȚA		NO	.
177.	279	GJ-II-m-B-09308	The "Sf. Arhangheli" church	N		ANINOASA	GROȘEREA		NO	.
178.	281	GJ-II-m-B-09310	The "Cuvioasa Paraschiva" wooden church	N		PEȘTIȘANI	GURENI		NO	.
179.	283	GJ-II-m-B-09312	The "Intrarea în Biserică" wooden church	N		PEȘTIȘANI	HOBIȚA		NO	.
180.	284	GJ-II-m-B-09313	The "Sf. Gheorghe" church	N		MOTRU	HORĂȘTI		NO	.
181.	285	GJ-II-m-B-09314	The "Adormirea Maicii Domnului" wooden church	N		TURCINEȘTI	HOREZU		NO	.
182.	286	GJ-II-m-B-09315	The "Sf. Dumitru" church	N		HUREZANI	HUREZANI		NO	.
183.	287	GJ-II-m-B-09316	The "Sf. Voievozi" church	N		ONEȘTI	ONEȘTI		NO	.
184.	289	GJ-II-m-B-09317	The I.C. Davani Fortress	N		SAMARINEȘTI	LARGA		NO	.
185.	290	GJ-II-m-B-09318	The "Sf. Nicolae" church	N		SAMARINEȘTI	LARGA		NO	.
186.	291	GJ-II-m-B-09319	The "Duminica Tomii" wooden church		in the cemetery	SCOARȚA	LAZURI		NO	.
187.	292	GJ-II-m-B-09320	The "Sf. Ioan Gură de Aur" wooden church		The cemetery of Jrsăței hamlet	ELEȘTI	ELEȘTI		NO	.
188.	293	GJ-II-m-B-09321	The "Sf. Nicolae" wooden church	N		ELEȘTI	ELEȘTI		NO	.
189.	294	GJ-II-m-B-09322	The "Intrarea în Biserică a Maicii Domnului" wooden church	N		LICURICI	LICURICI		NO	.
190.	295	GJ-II-m-B-09323	The "Sf. Gheorghe" wooden church	N		SCOARȚA	LINTEA		NO	.
191.	296	GJ-II-m-B-09324	The "Sf. Nicolae" wooden church	N		VLADIMIR	LUNCA		NO	.
192.	297	GJ-II-m-B-09325	The "Sf. Nicolae", "Sf. Gheorghe" church	N		CĂTUNELE	LUPOAI		NO	.
193.	298	GJ-II-m-B-09326	The "Sf. Nicolae" church		Lupoia neighbourhood	CRUȘEȚ	MĂIAG		NO	.
194.	299	GJ-II-m-B-09327	Wooden church		Valea Boului hamlet	MĂTĂSARI	MĂTĂSARI		NO	.
195.	300	GJ-II-m-B-09328	The "Intrarea în Biserică" wooden church	N		STĂNEȘTI	MĂZĂROI		NO	.
196.	301	GJ-II-m-B-09329	The "Sf. Nicolae" church	N		SLIVILEȘTI	MICULEȘTI		NO	.

197.	302	GJ-II-m-B-09330	The "Cuvioasa Paraschiva", 'Intrarea în Biserică" wooden church	N		ALBENI	MIROSLOVENI		NO	.
198.	303	GJ-II-a-B-09331	The ensemble of the "Sf. Ioan Botezătorul" wooden church	Ploștina neighbourhood		MOTRU	h		NO	.
199.	306	GJ-II-m-B-09332	The "Sf.Voievozi" wooden church	Leurda neighbourhood		MOTRU	h		NO	.
200.	307	GJ-II-m-B-09333	The "Adormirea Maicii Domnului" church	N		MOTRU	h		NO	.
201.	309	GJ-II-m-B-09334	The "Sf. Îngeri" wooden church	'In the cemetery"		MUȘETEȘTI	MUȘETEȘTI		NO	.
202.	310	GJ-II-m-B-09335	The "Nașterea Maicii Domnului" church	N		PRIGORIA	NEGOIEȘTI		NO	.
203.	311	GJ-II-m-B-09336	The "Sf. Nicolae" wooden church	N		NEGOMIR	NEGOMIR		NO	.
204.	312	GJ-II-m-B-09337	The "Sf. Voievozi" wooden church	N		ALIMPEȘTI	NISTOREȘTI		NO	.
205.	313	GJ-II-m-B-09338	The "Sf. Dumitru" wooden church	N		NOVACI	schela		NO	.
206.	314	GJ-II-m-B-09339	The "Sf. Nicolae church	N		PADEȘ	PADEȘ		NO	.
207.	315	GJ-II-m-B-09340	The Constantin Nacu House	N		PADEȘ	PADEȘ		NO	.
208.	316	GJ-II-m-B-09341	The "Sf. Împărați" church	Glăveni hamlet		STOINA	PĂIȘANI		NO	.
209.	317	GJ-II-m-B-09342	The "Sf. Voievozi" wooden church	Aninoasa hamlet		BERLEȘTI	PÂRÂU VIU		NO	.
210.	318	GJ-II-m-B-09343	The "Sf. Nicolae" church	N		FĂRCĂȘEȘTI	PEȘTEANA DE JOS		NO	.
211.	319	GJ-II-m-B-09344	School	Suseni hamlet		BĂLTENI	PEȘTEANA JIU		NO	.
212.	320	GJ-II-m-B-09345	The "Cuvioasa Paraschiva" wooden church	N		PEȘTIȘANI	PEȘTIȘANI		NO	.
213.	321	GJ-II-m-B-09346	The "Sf. Vasile" wooden church with porch	N		CÂLNIC	PIEPTANI		NO	.
214.	322	GJ-II-m-B-09347	The "Sf. Treime" wooden church	N		SCOARȚA	PIȘTEȘTII DIN DEAL		NO	.
215.	323	GJ-II-m-B-09348	The Tenu House	Pișteștii din Vale hamlet		SCOARȚA	ȘTII DIN DEAL		NO	.

216.	324	GJ-II-m-B-09349	The Gore Sgarbură House	N		BĂLĂNEȘTI	PIȘTEȘTII DIN VALE		NO	.
217.	325	GJ-II-m-B-09350	The "Sf. Gheorghe" wooden church	N		BĂLĂNEȘTI	PIȘTEȘTII DIN VALE		NO	.
218.	326	GJ-II-m-B-09351	The "Sf. Voievozi" wooden church	N		BUMBEȘTI-JIU	PLESA		NO	.
219.	327	GJ-II-m-B-09352	Mill	50		PLOPȘORU	PLOPȘORU		NO	.
220.	328	GJ-II-m-B-09353	House	N		PLOPȘORU	PLOPȘORU		NO	.
221.	329	GJ-II-m-B-09354	The "Sf. Andrei" wooden church		Măgura hamlet	TISMANA	POCRUIA		NO	.
222.	330	GJ-II-m-B-09355	The "Intrarea în Biserică" wooden church	N		BUMBEȘTI-PIȚIC	POIENARI		NO	.
223.	337	GJ-II-m-B-09357	The "Sf. Nicolae" wooden church	N		POLOVRAGI	POLOVRAGI		NO	.
224.	338	GJ-II-m-B-09358	The "Sf. Nicolae", "Sf. Dumitru" and "Sf. Împărați" church	N		PRIGORIA	PRIGORIA		NO	.
225.	339	GJ-II-m-B-09359	The Maria Stoican wooden house		"La Iovan"	CIUPERCENI	PRIPORU		NO	.
226.	340	GJ-II-m-B-09360	The "Adormirea Maicii Domnului" wooden church	N		BĂLEȘTI	RASOVA		NO	.
227.	341	GJ-II-m-B-09361	The "Sf. Voievozi", "Cuvioasa Paraschiva" wooden church	N		ROȘIA DE AMARADIA	ROȘIA DE AMARADIA		NO	.
228.	342	GJ-II-m-B-09362	The "Sf. Voievozi" wooden church		1691, ref. 1833	ROVINARI	1		NO	.
229.	343	GJ-II-m-B-09363	The "Sf. Gheorghe" wooden church	N		TURCINEȘTI	RUGI		NO	.
230.	344	GJ-II-m-B-09364	Wooden church	N		MĂTĂSARI	RUNCUREL		NO	.
231.	345	GJ-II-m-B-09365	The Eftimie Nicolaescu fortress house	N		MĂTĂSARI	RUNCUREL		NO	.
232.	346	GJ-II-m-B-09366	The Moangă-Pleșoianu house			SĂCELU	SĂCELU		YES	NO
233.	347	GJ-II-m-B-09367	The „Sf. Împărați” wooden church	N		SĂCELU	SĂCELU		NO	.
234.	349	GJ-II-m-B-09369	The „Sf. Gheorghe” wooden church	N		SCELA	SÂMBOTIN		NO	.

235.	351	GJ-II-m-B-09371	The Dobran House	N	SCOARȚA	SCOARȚA		NO	.
236.	352	GJ-II-m-B-09372	The Leon Sucea House	N	SCOARȚA	SCOARȚA		NO	.
237.	353	GJ-II-m-B-09373	The Matei Vodislav House	N	SCOARȚA	SCOARȚA		NO	.
238.	355	GJ-II-m-B-09375	The „Sf. Voievozi” church	N	ROȘIA DE AMARADIA	SECIURILE		NO	.
239.	356	GJ-II-m-B-09376	The „Adormirea Maicii Domnului” church	in the cemetery	CRUȘEȚ	SLĂVUȚA		NO	.
240.	359	GJ-II-m-B-09379	The Florian wooden house	N	BĂRBĂTEȘTI	SOCU		NO	.
241.	360	GJ-II-m-B-09380	The Ion Munteanu wooden house	N	BĂRBĂTEȘTI	SOCU		NO	.
242.	361	GJ-II-m-B-09381	The Aurel Bușe wooden house	N	BĂRBĂTEȘTI	SOCU		NO	.
243.	362	GJ-II-m-B-09382	The „Sf. Arhangheli” wooden church	N	TISMANA	SOHODOL		NO	.
244.	364	GJ-II-m-B-09384	The „Intrarea în Biserică” wooden church	N	MUȘETEȘTI	STĂNCEȘTI LARGA		NO	.
245.	365	GJ-II-m-B-09385	The „Duminica Tuturor Sfinților” church	N	STĂNEȘTI	STĂNEȘTI		NO	.
246.	366	GJ-II-m-B-09386	The „Adormirea Maicii Domnului” wooden church	N	CĂTUNELE	STEIC		NO	.
247.	367	GJ-II-m-B-09387	The „Sf. Împărați” church	N	STEJARI	STEJARI		NO	.
248.	368	GJ-II-m-B-09388	The „Sf. Voievozi”, - „Adormirea Maicii Domnului” wooden church	N	BĂLEȘTI	STOLOJANI		NO	.
249.	369	GJ-II-a-B-09389	The Strâmba monastery	N	TURCENI	STRÂMBA JIU		YES	NO
250.	373	GJ-II-m-B-09390	The „Sf. Vasile” church	N	CIUPERCENI	STRÂMBA VULCAN		NO	.
251.	374	GJ-II-m-B-09391	The Brădiceanu wooden house	N	ARCANI	STROIEȘTI		NO	.
252.	376	GJ-II-m-B-09393	The „Sf. Nicolae” wooden church	N	SLIVILEȘTI	ȘTIUCANI		NO	.
253.	377	GJ-II-a-B-09394	The ensemble of the „Sf. Nicolae” wooden church	N	SLIVILEȘTI	ȘURA		NO	.
254.	381	GJ-II-m-B-09396	The „Adormirea Maicii Domnului” wooden church	Tupșa neighbourhood	TÂRGU CĂRBUNEȘTI	Ț		NO	.
255.	382	GJ-II-m-B-09397	The „Cuvioasa Paraschiva”	Duțești village	TÂRGU	Ț		NO	.

			wooden church		CĂRBUNEȘTI				
256.	383	GJ-II-m-B-09398	The „Sf. Ioan, Sf. Nicolae and Sf. Gheorghe” church	N	TÂRGU CĂRBUNEȘTI	1		NO	-
257.	384	GJ-II-m-B-09399	The „Sf. Împărați” wooden church	Curteana neighbourhood	TÂRGU CĂRBUNEȘTI	1		NO	-
258.	385	GJ-II-m-B-09400	The „Nașterea Maicii Domnului” wooden church	N	TÂRGU CĂRBUNEȘTI	1		NO	-
259.	386	GJ-II-m-B-09401	The „Sf. Gheorghe”, „Înălțarea Domnului” wooden church	Comănești-Pojogeni neighbourhood	TÂRGU CĂRBUNEȘTI	1		NO	-
260.	387	GJ-II-m-B-09402	The „Înălțarea Domnului” wooden church	Comănești-Pojogeni neighbourhood	TÂRGU CĂRBUNEȘTI	1		NO	-
261.	388	GJ-II-m-B-09403	The „Sf. Voievozi” wooden church	Dealul Ocii – Pojogeni neighbourhood	TÂRGU CĂRBUNEȘTI	1		NO	-
262.	389	GJ-II-m-B-09404	The „Sf. Nicolae” church	Ștefănești neighbourhood	TÂRGU CĂRBUNEȘTI	1		NO	-
263.	390	GJ-II-m-B-09405	The „Sf. Ioan Botezătorul” monastery	N	TÂRGU CĂRBUNEȘTI	1		YES	NO
264.	391	GJ-II-a-B-09406	Jrban ensemble	1-5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 22 Eroilor Str.	TÂRGU CĂRBUNEȘTI	1		NO	-
265.	392	GJ-II-a-B-09407	Jrban ensemble	1-3, 5 Gilort Str.	TÂRGU CĂRBUNEȘTI	1		NO	-
266.	393	GJ-II-a-B-09408	Jrban ensemble	60-91, 92, 97, 101, 103, 105, 108, 110, 112, 116, 119, 120, 121, 122, 125, 127, 129, 131, 134, 136, 138, 140 Trandafirilor Str.	TÂRGU CĂRBUNEȘTI	1		NO	-
267.	394	GJ-II-a-B-09409	The ensemble of the Logrești hermitage	N	LOGREȘTI	TÂRGU LOGREȘTI		YES	NO
268.	397	GJ-II-m-B-09410	The „Sf. Nicolae” church	N	TELEȘTI	TELEȘTI		NO	-
269.	399	GJ-II-m-B-09412	The „Buna Vestire” church	N	TISMANA	TISMANA		NO	-
270.	411	GJ-II-m-B-20269	The ruins of the „Sf. Ilie” church of the Cioclovina de Sus hermitage	N	TISMANA	TISMANA		YES	NO

271.	412	GJ-II-m-B-09415	The „Sf. Nicolae church	N	LICURICI	TOTEA		NO	.
272.	413	GJ-II-m-B-09416	The „Sf. Gheorghe” church	N	DRĂGOTEȘTI	TRESTIOARA		NO	.
273.	414	GJ-II-m-B-20144	The Vasile Brătianu mansion	N	DĂNEȘTI	TROCANI		NO	.
274.	415	GJ-II-m-B-09417	The „Sf. Nicolae” wooden church	N	TURBUREA	TURBUREA		NO	.
275.	416	GJ-II-m-B-09418	Țâmpa of the „Sf. Treime” church	N	TURBUREA	TURBUREA		NO	.
276.	417	GJ-II-m-B-09419	The „Sf. Ioan Botezătorul” wooden church	N	TURCENI	TURCENI		NO	.
277.	418	GJ-II-m-B-09420	The Manta House	N	TURCINEȘTI	TURCINEȘTI		NO	.
278.	419	GJ-II-m-B-09421	The „Sf. Voievozi” church of the former Țânțăreni monastery	N	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
279.	420	GJ-II-m-B-09422	The Ion Cosma House	N	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
280.	421	GJ-II-m-B-09423	The Dănculescu House	N	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
281.	422	GJ-II-m-B-09424	The Alexandru House	N	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
282.	423	GJ-II-m-B-09425	The Gheorghe Preda House	N	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
283.	424	GJ-II-m-B-09426	The Constantin Mihăilescu House	N	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
284.	425	GJ-II-m-B-09427	The Constantin Cosma House	N	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
285.	426	GJ-II-m-B-09428	The entrance gate into „Târgul de vite/ The animals fair”	N	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
286.	427	GJ-II-a-B-09429	The former commercial center	n the middle of the village	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
287.	428	GJ-II-m-B-09430	The D. Geantă House	525	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
288.	429	GJ-II-m-B-09431	The Ion Drăcea House	526	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
289.	430	GJ-II-m-B-09432	The Ion Vasilescu House	527	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
290.	431	GJ-II-m-B-09433	The Bogdan Naum House	528	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
291.	432	GJ-II-m-B-09434	The Ion Geantă House	529	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
292.	433	GJ-II-m-B-09435	The Adrian Sârbu House	531	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
293.	434	GJ-II-m-B-09436	The Titi Sârbu House	531	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.

294.	435	GJ-II-m-B-09437	The Ilie Antonie House	533	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
295.	436	GJ-II-m-B-09438	The Dumitru Boiangiu House	563	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
296.	437	GJ-II-m-b-09439	The Ion Hera House	565	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
297.	438	GJ-II-m-B-09440	The Manolescu House	568	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
298.	439	GJ-II-m-B-09441	The Mutulescu House	569	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
299.	440	GJ-II-m-B-09442	The Cojocaru, Pârvulescu, Ancu Stănescu House	570-571	ȚÂNȚĂRENI	ȚÂNȚĂRENI		NO	.
300.	441	GJ-II-m-B-09443	The „Sf. Nicolae”, „Sf. Ion” church	N	JRDARI	JRDARI		NO	.
301.	443	GJ-II-m-B-09445	The Constantin Popescu wooden house	N	DRĂGUȚEȘTI	JRECHEȘTI		NO	.
302.	444	GJ-II-m-B-09446	The Ion Chilianu wooden house	N	DRĂGUȚEȘTI	JRECHEȘTI		NO	.
303.	445	GJ-II-m-B-09447	The „Adormirea Maicii Domnului” wooden church	N	STĂNEȘTI	VAIDEI		NO	.
304.	446	GJ-II-m-B-09448	The „Intrarea în Biserică” wooden church	N	FĂRCĂȘEȘTI	VALEA CU APĂ		NO	.
305.	447	GJ-II-m-B-09449	The „Sf. Gheorghe”, „Sf. Dumitru” wooden church	N	CĂTUNELE	VALEA MĂNĂSTIRII		NO	.
306.	448	GJ-II-m-B-09450	The ruins of the „Sf. Gheorghe” church	N	SAMARINEȘTI	VALEA Poienii		NO	.
307.	449	GJ-II-m-B-09451	The „Nașterea Maicii Domnului” wooden church	N	BUSTUCHIN	VALEA POJARULUI		NO	.
308.	450	GJ-II-m-B-09452	House	N	PLOȘORU	VĂLENI		NO	.
309.	451	GJ-II-m-B-09453	The „Sf. Andrei”, „Sf. Dumitru” wooden church	N	JUPĂNEȘTI	VIDIN		NO	.
310.	453	GJ-II-m-B-09455	The „Cuvioasa Paraschiva” church	N	VLADIMIR	VLADIMIR		NO	.
311.	454	GJ-II-m-B-09456	The Gârbea House	N	VLADIMIR	VLADIMIR		NO	.
312.	455	GJ-II-m-B-09457	The „Sf. Voievozi” wooden church	N	BĂLĂNEȘTI	VOITEȘTII DIN DEAL		NO	.
313.	456	GJ-II-m-B-09458	The „Sf. Dumitru” wooden church	N	BĂLĂNEȘTI	VOITEȘTII DIN DEAL		NO	.
314.	457	GJ-II-m-B-09459	The „Sf. Voievozi” wooden	N	BĂLĂNEȘTI	VOITEȘTII DIN		NO	.

			church			DEAL			
315.	458	GJ-II-m-B-09460	The „Sf. Dumitru” church	N		DĂNCIULEȘTI	ZĂICOIU		NO
316.	459	GJ-II-m-B-09461	The „Sf. Gheorghe”, „Sf. Nicolae” church	N		PRIGORIA	ZORLEȘTI		NO
317.	460	GJ-III-m-B-09462	The Monument of Tudor Vladimirescu		„Tudor Vladimirescu” Square	TÂRGU JIU			YES NO
318.	461	GJ-III-m-B-09464	The Sâmboteanu Fountain		13 Decembrie Str.	TÂRGU JIU			NO
319.	462	GJ-III-s-B-09164	The Park of the Endless Column		Calea Eroilor. Delimitated by the following streets: Craiovei, Vladimirescu	TÂRGU JIU			YES
320.	463	GJ-III-s-B-09463	The Public Garden(sheltering Brâncuși’s works)		Tudor, Calea București	TÂRGU JIU			YES NO
321.	471	GJ-III-m-B-09466	The bust of the historian Alexandru Ștefulescu		Calea Eroilor. In the yard of Purveyor Barbu Gănescu	TÂRGU JIU			NO
322.	472	GJ-III-m-B-09467	The monument of the General Gh. Magheru		13, Calea Eroilor	TÂRGU JIU			NO
323.	473	GJ-III-m-B-09468	The Polish solar clock		3, Magheru Gheorghe, general Str.	TÂRGU JIU			NO
324.	474	GJ-III-m-B-09469	The mausoleum of the heroine Ecaterina Teodoroiu		Narciselor Str. In the yard of the military unit	TÂRGU JIU			NO
325.	475	GJ-III-m-B-09470	The stone tables arranged by Constantin Brâncuși		Revoluției Square	TÂRGU JIU			NO
326.	476	GJ-III-m-B-09471	The statue of Constantin Brâncuși		2, Revoluției Square	TÂRGU JIU			YES NO
327.	477	GJ-III-m-B-09472	Fountain		Traian Str. In front of the Union Cultural Centre	TÂRGU JIU			NO
328.	478	GJ-III-m-B-09473	The monument of Constantin Ivănuș	N		CRASNA	BUZEȘTI		NO
329.	479	GJ-III-m-B-	Fountain	N		DRĂGUȚEȘTI	CÂRBEȘTI		NO

		09474								
330.	480	GJ-III-m-B-09475	Fountain	N		LOGREȘTI	FRUNZA		NO	.
331.	481	GJ-III-m-B-09476	The monument of Mihai Viteazul	Poiana lui Mihai		SCHELA	SCHELA		YES	NO
332.	482	GJ-III-m-B-09477	The monument of the Heroes killed in the First World War	Pojogeni Neighbourhood		TÂRGU CĂRBUNEȘTI	1		NO	.
333.	483	GJ-III-m-B-09478	The bust of Tudor Vladimirescu	N		VLADIMIR	VLADIMIR		NO	.
334.	484	GJ-IV-m-B-09479	The Iosif Keber memorial house	67, 11 Iunie Str.		TÂRGU JIU	1		YES	YES
335.	485	GJ-IV-m-B-09480	Stone cross	Str. 23 August În fața Școlii Generale nr.1		TÂRGU JIU	1		NO	.
336.	486	GJ-IV-m-B-09481	The bust of the general Ion Culcer	Narciselor Str. The Heroes Cemetery		TÂRGU JIU	1		NO	.
337.	487	GJ-IV-m-B-09482	The bust of the doctor D. Culcer	Narciselor Str. The Orthodox Cemetery		TÂRGU JIU	1		NO	.
338.	488	GJ-IV-m-B-09483	The funeral tomb of the typographer N.D. Miloșescu	Narciselor Str. The Orthodox Cemetery		TÂRGU JIU	1		NO	.
339.	489	GJ-IV-m-B-09484	The Grigore Iunian's tomb	Narciselor Str. The Orthodox Cemetery		TÂRGU JIU	1		NO	.
340.	490	GJ-IV-m-B-09485	The Polish refugees tombs	Narciselor Str. The Catholic Cemetery		TÂRGU JIU	1		NO	.
341.	491	GJ-IV-m-B-09486	The Ecaterina Teodoroiu memorial house	272, Bd. Ecaterina Teodoroiu		TÂRGU JIU	1		YES	YES
342.	492	GJ-IV-m-B-09487	The stone cross of Popa Iie	N		BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BĂLCEȘTI		NO	.
343.	493	GJ-IV-m-B-09488	Stone cross	N		BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BĂLCEȘTI		NO	.
344.	494	GJ-IV-m-B-09489	Stone cross	N		BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	BĂLCEȘTI		NO	.

345.	495	GJ-IV-m-B-09490	Stone cross	N	PRIGORIA	BUCȘANA		NO	.
346.	496	GJ-IV-m-B-09491.01	The wooden roadside cross	N	CÂLNIC	CÂLNIC		NO	.
347.	497	GJ-IV-m-B-09491.02	Stone cross	N	CÂLNIC	CÂLNIC		NO	.
348.	498	GJ-IV-m-B-09492	The Ion Popescu Voitești memorial house	N	BĂLĂNEȘTI	GLODENI		NO	.
349.	499	GJ-IV-m-B-09493	The Constantin Brâncuși house	N	PEȘTIȘANI	HOBÎȚA		NO	.
350.	500	GJ-IV-m-B-09494	The Constantin Brâncuși memorial house	N	PEȘTIȘANI	HOBÎȚA		YES	YES
351.	501	GJ-IV-s-B-09495	The Monument of the „Proclamației from Padeș”	N	PADEȘ	PADEȘ		YES	NO
352.	502	GJ-IV-m-B-09496	Stone cross	N	BENGEȘTI-CIOCADIA	PEREȘTI		NO	.
353.	503	GJ-IV-m-B-09497	The founders' portraits from the pronaos of the „Pogorârea Sfântului Duh” church	n the cemetery	SCOARȚA	PIȘTEȘTII DIN DEAL		NO	.
354.	504	GJ-IV-m-B-09498	Stone cross	N	TURBUREA	POIANA		NO	.
355.	505	GJ-IV-m-B-09499	The Cross of Ursache	N	POLOVRAGI	POLOVRAGI		YES	NO
356.	506	GJ-IV-m-B-09500	Wooden roadside cross	N	LELEȘTI	RASOVIȚA		NO	.
357.	507	GJ-IV-m-B-09501	The monument of the Heroes killed in the First World War	N	SĂULEȘTI	SĂULEȘTI		NO	.
358.	508	GJ-IV-m-B-09502	Stone cross	N	SOCU	BĂRBĂTEȘTI		NO	.
359.	509	GJ-IV-m-B-09503	Stone cross	N	TURBUREA	SPAHII		NO	.
360.	510	GJ-IV-m-B-09504	Stone cross	N	STOINA	Ilmet		NO	.
361.	511	GJ-IV-m-B-09505	The Tudor Vladimirescu memorial house	N	VLADIMIR	VLADIMIR		YES	YES

2.2. Tourist Centers and Objectives

2.2.1. *The Distribution of the Tourist Objectives*

A. Natural Objectives

The complexity of the tourist potential in Gorj as well as its degree of attraction are closely related to its relief. Thus, the extremely varied natural potential is represented by: a large alpine surface that, through its landscapes, relief and glacial lakes constitutes the main tourist attraction and the basis of mountain hiking in Gorj (Parâng mountains); a glacial relief, with cirques glaciers and glacial valleys, amazing high peaks of vast wilderness, cliffs, talus etc.(Parâng); a well defined karst relief with steep rocks, canyons and plateaus, caves, dolines, an agro-karst landscape etc.(Parâng, Vâlcan Mountains); magnificent plateaus (Jiu), mountain valleys (Cerna) and canyons (the Canyons of Sohodolului, Gilortului, Oltețului); very picturesque glacial lakes (Parâng Mountains); anthrop lakes presenting a hydro energetic interest, increasing also the appeal of the mountains and constituting certain tourism destinations (Cerna and Bistrița Valleys); vast coniferous and deciduous forests of aesthetic, recreational, bioclimatic and hunting interest etc.; varied and attractive landscapes, resulted from the harmonious fusion of the higher natural elements; a ski domain extending on different altitudes allowing for the preservation of the snow layer (Parâng Mountains); a rich and varied hunting domain – bear, stag, deer, wild boar and fishing domain - trout, grayling (Parâng, Godeanu Mountains); iodated, chlorate, brome mineral waters (Săcelu); a special part in the alpine landscape is played by the monuments of the nature, unique elements at national and European levels, protected through the means of national parks and natural reserves: natural reserves of national interest such as Domogled – Cerna Valley; speleological reserves: the caves of Cloșani (Mehedinți Mountains), Muierilor (Parâng Mountains); forest reservations (the chestnut forest in Tismana at the foot of Vâlcan).



1. Objectives in the Mountain Area

The Parâng-Capățâanii Mountains are very imposing through their alpine pastures and through a representative glacial relief, with cirques glaciers and glacial valleys, peaks, cliffs and numerous glacial lakes such as for example the Complex of Gâlcescu, Roșiile, Slăveiu, the picturesque valleys of Jieț with its tributaries, Gilort, Olteț, the coniferous forest landscapes, the spectacular karst scenery with impressive caves and canyons (Oltețului, Galbenului), the complex of Râncea with ski slopes and a ski tow, “Transalpina” with easy access from the valley of Olt to the rivers Lotru and Jieț.

The Jiu plateau, laying from Livezeni to Bumbesti-Jiu is an important tourist objective due to the wilderness of its amazing and steep cliffs.

The Godeanu Mountains comprise pastures, a glacial relief, glacial lakes and skiing terrains on the southern side, towards the Valley of Cerna.

The Vâlcan-Mehedinți Mountains, impressive through their extremely spectacular karst forms, the canyons in the valleys of Cerna, Motru, Tismana, Bistrița, Sohodol, the Cloșani and Gura Plaiului caves, the Grota Haiducilor, Grota cu Aburi caves and the Corcoaia Canyon, Arșasca and the Bobot waterfalls on the valley of Cerna, the Cerna basin whose water passes right underneath the Mehedinți Mountains in the Valley of Motru (with the Valea Mare lake), where it enters the hydroelectric plant of Valea Mare; on Tismana and Bistrița there are the hydro energetic lakes also of fishing interest;

2. Objectives in the Hilly Area

This area presents a medium complexity as tourist structure and value, although some of its components can generate highly efficient tourist forms (natural cure factors), and others impose themselves in the forming and managing of the tourist flows (cultural-historical factors).

The mineral water resources, with high and varied chemical and therapeutic resources, are the most important tourism generating components. In Săcelu, Țicleni and Glogova there are several types of mineral waters such as: chloride waters, sodium, iodide, bromide, sulfide, sulfide and slightly bicarbonated.

B. Anthrop Objectives

Gorj disposes of very scattered anthrop tourist objectives that cannot constitute independent attractions.

1. The Mountain Area Among the most important there are: the ruins of the Roman castra and baths (at Lainici and Bumbesti-Jiu); the monasteries, renowned historical and medieval art monuments at Polovragi (Căpățâanii Mountains), Lainici (the plateau of Jiu), Tismana (Vâlcan Mountains); the ethnographic and folklore elements, with a traditional architecture, crafts, costumes and folklore, old cultural manifestations organized in the settlements at the foot of the mountain.

2. The Hilly Area has cultural – historical objectives among which: the Constantin Brâncuși sculptural ensemble in Târgu-Jiu; monuments of a “culă”

(n.t fortified house) type architecture: the Cornea Brăiloiu “cula” and church, the Cornoiu “cula” with paraclise in Târgu-Jiu and Curtișoara, the “cula” from Glogova, history or ethnography museums (Curtișoara – Gorj) etc. Essential for this area are also the ethnographic and ethno folkloric treasures (traditional customs, clothes, ceramic, woodcraft) specific for the areas of Mehedinți, Gorj and Vâlcea.



Taking into account all these attractions, more than fifteen forms of tourism can be developed, namely: hiking, rest, winter sports, spa, scientific tourism, tourism for knowledge gaining, tourism for mountain climbing and speleology, hunting and fishing, for river tourism, photo-safari, adventure sports, ecotourism, rural tourism, religious tourism, cultural tourism cultural etc.

2.2.2.The Classification of the objectives according to the practicable forms of tourism in Gorj and according to their importance

A. Cultural-Historic Tourism¹

The county of Gorj, as a historical and geographical area, has been inhabited from the oldest times, but unfortunately the historical and cultural

¹ See the classification of the cultural monumnets in Gorj – tables 3.2.1. and 3.2.2.

elements still preserved cannot easily be transformed into elements of tourist attraction and into direct profit generators.

Thus, on the basis of the opinions of the tourism specialists, the hierarchy of the cultural-historical values that could be of a tourist interest, the patrimony of the county of Gorj is the following:

Historical Objectives:

1. The Castra and the Roman civil settlement: Bumbești Jiu;
2. Oltenian “Cula”: the Cornoiu–Curtișoara “cula”, Glogova “cula”;

Museums:

1. The County Museum in Târgu-Jiu;
2. The Curtișoara popular art and architecture museum;
3. The Art Museum in Târgu-Jiu;
4. Local Museums: Lelești, T. Arghezi Museum - Cărbunești, M. Eminescu Museum– Florești;
- 5.



Memorial Houses:

1. C. Brancuși Memorial House – Hobîța;
2. E. Teodoroiu Memorial House – Târgu-Jiu;
3. T. Vladimirescu Memorial House – Vladimir;
4. Maria Lătărețu Memorial House - Bumbești Pițic;



Sculptural Ensembles:

1. C. Brâncuși Sculptural Ensemble Târgu-Jiu;
2. The urban exhibit in Târgu-Jiu;
3. The Hobița Sculptural Camp;

Monuments:

1. The Padeș Proclamation Monument;
2. The Cross of Captain Ursache –Polovragi;
3. The M. Viteazu Monument – Schela;

Patrimony buildings and historical monuments in the city of Târgu-Jiu:

1. The Administrative Palace of the Prefecture;
2. The old Center: Victoria St., T. Vladimirescu St;
3. The E. Teodoroiu Mausoleum;
4. The T. Vladimirescu Statue;



Cultural Events:

1. The International Folklore Festival and the Romanian Traditional Craftsmen Fair, Târgu-Jiu;
2. The Intercounty Pastoral Folk Festival and the „Prinsul muntelui/Urcatul Oilor la munte” Fair;
3. The Traditional Song and Costumes Festival Tismana;
4. Nedeia and the „Saint Ilie” Fair Polovragi;
5. Intercounty Pastoral Folk Festival „**Coborâtul oilor de la munte**” Baia de Fier



B. Tourism for Spa, cures and relaxation

The mineral waters have been appreciated from the oldest times and they witnessed a relative development until 1989 after which there was a period of regress. The settlements with spa resources in Gorj are:

1. Săcelu;
2. Țicleni;
3. Glogova.

C. Religious Tourism²

The most famous monasteries and churches with tourist values are, according to their importance:

1. Tismana Monastery and the Cioclovina I and II hermitages
2. Lainici Monastery and the Locurele hermitage
3. Polovragi Monastery
4. Crasna Monastery
5. Tg.Cărbunești Monastery
6. Strâmba Monastery
7. Wall and wood churches from the 18th-19th Centuries

² See the classification of the cultural monumnets in Gorj – tables 3.2.1. and 3.2.2.

8. The Cathedral in the city of Târgu-Jiu

*D. Rural Tourism*³

The geographic and ethnographic features of the rural area represent important elements to be taken into account by the tourists who desire to spend their vacation at the countryside, away from the urban crowd.

The classification of the current tourist offer proposes:

Rural Pensions:

1. Baia de Fier;
2. Runcu;
3. Novaci;
4. Polovragi;
5. Tismana;
6. Rânca;

Traditional crafts:

1. fabrics: Tismana, Polovragi;
2. watermills –Runcu, Izvarna, Brădiceni;
3. pottery – Târgu-Jiu, Polovragi, Găleşoiaia;
4. wicker;
5. naïf paintings;

Customs:

1. winter customs: carol singing on Christmas Eve: Padeş, Runcu, Baia de Fier, Polovragi ş.a.;
2. fairs and mountain gatherings (**rom. “nedei”**): Saint Ilie’s Fair-Polovragi, Sainte Mary’s Fair -Tismana;
3. autumn customs: Return of the sheep from the mountain - Novaci, Baia de Fier; The Carol Celebration in Runcu; **„La cules de vie” Festival (n.t Raisin Harvesting)** – Arcani, Bengeşti, Bărbăteşti;
4. summer customs: The Folklore Festival and the Artisan Fair at Polovragi; The Folklore Festival **“Cântecul văilor”(n.t. The Song of the Valleys)** at Dragoteşti; fruit harvesting, mowing;
5. spring customs: taking the sheep on the mountain – Novaci, Baia de Fier; Sheep measuring - Polovragi, Baia de Fier, Bâlta- Peştişani; Vinery Blessing – Teleşti;

Others:

1. local gastronomy: culinary specialties – cow’s milk and sheep’s milk cheeses; meat products-sausages, pastrami, smoked trout, mashed chestnuts;
2. wine testing, products, traditional methods for the fruit “tuica” preparation
3. churches – wood churches from the 18th – 19th C;

³ Idem 2

4. cultural manifestations entered in the tourist circuit;



E. Ecologic, Leisure Tourism

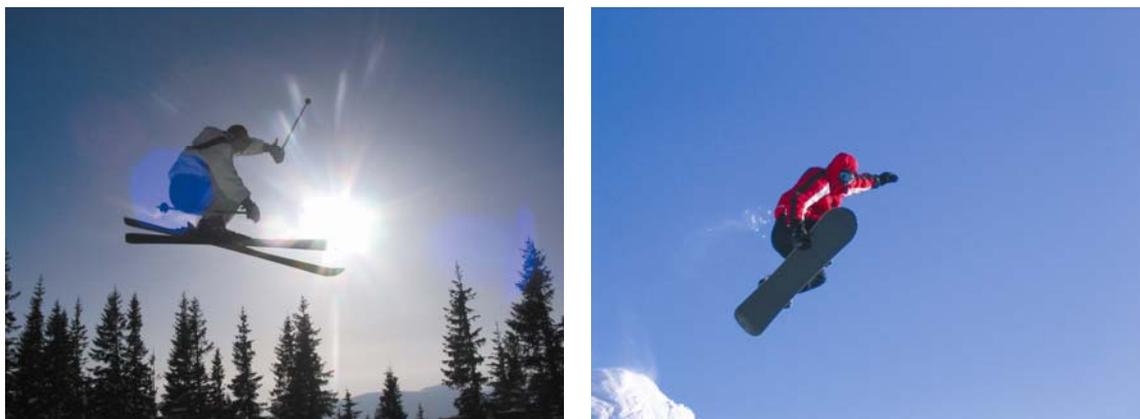
The rediscovery of the nature, the close knowledge of the flora and fauna, are new tendencies in the demands on the tourist market. The county of Gorj holds an important number of natural reserves and nature monuments and also two national parks, however, only a part of them presents tourist interest thus benefiting from tourist attention:

1. The Oltet Canyon and the Polovragi Cave;
2. The Galbenului Canyon and the Muierilor Cave;
3. The Jiu Plateau;
4. The Sohodol Canyon;
5. The Tismana Valley and the related reserves ;
6. Valea Mare – Cloșani and the limestone plateau;
7. Corcoaia Canyon– the springs of Cerna;



F. Winter Mountain Tourism⁴

The Râncea resort, although it has only two ski slopes equipped with ski tow and night lights, is the most renowned ski resort in the Oltenia Carpathians. Declared the resort with the highest unexploited winter tourist potential in Romania, Râncea holds a vast ski domain situated between 1600 m and 2100 m high. This beautiful area is in a constant growth, the number of accommodation spaces and public alimentation structures increasing every year. The current slopes are of medium difficulty but the study made in 1994 by the well-known company Sectra in France, identified over 10 alpine ski slopes of various degrees of difficulty, slopes that can be set the following years.



2.2.3. Tourist Centers in Gorj – Analysis and Perspectives

1. Polovragi

Strong points

- ✚ Pastoral specific area, still preserving the popular traditions;
- ✚ Area with great landscape value due to the relief structures;
- ✚ Area with special relief forms (precipices, cliffs, canyons, caves, panoramic view points);
- ✚ Easy and average access area towards the tourist objectives;
- ✚ Small distance, 6 km, to DN 67;
- ✚ Settlement on road 67 in modernization through the “*Oltenia de sub munte*” project;
- ✚ Pleasant mountainous and sub-mountainous climate, with meteorological parameters offering tourist possibilities all through the year;
- ✚ The monthly, annual and multi-annual precipitation average does not influence the tourist activity;
- ✚ Important speleological potential;
- ✚ Elements of tourist interest:

⁴ See maps – General Ski Domain, Straja din Față, Molidvișul, Râncea și Parângul Mare

- religious: Polovragi monastery;



- historical: the Dacian citadels, the cross of Captain Ursache;
- natural: Olteț Canyon (3,5 km), Polovragi cave, Olteț Valley, Poienile de Sus, the Șura karst phenomenon, the sand canyon, the plains of Olteț;
- sporting/mountain: tourist mountain tracks, alpinism, canioning, adventure tourism (rappel and **tiroliană** off the bridge), mountain biking, cyclotourism, speleology, hunting/fishing, etc.;
- cultural : Celebration of St. Ilie;
- protected natural areas: Olteț Canyon (custody of Romsilva/RP-(property) – public domain), Polovragi Cave (custody of the Gorj County Museum /Focul Viu Bucharest RP – public domain), the Chestnut Forest (custody of Romsilva RP-The Polovragi Monastery);
- ✚ The area is under no pollution influence having thus a minimum degree of pollution – the natural, ecologic products can be exploited;
- ✚ The Polovragi Cave, has approximately 5000 visitors annually⁵, it is the third cave in Romania according to the number of visitors after the Muierilor Cave and the Ursilor cave. The Polovragi Cave is classified with a medium attractiveness potential (2/3 cavern, 2/3 speleotherms, 1/3 lakes and cascades, 0/3 ice, 0/3 paleontology and archeology vestiges), a 2/3 (medium) position potential, III/IV general degree of difficulty, Ist (minimum)⁶ difficulty degree of the visiting gallery ;
- ✚ Mountain Tracks:
 - Polovragi–Curmătura Oltețului, blue triangle. Unattractive track for the from the pedestrian point of view because of its length, but excellent for cyclotourism/ mountain biking, off track, ATV, 4x4 with connection to Voineasa, Sebeș, Petroșani, Rânca;

⁵ source The Gorj County Museum

⁶ source „Tourist Potential and Tourism – Bucharest University Publishing House 2001

- Polovragi Monastery – the Cross of Ursache – Poienile de Sus, the Dacian citadels/Oborul Jidovilor–the Olteț plains, red point, track insufficiently promoted and exploited by the locals in the tourist offer;
- Polovragi Monastery – the sand canyon – the Sura karst phenomenon, track, insufficiently promoted and exploited by the locals in the tourist offer.

Weak Points

- ✚ Insufficient accommodation and alimentation structures;
- ✚ Inadequate setting of the cave starting with the access gate/the protection grill, lack of monumental illumination, speleotherm indicator plates, adequate clothing (functional/aspect) for the guide;
- ✚ Inadequate setting of the canyon observing area at the cave entrance (insufficient exploitation of the fact that in the cave area the canyon reaches a width of only 1,5 m between the two mountain descents thus being maybe the narrowest canyon in Europe);
- ✚ The only upstream canyon visiting point set by Salvamont Gorj with metal stairs and balustrade;
- ✚ Lack of tourist programs specific for this area;
- ✚ Lack of local brands, gastronomy, local products, handicraft, souvenirs;
- ✚ Visual discomfort in the area of the forest administration (wood stacks);
- ✚ Insufficient parking lots in the canyon/ cave areas;
- ✚ The access road through the Olteț canyon through the Olteț plains is not upgraded thus the access is difficult for cars and there is not enough space for buses;
- ✚ Developing difficulties for the tourist areas of the Olteț Plains, lack of utilities (water, electricity, sewerage system, internal road network), difficulties in obtaining the environment authorization, the area waiting to be declared natural reserve through the extension of the Olteț Canyon reserve;
- ✚ Only one tourist objective generating direct profit: Polovragi cave, property of Gorj County Museum/ Gorj County Council for the visiting gallery, custodian of the scientific reserve being the Club Focul Viu Bucharest;
- ✚ The local tourist objectives are not sufficiently prepared and they currently correspond only to the transit tourism;
- ✚ Lack of promotional materials for the area of Polovragi;
- ✚ Lack of promotional materials for the rest of the tourist objectives in the county of Gorj;
- ✚ Unattractive road signaling for the tourist objectives at crossroads or at town entries;

- # Only one tourist information panel: the Gorj tourist map from the parking lot at the entry into the county (Gorj County Council/Salvamont Gorj);
- # Only one tourist program promoting activities in the area of Polovragi on the tourist market (Romania Gorj Adventure);
- # The tourist mountain tracks are insufficiently promoted and exploited by the locals in the tourist offer;
- # Climbing tracks: there are 3 climbing tracks on the left descent of the canyon, developed in the year 2000 and revised and repaired periodically by the S.P.J. Salvamont Gorj, but that are no longer attractive for climbers, as the national and international tendency during the last few years is of orientation towards escalade and less towards climbing. Hence, and because of the difficult access to the climbing cliff, alpinism cannot be considered a very attractive tourist element for this area;
- # The area has no potential for winter sports because of its southern exposition and low altitude 600 -900 m;
- # There is no exploitation of the potential or image of the natural products (chestnuts, nuts, wild strawberries, mushrooms, hazels, etc.) from the areas protected by their custodians.

Tendencies / Measures

- # Tendency of expanding the protected natural area:
 - the area of the Oltețului Plains for the expansion of the surface of the Olteț Canyon reserve;
 - the Olteț Valley to ensure the territorial continuity and compacting of a larger surface and the creation of the Parâng National Park;

***the increase of the protected natural area does not necessarily constitute an advantage in the development of tourism, the permanent increase of the protected natural areas is due to the imposing of mathematical indicators „14 % of the territorial surface is to be declared protected area – European model”. This, together with the overzealous actions of some APM employees can lead to a delay or definite end of the tourist and thus economic development of an area.

- # Possibilities of production/exploitation of the natural, ecologic products (chestnuts, nuts, wild berries, mushrooms);
- # There is a need for materials with double impact, souvenir/promotional material, such as a photo mini-album or a multimedia CD (in Romanian and in other 2-3 international languages) whose content is to present the tourist area of Polovragi and Gorj;
- # Development of the accommodation structures during the following 12 months – max. 4 rooms;
- # Development of the accommodation structures during the following 48 months – 50-100 rooms (Olteț Plains);
- # The increase of in magnetism of the cave through the setting of windows showing cave specific exhibits and historical exhibits related

- to the Neolithic archeological discoveries in the cave and in the area, namely the Dacian discoveries in the nearby citadels;
- # The increase of in magnetism of the cave through the setting of panels showing images taken in the galleries that are impossible to visit in the not so spectacular areas of the cave;
 - # The increase of in magnetism of the cave through the repairing of the entry, the creation of a network of monument illumination, the hiring of a guide/interpret;
 - # A possible development of the area through the creation of the tourist complex of the Olteț Plains (approx 30-40 rooms);
 - # Tourist exploitation of the hydrographic potential of the river Olteț through simple schemes that become “alignments” of maximum tourist polarization in the warm seasons for the swimming, beach, fishing or water sport lovers (rafting on small boats of 1-2 persons, canioning, riverboarding);
 - # The insertion of the area in tourist promotion programs;
 - # The creation of a minimall in the area of the monastery/canyon entrance with small centers of traditional gastronomic or handicraft product exploitation, with centers for renting sporting equipment (bicycles, ATV, kayak, riverboarding equipment).

Conclusions

Generally, the area of Polovragi holds sufficient image and tourist potential so as to be considered an attractive tourist destination, but, because of the insufficient development and promotion of the area (only one objective generating direct profit) and the low capacity of the accommodation structures, Polovragi remains at the level of transit tourism. The region should be inserted in the tourist programs at a county level, thus determining the tourist visiting Gorj to plan much longer holidays. The area can be included into regional tourist programs, ex. The monasteries in Olteniei, program of creation on the tourist market of an alternative to the much more promoted monasteries of Moldavia.

Tourist Accommodation Structures:

- Cheile Oltețului Motel, 3*, 20 places;
- Păpurica Pension, 3*, 8 places, in certification.
- Pensiune turistică, 3*, 20 locuri, în curs de finalizare.

2. Baia de Fier

Strong Points

- # Pastoral specific area, still preserving the popular traditions;
- # Area with great landscape value due to the relief structures;

- ✚ Area with special relief forms (precipices, cliffs, canyons, caves, panoramic view points);
- ✚ Easy and average access area towards the tourist
- ✚ Small distance, 5 km, to DN 67;
- ✚ Settlement on road XX in modernization through the “*Oltenia de sub munte*” project;
- ✚ Pleasant mountainous and sub-mountainous climate, with meteorological parameters offering tourist possibilities all through the year;
- ✚ The monthly, annual and multi-annual precipitation average does not influence the tourist activity;
- ✚ Important speleological potential;
- ✚ Possibility for tourist development through the road modernization in the Galbenului Valley
- ✚ Development potential for the ski domain and the improvement of the access towards the Râncea Resort through the construction of a ski tow (900-1000 m) and of a ski slope;
- ✚ Development potential for the ski domain in the area of Păpușa – Micaia. Southern exposal, 1600-2200m of altitude.
- ✚ In the area of the *Tourist Complex* there is a sport field adequate for the organization of sporting events and training camps for athletes;
- ✚ Elements of tourist interest:
 - religious: Baia de Fier monastery, wood church;
 - natural: Galbenului Canyon (0,8 km), Muierilor cave, Iedului Cave, Galbenului Valley, the Sura karst phenomenon;
 - sporting/mountain: tourist mountain tracks, alpinism, canioning, adventure tourism (rappel and tiroliană off the bridge), mountain biking, cyclotourism, speleology, hunting/fishing, etc.;
 - cultural : The „Coborâtul oilor de la munte” Pastoral Festival;
 - protected natural areas: Galbenului Canyon (custody of Romsilva/RP- (property) – public domain), Muierilor Cave (custody of the Baia de Fier Town Hall/ Hadeș Ploiești Speleology Club RP – public domain);
- ✚ The area is under no pollution influence having thus a minimum degree of pollution – the natural, ecologic products can be exploited;
- ✚ The Muierilor Cave, has many visitors annually (Source: Baia de Fier Town Hall), it is the first cave in Romania according to the number of visitors. The Muierilor Cave is classified with a high attractiveness potential (2/3 cavern, 3/3 speleotherms, 0/3 lakes and cascades, 0/3 ice, 2/3 paleontology and archeology vestiges), a 2/3 (medium) position potential, II/IV general degree of difficulty, Ist (minimum)⁷ difficulty

⁷ source „Tourist Potential and Tourism – Bucharest University Publishing House 2001

degree of the visiting gallery; („*Tourist Potential and Tourism – Bucharest University Publishing House 2001*);

✚ Mountain Tracks:

- Baia de Fier – Curmătura Oltețului, unmarked. Unattractive track for the from the pedestrian point of view because of its length, but excellent for cyclotourism/ mountain biking, off track, ATV, 4x4 with connection to Voineasa, Sebeș, Petroșani, Râncea;
- Baia de Fier – Râncea, blue triangle, insufficiently promoted and exploited by the locals in the tourist offer;
- Baia de Fier – the Sura karst phenomenon, unmarked track, insufficiently promoted and exploited by the locals in the tourist offer.

✚ Attractive road signaling at the town entrances and at the crossroads.

Weak Points

- ✚ Insufficient accommodation and alimentation structures;
- ✚ The canyon area has only one restaurant structure and one terrace structure
- ✚ Inadequate setting of the cave starting with the access gate/the protection grill, lack of monumental illumination, speleotherm indicator plates, adequate clothing (functional/aspect) for the guide, lack of installation of the exit way;
- ✚ Lack of tourist programs specific for this area;
- ✚ Lack of local brands, gastronomy, local products, handicraft, souvenirs;
- ✚ Visual discomfort in the canyon area (abandoned lime stoves);
- ✚ Insufficient parking lots in the canyon/ cave areas;
- ✚ Only one tourist objective generating direct profit: Muierilor cave, property of Baia de Fier Town Hall for the visiting gallery, custodian of the scientific reserve being the Hadeș Speleology Club - Ploiești;
- ✚ The local tourist objectives are not sufficiently prepared and they currently correspond only to the transit tourism;
- ✚ Lack of promotional materials for the area of Baia de Fier;
- ✚ Lack of promotional materials for the rest of the tourist objectives in the county of Gorj;
- ✚ Only one tourist program promoting activities in the area of Baia de Fier on the tourist market (Romania Gorj Adventure);
- ✚ The tourist mountain tracks are insufficiently promoted and exploited by the locals in the tourist offer;
- ✚ Climbing tracks: there are several climbing tracks on both descent of the canyon, developed in the past and revised and repaired periodically by the S.P.J. Salvamont Gorj, but that are no longer attractive for climbers, as the national and international tendency during the last few years is of orientation towards escalade and less towards climbing. Hence, and

because of the difficult access to the climbing cliff, alpinism cannot be considered a very attractive tourist element for this area;

- # There is no exploitation of the potential or image of the natural products (chestnuts, nuts, wild strawberries, mushrooms, hazels, etc.) from the areas protected by their

Tendencies and Measures

- # Tendency of expanding the protected natural area: Valea Galbenulu, to ensure the territorial continuity and compacting of a larger surface and the creation of the Parâng National Park

***the increase of the protected natural area does not necessarily constitute an advantage in the development of tourism, the permanent increase of the protected natural areas is due to the imposing of mathematical indicators „14 % of the territorial surface is to be declared protected area – European model”. This, together with the overzealous actions of some APM employees can lead to a delay or definite end of the tourist and thus economic development of an area.

- # Possibilities of production/exploitation of the natural, ecologic products (chestnuts, nuts, wild berries, mushrooms);
- # There is a need for materials with double impact, souvenir/ promotional material, such as a photo mini-album or a multimedia CD (in Romanian and in other 2-3 international languages) whose content is to present the tourist area of baia de Fier and Gorj;
- # Development of the accommodation structures during the following 12 months – with an adequate number of rooms, pensions in the locality, pensions in the area of the “cave exit”;
- # Development of the accommodation structures during the following 48 months – 50-70 rooms (the Tourist Complex, the lodge and Peștera Muierilor, Chiriac Cabin);
- # The increase of in magnetism of the cave through the setting of windows showing cave specific exhibits and historical exhibits related to the Neolithic archeological discoveries in the cave
- # The increase of in magnetism of the cave through the setting of panels showing images taken in the galleries that are impossible to visit in the not so spectacular areas of the cave;
- # The increase of in magnetism of the cave through the creation of a network of monument illumination, the hiring of a guide/interpreter;
- # Tourist exploitation of the hydrographic potential of the river Galbenul through simple schemes that become “alignments” of maximum tourist polarization in the warm seasons for the swimming, beach, fishing or water sport lovers (rafting on small boats of 1-2 persons, canioning, riverboarding);
- # The insertion of the area in tourist promotion programs;

- ✚ The creation of a minimall in the area of the monastery/canyon entrance with small centers of traditional gastronomic or handicraft product exploitation, with centers for renting sporting equipment (bicycles, ATV, kayak, riverboarding equipment).
- ✚ Creation of an open air museum of popular handicraft in the area of the lime ovens with traditional exhibits: lime oven, water-driven sawmill, fulling mill, mill, wood church (by moving and restoring the Grui church).

Conclusions

Normally, the area of Baia de Fier holds sufficient image and tourist potential so as to be considered an attractive tourist destination, but, because of the insufficient development and promotion of the area (only one objective generating direct profit) and the low capacity of the accommodation structures, Baia de Fier remains at the level of transit tourism. The region should be inserted in the tourist programs at a county level, thus determining the tourist visiting Gorj to plan much longer holidays.

Tourist Accommodation Structures

- Andreea Pension, 3* , 20 places;
- Casa Tobo Pension, 3* , 8 places, in authorization;
- Casa Mecu Agro-Tourist Pension, 3* , 20 places;
- Alex Agro-Tourist Pension, 3* , 8 places;
- Chiriac Pension, 3* , finalizare 200;
- Peștera Muierilor Lodge, 20 places, closed for renovation;
- Peștera Muierilor Hotel, 100 places, closed for renovation.



3. Novaci (exclusively Rânca)

Strong Points

- ✚ Pastoral specific area, preserving the folk traditions;
- ✚ Area with average landscape value of the relief units;
- ✚ Area with attractive relief forms: cliffs, gorges, belvedere points in Gilortului Valley and the table land area, towards the Cerbu mountain;
- ✚ Area with easy and average accessibility towards the tourist objectives;
- ✚ Small distance, 18 km, towards DN (National Road) 67;
- ✚ Locality situated on the road 665, in modernization through the "Oltenia sub munte" project;
- ✚ Area included in the national sportive circuit of speed car race on the mountain route;
- ✚ Mild mountain and submountain climate, with meteorological parameters facilitating the performance of the tourism throughout the year;
- ✚ The monthly, annually and multiannually averages of the rainfalls do not affect the tourist activity ;
- ✚ Tourist interest elements:
 - religious : the Bercești and Hirișești wooden churches;
 - natural: the Gilortului Valley (30 km);
 - sportive/mountainous : mountainous tourist routes, motobike, cyclotourism, hunting/fishing , etc.;
 - cultural: the „Prinsul muntelui” festival and fair;

- protected natural areals : Măcăria spruce fir and beech forest (custodian Romsilva Gorj), Bărcului Oak forest (custodian Romsilva Gorj);
- + The area is under no pollution influence, practically it has a minimal pollution level, being able to valorify natural, ecological products.
- + Mountainous tourist routes :
 - Novaci – the Cerbu mountain – Râncea, red triangle . Unattractive route for the pedestrian tourism, due to the fact that it is very long, but excellent for cyclotourism /motobike, enduro, ATV, 4x4, with the connection towards Voineasa, Sebeş, Petroşani;
 - Novaci – the Gilortului Valley – Cioaca Dâlbanului – Râncea, red point, route insufficiently promoted and valorified by the locals in the tourist offer. Unattractive route for the pedestrian tourism, due to the very long lengths but excellent for cyclotourism /motobike, enduro, ATV, 4x4, with the connection towards Voineasa, Sebeş, Petroşani. The route became less interesting after the construction of the DN 67 C Novaci – Râncea, through the Cerbu mountain;
 - Cioaca Dâlbanului – the Parângului Peak– the Plescoaia Peak, red cross, route insufficiently promoted and valorified by the locals in the tourist offer. The route is mainly used for the emergency retreat of the high alpine area of the Parâng massif;

Weak Points

- + Insufficient accommodation and catering structures;
- + The lack of some tourist programmes specific to the place;
- + The lack of some local brands, gastronomy, local products, handicraft, souvenirs;
- + Visual discomfort in the area of Gilortului Valley, due to the forest exploitations;
- + The access road through Gilortului Valley towards Râncea is unmodernized, difficult access for cars and inaccessible for coaches. At this moment, it cannot represent an alternative of access towards Râncea;
- + There are no tourist objectives generating direct incomes;
- + The local tourist interest objectives are insufficiently prepared and do correspond, at this time, only for the transit tourism;
- + The lack of some promotional materials oriented directly towards the Novaci area;
- + The lack of some promotional materials oriented towards the rest of the tourist objectives of the county of Gorj;
- + Unattractive road signalling of the tourist objectives at the entrances into the locality or at the crossroads;
- + There are no tourist information panels;

- ✚ Mountainous tourist routes insufficiently promoted and unvalorified by the locals in the tourist offer;
- ✚ The area has no potential for developing the winter sports, being South-oriented and having a small altitude of 600-900 m;
- ✚ There is no exploration of the potential, image or natural products (chestnuts, nuts, wild strawberries, mushrooms, hazelnuts, etc) of the areals protected by their custodians in the area;

Trends and Measures

- ✚ Trends of extension of the protected natural areal:
 - the Gilortului Valley, for insuring the territorial continuity and the consolidation of a larger area and the declaration of the Parâng National Park

***the increase of the protected natural area does not necessarily constitute an advantage in the development of tourism, the permanent increase of the protected natural areas is due to the imposing of mathematical indicators „14 % of the territorial surface is to be declared protected area – European model”. This, together with the overzealous actions of some APM employees can lead to a delay or definite end of the tourist and thus economic development of an area.

- ✚ Production/valorification possibilities of natural, ecologic products (chestnuts, nuts, wild fruits, mushrooms);
- ✚ Possibilities of development of an average tourist center in the Gilortului Valley, after the finalization of the prospected works for hydroelectric water power station and the placing of a telechair through the Vaca Valley, up to South-Eastern area of the Rânca resort station (the Andronache platform) or towards the S area (the Plopu mountain). The second variant is longer, requiring an installation with closed chairs or cable-gondola, variants much more expensive. Considering the slope orientation (North-West), the altitude and the appropriate relief, only the Plopu Peak sector – the Andronache platform is suitable for the set up of a ski track, which to be care să fie supported by the cable transport installation;
- ✚ It is necessary to prepare some materials with double-impact: souvenir/promotional material, mini-photo album type or multimedia CD (in Romanian and 2-3 international languages), whose content to present the Novaci region, in the first part and then the tourist region of Gorj;
- ✚ There are no development trends of the tourist structures within the following 12 months;
- ✚ Tourist valorification possibilities of the Gilort river hydrographic potential, by simple schemes which to become „alignments” of maximum polarization during the hot period of the year, for the tourists passionate for swimming, beach, sportive fishing or nautic sports

- (rafting with small boats accomodating 1-2 persons, canyoning, riverboarding);
- ✚ The introduction of the area into tourist promotion programmes (web page, brochures, tourist marking), „Ecotourism in the mountains of Gorj” project, carried out during the year 2008, by the Salvamount Friends of Gorj association;
 - ✚ The set up of a commercial mini-center in the center of the town, with small centers for the valorification of the traditional gastronomic or handicraft products, sport equipment rental centers (bicycles, ATV, kayaks, riverboarding equipment);
 - ✚ The setting up of a sheep farming museum.

Conclusions

Generally, the Novaci area holds an appropriate image on the tourist market, even though it has a insufficient tourist potential to be considered an attractive tourist destination, but, as main gate of access towards Râncea and correlated with its tourist potential, it could become a tourist interest area. The locality may stand for a very good variant for taking over the exceeding tourists who cannot find accommodation in Râncea or could act through the tourist offer as support point for the tourists passing through it, towards and onwards Râncea, thus increasing their holiday stays. The region must be included into the tourist programmes at county level, to determine the tourists travelling to the county of Gorj to plan much longer holidays.

Tourist Accommodation Structures:

- Luşu Motel, 2*, 21 rooms , 42 places ;
- The Chiriac rural boarding house, 2*, 4 rooms , 8 places ;
- The Cojocar agrotourist boarding house, 2*, 2 rooms , 4 places ;
- The Isopenco (Pociovaliște) agrotourist boarding house, 2*, 2 rooms , 4 places ;
- The Papuc rural boarding house, 2*, 3 rooms , 6 places ;
- The Savu Ela rural boarding house, 3*, 4 rooms , 8 places ;
- The Dăianu rural boarding house, 2*, 3 rooms , 6 places .

4. Râncea (Novaci and Baia de Fier)

Strong Points

- ✚ The name „Râncea”, brand with recognition and impact on the tourist market;
- ✚ Area with excellent winter potential (snow level appropriate for performing the winter sports of minimum 120 days /year, with a maximum of up to 150-160 days /year);

- # The sole area for performing the winter sports (alpine ski) of the Southern part of the country, between the Prahovei Valley and the Western part of the country -Muntele Mic/ The Small mountain-Caransebeș;
- # It takes advantage from the geographical location in view of attracting clients from minimum 6 country counties, Gorj, Mehedinți, Dolj, Olt, Vâlcea, Argeș and partially from București, clients who avoid to cross additional distances of 70–100 km on the Jiului Pass, towards the Rusu-Petroșani and Straja–Lupeni resorts stations, 140 km on Oltului Pass towards the Păltiniș resort station or 100 – 130 km on the congested DN (National Road) 1, towards the resorts stations on the Prahovei Valley;
- # Area with exponential development of the accommodation structures, both in the private circuit and in the public tourist one;
- # A very high possibility of development of the ski domain development, over 15 tracks of different difficulty degrees, being one of the largest ski domain of the country;
- # Possibility of developing the ski domain towards the high alpine area, 2000 – 2200 m, meeting all the conditions to become one of the highest resort station of the country, an advantage for maintaining the snow level for as many days as possible;
- # The possibility of development within the following 12-24 months, through the implementation of an extern financed project, through which are made the sewerage network, the water purification microstations and a telechair in the Northern part of the area and which opens the ski domain towards the alpine area;
- # The possibility of extending the resort station by granting new lands within the Plopu mountain area, owner Obștea Cerbul – Novaci;
- # Area with good summer potential (tourist routes, free flying areas–paragliding and deltaplane, easy pedestrian access towards the high alpine area);
- # The area belongs to some pastoral specific communities, which preserve the folk traditions;
- # Area with high landscape value of the relief units;
- # Area with special relief forms (slopes, rocky region, belvedere points);
- # Area with easy accessibility during the summer;



- ✚ Small distance, 30 km, towards DN (National Road) 67;
- ✚ Locality situated at 16 km on the route 665, in modernization through the "Oltenia sub munte" project;
- ✚ Mild mountain and submountain climate, with meteorological parameters facilitating the performance of the tourism throughout the year;
- ✚ The monthly, annually and multiannually averages of the rainfalls do not affect the tourist activity ;
- ✚ Possibility of tourist development through the modernization of the road on the Galbenului Valley and the construction of a cable-car which to facilitate the access of the tourists towards and onwards the resort station.;
- ✚ Possibility of tourist development through the modernization of the road on the Gilortului Valley and the construction of a telechair which to facilitate the access of the tourists towards and onwards the resort station.;
- ✚ The possibility of developing the ski domain in Păpușa – Micaia area. South exposure, compensated by the high altitude of 1600-2200m;
- ✚ The resort station is provided with permanent Salvamount assistance and a modern Saveguard and intervention base in cases of mountain accidents;
- ✚ Tourist interest elements:
 - natural : the high alpine area of the Parâng massif;
 - sportive/mountainous : alpine ski, tour ski, ice skating, wanderings with ATV, free flying with the paraglide and deltaplane,

mountainous tourist routes , winter mountaineering , motobike , cyclotourism , hunting/fishing , etc.

- protected natural areas : The Parâng mountain –natural reservation, for which is desired the extension towards the Gilortului Valley, the Galbenului Valley, the Oltețului Valley and the transformation into the Parâng Național Park;

✚ Mountainous tourist routes :

- Rânca – Obârșia Lotrului, red triangle. Attractive route for the pedestrian tourism, provides also the link with the main peak route to the West, towards Rusu-Petroșani and to the East, towards Curmătura Oltețului and excellent for cyclotourism /motobike, enduro, ATV, 4x4 with connection towards Voineasa, Sebeș, Petroșani;

- Rânca- Baia de Fier, blue triangle, insufficiently promoted and valorified by the local people in the tourist offer.

- Rânca–Mt.Cerbu-Novaci, red triangle. Unattractive route for the pedestrian tourism because it is very long, but excellent for cyclotourism /motobike , enduro, ATV, 4x4 with connection towards Voineasa, Sebeș, Petroșani;

- Rânca–Gilortului Valley -Novaci, red point, insufficiently promoted and valorified by the local people in the tourist offer. Unattractive route for the pedestrian tourism because it is very long, but excellent for cyclotourism/motobike, enduro, ATV, 4x4 with connection towards Voineasa, Sebeș, Petroșani. The route became less interesting after the construction of the DN 67 C Novaci – Rânca, through the Cerbu mountain;

✚ Unattractive route signalling of the tourist objectives at the entrances into the locality or at the crossroads.

Weak Points

✚ The lack of a common area development project between the land owners, the Town Hall of Novaci, the Town Hall of Baia de Fier, the Cerbu community, the Plopu community;

✚ The negative atmosphere between the land owners, mayors, communities, owners because of the differences related to the territorial boundaries, delays in retrocessions and conveyance of property;

✚ Incertitude regarding the regime of land property, disputes between the two town halls and the village communities (Bercești, Buicești, Banca Gilortului);

✚ The low interest in the tourist development of the area, from the part of the communities;

✚ The uncontrolled development of the area;

- # Delays in the development, due to the the Ministry of the National Defence objective;
- # Accommodation and catering structures of maximum 3*;
- # Only two short ski slopes of 550 m, respectively of 650 m, with low, respectively average difficulty level;
- # Teleski-type cable transport installations, which are avoided by large segments of winter sport practicants (beginners, old persons, snowboarders, paragliders and snowskate);
- # The lack of some winter alternatives for those who don't practice ski. In the resort station there are ski equipment rental centers, ice skating, ATV, a single skating rink, a single sport field (basketball, minifootball), but they are insufficient and do not represent an advantage compared to other similar resort stations;
- # Insufficient parking places during the winter;
- # Defficitary administration from the part of the two administrations Novaci and Baia de Fier (insufficient water supplying during the peak tourist periods, unappropriate management services of the resort station, weak street lightning);
- # The lack of some tourist programmes specific to the place;
- # Visual discomfort caused by the congestion, architecture, the colour of the huts;
- # The lack of some promotional materials oriented directly towards the Rânca area;
- # The lack of some promotional materials oriented towards the rest of the tourist objectives of the county of Gorj;
- # A single tourist programme promotes activies from the Rânca area on the tourist market (Romania Gorj Adventure);
- # Mountainous tourist routes insufficiently promoted and unvalorified by the local people in the tourist offer;
- # There is no exploatation of the potential, image or natural products (mushrooms, blackberries, mountain peony, etc) of the areals protected in the area by their custodians.

Tendencies and Measures

- # Trends of extention of the protected natural areal: the Gilortului Valley, for insuring the territorial continuity and the consolidation of a larger area and the declaration of the Parâng National Park .

***the increase of the protected natural area does not necessarily constitute an advantage in the development of tourism, the permanent increase of the protected natural areas is due to the imposing of mathematical indicators „14 % of the territorial surface is to be declared protected area – European model”. This, together with the overzealous actions of some APM employees can lead to a delay or definite end of the tourist and thus economic development of an area.

- ✚ Possibilities of natural, ecologic products production/valorification (chestnuts, nuts, wild fruits, mushrooms);
- ✚ It is necessary to prepare some double-impact materials: souvenir/promotional material, mini-photo albume or multimedia CD type (in Romanian and 2-3 international languages), whose content to present the Novaci region, in the first part and then the tourist region of Gorj;
- ✚ Development of the accommodation structures in the following 12 months – around 200 rooms only in the agrotouristal system (Novaci – 12 boarding houses , 220 places ; Baia de Fier – 13 boarding houses , 200 places);
- ✚ The introduction of the area into the tourist promotion programmes ;
- ✚ The setting up of a sportive base (stadium), a special opportunity for opening the area to the sportive training.

Conclusions

Generally, the Râncea area enjoys a good image on the tourist market, but it has to develop its own tourist programmes which to provide a high tourist inflow throughout the year. After the construction of the telechair in Păpuşa area and the inauguration of the ski domain of the alpine hollow, Râncea will become a true winter resort station, but shall have to develop also the alternatives for the summer season and for the interseasons periods. The area must be included in tourist programmes at county level, which to determine the tourist travelling to the county of Gorj to plan longer holidays.

Tourist Accommodation Structures:

- The Onix Hotel, 3*, 40 rooms , 80 places ;
- The Mina Onix, 3*, 20 rooms , 40 places ;
- The Petrom hostel, 3*, 18 rooms , 36 places ;
- The Păpuşa Villa, 2*, 12 rooms , 24 places ;
- The Râncea Hut, 2*, 6 rooms , 12 places ;
- The Caprioara rural tourist boarding house, 2*, 6 rooms , 19 places;
- The Prestige rural tourist boarding house, 2*, 5 rooms , 10 places ;
- The Orizont rural tourist boarding house, 3*, 5 rooms , 10 places ;
- The Paradis rural tourist boarding house, 2*, 10 rooms , 20 places ;
- The Diana rural tourist boarding house, 2*, 3 rooms , 10 places ;
- The Tara boarding house, 3*, 16 rooms , 32 places ;
- The Ciuperca boarding house, 2*, 5 rooms , 10 places ;
- The Panoramic rural tourist boarding house, 3*, 12 rooms , 40 places ;
- The Chesa Montana rural tourist boarding house, 2*, 5 rooms , 10 places ;
- The Papuc rural tourist boarding house, 2*, 5 rooms , 10 places .



5. Crasna

Strong Points

- ✚ Area with pastoral specific, preserving folk traditions ;
- ✚ Area with average landscape value of the relief units;
- ✚ Area with attractive relief forms: table lands, alpine hollow, belvedere points;
- ✚ Area with easy accessibility towards interesting tourist areas, Săcelu, Novaci, Rânca;
- ✚ Small distance, 15 km, towards DN 67;
- ✚ Locality situated on the road 665, in modernization through the "Oltenia sub munte" project;
- ✚ Mild mountain and submountain climate, with meteorological parameters facilitating the performance of the tourism throughout the year;
- ✚ The monthly, annual and multi-annual averages of the rainfalls do not affect the tourist activity;



- ✚ Analysis elements regarding the tourist interest:
 - religious: the Crasna monastery, wooden churches ;
 - historic: the Dumitru Danciu wooden house, the Constantin Ivănuș monument;
 - natural: the mountainous and submountainous area of the Parâng massif;
 - sportive/mountainous: mountainous tourist routes, motobike, cyclotourism, hunting/fishing , etc.;
 - protected natural areals : the Buzești fossiliferous lake;
- ✚ The area is under no pollution influence, practically it has a minimal pollution level, being able to valorify natural, ecological products;

Weak Points

- ✚ Insufficient accommodation and catering structures – a single resort station in the Cărpiniș village, in course of being finalized;
- ✚ The lack of some tourist programmes specific to the place;
- ✚ The lack of some local brands, gastronomy, local products, handicraft, souvenirs;
- ✚ The unmodernized access roads through the alpine hollow of the Parâng massif, through the Crasna Valley and the Drăgoieștilor Hill, difficult access for cars;
- ✚ There are no tourist objectives generating direct incomes;
- ✚ The local tourist interest objectives are insufficient for considering the area as having great tourist interest, not properly prepared and do correspond, at this time, only to the transit tourism;
- ✚ The lack of some promotional materials oriented directly towards the Crasna area;
- ✚ The lack of some promotional materials oriented towards the rest of the tourist objectives of the county of Gorj;
- ✚ Unattractive road signalling of the tourist objectives at the entrances into the locality or at the crossroads;
- ✚ There are no tourist information panels;
- ✚ Mountainous tourist routes insufficiently promoted and unvalorified by the local people in the tourist offer;
- ✚ The area has potential for developing the winter sports within the perimeter of the Molidvișul mountain, towards the alpine hollow;
- ✚ There is no exploration of the potential, image or natural products (chestnuts, nuts, mushrooms, hazelnuts, etc) of the areals in the area, protected by their custodians;

Tendencies and Measures

Trends of extension of the natural areal, protected in the Northern part by the mountainous area corresponding to the commune, for insuring the territorial

continuity and the consolidation of a larger area and the declaration of the Parâng National Park;

***the increase of the protected natural area does not necessarily constitute an advantage in the development of tourism, the permanent increase of the protected natural areas is due to the imposing of mathematical indicators „14 % of the territorial surface is to be declared protected area – European model”. This, together with the overzealous actions of some APM employees can lead to a delay or definite end of the tourist and thus economic development of an area.

- ✚ Possibilities of natural, ecologic products production/valorification (chestnuts, nuts, wild fruits, mushrooms);
- ✚ The introduction of the area into tourist promotion programmes (web page, brochures, tourist marking), „Ecotourism in the the Gorjului mountains” project, carried out, by the Salvamount Friends of Gorj association, during the year 2008;
- ✚ The possibilities of development of an average dimensions holiday village in Crasna Valley. At this moment, there are private initiatives, several holiday houses being finalized, but not introduced into the tourist circuit;
- ✚ Possibilities of development of a ski domain in the Molidvişul mountain, with minim 5 average and high difficulty ski tracks, 1600 – 2000 m altitude. Weak points : difficult access, the necessity of preparing the access roads, the lack of utilities – water, energy supply, sewerage. The development of a new ski domain must be correlated with the increase of the number of skiers towards the Gorjului area and with the trend of development of new ski domains in the neighbourhood areas (Horezu and Voineasa-the county of Valcea; Păpuşa-the county of Argeş); The regime of property of the Romsilva field and other private owners; Weak points : the area is not included in the „Superski in Carpathians” programme and do not benefit from its facilities, out of which the most important is the possibility of taking out of the free of cost forestry fund of some surfaces designed for the development of the ski domain ;
- ✚ The preparation of some double-impact materials: souvenir/promotional material, mini-photo albume or multimedia CD type (in Romanian and 2-3 international languages), whose content to present the Crasna region, in the first part and then the tourist region of Gorj;
- ✚ The development of the accommodation structures in the following 12 months – max. 10 rooms .

Conclusions

The Crasna Center has no sufficient image and tourist potential for being considered an attractive tourist destination at this moment, but could be included

into tourist programmes at county level, which to determine the tourist travelling to the county of Gorj to plan longer holidays.

Tourist Accommodation Structures:

- Rural boarding house, Carpiniş village, 3*, 10 places, in course of homologation.

6. Muşetești

Strong Points

- ✚ Area with pastoral specific, preserving the folk traditions;
- ✚ Area with high landscape value of the relief units;
- ✚ Area with special relief forms (table lands, alpine hollow, belvedere points);
- ✚ Area with easy and average accessibility towards the tourist objectives;
- ✚ Small distance, 9 km, towards DN 66 (E 79);
- ✚ Locality situated on the county road 665, in modernization through the "Oltenia sub munte" project;
- ✚ Mild mountain and submountain climate, with meteorological parameters facilitating the performance of the tourism throughout the year;
- ✚ The monthly, annual and multi-annual averages of the rainfalls do not affect the tourist activity;
- ✚ Tourist interest elements:
 - religious : Stăncești, Muşetești (graveyard) and Stăncești-Larga wooden churches;
 - natural: the subalpine and high alpine area of the Parâng mountain;
 - sportive/mountainous : motobike, cyclotourism, ATV tourist routes, hunting/fishing etc.;
- ✚ The area is under no pollution influence, practically it has a minimal pollution level, being able to valorify natural, ecological products;

Weak Points

- ✚ Insufficient accommodation and catering structures– a single boarding house in Muşetești, on the verge of finalization (the Păsătoiu family);
- ✚ the lack of some tourist programmes specific to the place;
- ✚ the lack of some local brands, gastronomy, local products, handicraft, souvenirs;
- ✚ The unmodernized access roads towards the alpine hollow of the Parâng massif through Stăncești, difficult access for cars;
- ✚ There are no tourist objectives generating direct incomes;

- ✚ The local tourist interest objectives are insufficient for considering the area as having great tourist interest, not properly prepared and do correspond, at this time, only to the transit tourism;
- ✚ The lack of some promotional materials oriented directly towards the area;
- ✚ The lack of some promotional materials oriented towards the rest of the tourist objectives of the county of Gorj;
- ✚ Unattractive road signalling of the tourist objectives at the entrances into the locality or at the crossroads;
- ✚ There are no tourist information panels;
- ✚ There is no exploitation of the potential, image or natural products (chestnuts, nuts, wild strawberries, mushrooms, hazelnuts, etc) of the areals in the area, protected by their custodians;

Tendencies and Measures

- ✚ Trends of extension of the protected natural areal:
 - the Northern part of the mountainous area corresponding to the commune, for insuring the territorial continuity and the consolidation of a larger area and the declaration of the Parâng National Park;

***the increase of the protected natural area does not necessarily constitute an advantage in the development of tourism, the permanent increase of the protected natural areas is due to the imposing of mathematical indicators „14 % of the territorial surface is to be declared protected area – European model”. This, together with the overzealous actions of some APM employees can lead to a delay or definite end of the tourist and thus economic development of an area.

- ✚ Possibilities of natural, ecologic products production/valorification (chestnuts, nuts, wild fruits, mushrooms);
- ✚ The possibilities of developing a hunting headcount in the Valea Mare – Valea Largă – Culmea Alunilor area (regime of property, the state forests and natural persons);
- ✚ The preparation of some double-impact materials is necessary: souvenir/promotional material, mini-photo albume or multimedia CD type (in Romanian and 2-3 international languages), whose content to present the Crasna region, in the first part and then the tourist region of Gorj;
- ✚ The development of the accommodation structures in the following 12 months – max. 10 rooms ;
- ✚ The introduction of the area into the tourist promotional programmes.

Conclusions

The Mușetești area has no sufficient image and potential so as to be considered an attractive tourist destination at the moment, but could be

introduced into the tourist programmes at the county level , to determine the tourist travelling to the county Gorj to plan longer holidays.

Tourist Accommodation Structures:

- The Păsătoiu boarding house, 3*, 14 places , on the verge of finalization.

7. Bumbești Jiu

Strong Points

- + Area with good image and impact on the tourist market ;
- + Area with average landscape value of the relief units;
- + Area with different relief forms (slopes, rocky regions, gorges, belvedere points, passage);
- + Area with easy and average accessibility towards the tourist objectives;
- + Area situated on DN 66 (E79) and at the end of the county road 665, in modernization through the "Oltenia sub munte" project;
- + Mild mountain and submountain climate, with meteorological parameters facilitating the performance of the tourism throughout the year;
- + The monthly, annually and multiannually averages of the rainfalls do not affect the tourist activity ;
- + Exceptional potential of practising the rafting on the Jiului Pass. The most attractive route for rafting in Romania;
- + Tourist interest elements:
 - religious : The Lainici Monastery , the Locurele hermitage, The Vișina Monastery, the Locurele – the second hermitage, Plai Bumbești hermitage, the Sârbești wooden church, the Sf. Nicolae–Lăzărești wall church, the Sf. Ioan Botezătorul wall church – Curtișoara;



- historic: the Roman camp and the the Bumbesti Jiu - civil settlement, the monument of the General Dragalina, The Museum of Folk Art and Architecture Curtisoara (around 6000 visitors per year);
- natural: the alpine and subalpine area of the Parang and Valcan mountain;
- sportive/mountainous : mountainous tourist routes, motobike, cyclotourism, rafting, hunting/fishing etc.;
- cultural: Cântecele Munților/ The Song of the Mountains– Lainici, on the 6th of August;
- protected natural areas : The national Park of the Jiului Pass (administrator Romsilva/RP, regime of property - the public domain), including also the Rafailă Chiffs, the Lainicilor Sfinx, the Gornicel Forest (custodian Romsilva/RP, regime of property - public domain), the Chitu- Bratcu Forest (custodian Romsilva/RP- regime of property - public domain);
- ✚ The area has a potential for the development of the winter sports within the Southern perimeter of the Parangu Mare Peak;
- ✚ The area is under no pollution influence, practically it has a minimal pollution level, being able to valorify natural, ecological products. The exception is the Jiului bed in the Pass area;
- ✚ Mountainous tourist routes :
 - Bumbesti Jiu - Porcului Valley – the Buliga house –Vulcan Passage, blue triangle. Insufficiently promoted and valorified route by the local people in the tourist offer;
 - Lainici Monastery – Locurele Hermitage, red point, attractive route;
 - Lainici Monastery– Piatra Argelelor - the Parangu Mare Peak, red triangle (old marking, red point);

Weak Points

- ✚ Insufficient accommodation and catering structures;
- ✚ The lack of utilities (energy supply, sewerage) in the Bucium tourist center;
- ✚ The lack of some tourist programmes specific to the place;
- ✚ The lack of some local brands, gastronomy, local products, handicraft, souvenirs;
- ✚ Strong pollution with domestic waste of the Jiului bed, causing a visual discomfort for the tourists;
- ✚ There are no tourist objectives generating direct incomes;
- ✚ The local tourist interest objectives are insufficient for considering the area as having great tourist interest, not properly prepared and do correspond, at this time, only to the transit tourism;
- ✚ The lack of some promotional materials oriented directly towards the Runcu Bumbesti Jiu area;

- # The lack of some promotional materials oriented towards the rest of the tourist objectives of the county of Gorj;
- # Unattractive road signalling of the tourist objectives at the entrances into the locality or at the crossroads;
- # There are no panels of tourist information, except for the map drawn up and placed by the County Council of Gorj in the Northern area of the car parking near the Lainici Monastery and of those placed by Salvamount Gorj at the entrances to the tourist routes;
- # Mountainous tourist routes insufficiently promoted and unvalorified by the local people in the tourist offer;
- # There is no exploration of the potential, image or natural products (chestnuts, nuts, wild strawberries, mushrooms, hazelnuts, etc) of the areas protected by their custodians in the area.

Tendencies and Measures

- # Possibilities of natural, ecologic products production/valorification (chestnuts, nuts, wild fruits, mushrooms);
- # Possibilities of production/valorification of the handicraft products specific to the area;
- # The preparation of some double-impact materials is necessary: souvenir/promotional material, mini-photo album or multimedia CD type (in Romanian and 2-3 international languages), whose content to present the Runcu Bumbesti Jiu region, in the first part and then the tourist region of Gorj;
- # Possibilities of developing a ski domain in the Southern part of the Parang mountain, with minimum 12 medium and high difficulty level ski tracks, 1600 – 2000 m altitude. Weak points : difficult access in all the three variants (the Polatiștei Valley, Bumbesti Table Land, Stancesti), the necessity to develop the access roads, the lack of utilities – water, energy supply, sewerage. The development of this ski domain must be correlated with the development of the tourist accommodation structures and the increase of the number of skiers towards the Gorjului area with the tendencies of developing new ski domains in the neighbourhood areas (Horezu and Voineasa-the county of Valcea; Păpușa-the county of Argeș). Regime of land property, Romsilva and private owners . Weak points : the area is not included in the „Superski in Carpathians” programme and do not benefit from its facilities, the most important being the free of cost taking out of the ski domain from forestry fund;
- # The possibility to develop a traditional holiday village in the ”Bumbesti Table Land” area (table land area with mansions). Weak points: difficult access road, lack of utilities (electricity, water, sewerage), restrictions required at the area protection level (national park); The tendencies for

the accommodation structures development in the following 12 months :
40 places in Vișina area;

- ✚ The setting up of a commercial minicenter in the complex Vișina and Lainici area, with small centers of traditional gastronomic and handicraft products valorification, sport equipment rental centers (bicycles, ATV, kaiaks, riverboarding equipment);
- ✚ The possibility to give an appropriate tourist development to the Roman camp and to the Bumbesti civil settlement, the most representative monument of the antiquity of the county of Gorj and which can be highlighted by the reconstruction „in situ” of the camp, of some portions of the sewerages, thermal baths, dwellings, various workshops, the development of some closed spaces with exhibits and the placing of descriptive panels with interest tourist information. Thus, the objective could generate incomes and complete very well the tourist offer of the area.

Conclusions

The Bumbesti Jiu Center has enough image and potential so as to be considered an attractive tourist destination, but due to its insufficient development and highlighting, correlated with the very small capacity of the accommodation structures, it remains at the transit tourism level. The area must be introduced into the tourist programmes at the county level, which to determine the tourist travelling to the county of Gorj to plan longer holidays.

Tourist Accommodation Structures:

- Lainici Motel, 2*, 14 rooms , 28 places ;
- The Vișoara boarding house , 2*, 6 rooms , 12 places .

8. Schela

Strong Points

- ✚ Area with Gorjean influences, preserving de folk traditions ;
- ✚ Area with high landscape value of the relief units;
- ✚ Area with average accessibility towards the tourist objectives;
- ✚ Small distance, 5 km, towards DN 66(E79);
- ✚ Mild mountain and submountain climate, with meteorological parameters facilitating the performance of the tourism throughout the year;
- ✚ The monthly, annual and multi-annual averages of the rainfalls do not affect the tourist activity;
- ✚ Tourist interest elements:
 - religious : the Schela and Sâmbotin wooden churches;
 - historical : The Monument of Mihai Viteazul;
 - natural: the alpine and subalpine area of the Vâlcan mountain;

- sportive/mountainous : mountainous tourist routes , motobiking , cyclotourism , speleology, canyoning, hunting/fishing , etc.;
- cultural : the recollection of Mihai Viteazul's passing;
- protected natural areals : Dealul Gornăcelul (custodian Romsilva/RP- (regim property - domeniul public);
- ✚ The area is under no pollution influence, practically it has a minimal pollution level, being able to valorify natural, ecological products;
- ✚ Mountainous tourist routes :
 - Schela - Poiana lui Mihai – the Buliga house, blue point , route insufficiently promoted and unvalorified by the local people in the tourist offer.

Weak Points

- ✚ Insufficient accommodation and catering structures;
- ✚ The lack of some tourist programmes specific to the place;
- ✚ The lack of some local brands, gastronomy, local products, handicraft, souvenirs;
- ✚ There are no tourist objectives generating direct incomes;
- ✚ The local tourist interest objectives are insufficiently prepared and do correspond, at this time, only to the transit tourism;
- ✚ The lack of some promotional materials oriented directly towards the Schela area;
- ✚ The lack of some promotional materials oriented towards the rest of the tourist objectives of the county of Gorj;
- ✚ Unattractive road signalling of the tourist objectives at the entrances into the locality or at the crossroads;
- ✚ There are no tourist information panels;
- ✚ Mountainous tourist routes insufficiently promoted and unvalorified by the local people in the tourist offer;
- ✚ The area has no potential for developing the winter sports, having Southern exposure, low altitude of 600 -1600 m and a strong mediteranean influence from the Cernei Passage, characterized by the warm air currents increasing the snow humidity;
- ✚ There is no exploitation of the potential, image or natural products (chestnuts, nuts, wild strawberries, mushrooms, hazelnuts, etc) of the areals in the area, protected by their custodians;

Tendencies and Measures

- ✚ Possibilities of natural, ecologic products production/valorification (chestnuts, nuts, wild fruits, mushrooms);

- ✚ It is necessary to prepare some double-impact materials: souvenir/promotional material, mini-photo albume or multimedia CD type (in Romanian and 2-3 international languages), whose content to present the Runcu region, in the first part and then the tourist region of Gorj;
- ✚ The introduction of the area into tourist promotion programmes (web page, pliante, tourist marking), „Ecotourism in the Gorjului mountains” project, carried out by the Salvamount Friends of Gorj association, in the year 2008;
- ✚ The possibility to develop the Sâmbotin Lake for leisure purposes (swimming, rowing, fishing);
- ✚ The possibility to develop a holiday village in the plai area.

Conclusions

Generally, the Schela area has not enough image and tourist potential so as to be considered an attractive tourist destination and, for the moment, it remains at the transit tourism level. The area must be introduced into the tourist programmes at the county level, which to determine the tourist travelling to the county of Gorj to plan longer holidays.

Tourist Accommodation Structures:

- None

9. Stănești

Strong Points

- ✚ Area with Gorjean influences, preserving the folk traditions ;
- ✚ Area with average landscape value of the relief units;
- ✚ Area with different relief forms (slopes, rocky regions, gorges, caves), but with a small possibility of tourist valorification;
- ✚ Area with easy and average accessibility towards the tourist objectives;
- ✚ Small distance, 9 km, towards DN 65;
- ✚ Mild mountain and submountain climate, with meteorological parameters facilitating the performance of the tourism throughout the year;
- ✚ The monthly, annual and multi-annual averages of the rainfalls do not affect the tourist activity;
- ✚ Tourist interest elements:
 - religious : the wooden churches Stănești, Curpen, Măzăroi și Vaidei;
 - natural: The mountainous and submountainous area of the Vâlcan mountains, Vaidei waterfall;
 - sportive/mountainous : mountainous tourist routes, canyoning, motobiking , cyclotourism , speleology , hunting/fishing etc.;

- ✚ The area is under no pollution influence, practically it has a minimal pollution level, being able to valorify natural, ecological products;
- ✚ The area has potential of winter sports development within the perimeter of the Straja – Sud mountain;
- ✚ Mountainous tourist routes :
 - Stănești – Șușiței Verzi Valley –Vâlcan Peak, blue triangle. Route rarely used for pedestrian tourism, because it is very long, but attractive for motobiking , offroad and ATV;
- ✚ Unattractive road signalling of the tourist objectives at the entrances into the locality or at the crossroads;

Weak Points

- ✚ There is no accommodation and catering structures in tourist regime;
- ✚ The lack of some tourist programmes specific to the place, which to valorify the natural, historical/cultural potential;
- ✚ The lack of some local brands, gastronomy, local products, handicraft, souvenirs;
- ✚ There are no tourist objectives generating direct incomes;
- ✚ The local tourist interest objectives are insufficiently prepared and do correspond, at this time, only for the transit tourism;
- ✚ The lack of some promotional materials oriented directly towards the Stănești area;
- ✚ The lack of some promotional materials oriented towards the rest of the tourist objectives of the county of Gorj;
- ✚ Not a single tourist programme promoting the Stănești area on the tourist market;
- ✚ Mountainous tourist routes insufficiently promoted and valorified by the local people in the tourist offer;
- ✚ There is no exploitation of the potential, image or natural products (nuts, wild strawberries, mushrooms, hazelnuts, etc) of the areals in the area, protected by their custodians;

Tendencies and Measures

- ✚ Possibilities of natural, ecologic products production/valorification (nuts, wild fruits, mushrooms);
- ✚ Possibilities of developing a ski domain in the Southern part of the Straja mountain, with minimum 8 medium and high difficulty level ski tracks, 1600 –1900 m altitude. Weak points : difficult access, the necessity to develop the access roads, the lack of utilities – water, energy supply, sewerage. The development of a new ski domain must be correlated with the increasing number of the skiers towards the Gorjului region and with the tendencies of developing new ski domains in the

neighbourhood areas (Horezu and Voineasa-the county of Valcea; Păpușa-the county of Argeș). The development of this ski domain, uncorrelated with the development of some tourist accommodation structures in the Gorjean area, will favour only the Straja rezsort station in the county of Hunedoara (rate for the amount designed for ski and amounts designed for accommodation, catering, additional activities around 1: 8). Regime of land property, Romsilva and private owners . Weak points : the area is not included in the „Superski in Carpathians” programme and do not benefit from its facilities, the most important being the free of cost allocation of the land, necessary for the ski domain, out of forestry fund.

- ✚ It is necessary to prepare some double-impact materials: souvenir/promotional material, mini-photo albume or multimedia CD type (in Romanian and 2-3 international languages), whose content to present the Stănești region, in the first part and then the tourist region of Gorj;
- ✚ There are no development tendencies in the accommodation structures in the following 12 months ;
- ✚ The introduction of the area into the tourist promotion programmes.

Conclusions

The Stănești area has not enough image on the tourist market, so as to be considered an attractive tourist destination. The area must be introduced into the tourist programmes at the county level, which to determine the tourist travelling to the county of Gorj to plan longer holidays.

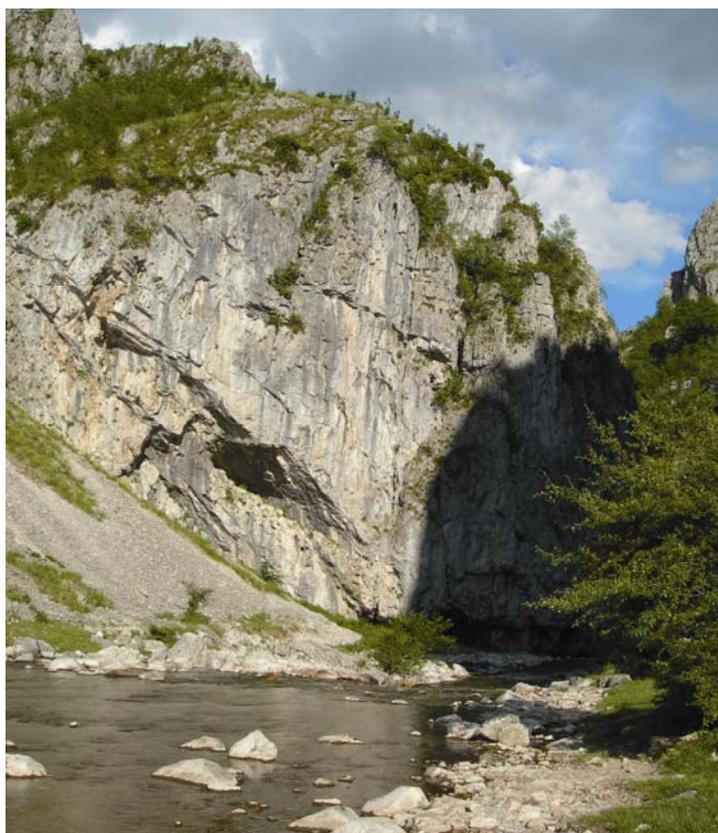
Tourist Accommodation Structures: - None.

10. Runcu

Strong Points

- ✚ Area with Gorjean influences, preserving the folk traditions;
- ✚ Area with good image and impact on the tourist market ;
- ✚ Area with high landscape value of the relief units;
- ✚ Area with special relief forms (slopes, rocky region, gorges, caves, belvedere points);
- ✚ Area with easy and average accessibility towards the tourist objectives;
- ✚ Small distance , 5 km, towards DN 65;
- ✚ Mild mountain and submountain climate, with meteorological parameters facilitating the performance of the tourism throughout the year;
- ✚ The monthly, annual and multi-annual averages of the rainfalls do not affect the tourist activity;

- ✚ Exceptional potential in the Sohodolului Gorges area, for the performance of mountaineering and escalade, over 100 homologated routes with different difficulty rank. In the area were organized national competitions (The National Championship and the Cup of Romania) during 2000-2007;
- ✚ Speleologic potential, especially for the sportive speleology, over 200 caves and over 30 avens (the highest concentration of avens in Romania, the highest vertical of minus 96 m – Scoaba Sărăturii, the second deepest aven of Romania – Cârca Părețelor minus 149 m);
- ✚ Tourist interest elements:
 - historical: paleolithical settlements „La Bulboc”and „ La Cruce; medieval settlement, the hilly cellars-Dobrița;
 - natural: The alpine and subalpine area of the Vâlcan mountains;
 - sportive/mountainous : mountaineering and escalade , mountainous tourist routes , motobiking , cyclotourism , speleology , canyoning, hunting/fishing , etc.;
 - cultural: the Maria Apostol folk festival, the Dobrița village museum;
 - protected natural areals : The Sohodolului Gorges (custodian APM Gorj, the regime of property - public domain), the Gropului Sec Gorges (custodian Amicii Salvamont), the Pătrunsa Gorges, the Șușița Gorges, Izbucul Jaleșului, the Rachitea Forest (custodian Romsilva/RP (the regime of property - public domain);



- ✚ The area is under no pollution influence, practically it has a minimal pollution level, being able to valorify natural, ecological products;
- ✚ Mountainous tourist routes :
- ✚ Runcu- the Sohodolului Gorges–Valea de Pești, red triangle, county road in the attention of the county authorities for being modernized in the following period. Route insufficiently promoted and unvalorified by the local people in the tourist offer;

Weak Points

- ✚ Insufficient accommodation and catering structures;
- ✚ The lack of utilities (energy supply, sewerage) in the Bucium tourist center;
- ✚ The lack of some tourist programmes specific to the place;
- ✚ The lack of some local brands, gastronomy, local products, handicraft, souvenirs;
- ✚ There are no tourist objectives generating direct incomes;
- ✚ The local tourist interest objectives are insufficiently prepared and do correspond, at this time, only for the transit tourism;
- ✚ The lack of some promotional materials oriented directly towards the Runcu area;
- ✚ The lack of some promotional materials oriented towards the rest of the tourist objectives of the county of Gorj;

- # Unattractive road signalling of the tourist objectives at the entrances into the locality or at the crossroads;
- # There are no tourist information panels;
- # Mountainous tourist routes insufficiently promoted and valorified by the local people in the tourist offer;
- # The area has no potential for developing the winter sports, having Southern exposure, low altitude of 600 -1100 m and a strong mediteranean influence from the Cernei Passage, characterized by the warm air currents increasing the snow humidity;
- # There is no exploitation of the potential, image or natural products (chestnuts, nuts, wild strawberries, mushrooms, hazelnuts, etc) of the areals in the area, protected by their custodians;

Tendencies and Measures

- # Possibilities of natural, ecologic products production/valorification (chestnuts, nuts, wild fruits, mushrooms);
- # Possibilities of production/valorification of the handicraft products specific to the area
- # The possibility of creating a hunting headcount in the Dobrița-Bota area, private land property regime (the Culcer, Bumbaru domains);
- # It is necessary to prepare some double-impact materials: souvenir/promotional material, mini-photo albume or multimedia CD type (in Romanian and 2-3 international languages), whose content to present the Runcu region, in the first part and then the tourist region of Gorj;
- # The tendencies of the accommodation structures development in the following 12 months : 12 places – Runcu /the Bella house, 20 places – Dobrița;
- # The set up of a commercial mini-center in the Bucium center area, with small centers for the valorification of the traditional gastronomic or handicraft products, sport equipment rental centers (bicycles, ATV, kayaks, riverboarding equipment);
- # The set up of the Maria Apostol memorial house;
- # The transformation into tourist interest points of the lime kilns of the Vărărie-the Sohodolului Gorges area;
- # The reconstruction of the environment in the Vărăriei area, by the removal of the ruins of closed down buildings;
- # The reconstruction of the environment, where it is possible, by covering in stone specific to the area, of the supply water pipe;
- # The construction of a sanitary group, with emptying toilettes, in the gorges area.

Conclusions

Generally, the Runcu area holds image and a sufficient tourist potential for being considered an attractive tourist destination, but, because of its insufficient development and highlighting, correlated with the very small capacity of the accommodation structures (the Bucium center practically unused during the last 10 years), remains at the transit tourism level. The region must be included into the tourist programmes at county level, to determine the tourist travelling to the county of Gorj to plan much longer holidays.

Tourist Accommodation Structures:

- The Bella tourist boarding house, 3*, 6 rooms , 12 places ;
- The Aurora agrotourist boarding house, 2*, 6 rooms , 12 places ;
- The agrotourist boarding house, 3*, 6 rooms , 12 places , on the verge of homologation;
- Bucium tourist center, 10 rooms , 20 places, closed, unclassified.

11. Peștișani

Strong Points

- + Area with Gorjean influences, preserving the folk traditions;
- + The Constantin Brâncuși's place of birth;
- + Area with average landscape value of the relief units;
- + Area with different relief forms (slopes, rocky regions, gorges, caves), but with small possibility of tourist valorification;
- + Area with easy and average accessibility towards the tourist objectives;
- + Small distance, 5 km, towards DN 67;
- + Mild mountain and submountain climate, with meteorological parameters facilitating the performance of the tourism throughout the year;
- + The monthly, annual and multi-annual averages of the rainfalls do not affect the tourist activity;
- + Tourist interest elements:
 - religious : The Frâncești wooden churches – example regarding the renovation and preservation of these types of objectives, the Gureni, Peștișani wooden churches;
 - historical: The Constantin Brâncuși memorial house;
 - natural: The alpine and subalpine area of the Vâlcan mountains, the Bistriței Valley, the Cioarei cave;
 - sportive/mountainous : mountainous tourist routes, canyoning, motobiking , cyclotourism , speleology , hunting/fishing etc.;
 - cultural: the Nucetului Holiday, Hobîța sculpture Exhibition (Bistrița riverside coppice);
 - protected natural areals : Piatra Boroștenilor;
- + The area is under no pollution influence, practically it has a minimal pollution level, being able to valorify natural, ecological products;
- + Mountainous tourist routes :

- Peștișani – Gureni –Vâja Lake- Oslea Peak, red point. Rarely used route for pedestrian tourism, because it is very long, but attractive for motobiking , offroad and ATV;
- ✚ Unattractive road signalling of the tourist objectives at the entrances into the locality or at the crossroads.



Weak Points

- ✚ Insufficient accommodation and catering structures ;
- ✚ Small possibilities of valorification of the speleologic potential, the most famous cave, the Cioarei Cave from Boroșteni, doesn't have a special, tourist-oriented speleologic inventory, having only historical importance due to the different dwelling levels;
- ✚ The lack of some tourist programmes specific to the place, which to valorify the natural, historical/cultural potential (Constantin Brâncuși);
- ✚ The lack of some local brands, gastronomy, local products, handicraft, souvenirs;
- ✚ Just one tourist objective generating direct incomes - The Constantin Brâncuși memorial house (around 19,000 visitors per year, The County Museum of Gorj source);
- ✚ The local tourist interest objectives are insufficiently prepared and do not correspond, at this time, only for the transit tourism;
- ✚ The lack of some promotional materials oriented directly towards the Peștișani/Hobița area;
- ✚ The lack of some promotional materials oriented towards the rest of the tourist objectives of the county of Gorj;
- ✚ Not a single tourist programme promoting the Peștișani/Hobița area on the tourist market;

- ✚ Mountainous tourist routes insufficiently promoted and unvalorified by the local people in the tourist offer;
- ✚ There is no exploitation of the potential, image or natural products (nuts, wild strawberries, mushrooms, hazelnuts, etc) of the areals in the area, protected by their custodians;

Tendencies and Measures

- ✚ Possibilities of natural, ecologic products production/valorification (nuts, wild fruits, mushrooms);
- ✚ It is necessary to prepare some double-impact materials: souvenir/promotional material, mini-photo albume or multimedia CD type (in Romanian and 2-3 international languages), whose content to present the Peștișani/Hobița region, in the first part and then the tourist region of Gorj;
- ✚ There are no tendencies of development of the accommodation structures for the following 12 months ;
- ✚ Possibilities of developing tourist centers on the old locations of the Vâja Lake building sites, locations that still have the cement platforms, alleys and access roads, sewerage, electric supply;
- ✚ The introduction of the area into the tourist promotion programmes;
- ✚ Tendencies of developing a holiday village in the North of the Gureni Village, at the entrance on the Bistriței Valley;

Conclusions

Generally , the Peștișani/Hobița area has an image on the tourist market, but the current valorification of the tourist potential is not sufficient for being considered an attractive tourist destination and correlated with the very small accommodation capacity, remains at the transit tourism level. The region must be included into the tourist programmes at county level, to determine the tourist travelling to the county of Gorj to plan much longer holidays.

Tourist Accommodation Structures:

- The „ The Brâncuși house” rural tourist boarding house, 2*, 9 rooms , 15 places ;
- The Bistricioara boarding house, 2*, 6 rooms , 13 places .

12. Tismana

Strong Points

- ✚ Area with mixed Gorjean and pastoral influences, preserving the folk traditions;
- ✚ Area with good image and impact on the tourist market;
- ✚ Area with high landscape value of the relief units;

- ✚ Area with special relief forms (slopes, rocky regions, gorges, caves, belvedere points);
- ✚ Area with easy and average accessibility towards the tourist objectives;
- ✚ Small distance, 1 km, towards DN 65;
- ✚ Mild mountain and submountain climate, with meteorological parameters facilitating the performance of the tourism throughout the year;
- ✚ The monthly, annual and multi-annual averages of the rainfalls do not affect the tourist activity;
- ✚ Speleologic potential, tourist interest elements:
 - religious : The Tismana Monastery and the Cioclovina de Sus and Cioclovina de Jos hermitages, Pocruia, Gornovița wooden churches;
 - historical: The Museum of the Gorjean folk costume;
 - natural: The alpine and subalpine area of the Vâlcan mountains, with table land regions of extreme beauty– the Tismanei Table Land, the Pocruiei Table Land, Plaiul cel Mare (Sohodol);
 - sportive/mountainous : mountainous tourist routes , motobiking , cyclotourism , speleology , hunting/fishing etc.;
 - cultural: the Sf.Maria Holiday;
 - protected natural areals : Cotul cu Alunis (custodian Romsilva/RP, the regime of property - public domain), Cioclovina (custodian Romsilva/RP, the regime of property - public domain), the Tismana-Pocruia Forest (custodian Romsilva/RP, the regime of property - public domain), the Tismana Grove (custodian Romsilva/RP, the regime of property - public domain), Cornetul Pocruiei (custodian Romsilva/RP, the regime of property - public domain), the Izvarna Springs, the Oslea mountain (custodian Romsilva/RP, the regime of property - public domain), the Gura Plaiului Cave, the Andreaua Stone;



- ✚ The area is under no pollution influence, practically it has a minimal pollution level, being able to valorify natural, ecological products;
- ✚ Mountainous tourist routes :
 - Tismana - Cioclovina de jos Hermitage – Oslea Peak, red triangle. Attractive route for the pedestrian tourism pedestru, with points of interest Piatra Tăiată (The legend of Iovan Iorgovan), the Tismanei tabel land with traditional mansions; route insufficiently promoted and unvalorified by the local people in the tourist;
 - The Cioclovina de Jos hermitage – The Cioclovina de Sus hermitage, blue point , route insufficiently promoted and unvalorified by the local people in the tourist;
 - The Tismana Monastery – Pădurea de Castani/ The Chestnut Trees Forest – the Bistritei Valley – the Vâlcan Peak, route marked cu red cross , unattractive for the tourists because of it's very long, insufficiently promoted and unvalorified by the local people in the tourist offer. It is recommended to reduce it only to the Tismana Monastery – Pădurea de castani/ The chestnut Trees Forest section and the return to Tismana on another variant;
 - TheTismana Monastery – the Sașa Valley - the Pocruia Valley - Plaiul Cel Mare (Pocruia Table Land).

Weak Points

- ✚ Insufficient accommodation and catering structures ;
- ✚ The lack of some tourist programmes specific to the place;
- ✚ The lack of some local brands, gastronomy, local products, handicraft, souvenirs. Even though on the tourist market they talk about chestnuts

and trout of Tismana, there are no specific/traditional products (chestnut mash, smoked trout, trout in fir bark etc.) or manufacturers to valorify these products;

- # The low valorification of the traditional handicraft products;
- # There are no tourist objectives generating direct incomes;
- # The lost of a currently high interest element on the tourist market : the railway with narrow gauge, the CFF (Forestry Railways) specific equipment (the forestry railways – steam engines, railway carriages, logs waggon, etc.);
- # The local tourist interest objectives are insufficiently prepared and do correspond, at this time, only for the transit tourism;
- # The lack of some promotional materials oriented directly towards the Tismana area;
- # The lack of some promotional materials oriented towards the rest of the tourist objectives of the county of Gorj;
- # Unattractive road signalling of the tourist objectives at the entrances into the locality or at the crossroads;
- # There are no tourist information panels;
- # Mountainous tourist routes insufficiently promoted and unvalorified by the local people in the tourist offer;
- # The area has no potential for developing the winter sports, having Southern exposure, low altitude of 600 -900 m and a strong mediteranean influence from the Cernei Passage, characterized by the warm air currents increasing the snow humidity;
- # There is no exploitation of the potential, image or natural products (chestnuts, nuts, wild strawberries, mushrooms, hazelnuts, etc) of the areals in the area, protected by their custodians;

Tendencies and Measures

- # Possibilities of natural, ecologic products production/valorification (chestnuts, nuts, wild fruits, mushrooms, trout);
- # Possibilities of production/valorification of the handicraft products specific to the area
- # It is necessary to prepare some double-impact materials: souvenir/promotional material, mini-photo albume or multimedia CD type (in Romanian and 2-3 international languages), whose content to present the Tismana region, in the first part and then the tourist region of Gorj;
- # There are no development tendencies of the accommodation structures in the following 12 months ;
- # The increase of the area attractivity by highlighting the waterfall of the monastery, through the reactivation of the belvedere point near the highway;

- ✚ The increase of the area attractivity by the setting up of an open museum, focused on the exploitation and woodworking (water-driven sawmill, the restoration of the water transport circuit of the logs, the reconstruction of the log transport route towards the Sașa Valley, with the „Goanga” mini-engine, etc.);
- ✚ Possibilities of tourist valorification of the Tismana river hidrographic potential, by simple schemes which to become „alignments” of maximum polarization during the hot period of the year, for the tourists passionate for swimming, beach, sportive fishing or nautic sports (rafting with small boats accomodating 1-2 persons, canyoning, riverboarding);
- ✚ The introduction of the area into tourist promotion programmes (web page, brochures, tourist marking), „Ecotourism in the the Gorjului mountains” project, carried out, by the Salvamount Friends of Gorj association, during the year 2008;
- ✚ The set up of a commercial mini-center in the monastery area, with small centers for the valorification of the traditional gastronomic or handicraft products, sport equipment rental centers (bicycles, ATV, kayaks, riverboarding equipment);

Conclusions

Generally, the Tismana area holds image and a sufficient tourist potential for being considered an attractive tourist destination, but, because of its insufficient development and highlighting, correlated with the very small capacity of the accommodation structures (incertitude regarding the future utilization of the Tismana hotel after the taking over by the Tismana Monastery and the dispute, still unsolved, between the Tismana Monastery and the Administration of the Holiday Camps regarding the Tismana holiday Camp), remains at the transit tourism level. The region must be included into the tourist programmes at county level, to determine the tourist travelling to the county of Gorj to plan much longer holidays.

The area could be included into regional tourist programmes, for example the monasteries of Oltenia, programme by which an alternative to the more known monasteries of Moldavia could be launched on the market.

Tourist Accommodation Structures:

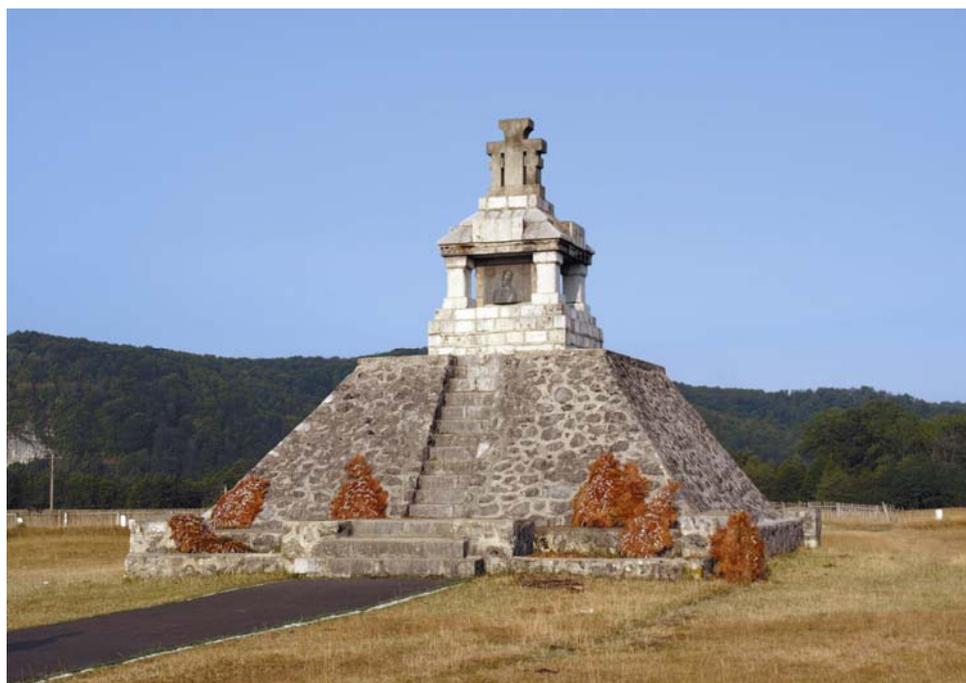
- The Tismana Motel, 2*, 41 rooms , 82 places ;
- The Ursu Villa, 2*, 12 rooms , 24 places ;
- The Mindoiu Dorel (Pocruia) agrotourist boarding house, 2*,4 rooms , 8 places ;
- The Mucenic Maria (Vânăta) rural boarding house , 2*, 3 rooms , 6 places ;
- The „La Marian” rural boarding house , 2*, 4 rooms , 8 places ;

- The Tîrban Nicolae rural boarding house, 2*, 3 rooms , 6 places ;
- The Jerca Constantin rural boarding house , 2*, 4 rooms , 8 places ;
- The Magnolia rural boarding house, 2* , 9 rooms , 17 places .

13. Padeș

Strong Points

- ✚ Area with pastoral specific, preserving the folk traditions;
- ✚ Area with high landscape value of the relief units;
- ✚ Area with special relief forms (slopes, rocky regions, gorges, caves, belvedere points);
- ✚ Area with easy and average accessibility towards the tourist objectives;
- ✚ Small distance, 5 km, towards DN 65;
- ✚ Mild mountain and submountain climate, with meteorological parameters facilitating the performance of the tourism throughout the year;
- ✚ The monthly, annual and multi-annual averages of the rainfalls do not affect the tourist activity;
- ✚ Special speleologic potential, especially for the sportive speleology;
- ✚ Corcoaia Gorges visiting circuit, arranged by the constructors of the dam, rebuilt and maintained by S.P.J.Salvamont Gorj;
- ✚ Possibility of tourist development, through the modernization of the road on the Valley Cernei towards Câmpul lui Neag and of the road Padeș – Valley Mare –Cernei Springs;
- ✚ Possibility of development of some tourist centers in the Valea Mare area, the Cernei Springs, the Cerna Village;
- ✚ Tourist interest elements:
 - religious : the Sf. Nicolae church – Padeș, the Călugăreni wooden church;
 - historical: The Monument of the Proclamation Proclamației from Padeș, the Constantin Nacu traditional house, the Călugăreni folk museum;
 - natural: The alpine and subalpine area of the Mehedinți and Godeanu mountains;
 - sportive/mountainous: mountainous tourist routes, canyoning, motobiking, cyclotourism, speleology, hunting/fishing , etc.
 - cultural: the Padeș Holiday;



- protected natural areas : The Domogled National Park - the Cernei Valley, including the Lazului Cave, the Martel Cave, the Cloșani Cave, the Cioaca cu Brebenei Cave, The Corcoaia Gorges, Piatra Mare a Cloșanilor , Ciucevele Cernei , the Gorganu Forest (the administration of the National Park), The Oslea mountain (custodian Romsilva);
- ✚ The area is under no pollution influence, practically it has a minimal pollution level, being able to valorify natural, ecological products;
- ✚ Mountainous tourist routes :
 - the Valea Mare Lake –Sohodol Table Land – Peak Oslea, unmarked. Attractive route for the pedestrian tourism;
 - the Valea Mare Lake - Springs Cernei, unmarked, facilitates the car access towards the Cernei Springs blue triangle, forest road, hardly accesible to cars;
 - Motru Sec – Cioaca Înaltă – the Cerna Village – blue triangle, route insufficiently promoted and unvalorified by the local people in the tourist offer;
 - Cerna Village – Oslea Românească –Godeanu Peak, blue triangle, route insufficiently promoted and unvalorified by the local people in the tourist offer;
 - Cerna Village – The Valea lui Iovan Lake contour road–Bulzului table land, Godeanu Peak, red cross, route insufficiently promoted and unvalorified by the local people in the tourist offer;
 - The Valea lui Iovan Lake – Cracul Mocirliului – the Godeanu Peak, blue cross , route insufficiently promoted and unvalorified by the local people in the tourist offer;

- ✚ Missing or unattractive road signalling of the tourist objectives at the entrances into the locality or at the crossroads;



Weak Points

- ✚ Insufficient accommodation and catering structures ;
- ✚ The lack of utilities (water, energy, sewerage) in the locations where there is the possibility/tendency to develop some holiday villages (the Cernei Springs);
- ✚ Small possibilities to valorify the speleologic potential, the most famous Cloșani, Martel and Lazului caves cannot be introduced into the tourist circuit, the Closani Cave having inside the facilities of the Romanian Academy research laboratories, and the Martel and Lazului Caves have a high technical difficulty rank, being accessible only to the sportive speleology;
- ✚ The lack of some tourist programmes specific to the place, in order to valorify the natural potential (The Domogled National Park, the Cernei Valley, 9 natural reservations and monuments of nature), historical (Tudor Vladimirescu, the Cernei treasures), cultural (The legend of Iovan Iorgovan);
- ✚ The bad management and tourist highlighting of the Domogled National Park – the Cernei Valley;
- ✚ The lack of some local brands, gastronomy, local products, handicraft, souvenirs;
- ✚ Visual discomfort in the Corcoaia Gorges area, due to the cement giant abandoned in the neighbourhood;
- ✚ Visual discomfort in the area of the former stone career used for the construction of the dam (abandoned equipment);

- # The area has no potential for developing the winter sports, having Southern and Southern-Western exposure, low altitude of 700 -1400 m and a strong mediteranean influence from the Cernei Passage, characterized by the warm air currents increasing the snow humidity;
- # The Cerna Village – The Corcoaia Gorges access road, destroyed at km 6 from the dam due to some land slidings, making almost impossible the car access for about 2 years;
- # There are no tourist objectives generating direct incomes;
- # The local tourist interest objectives are insufficiently prepared and do correspond, at this time, only for the transit tourism;
- # The lack of some promotional materials oriented directly towards the Padeș area;
- # The lack of some promotional materials oriented towards the rest of the tourist objectives of the county of Gorj;
- # There are no tourist information, except for the map drawn up and placed by the County Council of Gorj the car parking at the border of the county and of those placed by Salvamount Gorj at the entrances to the tourist routes;
- # A single tourist programme promoting activities in the area on the tourist market (Romania Gorj Adventure);
- # Mountainous tourist routes insufficiently promoted and unvalorified by the local people in the tourist offer;
- # There is no exploitation of the potential, image or natural products (nuts, wild strawberries, mushrooms, hazelnuts, etc) of the areals in the area, protected by their custodians;

Tendencies and Measures

- # Possibilities of natural, ecologic products production/valorification (nuts, wild fruits, mushrooms);
- # It is necessary to prepare some double-impact materials: souvenir/promotional material, mini-photo albume or multimedia CD type (in Romanian and 2-3 international languages), whose content to present the Padeș region, in the first part and then the tourist region of Gorj;
- # There are no tendencies for the development of the accommodation structures for the next 12 months ;
- # Possibilities of developing tourist centers on the old locations of the building sites, locations that still have the cement platforms, alleys and access roads, sewerage;
- # Possibilities of tourist valorification of the Cerna river hidrographic potential, by simple schemes which to become „alignments” of maximum polarization during the hot period of the year, for the tourists passionated for swimming, beach, sportive fishing or nautic sports

(rafting with small boats accomodating 1-2 persons, canyoning, riverboarding);

- # The introduction of the area into tourist promotion programmes (web page, brochures, tourist marking), „Ecotourism in the the Gorjului mountains” project carried out by the Prietenii Salvamont of Gorj association, in 2008;
- # The possibility of placing a sportive escalade wall on the cment giant from the Corcoaia Gorges area;
- # The possibility of placing an informative panel in the Corcoaia Gorges area, containing the legend of Iovan Iorgovan and its constitutive natural elements.

Conclusions

Generally, the Padeș area has an image on the tourist market, but the current valorification of the tourist potential is not sufficient for being considered an attractive tourist destination and correlated with the very small accommodation capacity, remains at the transit tourism level. The region must be included into the tourist programmes at county level, to determine the tourist travelling to the county of Gorj to plan much longer holidays and into tourist programmes, capable to accomodate the tourists from the Herculan area .

Tourist Accommodation Structures:

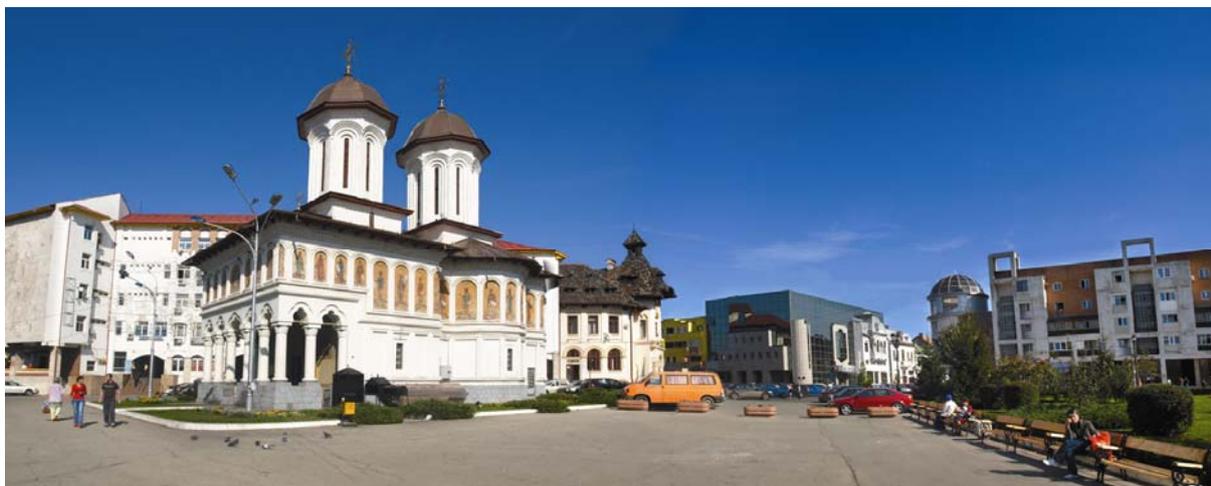
- The Cerna Village tourist center, 1*, 10 small houses, 20 places ;
- The Valea Mare Center , 2*, 6 small houses, 13 places ;
- The Cloșani urban tourist boarding house, 2*, 9 rooms , 24 places ;

14. Târgu Jiu

Strong Points

- # The main tourist region , beneficiary of the „Constantin Brancuși” brand;
- # Area with average accessibility towards the tourist objectives, situated at the croassroads of DN 67 D, DN 67 C, DN 66;
- # Mild mountain and submountain climate, with meteorological parameters facilitating the performance of the tourism throughout the year;
- # The monthly, annual and multi-annual averages of the rainfalls do not affect the tourist activity;
- # Tourist interest elements:
 - religious : the cathedral church (the merchants’ church), the Sf. Apostoli Petru and Pavel church, the Sf. Nicolae etc. church;
 - history/art: The Constantin Brâncuși Sculptural Ensemble, The County Museum of Gorj (history department – around 15,000 visitors, art department - around 12,000 visitors, the Ecaterina

Teodoroiu memorial house- around 2,000 visitors per year), patrimony buildings, urban modern sculpture exhibition;



- natural: the Central Park, the Drăgoieni forest and the Botorogi forest;
- sportive: the town has an appropriate material base and accommodates football, handball, basketball, box, motocross, athletism, fights sportive competitions at national level, etc.;
- cultural: The International Folk Festival, the Maria Lătărețu Festival, The Days of the Town, The Winter Holiday Show, The Daffodil Holiday, the „ Brâncușiana” International Sculpture Workshop;

- ✚ Appropriate road marking of the tourist objectives;
- ✚ The area holds around 50 % of the county accommodation capacity.



Weak Points

- ✚ Difficulties in using the right of image over the Constantin Brâncuși Sculptural Ensemble;
- ✚ The lack of some tourist programmes specific to the place, to valorify the natural, historical/cultural potential (Constantin Brâncuși);

- # The lack of some local brands, gastronomy, local products, handicraft, souvenirs;
- # Few tourist objectives generating direct incomes, the museums and the memorial houses;
- # The local tourist interest objectives are insufficiently prepared and do correspond, at this time, only for the transit tourism;
- # The lack of some promotional materials directly oriented towards the Târgu-Jiu area;
- # The lack of some promotional materials oriented towards the rest of the tourist objectives of the county of Gorj;
- # Not a single tourist programme promoting the Târgu-Jiu area on the tourist market;

Tendencies and Measures

- # The development of an area/leisure park in the „The Jiului Island” area and of the accumulation lake;
- # The development of a leisure and accommodation area in the Drăgoieni area, together with the reactivation of the inn of the area ;
- # The set up of a tourist information center in the Central Park;
- # The set up of some infokiosks in the neighbourhood of the Brâncuși works and the central region;
- # The set up of a municipal/county conference center;
- # The extension of the folk art fair through the setting up of a annual fair of traditional trades;
- # The carrying out of the album of the municipality of Târgu-Jiu and county of Gorj also on the multimedia CD format (in Romanian and 2-3 international languages) in view of the commercialization within the selling information points;
- # The setting up of a museum and workshop of traditional techniques for stone carving, which to enter the tourist circuit;
- # The setting up of the Brâncuși museum/exhibitional center;
- # The carrying out of a survey related to the souvenirs with the highest public impact and the drawing up of their list together with the production by contract with folk artisans or within the framework of a specific company;
- # The support of the creation and development of a sculpture department at the „Constantin Brâncuși” University and the attraction of some important artists;
- # Tourist-type commercial development of the Brâncuși Axis (The Heroes’ Path);
- # The development of a belvedere point over the Brâncuși Axis;
- # The creation of the Modern Art International Festival;
- # The creation of the Brâncuși prize – focused on the modern art field;

- ✚ The tourist development of the „Dealul Târgului” area, in public-private partnership;
- ✚ There are no tendencies for the development of the accommodation structures in the following 12 months ;
- ✚ The introduction of the municipality into tourist national and international promotion programmes.

Conclusions

Generally, the municipality of Târgu-Jiu has a good image on the tourist market, but the current valorification of the tourist potential is not sufficient for being considered an attractive tourist destination. The municipality of Târgu-Jiu must be part of the national and international level programmes, in order to determine the tourists to come to the county of Gorj, for as longer holidays as possible.



15. Săcelu

Strong Points

- ✚ Area with pastoral specific, preserving de folk traditions ;
- ✚ Area with average landscape value of the relief units;
- ✚ Area with balneary potential;
- ✚ Area with easy accessibility, 7km towards DN 67 and 8 km on the county road 665, in modernization through the Oltenia under the mountain project;
- ✚ Mild submountain and collinary climate, with astenical regime facilitating the performance of the treatment and climetrical tourism throughout the year;

- ✚ The monthly, annual and multi-annual averages of the rainfalls do not affect the tourist activity;
- ✚ Analysis elements concerning the tourist interest:
 - balneary: concentrated salty mineral waters, sulph-iodide provided and sapropelic muds;
 - religious : wooden church Săcelu;
 - historical: Haiesti and Săcelu Roman settlements, the Moangă-Pleșoianu house;
 - protected natural areas : Springs mineral Săcelu, Piatra Buha, Piatra Biserica Dracilor;
- ✚ The area is under no pollution influence, practically it has a minimal pollution level, being able to valorify natural, ecological products.

Weak Points

- ✚ Insufficient accommodation and catering structures ;
- ✚ The lack of some tourist programmes complementary/additional to those balneo-climateric ones;
- ✚ The lack of a powerful brand on the specific tourist market
- ✚ The Lack of some traditional tourist products: gastronomy, local products, handicraft, souvenirs;
- ✚ There are no tourist objectives generating direct incomes;
- ✚ The local tourist interest objectives are insufficient for considering the area as having large tourist interest and are not accordingly developed;
- ✚ The lack of some promotional materials directly oriented towards the Săcelu area;
- ✚ Unattractive road signalling of the tourist objectives at the entrances into the locality or at the crossroads;
- ✚ There are no tourist information panels;
- ✚ There is no highlighting of the mineral water potential, as volume and quality.

Tendencies and Measures

- ✚ Possibilities of natural, ecologic products production/valorification (chestnuts, nuts, wild fruits, mushrooms);
- ✚ Possibilities of development of the mineral water potential, especially towards the leisure, swimming places, aquatic parks part. A potential development of the mineral water potential as treatment centers must consider the competition in the area (large resort stations, with tradition: Olănești, Călimănești, Govora, Herculane; average resort stations: Bala), the fact that neither they do not succeed to cover satisfactorily the treatment center, accommodation and public nourishment and the possibility of setting up new mini-balneary locations at Țicleni, Mătășari or Glogova;

- ✚ It is necessary to prepare some double-impact materials: souvenir/promotional material, mini-photo albume or multimedia CD type (in Romanian and 2-3 international languages), whose content to present the Săcelu region, in the first part and then the tourist region of Gorj;
- ✚ The development of the accommodation structures in the following 12 months – max 10 rooms ;
- ✚ The possibility of some tourist routes development which to highlight the two natural objectives, extremely interesting as shape, Piatra Buha and the Biserica Dracilor Stone;
- ✚ The possibility to develop some cyclotourism circuits, leisure parks (paintball, archery, false escalade wall), children play spaces, sportive equipment rental center etc.

Conclusions

The Săcelu Center has an image and a satisfactory tourist potential for being considered an attractive tourist destination at this moment, but the development is connected to the integration into county tourist programmes and its drawing out of balneary specialized programmes.

Tourist Accommodation Structures:

- The Săcelata Villa, 2*, 24 rooms , 48 places ;
- The Teodora rural tourist boarding house, 3*, 10 rooms , 20 places;
- Tudor Hotel , Săcelu, 1*, 67 rooms , 152 places .

2.3. Tourist Infrastructure

2.3.1. General Infrastructure Identification

A) Infrastructure and Transportation

The distance between the capital, București and the city of Târgu Jiu is of approximately 310 km (on railroad and national road).

Through its geographical position, the county of Gorj is a transit area towards other counties and the border exit points in the West and South of the country, towards Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Hungary. Hence, the access to the abovementioned countries is done by the following points: Nădlac (Hungary) – 300 km; Jimbolia (Yugoslavia) – 295 km; Porțile de Fier II (R. Yugoslavia) – 116 km; Vidin (Bulgaria) – 188 km.

Currently, the county of Gorj holds an important communication network, with a specific configuration and structure. The main feature of this network is its general orientation north-south with secondary ramifications towards the west and the east of the county, the city of Târgu Jiu being an important railway and road junction.

The main means of access in the county of Gorj are

- Road system;
- Railway system;

The road system is connected to the main arterials as well as to the county local road system. This road system represents a total of 2.199 km out of which only 610 km are upgraded; there are 356 km of national roads.

The relative status of the road system in the county of Gorj
Table 2.3.1

Administrative Units	Surface kmp	National Roads			County and village roads				TOTAL	
		Length km	Density Km/100km p	Modern	Km	Km/100 kmp	Modern	With light asphalt	Km	Km/100 kmp
Gorj	5602	356,124	6,35	394,124	1556,764	27,78	360	421	1912,888	34,14
Reg. S-W Oltenia	29212	1944	6,65	1658	8217	28,13	893	2692	10161	34,78
Romania	238391	14824	6,22	13434	63655	26,70	5984	18830	78479	32,92

Source: The Sustainable Development Strategy of the County of Gorj, the County Council Gorj.

The structure of the road system is as follows:

- *Total of Public Roads* - 2 199 km, out of which: upgraded - 712 km, with light pavements -545km
- *National and European Roads* -356 km out of which upgraded -317 km, with light pavements -17 km

- *County and village roads* - 1 843 km out of which upgraded -395 km, with light pavements -528 km
- *The Density of the public roads on 100 km²* -39,3 km. the density of the road system is slightly higher than the average national density of 32,92 km/ksqm.

The evolution of the public roads

Table 2.3.2.

- km -

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Public roads -total, out of which:	2 111	2 199	2 199	2 199	2 199
▪ modernized	676	703	703	711	712
▪ with light road-wearings	436	459	519	527	545
National roads ²⁾, out of which:	356	356	356	356	356
▪ modernized	318	318	317	317	317
▪ cu îmbrăcămînți ușoare rutiere	17	17	17	17	17
County and village roads - total, out of which :	1 755	1 843	1 843	1 843	1 843
▪ modernized	358	385	386	394	395
▪ with light road-wearings	419	442	502	510	528
The density of the public roads by 100 sqkm	37,7	39,3	39,3	39,3	39,3

2) Including highways and European roads.

The road system comprises:

- 6 national roadways (DN);
- 35 county roadways (DJ);
- 116 village roadways (DC).

Out of the entire length of national roads, 349,124 km are upgraded (with reinforced concrete), 2 km have light pavements, and 5 km are not upgraded.

The county roads are upgraded on 30.9 km, 359,043 km have light asphalt course, 183km have a gravel wearing course, and 13 km are soil roads.

The village roads are upgraded on 51 km, 62 km have light pavements, 613km have a gravel wearing course, and 65 km are soil roads.

On the national roads there are areas considered unstable as a result of landslides (DN 66 km 114+250, DN 67 km 129-130 and km 132-km 133+500) and of the water saturated weak soil.

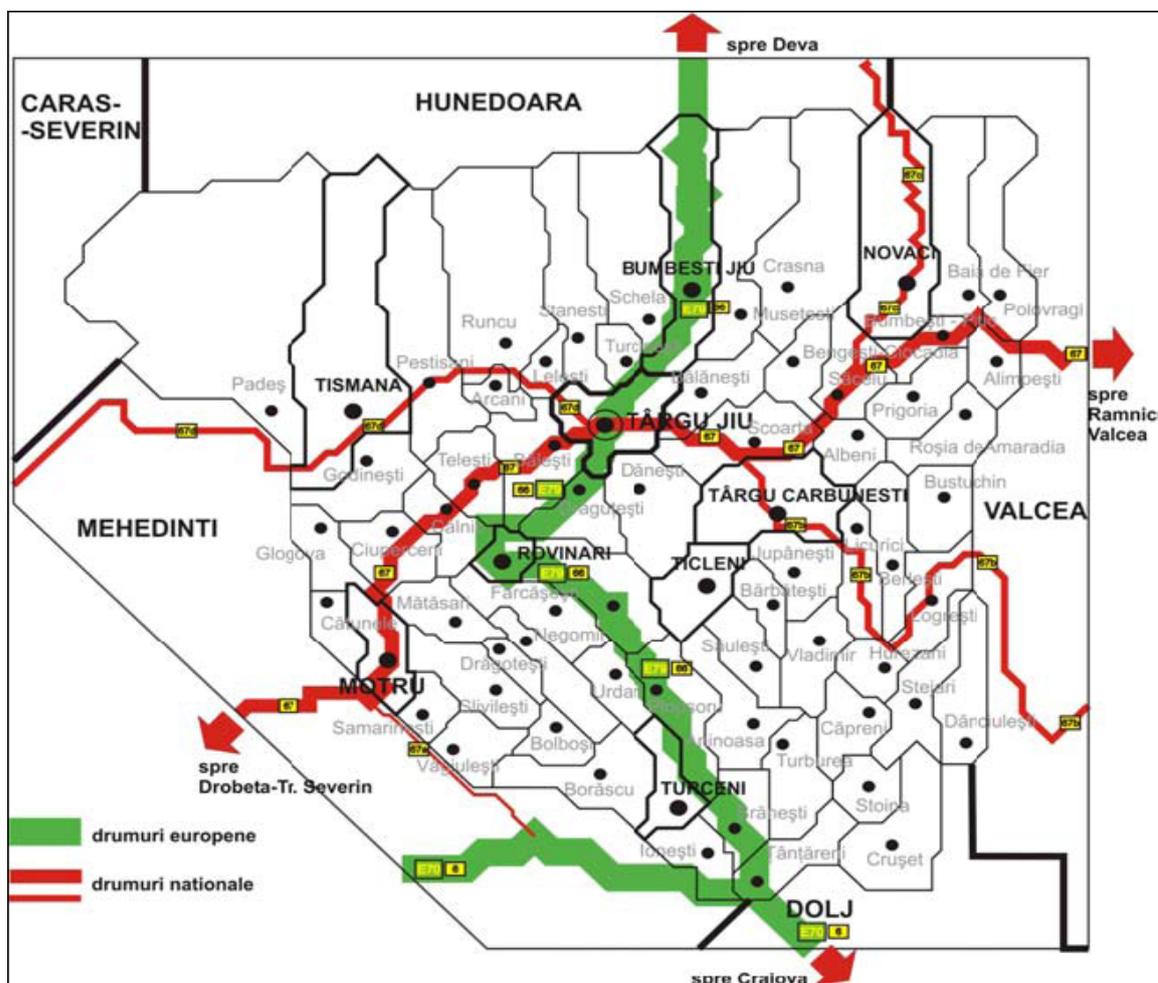
The upgraded county and village roads do not fully ensure the fluency of the traffic, because the existing asphalt courses have exceeded their servicing period on 473 km, out of which 392 km on county roads and 45 km on village roads.

The gravel and soil roads do not guarantee the necessary driving surface.

The connection with the *main arterials* is done through secondary national roads indexed with the number 67 (67, 67 B, 67 C, 67 D) ensuring the connection between the main towns of the county and of the neighboring counties, connecting the European road E 79 (Budapesta - Oradea – Beiuș -Brad - Deva - Petroșani - Tg-Jiu - Craiova - Bechet – Vidin - Sophia) with a total

length of 535,4 km., the European road E70 (Constanța – Bucharest – Pitești – Craiova -Drobeta Turnu Severin – Timișoara - Belgrad) and the European road E60 (Budapesta - Arad- Deva – Brașov – Ploiești – Bucharest – Giurgiu – Sophia - Atena)

Figure 2.3.1 The major road system of the county of Gorj



The national road system, index 67 is characterized by the following:

- DN 67, between the towns of Rm. Vâlcea – Horezu (dept. Vâlcea) – Târgu Jiu – Motru (dept. Gorj) – Drobeta Turnu Severin (dept. Mehedinti), with a total length of 200 km;
- National road 67 B: Târgu Jiu – Târgu Cărbunești – Hurezani – Grădiștea (dept. Vâlcea) – Drăgășani (dept. Vâlcea);
- National road 67 C: Târgu Jiu – Novaci – Sebeș (dept. Alba) – transalpine;
- National road 67 D: Târgu Jiu – Hobîța – Baia de Aramă (dept. Mehedinti), with a branching towards the North at Tismana and another one towards the South at Motru.

The traffic in the rest of the county is done on a vast network of *county and village roads* ensuring the connection between several tourist areas:

- DJ 673: Apa Neagră – Padeș – Cloșani – Valea Mare (with the lake bearing the same name on Motru river);
- DJ 663: Tismana – Gornovița – Peștișani, villages known for their ethno-folk features;
- DJ 678A: Poienari – Baia de Fier – Peștera Muierii – Valea Oltețului;
- DC 139: Runcu – Dobrești – Lelești – Sușița Verde, places still bearing vast ethnographic marks;
- DC 137: Runcu – Valea Sohodolului – Valea de Pești (dept. Hunedoara) – an old track over the Carpathians, with a specific beauty.

The road system described above is completed by a series of *forest roads* ensuring the access to several tourist points in the mountains. Some of these roads cross some amazing natural landscapes. The main forest roads of tourist interest are those crossing the valleys of Olteț, Galbenului, Gilort, Sohodol, Bistrița, Motru, the superior basin of the valley of Cernea. The hydro-technical and hydro-energetic works of the Cerna – Motru – Tismana – Bistrița complex, with their implied development have opened new tourist perspectives especially for mountain hiking and water sports. The forest roads in this county have a single driving lane, some areas presenting hairpin turns or abrupt slopes and also areas insufficiently maintained.

For those who love to hike, several *tourist footpaths*, unequally distributed, cross the mountains of the county of Gorj. If in the Parâng and Vâlcan massifs the footpath network is denser and better preserved, the Godeanu massif has a lot less footpaths.

The urban road transport is developed in the city of Tg-Jiu and drives the North-South arterial on 6 routes with 15 buses and 2 trolleybus lines (15 km) with 17 trolleybuses.

The status of the urban passenger transport
Table 2.3.3

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
▪ Number of buses, minibuses in the inventory	35	36	15	15	27
▪ Number of trolleybuses in the inventory	17	17	17	17	17
▪ Travellers transported – thousands of travellers -					
▪ Buses, minibuses	4188,4	3 593,2	3 513,2	2 407,2	5 014,0
▪ Trolleybuses	3 125,0	2 891,0	2 641,0	2 517,0	2 687,0

The street network has known a continuous development in the urban areas of cities and towns, Tirgu-Jiu facing the greatest evolution and expansion.

As a result of the expansion, there has been a slight decrease of the surface of the urban green areas.

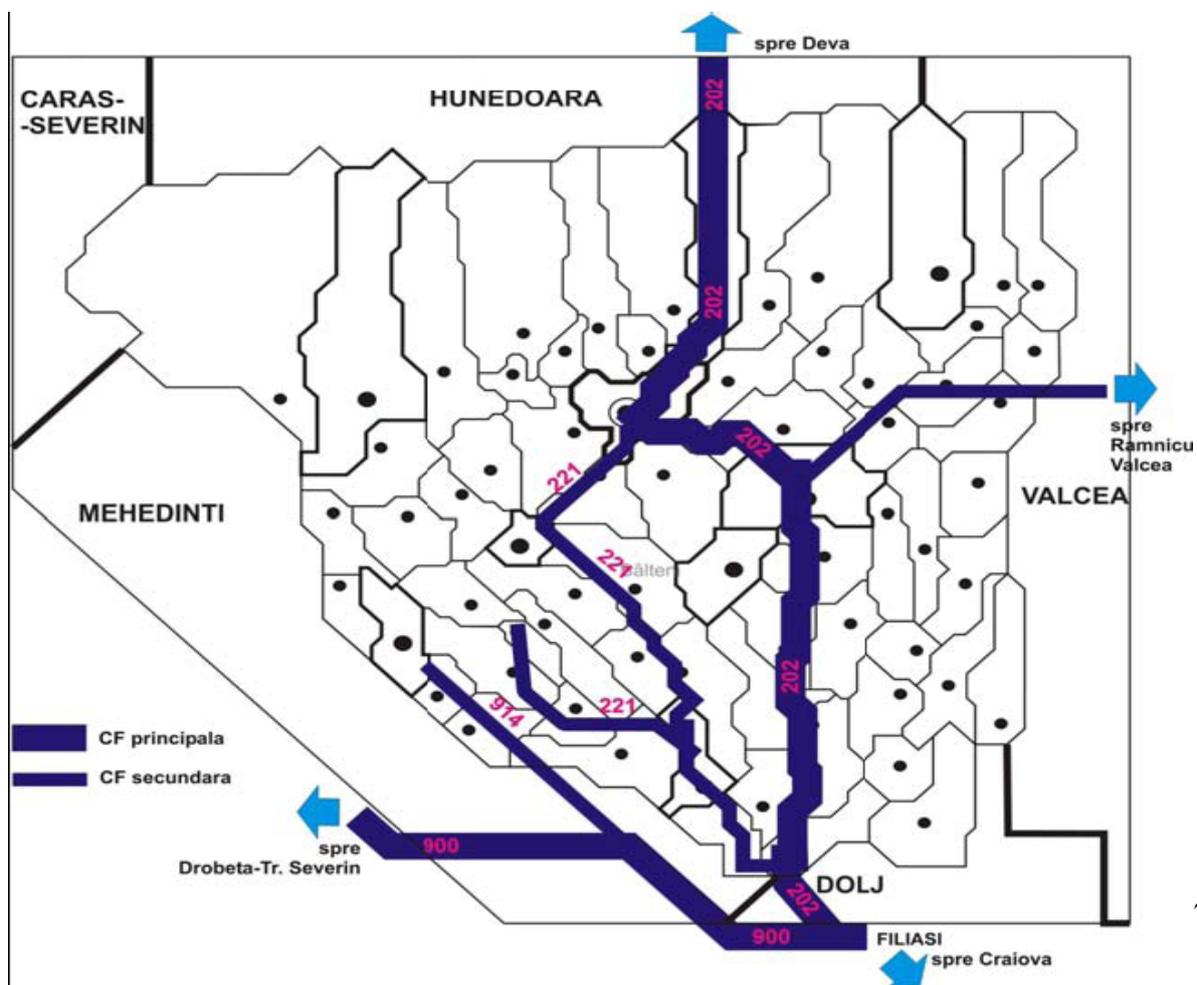
The evolution of the urban streets and green areas
Table 2.3.4

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Length of town streets -km-	325	326	370	371	371
→ Out of which: modernized	221	222	255	260	266
Surface of green areas in the towns -ha.-	179	179	221	198	162

As for the **railway system**, there is a connecting railway line between **Main Railway Track 1** (Bucharest – Craiova - Drobeta Turnu Severin – Timișoara - Jimbolia with exit to Belgrade - Serbia) and **Main Railway Track 2** (Bucharest – Ploiești – Brașov – Sibiu – Deva - Arad with exit to Budapest-Hungary).

The connecting railway follows the North-South direction on two different tracks: Deva –Petroșani - Tg-Jiu – Rovinari – Filiași - Craiova and Deva – Petroșani - Tg-Jiu -Tg-Cărbunești – Filiași - Craiova;

Figure 2.3.2 The railway network in the county of Gorj



The railway network is 239 km long, functioning in a normal regime, with a density of 43 km/1000km². As far as the electrified lines are concerned, they represent 100% of the entire network in the county of Gorj.

Within the region of Oltenia the county of Gorj holds 24, 00% of the entire active railway tracks. As for the percentage of electrified tracks, the county of Gorj has the biggest network of electrified railway tracks (46, 13%) in the entire region of Oltenia.

The evolution of the active railway tracks

Table 2.3.5

- km

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
TOTAL, out of which:	254	250	248	252	239
▪ Electrified	233	233	233	239	239
Normal line ¹⁾	254	250	248	252	239
Out of which: one track	197	193	191	192	179
two tracks	57	57	57	60	60
Density of tracks over 1000 sqkm of territory	45,3	44,6	44,3	45,0	43,0

1) Lines with a 1.435 mm distance between the tracks.

As far as the **airline system** is concerned, there is no airport in the county, the closest airports being at Craiova (115 km), Caransebeş (174 km), Timișoara (279 km). Moreover, the distance to the main entry point in Romania by plane, Bucharest-Otopeni airport, is at 330 km away.

The transport activity ensures the equilibrium among the high, medium and low capacity haulage, a flexible price policy being essential.

The main public means of transportation are the buses and the minibuses, representing 70% of the passenger transport traffic in the county.

The evolution of the number of registered vehicles

Table 2.3.6

- number -

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Vehicles for travellers transportation- total	54 560	57 470	59 694	62 892	67 348
• buses	770	760	762	755	779
• minibuses	173	207	249	279	283
• cars (including taxis), out of which:	53 617	56 503	58 683	61 858	66 286
○ physical entities	42 935	45 699	47 763	50 839	55 020
• motorcycles, out of which:	4 291	4 299	4 313	4 311	4 342
○ physical entities	4 163	4 171	4 184	4 181	4 195
• moped, out of which:	191	187	183	166	156
○ physical entities	131	126	122	98	93

*) the information has been adapted and is comparable since 2002

The transportation is done by choosing an itinerary according to the Program of County Transportation established by the Romanian Road Authority (A.R.R.) and approved by Gorj County Council on the basis of preexisting programs, of the proposals of Local Councils and of the demands coming from the transporters. The assigning of the routes is done upon auction in case two or more transporters demand the same route. (See annex)

The demands of the transporters are based on the local transportation needs without considering the tourist needs, the Romanian Road Authority and the Gorj County Council not having registered any demands for new routes crossing areas of tourist interest and potential. Hence, the road transport for tourist purposes is only done occasionally, by the local transporters. The only remaining solution is a partnership between the tourism operators and the transporters for the drafting of a parallel offer. The “Tourist Buses”, project organized by the transporters on tourist circuits are of huge success.

The tourist transport units in the county of Gorj are: „Ademis Tours ” SRL , „Alex Tur” SRL, „Bradul Novaci” SA, „Transport Mixt Motru” SA, „Parâng Transport” SA, „Gorj Transport” SA, „Expres Transport”, Exotrac SRL, „SMAUC” SA etc.

B) Infrastructure and utilities

B1. Water supply system

The length of the water supply system in the county of Gorj is of over 800 km, representing 2% of the national water supply network of 40000 km and 23% of the water supply network in the South-West Region Oltenia with a total length of 3500 km.

Out of the total number of towns and villages of the county, the 72 connected to the water supply system represent 14,8% of the total. (tab.2.15)

The relative status of the water supply system

Table 2.3.7

<i>Territory unit</i>	<i>No. de localities Total</i>	<i>No. of connected localities</i>	<i>Out of which:</i>	
			<i>Municipal towns and towns</i>	<i>Communes and villages</i>
<i>Gorj</i>	484	72	7	65
<i>Region S-W Oltenia</i>	2499	299	32	267
<i>Romania</i>	16043	3029	265	2764

The relative status of the water consumption

Table 2.3.8.

<i>Territory unit</i>	<i>Volume of running water in 2000 (thousands of cube</i>	<i>No. of inhabitants</i>	<i>Consumption Cube</i>
-----------------------	---	-------------------------------	-----------------------------

	<i>meters.)</i>		<i>meters/inhabitant</i>
<i>Gorj</i>	22907	394809	58,02
<i>Region S-W Oltenia</i>	136940	2399831	57,06
<i>Romania</i>	1700349	22345205	75,79

The analysis of the water distribution data results in a low level of water consumption per inhabitant as compared to the national average. (tab. 2.3.3)

Although at a national level water has been distributed by using water meters so as to reduce losses, in the county of Gorj, the percentage of water distributed through water meters is of 15%, situating the county on the last place in the country.

B2. Sewerage System

The sewerage system of the county of Gorj has a total length of over 250 km namely 1,3 % of the existing sewerage system in Romania, which is of 18.000 km long.

Resulting from table 2.3.4 regarding the distribution of the sewerage system according to the populated areas, the 13 connected towns and villages represent 2,7% of the total number of towns and villages.

The relative status of the sewerage system
table 2.3.9.

<i>Territory unit</i>	<i>No. de localities Total</i>	<i>No. of connected localities</i>	<i>Out of which:</i>	
			<i>Municipal towns and towns</i>	<i>Communes and villages</i>
<i>Gorj</i>	484	13	7	6
<i>Region S-W Oltenia</i>	2499	56	32	24
<i>Romania</i>	16043	674	264	410

In the county of Gorj the water treatment plants are being rehabilitated and upgraded in the cities of Tirgu-Jiu and and Motru. As for the rest of the towns, the treatment plants are old and dysfunctional, which makes the waste water to be dumped directly into the rivers acting as agents.

The length of the streets benefiting from a sewerage system represents 1,2% of the total national length.

B3. The natural gas distribution system

The length of the natural gas supply system is of over 700 km, representing approx. 3% of the length of the national natural gas supply system of 24.000 km. (table 2.3.10).

*The relative status of the natural gas supply system
table 2.3.10.*

<i>Territory unit</i>	<i>No. de localities Total</i>	<i>No. of connected localities</i>	<i>Out of which:</i>	
			<i>Municipal towns and towns</i>	<i>Communes and villages</i>
<i>Gorj</i>	484	17	5	12
<i>Region S-W Oltenia</i>	2499	38	14	24
<i>Romania</i>	16043	1021	169	852

As far as the natural gas consumption is concerned, the county of Gorj is on the second place in the S-W Oltenia Region, right after the county of Vâlcea.

*The relative status of the natural gas consumption
table 2.3.11.*

<i>Territory unit</i>	<i>Volume of natural gases distributed in 2006 Thousands of cube meters</i>	<i>No. of inhabitants</i>	<i>Consumption Cube meters/inhabitant/year</i>
<i>Gorj</i>	147500	384837	383,27
<i>Region S-W Oltenia</i>	673932	2399831	280,82
<i>Romania</i>	9703681	21698181	447,21

B4. Construction of New Buildings of Flats

The total number of inhabitable spaces in the county of Gorj has registered a continuous growth comparable to the national rhythm.

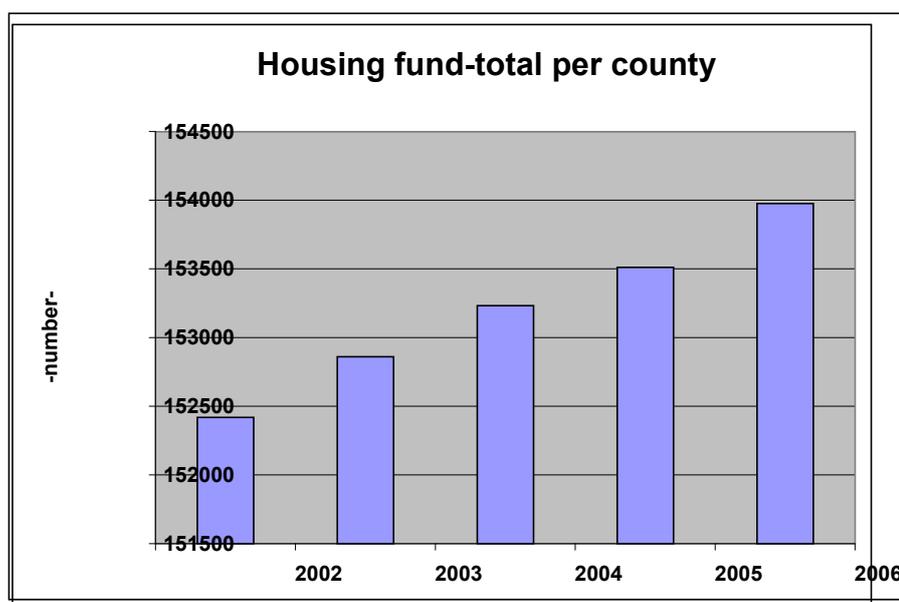


Figure 2.3.3 The Evolution of the total housing fund

A comparison regarding the inhabitable spaces shows that 37,3% of them are located in the urban area and 62,70% in the rural area.

The average inhabitable surface per inhabitant is 13,77 sqm, as compared to the average national surface of 13,87 sqm, and the number of inhabitants per room is 1,05, as compared to the national average number of 1,03.

*The relative status of the housing fund
table 2.3.12.*

<i>Territory unit</i>	<i>Total no. of lodgings (no.)</i>	<i>Public property (no.)</i>	<i>Private properties (no.)</i>	<i>Dwelling rooms (no.)</i>	<i>Inhabitable surface(sqm)</i>
<i>Gorj</i>	153 982	4 943	149 039	416.223	5.439.302
<i>Region S-W Oltenia</i>	914.445	17.121	897.324	2.503.921	32.698.294
<i>Romania</i>	8.310.407	230.156	8.080.251	21.187.754	308.753.277
<i>County representation as to the entire country%</i>	1,85	2,14	1,84	1,96	1,76

The insufficient number of rooms for the family members and the lack of an exceeding housing fund explain the lack of the powerful orientation of the population to transform part of the housing fund in inhabitable spaces with tourist functions such as accommodation, catering or supplementary services. This is why the population needs support through the orientation programs described in the Planning section of this study, in the purpose of building new tourist oriented living spaces. This would make for a better classification of the tourist structures upon higher standards.

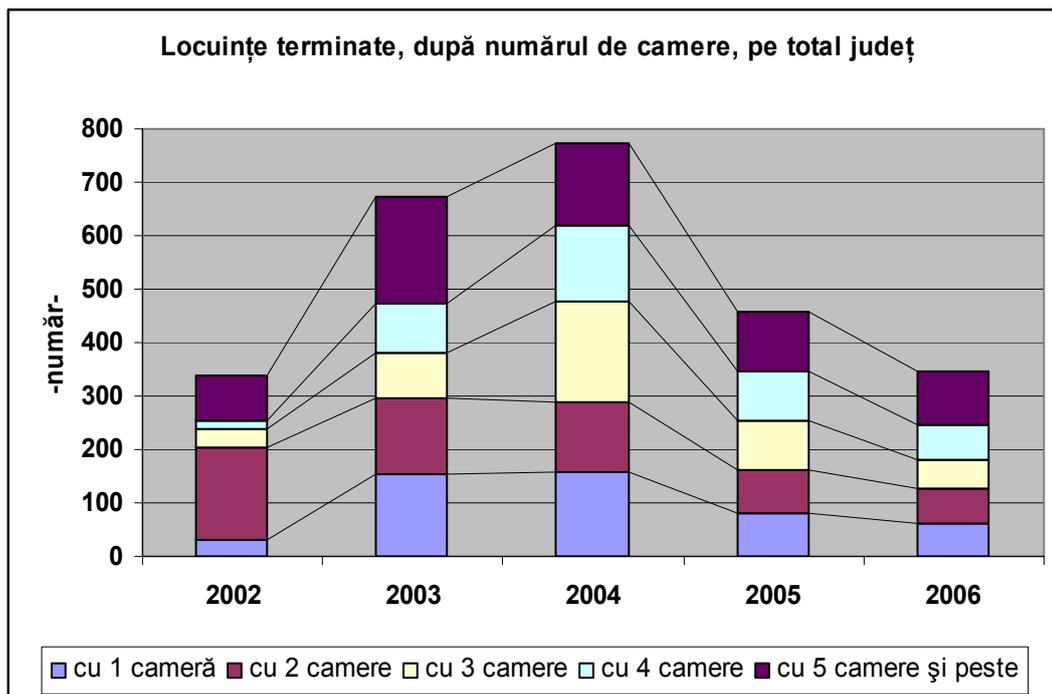


Figure 2.3.4 The evolution of the housing fund according to the dimension

The new living spaces built during 2002 to 2006 have mostly 4, 5 or more rooms with several advantages in perspective for the emerging of new pensions, villas or hostels on the tourist market in the county of Gorj. This investment must be coordinated, orientated and supported in areas with high tourist potential. The C and E priorities of the strategic plan shall be a model for the development and the development measures 2, 4 and 5 of the operational plan, through the correlated programs, may support these projects in view of funding.

The number of inhabitable buildings is lower in the rural area related to the percentage of the population in the two distinct areas, because of, on the one hand, the regrouping in blocks of flats, and, on the other hand, the features of the rural area in Gorj.

2.3.2. Classification of the Tourist Superstructure

A) Accommodation Structures and Services

The county of Gorj occupies the 16th place of the total of elements used for the classification of the areas in the entire country, place proving the poor position on especially two of the specific indexes namely: the technical - material basis and the tourist activity. The area disposes of huge possibilities regarding the cultural and historical patrimony, situating the county on the 9th place in the classification of areas in the country, but the number of accommodation units is 71, the number of accommodation places is 1941 in 959 available rooms.

The structure of the accommodation units

Table 2.3.13.

Tourist	Total	Rooms	Places
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SURVEY WITH A VIEW TO CAPITALIZING THE TOURIST POTENTIAL OF THE COUNTY OF GORJ

structures	number	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	71	959	100%	1941	100%
Hotels and hostels	16	473	49,4%	980	50,5%
Inns and motels	6	151	15,7%	305	15,7%
Stopovers and chalets	3	24	2,5%	45	2,3%
Pensions	43	263	27,4%	263	26,6%
Villas	3	48	5%	48	4,9%

The number of rooms is distributed unevenly according to the type of accommodation structures. Thus, in the 16 existing hotels and hostels (in Tg-Jiu, Novaci, Rânca, Săcelu, Tg-Cărbunești) there are 473 rooms with 980 accommodation places, namely 49,4% of the total amount of rooms and 50,5% of the total amount of accommodation places.

In the 6 existing inns and motels (Arcani, Lainici, Tismana, Baia de Fier, Tg-Jiu,) there are approximately 151 rooms with 305 accommodation places namely 15,7% of the total amount of rooms and 15,7% of the total amount of accommodation places. The main problem with these motels is their degrading status and their uncertain property. Most of them are in renovation or inactive.

In the lodges and shelters in the county of Gorj (Baia de Fier, Rânca, Padeș) there are approx. 24 rooms and 45 accommodation places, namely 2,5% of the total amount of rooms and 2,3% of the total amount of accommodation places. To these, one must add the accommodation places in tourist villas, namely 96 grouped in 48 rooms, namely 5% of the total amount of rooms and 4,9% of the total amount of accommodation places.

The tourist, rural and agro-tourist pensions (Arcani, Bumbesti Jiu, Runcu, Peștișani, Padeș, Tismana, Novaci, Rânca, Baia de Fier, Săcelu, Polovragi, Turceni) 43 in all, have 263 rooms with 515 accommodation places, that is 27,4% of the total amount of rooms and 26,5% of the total amount of accommodation places. By analyzing the types of accommodation structures, the outcome is that hotels have the greatest percentage, followed by the tourist pensions, motels (without a renovation basis) and with a smaller percentage the tourist villas, the lodges and shelters.

Last but not least, school camps have an accommodation possibility in Tismana, with 120 accommodation places in the central pavilion and with supplementary places in the small 2-10 bed bungalows.

*Comparison of the tourist accommodation possibility
table 2.3.14.*

	Romania	Mehedinți	Gorj	Vâlcea
Total	3250	70	71	256
Hotels and hostels	931	8	15	32

**SURVEY WITH A VIEW TO CAPITALIZING THE TOURIST POTENTIAL OF THE
COUNTY OF GORJ**

Inns and motels	22	4	6	3
Stopovers and tourist chalets	165	2	3	2
Tourist villas and bungallows	1145	3	5	51
Students and pre-school students camps	176	-	1	4
Tourist pensions	753	37	43	89

Source: Data published by the Ministry of Tourism in partnership with the National Institute for Research and Development in Tourism available on the Internet site: www.rotur.ro, December 2006

*Comparison of the accommodation places
table 2.3.15.*

Type of facility	Number of places	
	North area of Oltenia	The County of Gorj
Total	16868	1941
Hotels, hostels	9000	980
Motels inns, stopovers	531	305
Villas and bungallows	3727	48
Stopovers and chalets	1041	45
Tourist pensions	1295	263
School camps	420	100
Tourist bungallows	854	

Source: Data published by the Ministry of Tourism in partnership with the National Institute for Research and Development in Tourism available on the Internet site: www.rotur.ro, year 2006

The accommodation structures in the county of Gorj are situated in an inferior position as compared to the national average and to the North Oltenia region and the directly competitive counties is the south part of the country (table 2.3.14). This is the main weak point leaving low perspectives for the development of tourism in Gorj.

*Accommodation structures in the county of Gorj
table 2.3.16*

Type of tourist facility	Name	Commune / town	Village	No. of rooms	No. of places	Classification
Arcani						
Agro-tourist Pension	Diaconescu Marcel	Arcani	Arcani	4	8	2 f
Motel	Jalesul	Arcani	Arcani	15	35	3 s
Rural Tourist Pension	Jalesul	Arcani	Arcani	7	14	3 f
Bumbesti Jiu						
Motel	Lainici	Bumbesti Jiu	Lainici	14	28	2 s
Pension	Viisoara	Bumbesti Jiu	Bumbesti Jiu	6	12	2s
Runcu						
Pension	Aurora	Runcu	Rachiti	10	24	2 f
Pension	Casa Bella	Runcu	Rachiti	6	12	3 f
Pension	Carmen	Runcu	Runcu	4	8	2 f
Pestisani						
Rural Tourist Pension	Bistricioara	Pestisani	Borosteni	4	8	2 f
Rural Tourist Pension	Casa Brancusi	Pestisani	Pestisani	9	15	2 f
Pades						
Tourist Stopover	Valea Mare	Pades	Closani	6	13	2 s

SURVEY WITH A VIEW TO CAPITALIZING THE TOURIST POTENTIAL OF THE COUNTY OF GORJ

Tourist Pension	Valea Mare	Pades	Closani	9	24	2 f
Motru						
Pension	Intim	Motru	Motru	16	32	2 s
Novaci						
Hotel	Lusu	Novaci	Novaci	21	42	2 s
Rural Tourist Pension	Daianu	Novaci	Novaci	3	6	2 f
Rural Tourist Pension	Chiriac Vasile	Novaci	Novaci	4	8	2 f
Agro-tourist Pension	Cojocaru	Novaci	Novaci	2	4	2 f
Rural Tourist Pension	Papuc	Novaci	Novaci	3	6	2 f
Rural Tourist Pension	Ela	Novaci	Novaci	4	8	3 f
Agro-tourist Pension	Isopenco	Novaci	Pociovaliste	4	8	2 f
Ranca						
Hotel	Mina	Novaci	Ranca	20	40	3 s
Villa	Papusa	Novaci	Ranca	12	24	2 s
Rural Tourist Pension	Caprioara	Novaci	Ranca	6	19	2 f
Rural Tourist Pension	Prestige	Novaci	Ranca	5	10	2 s
Rural Tourist Pension	Orizont	Novaci	Ranca	5	10	3 s
Rural Tourist Pension	Paradis	Novaci	Ranca	10	20	2 s
Rural Tourist Pension	Diana	Novaci	Ranca	3	10	2 s
Tourist Pension	Tara	Novaci	Ranca	16	32	3 s
Tourist Pension	Ciuperca	Novaci	Ranca	5	10	2 s
Youth Hotel	Petrom	Novaci	Ranca	18	36	3 s
Chalet	Ranca	Novaci	Ranca	6	12	2 s
Hotel	Onix	Baia de Fier	Ranca	40	80	3 s
Rural Tourist Pension	Panoramic	Baia de Fier	Ranca	12	40	3 f
Rural Tourist Pension	Chesa Montana	Baia de Fier	Ranca	5	10	2 f
Rural Tourist Pension	Papuc	Baia de Fier	Ranca	5	10	2s
Baia de Fier						
Agro-tourist Pension	Andreea	Baia de Fier	Baia de Fier	10	20	3 f
Agro-tourist Pension	Casa Tobo	Baia de Fier	Baia de Fier	5	10	3 f
Agro-tourist Pension	Casa Mecu	Baia de Fier	Baia de Fier	10	20	3 f
Agro-tourist Pension	Alex	Baia de Fier	Baia de Fier	4	8	3 f
Motel	Pestera Muierilor	Baia de Fier	Baia de Fier	30	60	renovare
Chalet	Pestera Muierilor	Baia de Fier	Baia de Fier	10	20	renovare
Polovragi						
Rural Tourist Pension	Cheile Oltetului	Polovragi	Polovragi	10	20	3 f
Agro-tourist Pension	Miraj	Polovragi	Polovragi	3	6	2 f
Sacelu						
Villa	Sacelata	Sacelu	Sacelu	24	48	2 s
Rural Tourist Pension	Teodora	Sacelu	Sacelu	10	20	2 f
Rural Tourist Pension	Lucia	Sacelu	Sacelu	10	22	2 f

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COUNTY OF GORJ**

Hotel	Tudor	Sacelu	Sacelu	67	152	1 s
Tg-Jiu						
Hotel	Lexi Star	Tg-jiu	Tg-jiu	16	30	3 s
Hotel	Brancusi	Tg-jiu	Tg-jiu	43	86	2 s
Hotel	Anna	Tg.Jiu	Tg.Jiu	28	56	3s
Hotel	Gorj	Tg-jiu	Tg-jiu	38	76	2 s
Hotel	Europa	Tg.Jiu	Tg.Jiu	24	48	3s
Hotel	Sport	Tg.Jiu	Tg.Jiu	20	40	2s
Youth Hotel	Laguna Albastra	Tg-jiu	Tg-jiu	38	76	3 s
Youth Hotel	Casa Tineretului	Tg-jiu	Tg-jiu	30	76	2 s
Hostel	Miami Energeticianului	Tg-jiu	Tg-jiu	31	64	3 s
Hostel	Anabell	Tg-jiu	Tg-jiu	12	24	3 s
Motel	Dasiana	Tg-jiu	Tg-jiu	13	24	2 s
Motel	Dragoieni	Tg.Jiu	Tg.Jiu	38	76	renovare
Pension	Eden	Tg.Jiu	Tg.Jiu	6	12	2 f
Tg.Carbunesti						
Hotel	Gilort	Tg.Carbunesti	Tg.Carbunesti	27	54	2 s
Tismana						
Agro-tourist Pension	Mindoi Dorel	Tismana	Pocruia	4	8	2 f
Rural Tourist Pension	Mucenic Maria	Tismana	Vanata	3	6	2 f
Rural Tourist Pension	La Marian	Tismana	Tismana	4	8	2 f
Rural Tourist Pension	Tirban Nicolae	Tismana	Tismana	3	6	2 f
Rural Tourist Pension	Jerca Constantin	Tismana	Tismana	4	8	2 f
Rural Tourist Pension	Magnolia	Tismana	Tismana	9	17	2 f
Pension	Tirban Nicolae	Tismana	Tismana	3	6	2 s
Villa	Ursu	Tismana	Tismana	12	24	2 s
Motel	Tismana	Tismana	Tismana	41	82	2s
Turceni						
Rural Tourist Pension	Lucretia	Turceni	Turceni	5	10	3 f

(Source the National Authority for Tourism)

The greatest problem in this area remains the quality of the services regarding the degree of comfort. The analysis of the accommodation structures on categories of comfort (table 2.3.17) shows that there are few accommodation structures offering a higher level of comfort (three stars) the predominant accommodation structures being ranked at 2 stars.

*The quality structure of the accommodation structure
Table 2.3.17.*

Tourist structures	Total number	1-2 stars		3-4 stars	
		Number	Percent age	Number	Percentage
Total	71				

SURVEY WITH A VIEW TO CAPITALIZING THE TOURIST POTENTIAL OF THE COUNTY OF GORJ

Hotels and hostels	16	7	43,7%	9	56,3%
Inns and motels	6	5	83,3%	1	16,7%
Stopovers and chalets	3	3	100%	0	0%
Pensions	43	31	73%	12	27%
Villas	3	3	100%	0	0%

In case of the hotels, there is a balance between those having 2 and 3 stars, without any accommodation structure of 4 or 5 stars. The structures with 1-2 stars/daisies are predominant, that is 70%-100% in case of motels, lodges, pensions and villas. Moreover, there is no accommodation structure of this sort with a quality level of 4 stars.

As far as the structure of the accommodation areas is concerned (number and type of beds), 85% of the rooms are double.

The evolution of the accommodation structure 2007-2008
table 2.3.18.

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1) Tourist accommodation as types of accommodation - no. of units -	TOTAL, out of which:	25	17	21	24	36	41	71
	1. Hotels, hostel	8	8	8	7	9	12	16
	2. Inns, motels	1	1	2	2	2	3	6
	3. Stopovers, chalets	4	3	2	2	2	1	3
	4. Tourist pensions	5	4	8	11	21	23	43
	5. Tourist villas	8	1	1	1	1	1	3
2) Current tourist accommodation capacity on types of units – places -	TOTAL, out of which:	1 258	1 199	1 159	1 170	1 320	1480	1941
	6. Hotels, hostel	963	889	877	837	869	978	980
	7. Inns, motels	50	76	87	91	87	107	305
	8. Stopovers, chalets	134	125	40	38	34	14	45
	9. Tourist pensions	65	61	107	143	269	306	263
	10. Tourist villas	88	48	48	48	48	48	48

The accommodation units in the county of Gorj are classified according to the European standards of 1 to 3 stars/daisies, the tendency of the market imposing the creation of other structures with a higher level of comfort.

The evolution of the accommodation structure 2007-2008
table 2.3.19.

Locality	Type of facility	No. of facilities	No. of accommodation places	Construction status	Authorisation Phase
Sacelu	pension	1	20	Finalized 2007	Documentation set-up
Runcu	pension	1	10	Closing to end	Not applicable
Crasna-Carpinis	pension	1	20	Finalized 2007	Undergoing authorisation
Turcinesti	pension	1	8	Finalized 2007	Documentation set-up
Polovragi	pension	1	20	Closing to end	Not applicable
Arcani	pension	1	14	Closing to end	Not applicable
Musetesti	pension	1	14	Closing to end	Not applicable
Novaci - Ranca	pension	11	200	Closing to end	Not applicable
Baia de Fier - Ranca	pension	11	150	Closing to end	Not applicable
Novaci - Ranca	pension	1	14	Finalized 2007	Documentation set-up
Baia de Fier - Ranca	pension	2	40	Finalized 2007	Documentation set-up

B) Catering Structures and Services

The second constituent of the tourist infrastructure is *the catering structure* for tourist purposes. In the county of Gorj, the catering structures have witnessed a development rhythm superior to that registered by the general infrastructure or by the accommodation one.

The dynamics of the catering units has a very weak connection with the evolution of the accommodation structures. Hence, according to table 2.3.20, only a part of the restaurants in Gorj are situated within the accommodation structures. On the other hand, most of these catering structures are only authorized for public food supply and very few are graded as tourist structures by the National Authority for Tourism. These catering structures could register a growth in value through their insertion in the local and regional tourist programs, completing thus the offer of the agencies offering transportation, leisure and accommodation.

Another element of high interest is that the *distribution* and the dimensions of the tourist traffic are different from the structure and the space distribution of the catering units. Most of the rated structures can be found in Târgu-Jiu and in the other towns in the county. The basic tourist attraction points in Gorj do not benefit from a sufficient number of catering structures (Polovragi-50 seats, Baia de Fier-30 seats, 94 seats in renovation, Lainici-60 seats, Runcu-0 seats, Arcani-160 seats, Peștișani-0 seats, Tismana-60 seats, Padeș-0 seats, Rânca-160 seats).

The catering segment must ensure all the necessary conditions for the tourist to be able to purchase his food for the entire duration of the trip or of the vacation. This is accomplished only in the *tourist area of Târgu-Jiu*. The lacks of catering coverage in the best conditions together with the deficient accommodation structure represent the main reasons why the tourists avoid traveling in Gorj (see Inquiries Tourists).

The partnership between hotels and restaurants as organized units are frequently seen in the tourist complexes: Tg-Jiu, Motru, Rânca, Tg-Cărbunești, Arcani, Bumbesti-Jiu.

The strong points of the catering infrastructure lay in the rural pensions where the main aspects are: the development of the accommodation unit (accommodation-catering), its upgrading and diversification, the augmentation of self production, the increase in catering quality level.

Since 2006, the catering units in Gorj have registered a relatively high *percentage* of classic restaurants with a large number of seats; followed by specialized restaurants-pizza houses, night and day bars, terraces and snack bars, patisseries etc. However, not all catering units are tourist orientated. The higher percentage units are those situated in the close vicinity of the accommodation units or those well known in the tourist areas.

The catering areas for tourists usually belong to the important hotels and pensions and can be found only in the urban area.

The catering units, as basic functional elements in a tourist area, contribute to the attraction and the quality of the tourist offer. In Gorj, according to the *level of comfort*, most of the restaurants are not ranked as tourist oriented neither as 2 star restaurants, thus the expansion of the classification and the development of the 3 star network being essential for the satisfaction of the needs of the medium and upper class tourists, segments generating the majority of the tourist flow in Romania.

As far as the international tourism is concerned, there is a need for a representative network, offering traditional food in a nice environment, with culture and architectural elements, interior and exterior decorations and well chosen entertainment programs.

As a result of a survey on the *quality of the accommodation-meal services*, made on a segment of 30 de tourists staying in 7 accommodation units in Târgu-Jiu, some observations have been made regarding the service quality indicators, analyzed through the “semantic difference” (table 5). The analysis has been done according to a questionnaire drafted by the study group, in November December 2007. Four appreciation criteria have been chosen: price (fare), quality of the accommodation services, quality of the catering services, hospitality. For the ranking of the four criteria, 5 grading steps have been established, starting with „extremely bad” – meaning 1 point up to „very good” – meaning 5 points.

The semantic difference

table 2.3.20.

Parameters	Highly favourable	Favourable	Unimportant	Unfavourable	Very unfavourable
Tariff	1	4	3	10	12
Accommodation quality	7	11	10	1	1
Catring quality	12	9	2	4	3
Hospitability	11	13	1	5	0

The results are the following

$$\text{tarif} = \frac{1 \times 5 + 4 \times 4 + 3 \times 3 + 10 \times 2 + 12 \times 1}{30} = \frac{5 + 16 + 9 + 20 + 12}{30} = \frac{62}{30} = 2,06$$

$$\text{calitate cazare} = \frac{7 \times 5 + 11 \times 4 + 10 \times 3 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 1}{30} = \frac{35 + 44 + 30 + 2 + 1}{30} = \frac{112}{30} = 3,73$$

$$\text{caliate alimentatie} = \frac{12 \times 5 + 9 \times 4 + 2 \times 3 + 4 \times 2 + 3 \times 1}{30} = \frac{60 + 36 + 6 + 8 + 3}{30} = \frac{113}{30} = 3,76$$

$$\text{ospitalitate} = \frac{11 \times 5 + 13 \times 4 + 1 \times 3 + 5 \times 2 + 1 \times 0}{30} = \frac{55 + 52 + 3 + 10 + 0}{30} = \frac{120}{30} = 4,0$$

The highest grades were given for hospitality (4,0), followed closely with an almost equal score by the quality of the catering services (3,76) and by the accommodation quality (3,73). The appreciation for the fares was very low (2,06) as compared to the scores obtained by the other parameters, thus proving that the prices are not in accordance with the demands and needs of the tourists and with their financial status. Although the tourists are pleased with the quality of the services and with the rural hospitality, they consider the fares to be too high.

The final score of the partial services, obtained by arithmetic average is:

$$\frac{2,06 + 3,73 + 3,76 + 4,0}{4} = 3,38$$

The fares must be aligned with the demands of the tourists so that they get closer to the average score.

In order to classify each of the seven units according to the given criteria, a separate analysis can be given for each unit. These scores are nevertheless given as a whole.

*The tourist catering structures in Gorj
table 2.3.21*

Type of tourist facility	Name	Commune/ Town	Village	No. of places	Classifica tion
Tg-Jiu					
Classic Restaurant	Anabell	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	60	3 s

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Classic Restaurant	Brancusi	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	200	2 s
Classic Restaurant	Anna	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	40	3s
Specialty Restaurant	Terasa Anna	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	200	3s
Day bar	Anna	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	20	3s
Classic Restaurant	Gorjul	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	200	2 s
Classic Restaurant	Crama Brancusi	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	60	2s
Classic Restaurant	Dasiana	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	40	2 s
Classic Restaurant	Laguna Albastra	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	40	2 s
Classic Restaurant	Miami Energeticianului	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	80	3 s
Day bar	Gorjul	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	120	2 s
Beer Saloon	Gorjul	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	120	2 s
Classic Restaurant	Lexi Star	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	200	3s
Classic Restaurant	Europa	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	180	3s
Restaurant with artistic programme	Kaiser	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	140	2s
Classic Restaurant	Intim	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	60	2s
Classic Restaurant	Sohodol	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	120	n
Classic Restaurant	Dorexim	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	60	n
Classic Restaurant	Phoenix	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	40	n
Classic Restaurant	Bulevard	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	80	n
Classic Restaurant	Jiul	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	120	n
Classic Restaurant	Ambasador	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	40	n
Classic Restaurant	Amanda	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	30	n
Classic Restaurant	Lider	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	20	n
Specialty Restaurant	Casa Domnească	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	40	n
Specialty Restaurant	Regal-Casa Românească	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	80	n
Pizza Restaurant	Smile	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	20	n
Pizza Restaurant	Quattro Stagioni	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	20	n
Pizza Restaurant	Dolce Vita	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	60	n
Pizza Restaurant	Tip Top	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	40	n
Pizza Restaurant	Perugia	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	40	n
Pizza Restaurant	Via Vai	Tg-Jiu	Tg-Jiu	30	n
Tg-Cărbunești					
Classic Restaurant	Gilort	Tg-Cărbunești	Tg-Cărbunești	30	2s
Motru					
Classic Restaurant	Intim	Motru	Motru	130	2 s
Classic Restaurant	Valentina	Motru	Motru	50	n
Tismana					
Classic Restaurant	Vila Ursu	Tismana	Tismana	60	2 s
Arcani					
Classic Restaurant	La Marcel	Arcani	Arcani	40	2 s
Classic Restaurant	Jalesul	Arcani	Arcani	120	3 s
Polovragi					

Classic Restaurant	Cheile Oltetului	Polovragi	Polovragi	94	3 s
Baia de Fier					
Classic Restaurant	Peștera Muierii	Baia de Fier	Baia de Fier	30	n
Rânca					
Classic Restaurant	Onix	Baia de Fier	Ranca	50	3s
Classic Restaurant	Petrom	Novaci	Ranca	60	2 s
Classic Restaurant	Tara	Novaci	Ranca	50	2s
Ploșoru					
Classic Restaurant	Izvoare	Ploșoru	Izvoarele	200	n
Bumbești-Jiu					
Classic Restaurant	Vișina-Viișoara	Bumbești-Jiu	Bumbești-Jiu	200	n

n-not rated

Besides the quality of the tourist services per total, the catering services must fulfill some *requirements*.

First and foremost, these services must be present during the key moments of the tourist consumption: accommodation, transportation, destination points and stay, leisure spots, as it is generally known that tourism supposes a large range of public catering units, able to satisfy a variety of needs according to the desires of the tourists.

As the public catering service answers to the demands of the local as well as of the foreign tourists, the catering units must supply a national and international menu, as well as a menu adapted to the tourist's country or region of origin. Thus, as gastronomy becomes an element of selection of the tourist destination – not leaving aside the other criteria – the connection between tourism and public catering strengthens. For example the gastronomical vacations (fisherman's, huntsman's etc.) are extremely attractive.

Irrespective of the type of unit, the main problem is the creation of a rational restaurant-public catering system, the following problems needing solving:

1. the upgrading of the system at the level of its structure and distribution;
2. the diversification of the serving services.

The number of the units and the tourism catering turnover in the county of Gorj are difficult to estimate as the daily consumption includes the consumption of the residents.

C) The Information and Mediation Infrastructure (Loaning, Reservations etc.)

These two aspects represent a benefit to a perfect vacation or stay giving satisfaction and demanding a return.

The correct and prompt exchange of information, the advice given for choosing the destination and the development of the programs and offers

represent an essential condition for good tourism consumption. These services can be of informing the tourist throughout the preparation of the trip, the moments of the paper drafting and throughout the vacation.

The information centers in the county of Gorj are the information center located at Tg-Jiu City Hall, the Tourist Information Center –Salvamont (mountain rescue) Gorj, Târgu-Jiu and Rânca points, as well as some tour operating agencies in the county.

The mediation services comprise activities related to the facilitation of the tourist circulation and to the good spending of the vacation. This category comprises for example: the booking services, mediation and loaning.

The main mediation and booking tourism agencies are presented in table 2.3.22.

*Tourism agencies –
table 2.3.22.*

AGENCY NAME	LOCALITY	SPECIFICITY OF THE COMPANY	
		TOUR OPERATOR	WITH A SALE ACTIVITY
COMPLEX HOTELIER GORJ SA	TÂRGU-JIU		X
SC TURISM PARC SA	TÂRGU-JIU		X
THE DIRECTORATE FOR THE YOUTH GORJ	TÂRGU-JIU	X	
AURUM SRL	TÂRGU-JIU		X
GUARDO TOURS	TÂRGU-JIU	X	
ROMANITA SRL	TÂRGU-JIU		X
PANAN TOUR	TÂRGU-JIU	X	
GORJ TURISM S.A. AGENCY	TÂRGU-JIU	X	
SUNSHINE TOUR	TÂRGU-JIU	X	
ANDRA TUR	TÂRGU-JIU		X
EURO TUR	TÂRGU-JIU		X
SC DAVTURISM TRAVEL SRL	TÂRGU-JIU	X	
SC CAROTOURS SRL	TÂRGU-JIU	X	
AS GLOBAL BUSINESS SRL - P.L.TG.JIU	TÂRGU-JIU		X
DARIS TOUR AGENCY	TÂRGU-JIU		X
SC MARIODRAG SRL	PADEȘ	X	

Although the tourism agencies are 50% tour operating, they promote tourist packages oriented towards areas outside Oltenia and Gorj, without any packages including local tourism for either Romanian or foreign tourists. This was observed from an analysis on the activity of the agencies in 2006. It can be noticed that vacations of more than 4 days are mainly oriented towards the seaside and the spa resorts exceeding the borders of the tourist area of Gorj-Oltenia. The phenomenon is also applicable for a 1-3 days stay with the addition of mountain hiking. The orientation towards outer packages can be observed at the level of the international traffic where 1976 tourists left Gorj for foreign destinations and only foreign 88 tourists purchased tourist packages in the local tourism agencies.

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The main development direction in this area is the drafting and promotion of local tourism programs and packages accompanied by an informing campaign on different channels. The *Development measure 3-Tourint Planning* of the operational plan presents solid programs supporting the organization and funding of projects in this domain.

The activity of tourist agencies (2006)

Table 2.3.24.

TYPE OF TOURIST ACTION AND THE AREA IN WHICH IT TAKES PLACE	NUMBER OF TOURISTS WHO BOUGHT TOURIST SERVICES		TOURISTS - DAYS	
	TOTAL	Out of which: FOREIGN	TOTAL	Out of which: FOREIGN
INTERNAL TOURIST ACTIONS AS ONE-DAY TRIPS WITHOUT OVERNIGHTSTAYS IN TEH VISITED AREAS-TOTAL	17183	78	0	0
- the mountaineous area - towns	2553	0	0	0
- the mountaineous area – villages and alpine tourist trails	3159	0	0	0
- the area of spas	542	0	0	0
- historical sites	2194	0	0	0
- areas of religious pilgrimage	2905	30	0	0
- various circuits	738	48	0	0
- other areas	5092	0	0	0
INTERNAL TOURIST ACTIONS BETWEEN 1-3 DAYS-TOTAL	5714	16	13323	32
- the seaside area	94	0	228	0
- the mountaineous area - towns	1508	0	2988	0
- the mountaineous area – villages and alpine tourist trails	1703	0	4545	0
- the area of spas	710	0	1555	0
- historical sites	59	0	137	0
- areas of religious pilgrimage	18	0	56	0
- various circuits	280	0	606	0
- other areas	1342	16	3208	32
INTERNAL TOURIST ACTIONS OF A MINIMUM 4- DAYS DURATION-TOTAL	10816	8	130297	56
- the seaside area	2784	8	21072	56
- the mountaineous area - towns	1004	0	17180	0
- the mountaineous area – villages and alpine tourist trails	759	0	5168	0
- the area of spas	5785	0	83211	0
- historical sites	20	0	140	0
- areas of religious pilgrimage	40	0	200	0
- river cruises	42	0	170	0
- various circuits	54	0	1110	0
- other areas	328	0	2046	0
TOURIST ACTIONS ABROAD-TOTAL	1976	4	20093	25
France	118	0	1966	0
The Netherlands	14	0	440	0
Germany	43	0	459	0
Italy	269	1	3466	4
United Kingdom	6	0	92	0
Ireland	2	0	98	0
Greece	657	0	4724	0
Portugal	4	0	70	0
Spain	312	0	3351	0
Belgium	13	0	479	0
Sweedon	1	0	5	0
Austria	18	0	129	0
Switzerland	14	0	100	0
Malta	12	0	78	0

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Turkey	182	0	1614	0
Poland	2	0	10	0
The Czech Republic	2	0	18	0
Hungary	28	0	257	0
Bulgaria	95	0	668	0
Albania	4	2	41	13
Ukraine	2	0	4	0
Republic of Moldova	2	0	8	0
Croatia	11	0	86	0
Former Republic of Yugoslavia Macedonia	20	0	140	0
Marocco	3	0	53	0
Tunisia	55	0	396	0
Egypt	27	1	251	8
The U. S.A.	5	0	118	0
Ciprus	2	0	16	0
Thailand	3	0	112	0
China	1	0	10	0
Japan	1	0	90	0
Other countries in Europe	36	0	624	0
Other countries in Africa	12	0	120	0

D) Infrastructure and Complementary Tourism Services

The complementary services are the *cultural services and activities*; tourism plays, by nature, a cultural, educational role with a great importance.

Offer optional services in rural tourism (ANTREC-Gorj)

Table 2.3.24

OPTIONAL SERVICES	TARIFFS
GUIDE	15 USD/DAY
ROMANIAN EVENINGS	12 USD/ DAY
CARRIAGE/SLEIGH TRIPS	7 USD/ DAY
BICYCLES RENT	5 USD/ DAY
PICNICS	15 USD/ DAY
SHEEPFOLD VISIT WITH LUNCH INCLUDED	19 USD/ DAY
CRAFTS LEARNING	4 USD/ DAY
SOCIAL EVENINGS	5 USD/ DAY

These types of activities refer to the visiting of tourist objectives in the entire area, to the cultural programs allowing for an improvement of the general knowledge, theme trips and documentary visits organized on the basis of professional themes etc.

The recreational services and activities also include leisure activities such as active rest, covering several domains, according to the demands and preferences of the tourists, their age etc.

The special tourism services and activities may include all programs created for the purpose of a pleasant and diversified vacation. Such services are addressed to predetermined categories of clients, are occasionally demanded, according to the preferences of the tourists or of the groups of tourists. For example there are services supplied for the businessmen (apartment and office

loaning, secretary services, translations etc.), organization of congresses, conferences, symposiums etc., hunting and fishing in special prearranged areas etc.

The sporting tourism services and activities usually combine the leisure activities with sporting manifestations in which the tourists practicing different sports, from time to time or permanently, are actively involved.

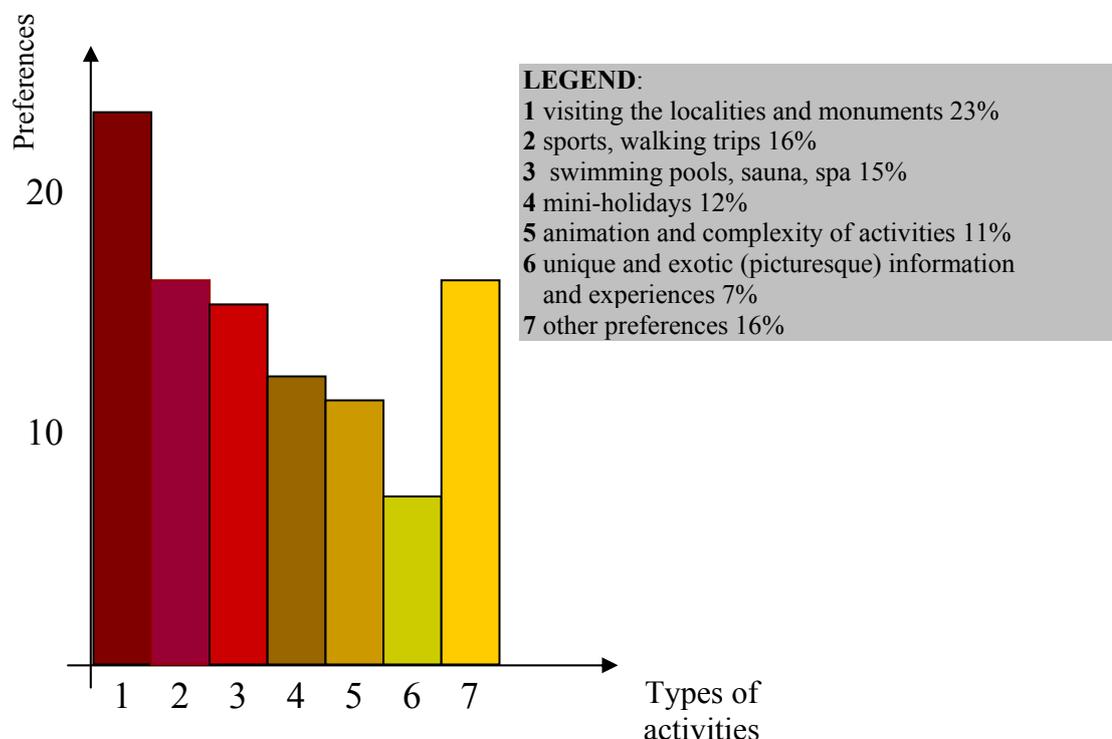


Figure 2.3.5 The tourists' options regarding the complementary services

A recent classification prepared by the project group in November-December 2007 concerning the tourists in Gorj, has shown that the favorite vacation activities are visiting of towns and monuments, hiking, spa, the division of vacation (mini-vacations) and others. *Figure 2.3.5* depicts the status of the options.

Regarding the abovementioned facts, the analysis conducted by the project group emphasized the level the county of Gorj is currently situated.

This analysis can be examined on a representation based on Stapel's scale in the representation of the level of the tourism complementary services in the county of Gorj. (*Figure no.2.3.6.*)

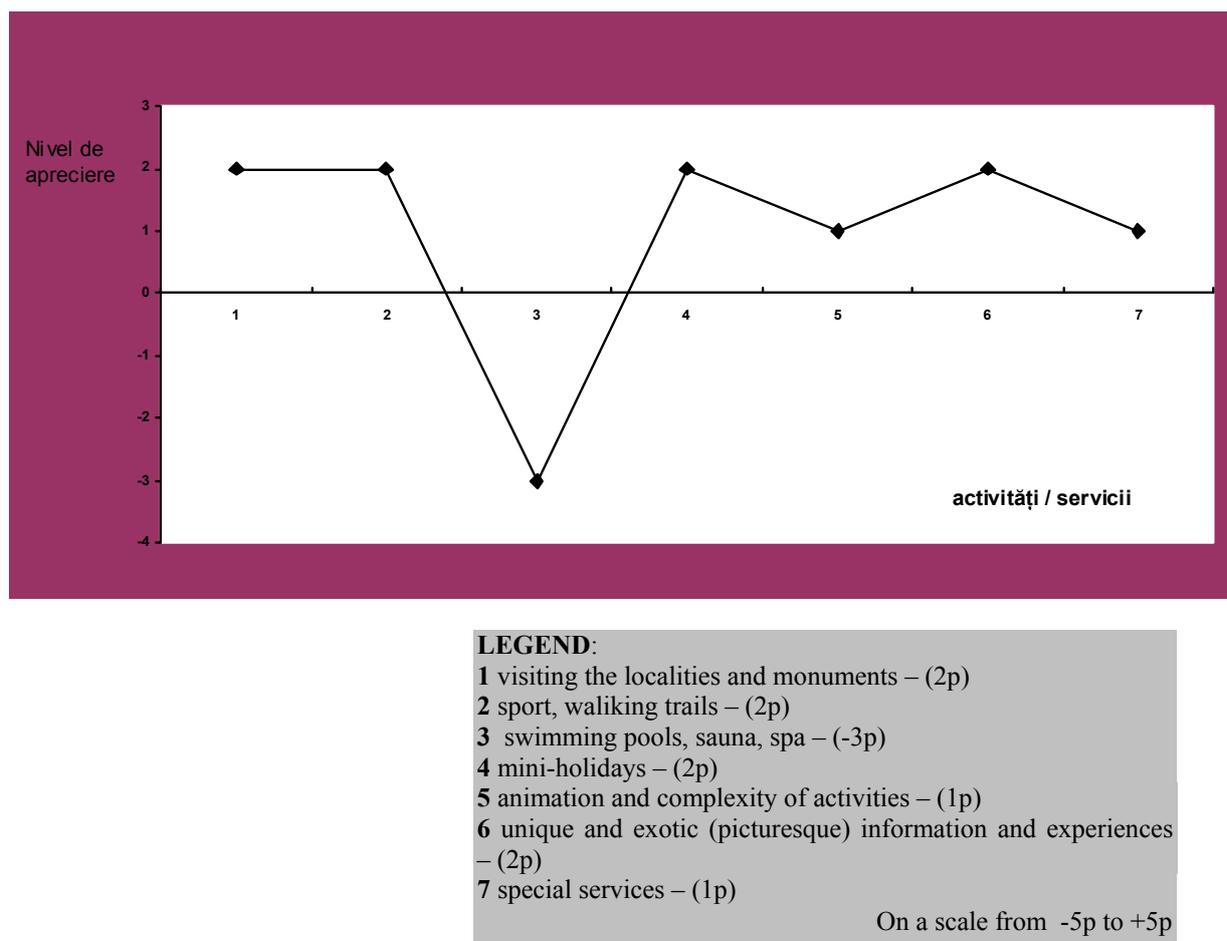


Figure nr. 2.3.6. Representation of the level of the complementary services

There are still great lacks regarding the equipment such as pools, sauna, and baths. The entertainment and the special services demanded on occasion remain at a basic level. The lack of a diversified offer in the complementary activities can be noticed especially in the case of services and equipment related to motion and sports (sports, visits, hiking, cycling tourism) where the given appreciation is of only 2 points out of the total 5.

By adding the results of the analysis to the preference analysis there is a low appreciation for the complementary services and infrastructure with an extremely low utility index. Thus tourism product in the region of Gorj must be reanalyzed based on the evolution of the needs and preferences of the tourists for the following years, so as for it to become more competitive against other areas and tourism products.

At the same time the tourists demand measures for: more information on the visited area, a better signaling of the resting places and of the tourism objectives and in case of vacations of over 4 days, more preoccupation for entertainment. The following suggestions have been given: local entertainment, cultural activities, sporting equipments, tourist guides, sporting monitors and

instructors, different tourist information (maps, printed materials), public food supply, local commerce (souvenirs, local artisan art).

What must not be ignored is that the tourists who choose a vacation in Gorj come from the urban area and thus desire to do something else as compared to their daily activity. They desire new knowledge, experiences, the development of new capacities and finding out new facts. Hence, the creation of a complete and adapted product according to the demands of the tourists can only be achieved through the diverse integration of complementary services including their quality definition.

E) Infrastructure and Services for Treatments and Spa

The most important tourism services supplied for the age range of 50-60 years and over 60 are the spa and treatment services resulted from the real needs of healthcare, and from the evolution of the concept of prophylactic cures so as to prevent any later diseases in case of predispositions.

The local community should contribute to the development of the spa tourism in the area of Gorj considering:

- the actual worldwide tendency to replace, in case of chronic diseases, the medical treatment with cures based on natural factors, more suitable to the human organism overstressed by the daily urban routine;
- the combination of the proper spa tourism, giving the tourist the possibility to take care of his health and to find comfort during vacation time, by sightseeing and visiting at the same time;
- the development of the social balneology makes the number of the people enjoying free or partially sponsored (by the social care system) cures grow continuously.

The perspectives of the spa tourism may be greater in the area of Săcelu, and also in the areas of Țicleni, Mătășari and Glogova. For the time being, the only town benefiting from a treatment and spa infrastructure is Săcelu yet with a low accommodation and treatment capacity, not offering any adjacent services as demanded through the tourist programs (entertainment, complementary activities).

The future developments must take into account some compulsory aspects. Hence, with the support of the local authorities and of some private authorities the protection perimeter for the mineral water sources must be established. This will be achieved with the help of geological engineers, climatologists, geography specialists, etc.

The following must be taken into consideration:

1. the factors that can produce an alteration of the physical or chemical character of the water and the variations in the water flow;
2. all the works executed in the area around the lakes must be carefully executed and only with the approval of specialists ex: geological engineers, climatologists, geographical engineers, etc.

3. the rational exploitation of the mineral water and of the remedy mud without causing their diminution: measures of recovery from other basins or lakes;

4 works of analysis and exploitation of other reserve places in case of natural accidents, provoked or unintentional;

5. the use of perfectly running plants for drawing off and distribution of water, so as not to modify the physical and chemical features of the extracted minerals;

6. the regular drafting of follow ups regarding the quantity and quality variations of the mineral water;

7. the periodical physical, chemical and bacteriological analysis of the mineral water;

8. the preventing of the sealing of the lake beds through the deposit of mud, gravel and sand brought by the water discharging from the deforested slopes corroded by several external agents as well as by the surface flowing waters modifying the chemical composition of the lakes as well as the biological equilibrium;

9. the protection of slopes by foresting;

10. the dumping of the surface waters in other territories so as not to change the natural equilibrium of the area. Ex: ditches, culverts, guardrails;

11. the supply of a herbal flora and of bushes to maintain a stable climate in the lake and resort areas thus protecting the so far unexplored springs;

12. planting of bushes and trees on the slopes of the resort, leading thus to a stagnation of the corrosion of the soil, of the landslides, of the falling of rocks and of the slope ruptures and to the forming of a permanent normal microclimate for the entire area visited by local and foreign tourists;

13. the interdiction of the abusive cutting of trees from the banks of river Blahnița and of the local ponds, from the existing parks or the lands with construction impossibility bearing species of trees of over 0,80 m in diameter ;

14. the planting on the side of the Săcelu-Crasna road and of the main street of some ornament trees-fir, pine trees, birch, etc, and on the water banks, softwood trees: willow, poplar, animals and other species. All these measures would lead to the consolidation of the soil, the changing of the local appearance of the area, the preservation of a sheltering climate, the protection of the resort from the cold currents coming from North, the decreasing of the wind speed, the preservation of moist in the soil and of a constant equilibrium of the surface and deep waters. Moreover, by applying these measures, the deep waters remain unaltered and the area as well as the atmosphere are less polluted as the dust and sand particles are retained, the health of the people and of the constructions are consequently protected; the plants and trees absorb the carbon dioxide and eliminate the oxygen in great quantities, essential to the human being and especially to those came to rest and be treated, through photosynthesis.

15. the buildings and kiosks or different temporary shops must only be erected with the approval of the county authorities, the urban department and territory management, without affecting the status of the surface or deep mineral springs, cutting of trees on the sides of the roads being prohibited, especially as the area cannot be rebuilt; Săcelu holds secular trees of an essential role for the natural equilibrium.

2.4. Tourist Systems and Activities

2.4.1. The Evolution of the Tourist Activity

The total number of arrivals and nights spent by the tourists in accommodation structures

According to the general tendency in the Romanian and Gorj economy, there was a decrease in activity after 1990. Tourism has registered the most powerful downfall, currently representing 30% of the volume registered in 1990.

All indexes: *the accommodation capacity, the accommodated tourists, the use of the functioning capacity*, have registered a fall after 1992 with an index of 50% percent as compared to 1990, the tendency being of continuous decrease until 2002. Starting with 2002 the tourism in Gorj stabilized, far behind other currently tourist areas. In counties such as Prahova, Braşov, Sibiu, Mureş, Suceava, Maramureş, Constanţa, Vâlcea the stabilization of the tourist circulation was done in 1996-1997. The delay registered by Gorj determined its exit from the tourism market in Romania, which makes it even more difficult to reenter the traditional tourist circuits.

The evolution of the tourist arrivals (1990-2000) in Gorj
Table 2.4.1.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	174300	108005	88019	81977	73684	94900	88115	89212	92540	67320	38600
Annual evolution	1	0,62	0,81	0,93	0,90	1,29	0,93	1,01	1,04	0,73	0,57
Reference evolution	1	0,62	0,51	0,47	0,42	0,54	0,51	0,51	0,53	0,38	0,22

The evolution of the tourist arrivals (2001-2006) in Gorj
Table 2.4.2.

	1990	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	174300	46410	37902	36370	38578	37625	51564
Annual evolution	1	1,2	0,82	0,95	1,03	0,98	1,37
Reference evolution	1	0,27	0,22	0,21	0,22	0,22	0,30

The analysis of the tourist traffic evolution shows a close connection between the number of tourists arriving and those staying overnight which makes for the indicator of medium duration of the stays to keep a value close to the almost invariable coefficients registered during the entire period of 1990-2006, with values of 1 to 2 days.

The crash registered up to the year 2000, could only be surpassed by a long period of stagnation of the tourist activity during the years **200-2005**. Starting with 2006 and continuing with 2007, the tourist activity could easily be

resurrected as a result of the first attempts of the local business class to develop a tourist accommodation, alimentation and leisure capacity in the county of Gorj. Only in the beginning of 2007 the local administration started to be more preoccupied by the development and reinvention of tourism in Gorj. This was only possible after the county's general economic stabilization after a long period of restructuring the energetic system, functioning as a break for the local tourism.

Evolution of the number of nights spent in tourist units (1990-2000) in Gorj
Tabel 2.4.3.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	358574	230833	161107	155477	162754	164886	136606	145310	167618	122809	86000
Annual evolution	1	0,64	0,69	0,96	1,04	1,01	0,83	1,06	1,15	0,73	0,70
Reference evolution	1	0,64	0,45	0,43	0,45	0,46	0,38	0,41	0,47	0,34	0,24

Evolution of the number of nights spent in tourist units (2001-2006) in Gorj
Table 2.4.4.

	1990	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	358574	103277	104235	83648	90038	84584	98094
Annual evolution	1	1,2	1,0	0,80	1,03	1,08	1,16
Reference evolution	1	0,29	0,29	0,23	0,25	0,24	0,27

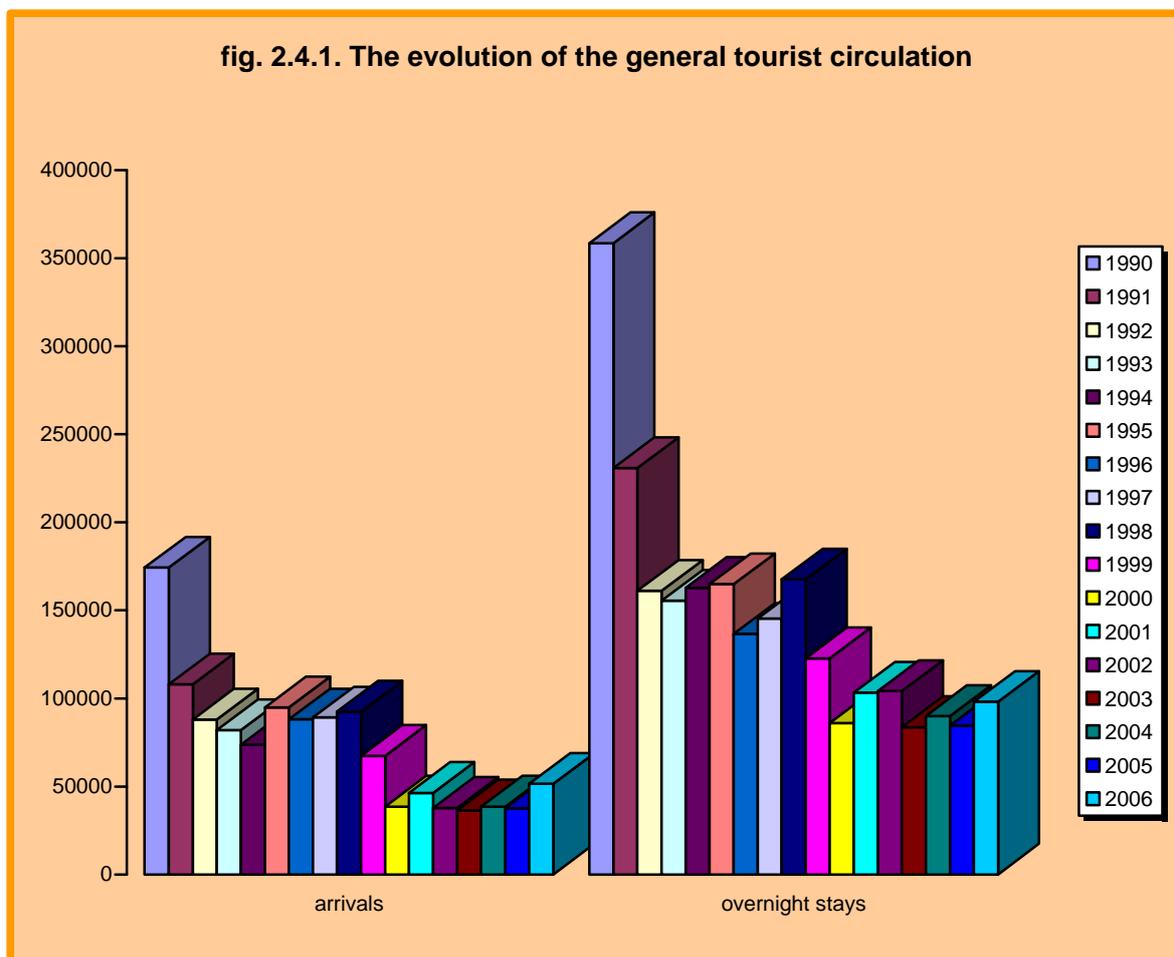
What is interesting is that although the number of tourists has severely dropped during the years 1990 to 1998, the number of nights spent by the tourists in accommodation units suffered less. This phenomenon was possible as a result of the fact that although the number of accommodation and alimentation units continually decreased together with the quality of the equipment and services the tourists have spent more time thus proving the appeal of the area.

The year with the smallest number of tourists in Gorj was 2003 when only 36370 tourists spent the night in the area. The year with the less total number of nights spent by the tourists was 2003, with only 83648 nights, turning this year into a year of reference in the tourist decrease. After this year, the evolution has been positive.

The most recent developments (2006-2007) show a more rapid increase in the number of arrivals as compared to the number of nights spent by the tourists. This happens as a result of the lack of complete tourist programs and of complementary and leisure services.

On the other hand, the urban, business and mountain weekend tourism types are more widespread with a higher percentage. These two forms of tourism apply for a 1-2 days stays and with the lack of some more complex

programs completing these forms of tourism, the tourists do not spend more time in the area.



The evolution of the medium tourist vacation (1990-2000) in Gorj
Table 2.4.5.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	2,05 days	2,13 days	1,83 days	1,89 days	2,20 days	1,73 days	1,55 days	1,63 days	1,81 days	1,83 days	2,23 days
Annual evolution	1	1,04	0,86	1,03	1,16	0,79	0,90	1,05	1,11	1,01	1,22
Reference evolution	1	1,04	0,89	0,93	1,07	0,84	0,76	0,80	0,88	0,89	1,09

The evolution of the medium tourist vacation (2001-2006) in Gorj
Table 2.4.6.

	1990	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	2,05 days	2,22 days	2,75 days	2,29 days	2,33 days	2,25 days	1,9 days
Annual							

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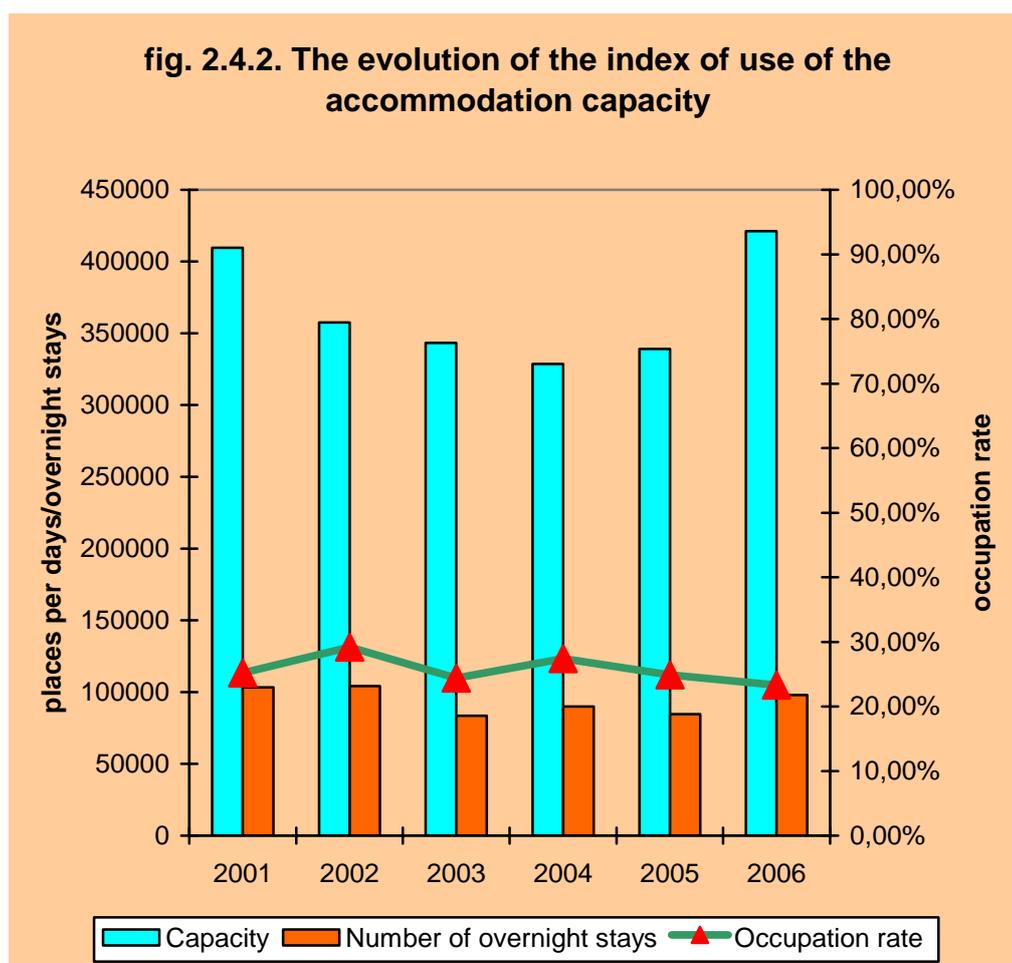
evolution	1	1,0	1,24	0,83	1,02	0,97	0,84
Reference							
evolution	1	1,08	1,34	1,12	1,14	1,10	0,93

The evolution in the regions with high tourism potential have generally determined negative coefficients for the evolution of the average duration of vacations in 2005-2006.

The evolution of the index of use of the accommodation capacity in (2001-2006) in Gorj

Table 2.4.7.

	U.M.	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Current accommodation capacity	Places - days	409 622	357 458	343 270	328 665	339 032	421004
Number of overnight stays	number	103 277	104 235	83 648	90 038	84 584	98094
Index of use of the accommodation capacity	%	25,2	29,2	24,4	27,4	24,9	23,3



With one exception (the treatment base in Săcelu-1star), all tourist accommodation units have 2-3 stars, according to the European classification

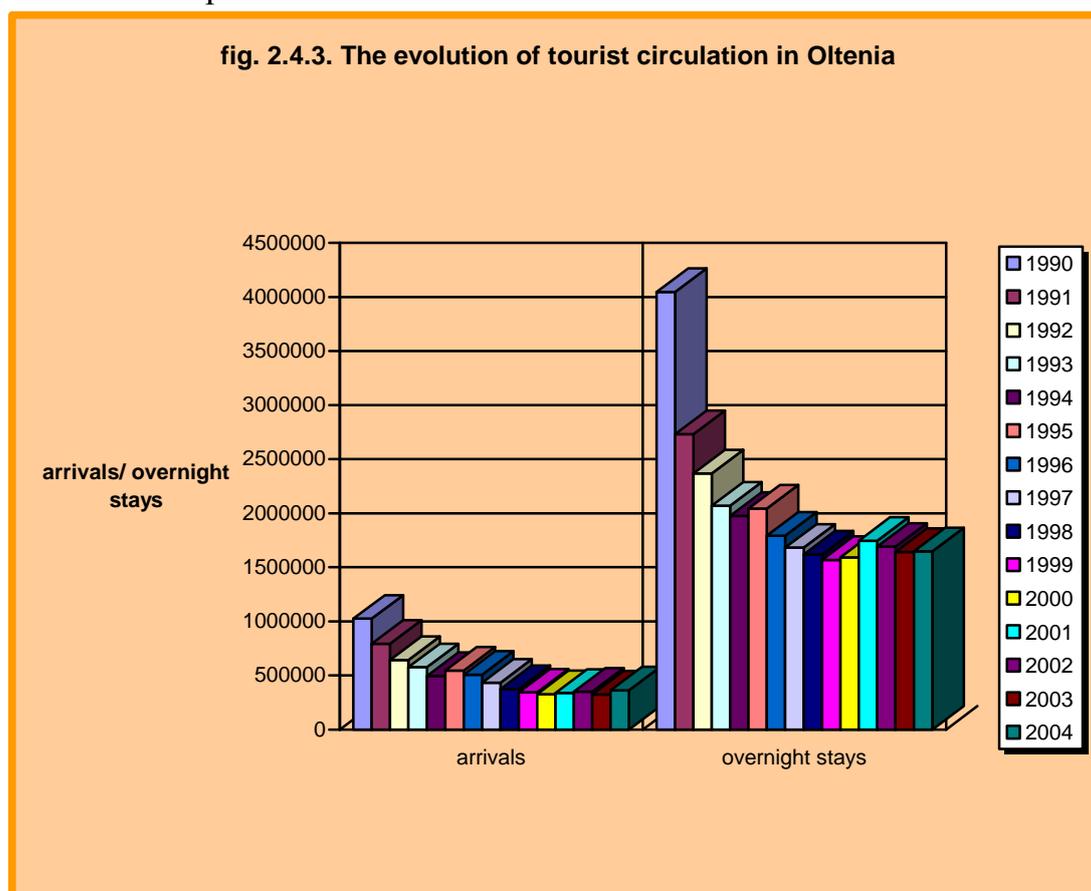
standards, this being the most demanded classification categories. As the degree of occupation is of only 20-30% (see table 2.4.7. figure 2.4.2.) and taking into consideration the results of the surveys and analysis regarding the needs of the tourists and the quality of the services presented in the previous chapter (2.3.), the main development directions must be the increase in the quality of the services, the development and the variation of the offer and the aggressive promotion of the county as a tourist destination.

This demands for investments in human resources and in the level of services in hotels, motels, villas, tourist lodges and pensions.

A great importance must also be given by those having built or purchased various pensions, lodges or villas in Gorj. They must understand that it is not enough to be an owner, but they must seriously invest to offer valuable quality services to the tourist circuit.

Tourist Circulation in Oltenia

To make a true analysis of the evolution of the tourist phenomenon in the county of Gorj, there is need for a comparison with Oltenia and with the national evolution of this phenomenon.



Source: The National Institute for Statistics, Territorial Statistics, 2006

During the analysis period of 1990 to 2004, the region of Oltenia had the highest downfall in the accommodation capacity in Romania, with twice less

accommodation capacity than the South-Western, Center and Western areas of Romania and three times less than in the North-West.

According to the Studies carried out by the Agency for the Development of the South-West Oltenia Region the abovementioned region was on the 6th place among the regions in Romania for the number of overnight stays in 2003, year of minimum tourist activity in this region, as an index of decrease. The region was on the last place in Romania, according to the tourist arrivals in 2003, registering the most important decrease coefficient as compared to 1990.

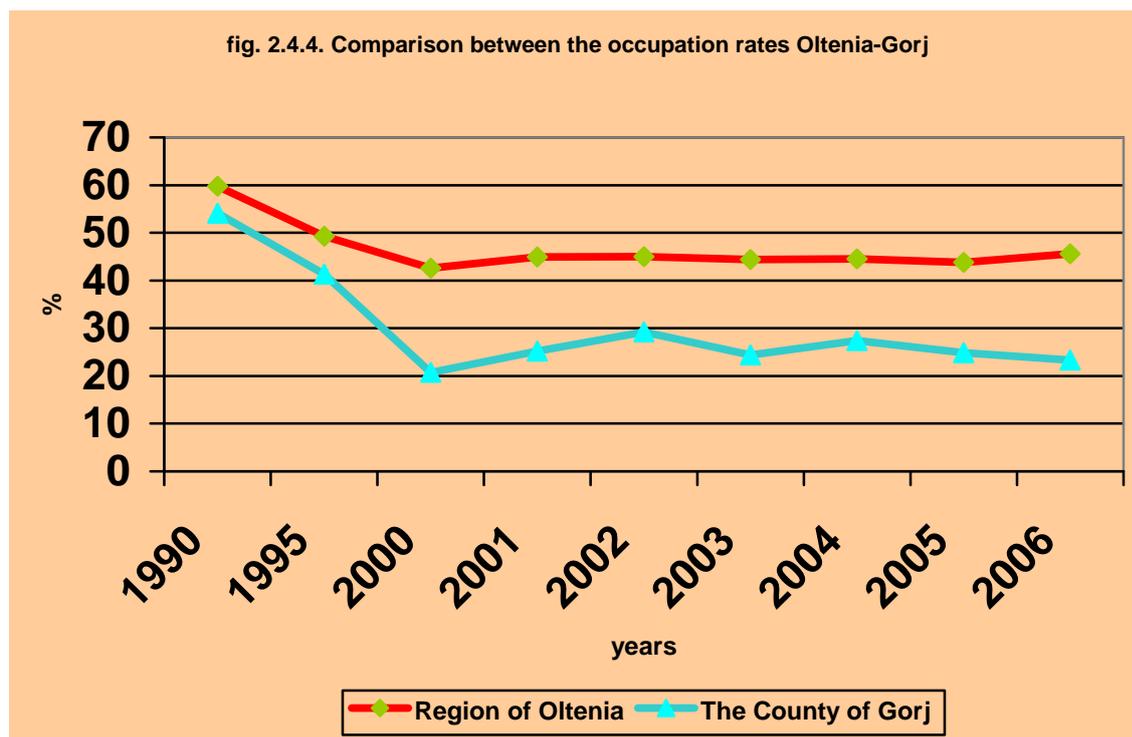
This analysis places Gorj in a regional context allowing for a development of tourism only at a regional level through a collaboration among all counties in the region.

A rather important index for the rendering of the tourist activity in the region of Oltenia, as compared to the county of Gorj, is the *index of net use of the accommodation places* between 1990 and 2006.

Comparative Study of the degree of occupation in Gorj-Oltenia
tabel 2.4.8.

-%-	Period								
	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
OLTENIA	59,8	49,3	42,6	44,9	45	44,4	44,5	43,8	45,6
Gorj	54,1	41,3	20,7	25,2	29,2	24,4	27,4	24,9	23,3

The fall of the degree of occupation of the accommodation units after 1995 in Gorj is obvious as compared to the rather consistent evolution of this index in the region of Oltenia. In the county of Gorj, this proves a more emphasized decrease in the tourist circulation even on the background of a growth in the number of accommodation places after 2000. The main element of the reduced degree of circulation is the short duration of the stays as a result of the lack of tourist programs, of complementary programs and of the limited tourist promotion in the county.



The Evolution of the Tourist Flow According to the Type of Accommodation

The attachment of the tourists for the existing accommodation forms is described in the tables below. (table 2.4.8. and 2.4.9.).

In the county of Gorj the arrivals in the tourist receiving units with accommodation structures on accommodation structure types have the same percentage as compared to the national level.

The Evolution of the number of arrivals in the tourist units
table 2.4.8.

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
3) Number of tourists accommodated in tourists units - no. of people-	TOTAL, out of which:	46 410	37 902	36 370	38 578	37 625	51564
	1. Hotels, hostels	38 664	32 177	31 974	32 858	31 694	41197
	2. Inns, motels	1 490	458	2 019	3 629	2 165	4211
	3. Stop-overs, chalets	3 445	2 881	672	466	222	216
	4. Tourist pensions	2 256	1 885	1 005	1 218	3 146	5729
	5. Tourist villas	550	501	700	380	290	171

The Evolution of the number of nights spent in tourist units
table 2.4.9.

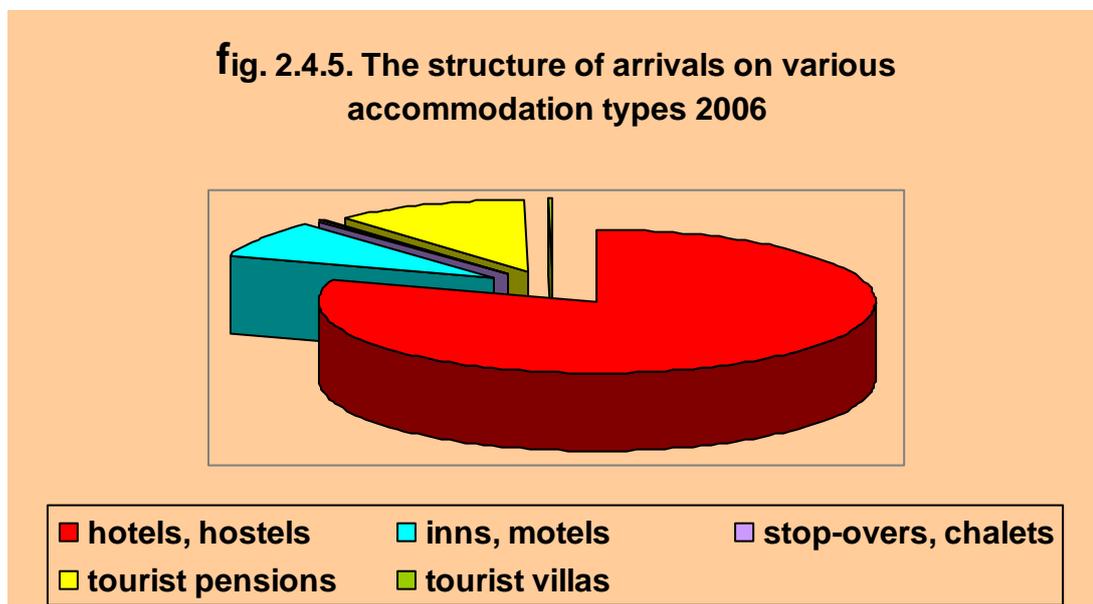
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
3) Number of nights spent in tourist units - no. of people-	TOTAL, out of which:	103.277	104.235	83.648	90.038	84.584	98.094
	6. Hotels, hostels	71273	75.430	69.057	75.422	67.311	75.380
	7. Inns, motels	2.230	7.20	3.022	5.432	3.541	6.277
	8. Stop-overs, chalets	19.637	18.931	4.416	3.062	1.458	1.645

9. Tourist pensions	7.665	6.503	3.510	4.223	10.754	13.710
10. Tourist villas	2.472	2.651	3.643	1.899	1.520	1.082

The highest percentage in the top of tourist preference is registered by the hotels and hostels as a preponderance of the urban and business tourism. This type of tourist units are to be found mainly in Târgu-Jiu, center registering throughout the analysis period, over 60% of the tourist flow in Gorj.

The lodges and shelters have been for a long time the second most important accommodation type in Gorj. Their place has been taken, after 2003, by the pensions, urban or rural, as a result of the expansion of this type of accommodation and of the transforming of tourist spaces into pension structures.

The pensions tend to become a more interactive means of spending vacations as compared to the motels, villas and lodges. The predilection of the tourists for pensions is related to the quality of the tourist product. The same situation can be observed in the evolution of the number of tourists and of the nights spent by them in the accommodation units. What is also noticed is that in the tourist villas and pensions, although very numerous, the arrivals of tourists are not so optimistic as the same evolution is registered in case of the nights spent in tourist receiving structures with accommodation functions, on types of tourist accommodation.



To conclude, the critical situation of the arrivals of tourists and their spending the night in the county of Gorj is a result of the lack of promotion of the county of Gorj as a tourist area, of the low quality services and of the lack of initiative from the tour operators in the development and promotion of attractive programs on the market.

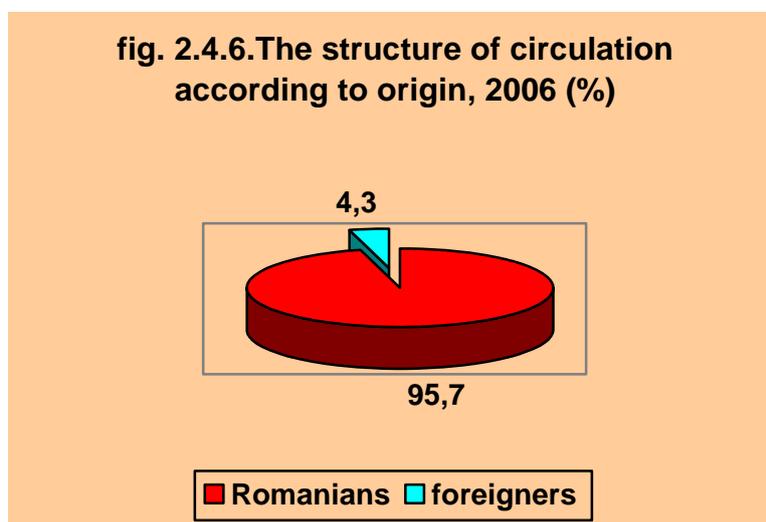
The Evolution and Structure of the Tourist Circulation (2004-2006)

table 2.4.10.

Year	NUMBER OF ROOMS	NUMBER OF PLACES	TOTAL TOURISTS	TOTAL OF NIGHTS SPENT	AVERAGE HOLIDAY DURATION	ROMANAIN TOURISTS	NIGHTS SPENT	AVERAGE HOLIDAY DURATION	FOREIGN TOURISTS	NIGHTS SPENT	AVERAGE HOLIDAY DURATION	DEGREE OF OCCUPATION OF THE LOCATIONS %
2004	594	1236	38587	90038	2,3 zile	36834	85549	2,3 zile	1744	4489	2,6 zile	27,4
2005	609	1288	37625	84584	2,2 zile	35391	78028	2,2 zile	2234	6556	2,9 zile	24,9
2006	641	1352	51564	98094	1,9 zile	49371	92541	1,8 zile	2193	5553	2,5 zile	23,3

From the analysis of the circulation of the Romanian and foreign tourists, the same fluctuation can be observed, denoting the lack of a tourist program at the level of the county but also at an individual level of accommodation unit owners. The program supposes the creation of a tourist offer with supplied tourist products and the contracting of tourist packages with tour operators, a priori, in a proportion of at least 40-50%. These tourist packages shall be created according to the analysis of the tourist potential and of the tourist opinions (see the model tourist programs in Part 4, The Development Plan).

The structure of the tourists according to their origins (Romanian - foreign) is proportionate in favor of the local tourists. This emphasizes the regional character of the tourism in Gorj. Hence it is difficult to assume a national and international tourist integration in the first 3-5 years from the launching of the tourism development plan, there being more perspectives of growth of the tourist role of the county at a regional level and of an entry on the national tourist market.



In 2004, 4,6% of the tourists were foreigners and the number of nights spent in the accommodation units represented 5%; in 2005 5,9% were foreign, with 7,8% of nights spent in the accommodation units and in 2006 only 4,3% were foreigners, with 5,7% of the total of nights spent in accommodation units in the county of Gorj.

2.4.2. The Structure of the Tourist Circulation and the Main Practicable Tourism Forms

Season Structure – summer season, winter season, inter-season

By analyzing the data registered for 2005-2007 it can be concluded that the most solicited types of accommodation structures are the hotels, which have a smaller degree of occupation in the winter, increasing progressively in the summer, situation explained by the existence of some conceptions according to which the period for the nicest vacations is the summer, leading thus to an accentuation of the seasonality, the accommodation units being exploited at maximum efficiently in the summer winter and less efficiently in-between the seasons.

*Arrivals of Tourists According to the Season in the Accommodation Units
in Gorj
table 2.4.11.*

Types of tourist accommodation structures	2005											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total - county	2079	2510	2924	3015	3376	3204	3221	5029	3126	3206	3330	2605
Out of which:												
Hotels	1711	2088	2278	2471	2642	2000	1959	3782	2483	2511	2670	1987
Motels	25	167	210	187	180	218	284	238	177	180	173	126
Tourist Villas	-	-	-	-	-	60	84	96	20	30	-	-
Tourist Chalets	27	14	-	-	36	16	55	8	10	4	11	41
Urban tourist pensions	68	59	87	71	94	116	100	35	94	67	98	162
Rural tourist pensions	28	6	22	56	144	220	540	405	152	188	182	152
Types of tourist accommodation structures	2006											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ¹⁾
Total - county	4136	3317	4139	3997	4587	3878	4476	5420	4523	4941	4617	3533
Out of which:												
Hotels	3084	2427	3193	2851	3418	2933	3076	3715	3429	3758	3449	2827
Motels	340	289	365	274	532	372	461	431	307	430	323	87
Tourist Villas	-	27	35	-	-	-	50	49	10	-	-	-
Tourist Chalets	49	74	16	-	6	11	16	12	12	-	-	10
Urban tourist pensions	265	221	173	190	82	175	151	248	221	218	222	160
Rural tourist pensions	226	145	142	236	284	181	442	685	334	214	263	251
Types of tourist accommodation structures	2007											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep. ¹⁾			
Total - county	3927	4292	4556	4432	5084	4797	5637	5719	4350			
Out of which:												
Hotels	3048	3143	3250	3286	3680	3444	4235	4078	2910			
Motels	52	241	255	284	422	332	309	332	385			
Tourist Villas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Tourist Chalets	56	75	29	-	-	-	16	56	-			

SURVEY WITH A VIEW TO CAPITALIZING THE TOURIST POTENTIAL OF THE COUNTY OF GORJ

Urban tourist pensions	138	188	179	108	216	172	224	180	184
Rural tourist pensions	306	185	363	364	338	460	523	684	463

What is interesting is that after the end of the summer season, the second period of tourist arrivals in Gorj is September November, characterized by a warmer climate in this region than in the rest of the country as a result of the Mediterranean influences. This phenomenon is completed by the business travels increasing the number of arrivals in the fall season.

The winter season presents a low number of arrivals, proving a great need for support in the development of the mountain tourism for winter sports in Gorj. This sort of tourism must pass from its status of weekend tourism to that of permanent tourism.

As for the number of nights spent in accommodation structures in Gorj, the situation on seasons is somewhat similar to the situation of the arrivals. If the differences are not that important in the case of the arrivals in the winter and summer seasons, these differences are more important when it comes to the nights spent (*table 2.4.12.*). In August, the climax of the summer season, the number of nights spent by the tourists is 2,5 – 3 times bigger than in January, the climax of the winter season. This phenomenon leads to a medium vacation duration of 1 day for the winter season, growing to an average of 3 days in the summer season.

*Nights spent by tourists, by seasons, in accommodation structures in Gorj
table 2.4.12.*

Types of tourist accommodation structures	2005											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total - county	4325	4872	6148	6348	6216	8266	10931	13765	5832	6227	6305	5349
Out of which:												
Hotels	3406	4064	5305	5440	4997	4782	7306	9880	4311	4492	4684	3644
Motels	430	362	316	314	271	476	337	436	319	297	295	217
Tourist Villas	-	-	-	-	-	1440	526	1344	200	300	-	-
Tourist Chalets	54	14	-	-	36	36	116	240	50	124	18	100
Urban tourist pensions	107	107	91	108	179	200	116	85	124	68	386	526
Rural tourist pensions	38	6	34	96	203	455	1941	1072	238	337	413	480
Types of tourist accommodation structures	2006											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ¹⁾
Total - county	6387	5208	6772	6200	7228	7174	13341	15999	8483	8010	8006	5286
Out of which:												
Hotels	4032	3366	4740	4201	4971	5295	9184	10479	5762	6023	5951	4199
Motels	464	399	492	395	700	477	816	728	545	695	479	87
Tourist Villas	-	270	350	-	-	-	900	882	180	-	-	-
Tourist Chalets	427	148	22	-	60	100	434	264	360	-	-	30
Urban tourist pensions	645	361	497	450	302	565	391	1223	613	474	624	180
Rural tourist pensions	464	304	262	412	694	358	1166	1781	646	321	446	531

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Types of tourist accommodation structures	2007								
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep. ¹⁾
Total - county	5863	6988	6441	7304	8152	9795	12492	14909	8103
Out of which:									
Hotels	4170	5015	4353	5573	5794	7475	9709	11425	5983
Motels	52	435	319	461	538	548	409	697	609
Tourist Villas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tourist Chalets	112	150	72	-	-	-	23	280	-
Urban tourist pensions	218	272	250	180	373	271	350	269	311
Rural tourist pensions	944	596	899	614	847	947	1519	1679	632

The evolution of the arrivals and of the overnight stays in the accommodation units according to their category shows that the number of overnight stays in hotels is by far greater than in other types of accommodation structures. It has also been noticed that the overnight stays in this type of units as well as their percentage witnessed a continuous growth each year (August 2005 - August 2007) situation explainable by the demand of the tourists for quality and full services.

The interesting aspects are depicted from the analysis of the index of net use of the accommodation space in the county. This index oscillates within large limits of 15-20% showing great fluctuations between the summer and the winter seasons.

The index of the accommodation space in Gorj
Table 2.4.13.

%	2005											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total - county	18,0	22,5	26,8	28,6	22,6	23,7	29,3	38,7	17,2	22,8	25,3	20,0

%	2006											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ¹⁾
Total - county	20,7	18,6	20,8	20,5	19,5	19,5	33,4	39,9	22,8	23,0	23,8	17,6

%	2007								
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep. ¹⁾
Total - county	19,3	23,3	20,2	24,1	22,6	27,8	30,8	38,1	22,4

1) temporary data

The winter months are those generating the greatest expense for the supply of tourist services and facilities. The degree of occupation in these conditions of only 18-22% leads to a weak profitability of the winter tourism and thus to higher prices for tourists. The summer season reaches monthly an average occupation percentage of 39% (August 2006) ensuring important perspectives for the tourism in the summer season.

These data reflect the predilection of the tourists for the hot season. This is also determined by the fact that the spa resort of Săcelu is populated mostly in the summer, with the longest vacations of 11-12 days. The mountain, although a favorable attraction for the region of Gorj, remains a desire, because of the lack of equipment and of services, easily found in the summer but needing much more effort from the tourist in the winter, the tourist thus avoiding it.

Urban, spa and mountain tourism

Taking into consideration the percentage of arrivals and nights spent in the urban, spa and mountain accommodation units (*tables 2.4.14.;2.4.15.;2.4.16.*), during 2004-2006, there is a disproportion between the urban tourism and the other forms of tourism. The urban tourism is made up of two types of tourist orientations: the cultural and business tourism types. The cultural tourism is practiced with the choice of an accommodation center in Târgu-Jiu and the creation of tourist tracks in the area of Gorj.

Tourism Records in 2004
Table 2.1.14.

Locality	Number of rooms	Number of places	Total no. of tourists	Total of nights spent	Average holiday duration	Romanian tourists	Nights spent	Average holiday duration	Foreign tourists	Nights spent	Average holiday duration	Degree of occupation of locations %
BAIA DE FIER	39	79	659	1113	1,7 days	653	1105	1,7 days	6	8	1,3 zile	3,9
MOTRU	15	32	849	1139	1,3 days	811	1098	1,4 days	38	41	1,1 zile	9,8
NOVACI	23	54	338	619	1,8 days	336	616	1,8 days	2	3	1,5 zile	3,1
PADES	14	34	70	222	3,2 days	70	222	3,2 days	0	0	0 zile	1,8
PESTISANI	9	15	6	6	1,0 days	6	6	1,0 days	0	0	0 zile	0,1
POLOVRAGI	9	18	21	68	3,2 days	21	68	3,2 days	0	0	0 zile	1,0
ROVINARI	63	113	598	5504	9,2 days	598	5504	9,2 days	0	0	0 zile	13,3
SACELU	114	230	1892	20371	10,8 days	1892	20371	10,8 days	0	0	0 zile	24,3
TIRGU CARBUNESTI	17	43	155	222	1,4 days	155	222	1,4 days	0	0	0 zile	1,4
TIRGU JIU	281	598	33981	60723	1,8 days	32283	56286	1,7 days	1698	4437	2,6 zile	27,8
TISMANA	5	10	3	9	3,0 days	3	9	3,0 days	0	0	0 zile	2,5
TURCENI	5	10	6	42	7,0 days	6	42	7,0 days	0	0	0 zile	11,5
Total urban tourism	381	796	35598	67630	1,9 days	33853	63152	1,9 days	1736	4478	2,6 zile	23,3
Total mountain tourism	99	210	1097	2037	1,9 days	1089	2026	1,9 days	8	11	1,4 zile	2,7
Total spa tourism	114	230	1892	20371	10,8 days	1892	20371	10,8 days	0	0	0 zile	24,3
Overall	594	1236	38587	90038	2,3 days	36834	85549	2,3 days	1744	4489	2,6 zile	27,4

Turism urban: Tg-Jiu, Motru, Rovinari, Tg-Cărbunești, Turceni.

Turism montan: Baia de Fier, Novaci, Padeș, Peștișani, Polovragi, Tismana.

Turism balnear: Săcelu.

Tourism Records in 2005
Table 2.1.15.

Locality	Number of rooms	Number of places	Total no. of tourists	Total of nights spent	Average holiday duration	Romanian tourists	Nights spent	Average holiday duration	Foreign tourists	Nights spent	Average holiday duration	Degree of occupation of locations %
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SURVEY WITH A VIEW TO CAPITALIZING THE TOURIST POTENTIAL OF THE COUNTY OF GORJ

BAIA DE FIER	66	151	669	1428	2,1 days	664	1423	2,1 days	5	5	1,0 zile	2,6
MOTRU	14	32	679	996	1,5 days	664	976	1,5 days	15	20	1,3 zile	8,5
NOVACI	45	93	1308	2807	2,1 days	1267	2739	2,2 days	41	68	1,7 zile	8,3
PADES	12	26	208	442	2,1 days	208	442	2,1 days	0	0	0 zile	4,7
PESTISANI	9	18	187	441	2,4 days	187	441	2,4 days	0	0	0 zile	6,7
POLOVRAGI	10	21	1446	2439	1,7 days	1331	2193	1,6 days	115	246	2,1 zile	31,8
SACELU	104	222	1127	13598	12,1 days	1127	13598	12,1 days	0	0	0 zile	16,8
TIRGU JIU	337	701	31954	61944	1,9 days	29896	55727	1,9 days	2058	6217	3,0 zile	24,2
TISMANA	12	24	47	489	10,4 days	47	489	10,4 days	0	0	0 zile	5,6
Total urban tourism	351	733	32633	62940	1,9 days	30560	56703	1,9 days	2073	6237	3,0 zile	23,5
Total mountain tourism	154	333	3865	8046	2,1 days	3704	7727	2,1 days	261	319	1,2 zile	9,9
Total spa tourism	104	222	1127	13598	12,1 days	1127	13598	12,1 days	0	0	0 zile	16,8
Overall	609	1288	37625	84584	2,2 days	35391	78028	2,2 days	2234	6556	2,9 zile	24,9

Urban tourism: Tg-Jiu, Motru.

Mountain tourism: Baia de Fier, Novaci, Padeș, Peștișani, Polovragi, Tismana.

Spa tourism: Săcelu.

Tourism Records in 2006

Table 2.1.16.

Locality	Number of rooms	Number of places	Total no. of tourists	Total of nights spent	Average holiday duration	Romanian tourists	Nights spent	Average holiday duration	Foreign tourists	Nights spent	Average holiday duration	Degree of occupation of locations %
ARCANI - RUNCU	19	41	650	760	1,2 days	612	674	1,1 days	38	86	2,2 zile	5,1
BAIA DE FIER	24	54	575	899	1,6 days	575	899	1,6 days	0	0	0 zile	4,6
BUMBESTI-JIU	10	20	1581	1581	1,0 days	1580	1580	1,0 days	1	1	1,0 zile	21,7
MOTRU	15	32	778	2631	3,4 days	750	2561	3,4 days	28	70	2,5 zile	22,5
NOVACI	69	152	3531	8526	2,4 days	3521	8504	2,4 days	10	22	2,2 zile	15,4
PADES	11	27	78	488	6,2 days	78	488	6,2 days	0	0	0 zile	5,0
PESTISANI	9	17	765	1727	2,2 days	764	1726	2,3 days	1	1	1,0 zile	27,8
POLOVRAGI	10	22	2026	3390	1,7 days	1927	3244	1,7 days	99	146	1,5 zile	42,2
SACELU	101	220	1222	14881	12,2 days	1222	14881	12,2 days	0	0	0 zile	18,5
TIRGU JIU	368	757	40313	62973	1,6 days	38297	57746	1,5 days	2016	5227	2,6 zile	22,8
TISMANA	5	10	45	238	5,2 days	45	238	5,3 days	0	0	0 zile	6,5
Total urban tourism	393	809	42672	67185	1,6 days	40627	61887	1,5 days	2045	5298	2,6 zile	22,7
Total mountain tourism	147	323	7670	16028	2,1 days	7522	15773	2,1 days	148	255	1,7 zile	19,9
Total spa tourism	101	220	1222	14881	12,2 days	1222	14881	12,2 days	0	0	0 zile	18,5
Overall	641	1352	51564	98094	1,9 days	49371	92541	1,8 days	2193	5553	2,5 zile	23,3

Urban tourism: Tg-Jiu, Motru, Bumbesti-Jiu.

Mountain tourism: Arcani-Runcu, Baia de Fier, Novaci, Padeș, Peștișani, Polovragi, Tismana.

Spa tourism: Săcelu.

From the data analysis, the greatest percentage of the tourism in Gorj is represented by the tourism practiced in Tg-Jiu, of over 65% of the total amount of arrivals and nights, percentage due to the business tourism (including business travels) and the cultural tourism. The urban tourism is completed by the

city of Motru and the towns of Bumbesti-Jiu, Rovinari and Turceni, industrial centers very attractive for the business tourism.

The urban tourism is followed by the mountain and rural tourism with 25% of the total tourist circulation. The spa tourism, currently located in Săcelu covers merely 5% of the tourism in Gorj thus needing radical measures to be taken for the upgrading of the resort and the development of other centers in the hilly area (Țicleni, Mătășari, Glogova), full of natural resources for this type of activity.

The greatest percentage in the tourist activity in Gorj is represented by the business, the cultural and the mountain tourism.

Thus there is the need for a more active promotion of the cultural tourism, developed around the tourist brand of “*Constantin Brâncuși*” and secondly of the rural tourism. These two forms of tourism are exploitable in circumstances of economic conditions. The development of business tourism imposes huge investments in facilities and the creation of a market of fairs, conferences and business meetings, aspects the county of Gorj cannot achieve in a first stage of development.

Tourist programs for rest, leisure, holidays, visits, hunting and fishing as part of the sporting and ecological tourism are alternatives on a medium term, complementary to the two basic proposals.

As it is considered that Băile Săcelu resort holds an important quantity of mineral water, beneficial for the organism, the authorities should allow for a bigger importance for this type of tourism that, at a national level, holds an important percentage (14%) of the total revenue resulted from tourism. Considering the extreme decrease of the tourist interest in the spa resorts and the competition in the region assured by renamed resorts with a more developed treatment and accommodation possibility (Govora, Călimănești, Olănești - dept. Vâlcea; Bala - dept. Mehedinți; Herculane - dept. Caraș-Severin) the development of more attractive spa resorts and programs is recommended (pools, aqua parks) and demanded by a greater segment of tourists of all ages.

Tourism and the international tourist circulation

As for the international tourism, it was affected at a national level by the image rendered by the mass-media in the foreign countries, by the lack of correlation between the quality of the services and the fares, as well as by the insufficient promotion of the region of Olteniei, of the county of Gorj, as tourist destinations on the external tourist markets.

On the other hand, the county of Gorj was never a part of the offer for ‘export’ of the tourism in România, as a result of the lack of a specific traditional promotion. The international circulation in Gorj, comprising the tourist flows from and to this area, is very limited, as the number of Romanian

tourists traveling outside the county greatly exceeds the number of foreign tourists visiting Gorj.

For reasons regarding mainly the quality of tourist services and the lack of tourist programs specific to the county, the voyages of the foreign tourists in the county of Gorj never exceeded greater values thus being the main reason for the limited tourist traffic in the area.

As compared to 1991 where there were officially 941 foreign tourists, in 2006 there were 2193 present in Gorj. Throughout the entire period, the tourist flow didn't exceed 3000 foreign tourists annually.

The countries of origin of the main visitors for the region of Gorj, in 2005-2006 are presented in for the urban tourism in *table 2.4.17.*, and for the sub-mountainous tourism in *table 2.4.18.* What can be noticed is a predilection for this area of the Germanic tourists from Central Europe, of the tourists from Central Europe (France and Belgium, Holland), the southern tourists from Spain and Italy and of those coming from the Balkans. Besides Europe, there are tourists coming from the US, Israel and Japan.

*The International Circulation in the Urban Tourism
table 2.4.17.*

COUNTRY	TOTAL				TOURIST CENTRES											
	Arrivals		Overnight stays		TIRGU JIU				MOTRU				BUMBESTI-JIU			
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	TOTAL		2193		5553	2058	2016	6217	5227	15	28	20	70	-	1	-
Albania		3		7	7	3	37	7	-							
Austria		71		131	50	68	153	120	1		2					
Belarus		2		2	2	-	2	-								
Belgium		66		181	30	61	65	163								
Bosnia & Herzegovina		4		10	12	4	21	10								
Bulgaria		86		288	84	79	216	274								
Cyprus		4		4	2	4	3	4								
Croatia		15		185	1	15	1	185								
Denmark		6		11	36	6	105	11								
Switzerland		14		18	1	14	1	18								
The Russian Federation		13		29	1	7	2	17								
Finland		1		1	4	1	4	1								
Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia		7		9	15	7	262	9								
France		181		356	272	150	478	314	2		6					
Germany		251		477	183	236	535	455								
Greece		27		174	39	24	113	165	1		1					
Ireland		3		14	33	3	70	14								
Italy		671		1813	519	637	1617	1738	11	18	11	45		1		1
Latvia		3		15	1	3	10	15								

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Luxemburg		4		7	2	4	5	7										
Malta					1		1											
Norway	5		6		5		6											
The Netherlands		46		226	50	46	154	226										
Poland		50		198	100	42	173	188										
Portugal		4		5	2	2	2	3										
The U.K.		74		195	43	58	71	140										
The Czech Republic		31		58	25	25	63	52										
The Republic of Moldova		9		21	49	9	256	21										
Serbia		63		81	36	63	285	81										
Slovakia		8		8		8		8										
Slovenia		9		12	64	6	453	9										
Spain		32		60	33	28	84	56		1		1						
Sweedeen		39		118	25	37	94	116		2		2						
Turkey		63		85	90	62	310	84		1		1						
Ukraine		23		146	7	14	25	136										
Hungary		50		85	19	50	58	85										
Other countries in Europe		3		3	8	3	10	3										
Egypt		3		3		3		3										
The Republic of South Africa		1		1	1	1	1	1										
Other countries in Africa		5		9	1	5	5	9										
Canada		20		32	5	17	7	17		3		15						
Cuba		1		1	1		1											
The U. S.A.		116		293	99	109	230	283		3		6						
Other countries in South America		6		18		6		18										
China		10		10	2	10	2	10										
South Korea		8		8		8		8										
India		5		11	1	4	4	10										
Iran		2		2		2		2										
Israel		24		25	69	13	133	14										
Japan		37		66	15	37	46	66										
Lebanon		7		14	1	7	3	14										
The Syrian Arabic Republic		1		1	1	1	2	1										
Thailand		1		3		1		3										
Other countries in Asia		4		15	9	4	26	15										
Australia		4		4		4		4										
Unspecified countries and territories		5		7	2	5	2	7										

The International Circulation in the sub-mountainous tourism table 2.4.17.

COUNTRY	TOTAL		MOUNTAIN TOURIST CENTRES							
			NOVACI-BAIA DE FIER*		ARCANI-RUNCU		PESTISANI		POLOVRAGI	
	Arrivals	Overnight stays	Arrivals	Overnight stays	Arrivals	Overnight stays	Arrivals	Overnight stays	Arrivals	Overnight stays

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	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
TOTAL		2193		5553	46	10	73	22	-	38	-	86	-	1	-	1	115	99	246	146		
Albania		3		7																		
Austria		71		131	3		3			1		1						2		4		
Belgium		66		181	7	2	13	12		3		6						2		32		
Bosnia Herzegovina		4		10																		
Bulgaria		86		288	6		12			7		14						9		23		
Ciprus		4		4																		
Croatia		15		185																		
Denmark		6		11																		
Switzerland		14		18															5	14		
The Russian Federation		13		29						6		12										
Finland		1		1															11	22		
Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia		7		9																		
France		181		356	1	1	1	2		7		17						38	23	44	23	
Germany		251		477	2	2	2	2		5		10						6	8	9	10	
Greece		27		174						3		9						3		12		
Ireland		3		14															2	4		
Italy		671		1813	2	2	2	3		6		17						18	7	39	9	
Latvia		3		15																		
Luxemburg		4		7															2	4		
Malta																			3	12		
The Netherlands		46		226	2		2												5	14		
Poland		50		198	7		12												3	8	9	10
Portugal		4		5		2		2														
The U.K.		74		195	1		1								1		1			15	54	
The Czech Republic		31		58																6	6	
The Republic of Moldova		9		21																		
Serbia		63		81																		
Slovakia		8		8																		
Slovenia		9		12																3	3	
Spain		32		60	9		15												2	3	2	3
Sweeden		39		118																		
Turkey		63		85	4		8															
Ukraine		23		146																9	9	
Hungary		50		85																		
Other countries in Europe		3		3																		
Egypt		3		3																		
The Republic of South Africa		1		1																		
Other countries in Africa		5		9																		
Canada		20		32																		
The U. S.A.		116		293																4	4	
Other countries in South America		6		18																		
China		10		10																		
South Korea		8		8																		
India		5		11		1		1														

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Iran		2		2														
Israel		24		25	2		2								6	11	6	11
Japan		37		66														
Lebanon		7		14														
The Syrian Arabic Republic		1		1														
Thailand		1		3														
Other countries in Asia		4		15														
Australia		4		4														
Unspecified countries and territories		5		7														

*for 2006 there are no registered tourists in Baia de Fier

As a general conclusion, by taking as starting point the year of 1990, there was a decrease in the tourist activity the causes being: the temporary removal from the tourist circuit of accommodation capacities as a result of the modernization works (Peștera Muierilor – Baia de Fier cabin and hotel), the transformation of some hotels and accommodation units in spaces with different destinations (Hotel Gorj – the eastern wing, motel-inn ‘Novaci’), following their selling as actives or their inclusion in different associations, the closing of some accommodations structures because of their degrading status (tourist stop Tismana, camping Bucium-Sohodol), as a result of the lack of funds for repairs; the handing in of some accommodation capacities to institutions not having as object of activity tourism, no longer introduced them in the tourist circuit (Drăgoieni inn) etc.

Part 3

Approaches and tourist strategy

3.1. Evolution trends of the tourism

The speciality studies at the national level identified the main trends within the field of tourism, up to the present, and which will be amplified in the perspective of the year 2020, in what concerns the tourist demand and offer. Among the most significant aspect, could be mentioned the following:

- an ever growing number of tourists desire to satisfy their hobbies and special interests, based on nature, historical places, economic activities and professional interests;

- the ethnical tourism, represented by those wishing to visit their or their forefathers' native places is in progress; a special side is represented by the religious tourism, made of the persons who, by pilgrimages, are visiting holy places, related to their religious convictions;

- the demand for new destinations is growing, with positive effects on the development of new areas or on the improvement and expansion of the existent ones;

- the interest for the maintenance or the health state improvement is growing and so, is encouraged the development of the treatment, climaterical resorts stations and treatment centers; the classical hotels of the resorts stations begin to adapt themselves to the new orientations of the demand, including facilities and gymnastic units, fitness, other non-traditional treatments and procedures etc., increasing the interest of the solicitants;

- it is noticed a trend of increasing the number of shorter term holidays, allowing the development of more tourist destination, and for satisfying the demand, the occasion of offering facilities and activities for tourists, in all the seasons;

- the number of the third age persons, who are more active and interested in travelling, without having records of diminution of the number of middle age or young persons; simultaneously, the disabled persons are travelling in an growing number, this contributing to the adaptation of the services and utilities for the needs of this clientele segment;

- the tourists become more experienced and sophisticated and wait for corresponding good quality attractions, utilities and services and tariffs/prices appropriate for the quality in their voyages;

- the business travels or for congresses, conferences, reunions, etc. are continuously developing, bringing more and more profits to the organizers; many persons taking part at such actions are at the same time also „holiday tourists”, wishing to know the region they visit;

- the number of the tourists concerned about the natural environment or social issues is growing and consequently, the searches for least polluted destinations and without environmental or social nature problems; as a result of

these orientations, ca urmare a acestor orientări, most of the destinations are interested in adopting some development programmes and wish to encourage the good quality tourism, which avoids the environmental or social nature problems, optimizing also the economic profits;

- the tourism uses to a large extent the modern technology in the fields such as booking or marketing services; lately, the Internet has become a very important instrument of information and marketing.

3.2. The analysis of the tourists' expectations and of the demands of the tourist accomodation units owners

As a result of the survey made on some representative samples, represented by tourists, local peoples and specialists, the gathered, synthetizing and interpreted information, some aspects which will be objectively considered for setting up the of the tourist priorities in the county of Gorj are highlighting:

A) The interviewed tourists' answers are found, centralized, in the following table:

The synthesis of the information gathered through the questionnaire applied to the tourists of the county of Gorj

Question	Variant	No. Of people who answered	Total of sample
1. What category of tourists do you represent?	1. Romanian tourists	181	200
	2. foreign tourists	19	
2. How many times have you visited the county of Gorj?	1. this is the first time	60	200
	2. two times	84	
	3. several times	56	
3. Due to which of the following information sources do you know this county?	1. mass-media	34	200
	2. tourism agencies and tourism fairs	69	
	3. internet	53	
	4. brochures and catalogues	21	
	5. accounts of friends and relatives	20	
	6. others	3	
4. What are the reasons for which you have chosen as a tourist destination the county of Gorj ?	1. the quality of the environmental factors	20	200
	2. customs and traditions specific to the area	27	
	3. the scenic beauty	32	
	4. the quietness	4	
	5. the history of the area	7	
	6. the affordable prices as compared to other areas	1	
	7. other reasons	109	

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5. What is generally your stay duration in the county of Gorj?	1. one day	67	200	
	2. in the weekend	52		
	3. 3-6 days	72		
	4. over 6 days	9		
6. Do you consider that the tourist potential of the county of Gorj is sufficiently highlighted ?	1. yes	7	200	
	2. no	193		
7. How would you rate the quality of accommodation services offered in the county of Gorj?	1. very low	28	200	
	2. satisfactory	63		
	3. good	88		
	4. very good	21		
8. How would you rate the behaviour of the employees in the tourist sector in the county of Gorj?	1. totally unsatisfactory	33	200	
	2. unimportant	59		
	3. satisfactory	84		
	4. completely satisfactory	24		
9 Do you consider that the employees in the tourist sector in the county of Gorj need extra training adequate to the positions they presently have ?	1.yes	186	200	
	2. no	14		
10. How would you rate the prices in the county of Gorj, as compared to the provided services within the accommodation facilities?	1. big	76	200	
	2. acceptable	89		
	3. low	19		
	4. very low	16		
11. To what extent are you bothered by the effects of pollution due to the bad behaviour of tourists?	1. very much	11	200	
	2. much	17		
	3. unimportant	21		
	4. little	98		
	5. at all	53		
12. Who, in your opinion should be deeper involved in the ecologic education of the tourists?	1. School	Unimportant	5	200
		Little important	34	
		Unimportant	7	
		Important	75	
		Very important	79	
	2. Family	Unimportant	6	200
		Little important	9	
		Unimportant	6	
		Important	86	
		Very important	93	
	3. Mass-media	Unimportant	1	200
		Little important	7	
		Unimportant	12	
		Important	98	
		Very important	118	

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	4. NGOs	Unimportant	18	200
		Little important	26	
		Unimportant	23	
		Important	97	
		Very important	36	
	5. Tour agencies	Unimportant	1	200
		Little important	3	
		Unimportant	9	
		Important	90	
		Very important	97	
	6. A.N.T.R.E.C.	Unimportant	2	200
		Little important	4	
		Unimportant	1	
		Important	102	
		Very important	109	
	7. Local Public Administration	Unimportant	1	200
		Little important	2	
		Unimportant	2	
		Important	97	
		Very important	98	
8. Others (state which)	Unimportant	2	200	
	Little important	1		
	Unimportant	1		
	Important	99		
	Very important	97		
13. Express your satisfaction related to the following aspects which characterize the tourist destinations in the county of Gorj which you have visited	1. Accommodation facilities (quality of the provided services)	Totally unsatisfied	8	200
		Unsatisfied	12	
		Unimportant	34	
		Satisfied	90	
		Very satisfied	56	
	2. Catering facilities	Totally unsatisfied	56	200
		Unsatisfied	46	
		Unimportant	2	
		Satisfied	82	
		Very satisfied	18	
	3. Entertainment facilities	Totally unsatisfied	42	200
		Unsatisfied	29	
		Unimportant	4	
		Satisfied	83	
		Very satisfied	42	
	4. Treatment facilities and SPAs	Totally unsatisfied	42	200
		Unsatisfied	41	
		Unimportant	2	
		Satisfied	66	
		Very satisfied	59	
	5. Auxiliary services provided for the tourists	Totally unsatisfied	59	200
		Unsatisfied	67	
		Unimportant	35	
		Satisfied	20	
		Very satisfied	19	
	6. The attitude and behaviour of the tourist services providers	Totally unsatisfied	7	200
		Unsatisfied	11	

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		Unimportant	1		
		Satisfied	90		
		Very satisfied	91		
	7. The level of training of the employees in the field of tourism in the county of Gorj		Totally unsatisfied	1	200
			Unsatisfied	2	
			Unimportant	1	
			Satisfied	102	
			Very satisfied	94	
	8. Organization of special events		Totally unsatisfied	9	200
			Unsatisfied	57	
			Unimportant	62	
			Satisfied	42	
			Very satisfied	30	
	9. General opinion about staying in the county of Gorj		Totally unsatisfied	3	200
			Unsatisfied	5	
Unimportant			2		
Satisfied			104		
Very satisfied			86		
14. State what you most liked in the county of Gorj	Brâncuși Sculptural Ensemble		109	200	
	Rânca Area		43		
	Baia de Fier – Peștera Muierilor Area		31		
	Runcu–Sohodolului Gorges Area		7		
	Tismana Area		5		
	Polovragi Area		2		
	Lainici Area		2		
	Other areas		1		
15. State what you did not like in the county of Gorj	Access roads		134	200	
	lack of investments		32		
	Insufficient exploitation of the tourist potential		25		
	Others		9		
16. Do you intend to return to the county of Gorj?	1. Yes. Why ?		163	200	
	2. No. Why ?		37		
IDENTIFICATION DATA					
Sex	Female		102	200	
	Male		98		
Age	under 20 de ani		56	200	
	between 21- 30 de ani		51		
	between 31-40 de ani		42		
	between 41-50 de ani		32		
	between 51 and 60 and		14		
	over 60		5		
Family status	Married	With children	103	200	
		Without children	38		
	Single		59		
Monthly family income	under 440 RON		22	200	
	between 440– 1000 RON		45		
	over 1000 RON		133		

After gathering this information, one can make some important conclusions related to the tourists travelling to Gorj:

- The most of the tourists are Romanian, the number of the foreign citizens coming for tourism in this area is rather small;
- To be remembered the fact that those who come to Gorj have the tendency to come back ;
- Even though the mass-media and the Internet are important means of communicating the messages which to make the tourism from Gorj known to the potential tourists, the tourism agencies maintain their main role in attracting them; The participations at tourism fairs and the activity of the tourism agencies maintain however their main role in attracting the tourists;
- As attraction factors of the tourists is remarked the beauty of the landscape, the customs and the traditions of the area;
- The duration of the sejours varies from one day, pentru the transit tourism, to a few days in week-end, being extended even up to a week, during that time could be visited many tourist attraction areas;
- the most of the tourists consider that the tourist potential of the county of Gorj is not sufficiently highlighted, leading to the opening of large possibilities of its exploration by an adequate strategy;
- the accomodation services offered, even though not very well classified, are not however strongly criticized by the tourists, who declare them indulgently even „good”, considering that the beauty of the region could substitute, for short periods of time, this shortcoming;
- the employees of the tourist sector are also comprehensively evaluated, but most of the tourists are declare adepts of an additional improvement, to provide them however with a training, appropriate for their jobs;
- as for the accomodation tarrifes offered, they are considered however rather high, compared with the quality of the services provided, especially those with low incomes, below 1,000 RON;
- a positive aspect in what concerns the protection of the environment is represented by the fact that the tourists do not see the development of the tourism in the area as a danger, a pollution factor, existing an obvious trend of their civilised behaviour;
- the ecologic education of the tourists is related, în fond, by their human culture, by their development environment. Using the *Liker's scale* for assessing the importance of various factors within the ecologic education, they are hard to be differentiated, their importance being different from one period to another, according to the normal communication educational and informational systems throughout life, from the family, school, mass-media, to the tourism agencies and local public administration, almost all these factors being very closed to the average level, calculated as simple arithmetic average of the educational and informational variants, of the

value of 1.275:

1) for the *school* factor

$$[79x^2 + 75x^1 + 7x^0 + 34x(-1) + 5x(-2)] / 200 = 0,945$$

2) for the *family* factor

$$[93x^2 + 86x^1 + 6x^0 + 9x(-1) + 6x(-2)] / 200 = 1,255$$

3) for the *mass-media* factor

$$[118x^2 + 98x^1 + 12x^0 + 7x(-1) + 1x(-2)] / 200 = 1,625$$

4) for the *O.N.G.(non-gouvernemental organizations)* factor

$$[36x^2 + 97x^1 + 23x^0 + 26x(-1) + 18x(-2)] / 200 = 0,535$$

5) for the *tourism agencies*

$$[97x^2 + 90x^1 + 9x^0 + 3x(-1) + 1x(-2)] / 200 = 1,395$$

6) for *A.N.T.R.E.C.*

$$[109x^2 + 102x^1 + 1x^0 + 4x(-1) + 2x(-2)] / 200 = 1,560$$

7) for the *Local Public Administration*

$$[98x^2 + 97x^1 + 2x^0 + 2x(-1) + 1x(-2)] / 200 = 1,445$$

8) for *others*

$$[97x^2 + 99x^1 + 1x^0 + 1x(-1) + 2x(-2)] / 200 = 1,440$$

The positive values and closed to the average show the fact that also the importance granted, especially by the tourists, but also generally by the people, of any educational and communicational factor, leading to an increase of the perception, knowledge and motivation level for all that contributes to the evolution of the human personality. Only in this context, the satisfactions provided by tourism will be able to be appreciated at their true value.

- as for the level of satisfaction brought by the tourist destinations, by applying the same method of interpretation, the results are not at all pleasing for the additional services offer provided to the tourists (- 0.635) and the public catering companies (-0.2), with indexes far from the average value (0.525);
- also with small vaues of the assessment index ate quoted the treatment centers (-0.2), the organization of some special events (0.135), along with the treatment facilities and the SPAs offered (0.295);
- the positive appreciations of the tourists are oriented towards the assessment of the human resource carrying out his/her activity in the field of tourism, for the training level of the employees (1.43), the attitude and

- behaviour of the tourist services performers (1.235);
- on the whole, the general opinion about the sejours spent in the county of Gorj is a good one (1.325), much above the assessment index average, as a result of more the implication of the human resource and of the natural factors attraction than the investments within the field of tourism;
 - in what concerns the tourist objectives, especially attracting the attention of the tourists, on the first place in their options is by far *the Path of the Heroes Sculptural Ensemble of the famous Constantin Brâncuși*, who, even if is very well known, captures the attention of the visiting public every year, it rediscovering apparently new values of the visionary sculptor's genius work;
 - on the second place of the tourists' options is remarked the *Rânca Area*, especially for the options of the ski, other winter sports and new mountainous landscape lovers. Rânca is situated at an impressive altitude for the mountain lovers, having excellent climateric conditions and attracting lots of youngsters, but also families with children, through the ski track for beginners, available for them;
 - the Baia de Fier – Peștera Muierilor area is also attractive for the tourists , especially for the speological tourism developed in the area;
 - even if interesting for the tourists, the other tourist areals of Gorj: the Runcu–Sohodolului Gorges area, the Tismana area, the Polovragi area, the Lainici area, etc. have no the same tourist attraction level.

On this situation, as a perspective, the sejours shall have to be focused on the tourist objective so well-known and appreciated of Gorj, situated also on the first plan at the national level, on the top of the tourist attractions, *the Path of the Heroes Sculptural Ensemble: The Table of Silence, the Kiss Gate, The Infinite Column of the Infinite and The Chairs Alley*, as symbols of an invaluable artistic creation, left to us, his Romanians, his home Gorgeans, by the one who made us famous throughout the world: the great Brâncuși. Only together with this sculptural ensemble, we can relaunch in Gorj a tourism, which to include and to highlight all the natural richness of the area and the incontestable beauties it can offer.

But it is not satisfactory, for all those who come in this area, the access road, the weak transport infrastructure, discouraging even the persons most interested by the originality. Even though the tourists appreciate also as very weak the lack of the investments, but also the highlighting of the tourist potential, the most important is represented however, as a major critic brought to the tourist system, by these access roads, which hinders a smooth traffic, acceptable for the tourists, and which obviously discourages the penetration into the area of the tourists .

Generally speaking, despite the dissapointments offered, the forays into the tourism of Gorj, the most of the tourists have the desire to come back to this

area, attracted by the hospitality of the people, the beauty of the landscapes and the originality of the the tourist objectives.

B) The interviewed local people' answers are found, centralized, in the following table:

The synthesis of the information gathered through the questionnaire applied to the local people of the county of Gorj

Question	Variant	No. of people who answered	Total of sample
1. Do you have the steady residence in the county of Gorj?	1. YES	187	200
	2. NO	13	
2. What is the reason for which you are determined to settle yourself or to remain in the county of Gorj ?	1. Professional reasons	120	200
	2. Marriage	53	
	3. Favorable natural conditions	20	
	4. Others	7	
3. How do you appreciate the natural potential of the county of Gorj?	5. very high	102	200
	4. good	86	
	3. neither high or low	11	
	2. low	1	
	1. very low	0	
4. Do you consider the economic (industrial) potential of the county to be	5. very high	63	200
	4. good	57	
	3. neither high or low	48	
	2. low	22	
	1. very low	10	
5. Considerați că potențialul cultural al județului este :	5. very high	67	200
	4. good	52	
	3. neither high or low	72	
	2. low	9	
	1. very low	0	
6. După opinia dvs., nivelul de trai al locuitorilor din județul Gorj este :	5. very high	7	200
	4. high	43	
	3. appropriate	67	
	2. unappropriate	74	
	1. totally unappropriate	9	
7. Out of the following possibilities of development of the county of Gorj and of improvement of your life level, which do you consider to be he most important?	1. the industrial development	28	200
	2. the agricultural development	23	
	3. the tourist development	98	
	4. Other possibilities	51	
8. What do you think to be the tourist	1. The positive geographical	98	200

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resources of the county of Gorj?	conditions (as for the relief, climate, vegetation and implicitly of the landscape etc.);			
	2. The possibilities of access in the area ;	9		
	3. The high attractivity tourist facilities;	20		
	4. The local specific (costume, churches, cultural-folkloric traditions, the traditional architecture, etc.);	69		
	5. Others	4		
9. Do you consider that today, the tourist potential of the county of Gorj is enough valorified?	1. Entirely valorified	0	200	
	2. Partially valorified	148		
	3. Unvalorified	52		
10. Do you have knowledge of attempts of tourist potential valorification in the area?	1. Yes	1.1. By state companies	83	200
		1.2. By private companies	92	
	2.No	25		
11 Would you be willing to get involved into the organization and the carrying out of some tourist activities – for example the accommodation of the tourists in your dwellings or tourist constructions (villas, chalets, restaurants) ?	1. Yes	134	200	
	2. No	66		
12. What way of financing such a business do you see ?	1. From the state budget	12	200	
	2. Own resources	56		
	3. European funds	132		
13. Under what form of tourist activity do you consider to be possible your potential involvement?	1. Hotel, motel, restaurant, chalets, villas	85	200	
	2. Accommodation in their own household and the disponibility of the breakfast for the potential tourists	98		
	3. Others	17		
14. Do you consider to have a suitable space for these constructions and tourist facilities ?	1. YES	63	200	
	2. NO	137		
15. What do you think it is the best way to	1. Through tourism agency	104		

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contact the potential tourists?	2. Through friends, relatives	33	
	3. Through former clients	42	
	4. Others	21	
16. Do you find the professional training of the future tourist services providers in the county of Gorj, appropriate?	1. YES. What trainings are necessary in your opinion ?	158	200
	2. NO	42	
17. What in your opinion are the advantages of tourist development in the county of Gorj ?	Increase of the level of life and the development of the area etc.	200	200
18. What in your opinion are the disadvantages of tourist development in the county of Gorj ?	Degradation of the environment etc	200	200
19 To what extent do you consider that the tourist activity leads to the degradation of the environment ?	Very high 5	23	200
	4	35	
	3	18	
	2	59	
	Very low 1	65	
20. Do you believe that tourism may represent a source of prosperity for you ?	1. YES	136	200
	2. NO	64	
IDENTIFICATION DATA			
SEX	Female	101	200
	Male	99	
Age	1- under 20	35	200
	2- between 20 and 29	38	
	3- between 30 and 39	41	
	4- between 40 and 49	38	
	5- between 50 and 59 and	36	
	6- over 60	12	
Profession category	1. workers	9	200
	2. technicians, office-workers	21	
	3. highschool students, students	41	
	4. upper education graduate	57	
	5. pensionaires	36	
	6. other occupations:	36	
Monthly family income	under 440 RON	47	200
	440-1000 RON	45	
	over 1000 RON	108	
How many members does your family consist of.?	2	49	200
	3	67	
	4	58	
	Over 4	26	

According to this information, the local people's interest, most of them with the steady residence in the area and strong motivations of settling here (professional reasons or the foundation of a family by the conclusion of a marriage) in the local tourist activity could let the print on the its successful development:

- the local people largely appreciate (93%) the natural potential of the county of Gorj, considering it very good;
- one appreciates that, even though the county of Gorj has a rather good economic (industrial) development, it still remains a county with a significant cultural potential, exploitable through tourism;
- related to the level of living, the inhabitants are not satisfied with it, considering that they can improve the life through the tourist development in the area, having multiple and varied resources for it, especially favorable geographical conditions (as for the relief, climate, vegetation and implicitly the landscape etc.), the local specific (costumes, churches, cultural-folklorical traditions, traditional architecture, etc.);
- the local people appreciate as insatisfactory the possibilities of access to the area and the existent tourist set-ups, thinking that those are the main disfunctionalities of the current tourism, the tourist potential of the county of Gorj being far away from being entirely valorified (74% partially valorified, 26% unvalorified);
- the local people, by their responses, showed their interest for the valorification of the tourist potential of the area (87.5), even though this valorification is mainly due both to the private capital companies (46%) and the state capital companies (42.5%);
- a part of the local people is willing to get involved in the organization and carrying out of some tourist activities – for example, the accommodation of the tourists in their own dwellings or tourist constructions: villas, huts, restaurants (67%), but the main way of financing, as base for their options, refers to the attraction of the European funds (66%), only few of them having their own resources for investments (28%);
- even though an important part of the local people (42.5%) wishes to get involved into a famous tourist activity: hotels, motels, restaurants, huts, villas, an important percentage of those who want to be implicated in development of the local, rural tourism, by accommodation in their own households and the breakfast they offer to the potential tourists (49%), most of them considering that they have at least an appropriate space for these constructions and tourist set-ups (68,5%);
- the best way to contact the potential tourists remains the classical one, through the tourism agencies (52%), even though it finds its place and the relational contact through the former customers (21%) or the friends,

- relatives (16.5), etc.;
- there is an opening to the tourist education, shown by the consideration as the right professional training of the future services tourist tenderers of the county of Gorj (79%);
 - the local people of Gorj consider that the main advantage of the development, from the tourist area point of view, is represented by the increase of the level of life and the development of the area, and as disadvantages they mention only the degradation of the environment, degradation that according to *the semantical differential* or *the range* has only an average level of manifestation (2.46);
 - on the whole, the local people' options consider the tourism as a prosperity source (68%), agreeing on every investment in this field, which could generally lead to the increase of the level of life, to the general development of the area, to the prosperity.

C) The tourism specialists' opinion are found, centralized, in the following table:

The synthesis of the information gathered through the investigations made among the specialists in the tourism within the county of Gorj

Question	Variant	No. of people who answered	Total of sample
1. What are the most important sights of the place in the county of Gorj?	The „Path of the Heroes” – the Brâncuși Sculptural Ensemble	12	30
	The Rânca area	5	
	The Baia de Fier – The Muierilor Cave area	3	
	The Runcu area – Cheile Sohodolului	2	
	The Tismana area	3	
	The Lainici area	1	
	The Polovragi area	1	
	The Peștișani - Hobîța area	2	
2. What do you consider should be changed with regard to the capitalization of the tourist potential in the county of Gorj?	The Curtișoara Area	1	30
	Access roads	21	
	Investments	4	
	Highlighting possibilities	3	
	Personnel training	2	
3. Mention a few improvement solutions of the current status.	Access ways improvement	19	30
	Investments increase	5	
	Highlighting	4	

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	Personnel training	1		
	Others	1		
4. What categories of visitors do you consider would be attracted by the sights of the county of Gorj.	Young people	7	30	
	Non-organized groups tourists	12		
	Holiday tourism	8		
	Business tourism	2		
	Others	1		
5. Establish at least five priorities for investments for the tourism development in the county of Gorj.	6. Access roads	11	30	
	5. Highlighting	9		
	4. Accommodation units	2		
	3. Leisure units	4		
	2. Public alimentation units	3		
	1. Others	1		
6. How do you appreciate the actual training level of the employees in the field of tourism in the county of Gorj (circle a number) ?	Minimum level 1	2	30	
	2	3		
	3	10		
	4	8		
	Maximum level 5	7		
7. What are the actual qualification (improvement) possibilities in the field of tourism in the county of Gorj?	1. Tour guide	9	30	
	2. Reception desk clerk	7		
	3. Catering clerk	8		
	4. Others	5		
8. Give marks from 1 to 5 (where 5 represents the maximum level of appreciation) for the following aspects that influence the activities in tourism:	8.1. Current arrangement of the territory (transport, access ways, tourist trails etc.)	1	10	30
		2	12	
		3	6	
		4	2	
		5	0	
	8.2.Types of tourist accommodation facilities (hotels, motels, villas, guest houses, campings etc.)	1	6	30
		2	8	
		3	8	
		4	6	
		5	2	
	8.3. Number and typology of the public catering facilities (restaurants, bars, cafes, cafeterias etc.).	1	7	30
		2	10	
		3	10	
		4	2	
		5	1	
	8.4. Tourist attractions existing in the area (parks, sports grounds, swimming pools, SPAs	1	12	30
		2	9	
		3	7	

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	etc.).	4	1	
		5	1	
	8.5. Events organization (fairs, festivals, rustic feasts, etc.).	1	3	30
		2	4	
		3	10	
		4	7	
		5	6	
	8.6. The existence of other types of services (healthcare, bank services, tourism agencies etc.)	1	5	30
		2	5	
		3	5	
		4	7	
		5	8	
	8.7. The efficacy and availability of tourist information (indicators, maps, tourist inquiry centers, catalogues, brochures etc.)	1	2	30
		2	5	
		3	7	
		4	7	
		5	9	
	8.9. Measures for environment safety in the county of Gorj	1	5	30
		2	5	
		3	8	
		4	6	
		5	6	

For the tourism specialists, the chosen sample was a much smaller one, compared to that for the tourists and local people (30 persons), the discussion had with them being under the form of group reunions, nominal at the beginning of the debates and then centered on the discussed issues (focus-group).

The sessions of discussions were consecutive, oftenly using brainstorming variants, according to the launched ideas: the little technique, the fresh eye technique or the issue organized research technique.

Finally, the conclusions lead to the setting up of the priorities in the classification of the tourist objectives :

1. The „Path of the Heroes” – the Brâncuși Sculptural Ensemble
2. The Rânca area
3. The Baia de Fier – The Muierilor Cave area
4. The Tismana area

5. The Peștișani - Hobița area
6. The Lainici area
7. The Polovragi area
8. The Curtișoara area

It is noticed the fact that these options correspond also to those expressed by the tourists, the attraction difference between the first objective, the „Path of the Heroes” Sculptural Ensemble and the other tourist objectives being rather high, showing the necessity of including in every tourist routes, of transit or sejour, this objective capturing the attention of both the tourists and the specialists.

The specialists consider, at their turn, that from the tourist potential valorification point of view, in the county of Gorj must be developed the access roads, the investments, the highlighting possibilities, the accomodation, leisure, public alimentation units. Only this way could be attracted the various categories of tourists .

The current level of employees’ training within the field of tourism in the county of Gorj is considered as one that can be framed within the normal parameters also by the specialists, they stressing the main training (refreshment) possibilities within the field of tourism, as being the one of tourist guide, receptionist, worker in the public catering, etc.

The levels of assessment for the main aspects influencing the tourist activities are bringing forward the set-up of the territory (transport, access roads, tourist routes etc.), the leisure possibilities existent in the area (parks, sport fields, piscine, SPAs, etc.). But they are not enough developed, receiving critics from the most of the debates’ participants.

On an average level of appreciation of the development and comfort stage are situated the tourist accomodation units types (hotels, motels, villas, boarding houses, campings, etc.), the number and the typology of the public catering units (restaurants, bars, caffee shops, confiseries etc.), they contributing fundamentally to the extention and modernization of the tourist structures in the area.

A positive assessment receives, according to the experts, the events organization (fairs, festivals, peasant celebrations etc.), the existence of other types of services (health, bank services, voyage agencies, etc.), the efficiency and availability of the tourist information (signs, maps, tourist information points, cataloagues, brochures, etc.), the environmental protection measures in the county of Gorj. They play also an important part in the tourist development of the county of Gorj, but finally, without the development of all the factors which influence the tourism, this activity cannot enjoy a lasting, structural progress, of system integrated into the general economic and social growth of the area.

3.3. Strategic problems in the tourist development of the county of Gorj

- The weak promotion of the tourist potential of the county of Gorj, the difficult access to the information and the tourist product ;
- The lack of a specialised institutional organisms, with responsibilities of promotion of the local tourism and integrating role of all the implicated actors (owners of tourist lodging structures, tourism agencies, operators of tourist transport, leisure tourism service performers, local and county administration , ONGs (non-gouvernemental organisations));
- The low investments in the tourism , especially in what concerns the leisure part and tourist services ;
- The insufficient valorification in the tourist programmes of the local tourist potential;
- The need of diversification of the tourist offer, with new leisure and relaxation possibilities.

3.4. Mission, purpose and the objectives of the strategy

The basis of the strategy of the tourism in the county of Gorj is represented by the concept of lasting development, the ground principle of the entire economical and social growth, stipulated in The strategy of development within the county of Gorj. This concept implies the securing of an optimal balance between the economical growth and the preservation/reconstruction of the natural environment, destined to insure a harmonious growth, able to meet both the current needs and the perspective ones, having as final objective objective the match between the short-time advantages of the business environment and the long-time advantage of the entire social environment.

At the same time, it started from the necessity of creating of an *Oltenia tourist brand*, to be promoted by a Regional Programme of marketing and promotion of Oltenia.

The purpose of this strategy is:

- to elaborate a document whose content to contain actions included in the National Strategy of tourism development and promotion;
- to built arguments for the local political decidents (mayors, the County Council chairman), the county parliamentars, to implemet the actions included in the strategy, or to take actions regarding the legal changes to be made;
- to highlight the general richness generated by an authentic natural and cultural inheritance;
- to develop a tourist market industry, original and profitable, to have a low impact on the environment;
- to increase the number of work places and the level of professionalism in the tourist industry ;
- to promote the interest in the public/private partnership and in the volunteering actions of the civil society, in the development and the promotion of the tourism in the county of Gorj;
- to set up clear action directives of the tourism in the following years;

- to represent the interests of a large group of citizens, business people, associations and foundations, etc. who are directly or indirectly involved in the development of the tourism in the county.

I. Vision

The tourism – framework of the local development, essential factor of increasing the standard of life of the population of the county of Gorj and pole of the European integration.

II. Mission

The mission of the tourism in Gorj is represented by the creation of a tourist destination, internationally competitive, at the level of the tourist resources value of the county of Gorj, where the visitors to feel good and the imposition of the county of Gorj, as the tourist area within the national tourist system, through the the identification of the area and local population with the tourist activities.

III. General objectives

- The creation of a varied and competitive tourist offer, by supporting the development of the local, national and international investments to lead to the increase of the tourist activity volume and respectively of the tourist circulation;
- The encouragement of the development of the qualitative tourist offer allowing the increase of the cashing– in lei and currency – of the tourist sector contribution to the PIB (Gross Internal Product) and of the net incomes of the population, as well as of the absorption rate of the workforce;
- The creation of the conditions of integration of the tourism of Gorj into the national and European development trends etc.
- The promotion prin tourism of the county of Gorj ;
- The economic development of the county of Gorj, through the development of the tourist sector;
- The increase of the life quality in the county Gorj, through the development of the local tourism;
- The creation of new workplaces;
- The improvement of the life conditions, by the improvement of the tourism-related services, the environment quality, the localities embellishment, the offer of new leisure and rest opportunities for the inhabitants of the county of Gorj and for the tourists.

IV. Specific objectives

1. The improvement of the tourist infrastructure within the county of Gorj; the co-optation into a large partnership and the corellation of all the initiatives concerning the present and the future of the tourism in Gorj;

2. The dynamisation of the tourists circulation, the increase of the tourists number and of the direct and indirect incomes; the increase of the tourist inflow in Gorj, through the development of the different forms of tourism, focused on:

- the tourism mountainous (climateric, ski, ecologic)
 - the tourism rural and agrotourism
 - the business tourism ;
 - the cultural, historical, religious tourism;
 - the leisure tourism;
 - other forms of tourism (the sportive, transit, extreme tourism, etc.);
3. The insurance of the durable utilization of the natural resources and the valorification of the ethno-cultural traditions; The patrimony protection, preservation and increase;
4. The diversification and improvement of the quality of the services provided to the tourists; The coordination of the quality tourism developpers' efforts, public or private investors on all levels;
5. The promotion of the county of Gorj as tourist destination and the creation of a Gorj-Oltenia tourist brand; the corellation with the similar initiatives (central – national or regional);
6. The promotion of some tourist projects with external financing; The encouragament of the busines environment– the source of opportunities for the development of the tourism local;
7. The promotion of the partnership and of the volunteering; The development of the civic partnership, with the effective participation of the public authorities, academic environment, civil society and private sector (business medium);
8. The involvement of the local and foreign, public and private investors; The consultance of all the professional and civic partners within the field of of the tourism.

3.5. Strategical directions of tourism development in the county of Gorj

A) the restructuration of the tourist product

The tourism in Gorj is taking advantage of the existence within its field of a highly important potential, by whose valorification are favoured in their development, the most variated forms of tourism: from the rest tourism and resort treatment, climatic, ski, ecological, rural and agrotourism, business, cultural, historical, religious, sportive, leisure tourism (hunting and sportive fishing) etc. From the diagnosis of the tourism in Gorj results the objective necessity of adopting a minimal set of measures which to lead to the radical transformation of the tourist product, considering the special role it could have both within the economy of the region, in general, and in increasing the life level of the inhabitants, the meeting of some needs of the people and in the improvement of the life quality.

The elaboration of these actions must be made by focusing within a development strategy on the tourist product, thought-out within the context of some scientific premises and through the previous analysis of some

valorification directions of the tourist patrimony of the county of Gorj, for the possibility of finding the most realistic methods and ways for such a valorification. Out of those methods and ways could be mentioned the restructuration of the tourist product policy, the adoption of a flexible strategy for the prices and tariffs policy, the diversification of the distribution channels and the promotion of a local and regional active brand.

The restructuration of the product policy represents an ample process, supposing the crossing of several stages, distinctive from the content point of view. The strict delimitation of the duration of each stage is not possible, being determined by the dynamic of the changes to take place. But one can appreciate the fact that a part of these changes shall be possible to take place within a shorter period of time, if the conditions allow it.

A first stage of the process of restructuration requires a period of around 3-5 years and will be characterized by *the creation of the optimal operation* of the tourism economy, through the development and diversification of the tourism forms and the ever increasing manifestation of the competition mechanism between them, the superior valorification of the entire tourist potential, the development and the modernization of the local tourism units, the diversification and the service quality improvement, the creation of a competitive offer, its launch and promotion on various markets and the integration of the tourism within the county of Gorj into the national and European one.

In the process of tourist product development, it is necessary to meet the multiple aspects requested by the optimal operation of this activity field. One of the main aspects of the restructuration and of the development of the tourist product policy in the county Gorj, is the organization and the legislation. Under these circumstances, at the present stage it is necessary to prepare the conditions for the promotion of some new tourism forms, by creating an *organizational framework* adequate within the county, by the setting up of a districtual coordination structure, with stimulative role, adequate for the individual initiative of every owner of tourist structure and services, in view of the promotion of some as varied as possible tourist products and their introduction into the independently distributed offers. Among the main aspects, following to be supported for being regulated, are: the obligations of tourist services performers, irrespective of the form of ownership it represents, the rights of the tourist services and products consumer, methods of encouraging the private initiative within the field of the rural tourism, the encouragement of the initiative of some persons or companies from abroad of co-operation with territorial associations for achieving some investments in the field of tourism, the setting up of some severe rules of protection and preservation of the natural and anthropical patrimony, the insurance of the possibilities of creating of some professional associations with coordination, consultancy and training roles in some areas of the county or some fields of the tourism activity. All these should

be doubled by an entire set of rules referring to the offer (the tourist potential, the specific material base, the services), the workforce, the rural forms of tourism, the promotion, the trading and cooperation within this field.

In what concerns the tourist potential, a first analysis draws the attention on the necessity of some actions, such as the *ceasing of some works or activities* affecting and degrading elements of the tourist potential, based on the evaluation of the natural and anthropical resources, of their quality and of the rate of valorification through tourism, made in the first part of the study. It is also necessary the initiation of some preservation works of the natural tourist resources and of restauration and preservation of the degraded anthropical tourist objectives, the attraction into the tourist circuit of those resources, unvalorificated up to the present.

The second stage, on a 4-5 year period, would include: the continuation of the process of attracting new investors and the classification as tourist units (restaurants, culture and fun centers, households and private buildings, means of transport), the superior valorification of the natural and anthropical resources, the identification of new natural or anthropic resources, in view of the optimal assessing of their utilization, the carrying on of the restauration and preservation of the tourist anthropical resources, saving and protection measures of some nature monuments.

On the *techno-material base* of this field could take action on periods, correlated with the measures related to the tourist potential, previously mentioned, considering also two distinctive stages. On the first stage should be placed the analysis of the entire material base, specific to the tourism activity, the modernization of the accomodation places, catering, private transport, tourism centers and even treatment and leisure centers, the meeting of the European standards, both by classification and facilities, of all the tourism accomodation and food units, the support by credits, of the construction of second residences by the local population, in tourist areas, but also the extention of the private accomodation.

The process should be continued with a serie of material base, such as *the insurance of a proper dispersion of the lodging structures* on the territory, in compliance with the existent tourist potential and the real, but also the potential tourist demand, the diversification and the development of the accomodation offer, for meeting the demand of all the client segments, the restauration and the set-up of some architectural monuments (fortresses, mansions, private dwellings) in view of their valorification through the rural tourism, the creation of integrated chains of boarding houses, villas and specific locations. It would be very important to construct high class hotels, to be integrated within a hotel type chain.

The development, the diversification and continuous change of the facilities and the constant renewal of the facilities and of the specific tourist leisure methods, the creation of a variated and modern network with public

catering and commercial specific are other measures aimed at renew and modernize the tourism in the county Gorj.

The organization and operation of *a network of tourist villages* and of some holiday villages, in different areas and areals, delimited in study, the extension of the accommodation capacity in the rural localities, declared local interest resort stations, such as the locality Săcelu, the larger utilization of the spaces belonging to the private companies in all the rural localities, the organization of a tourist boarding house system along the main national and districtal roads represent the priorities of the strategy of the tourist product development. The setting up and the facilities, as per the standards requested in the tourist European networks of the basic and complementary services represent the ways of achieving a modern tourist infrastructure.

The process of modernization of the tourist product is based on the first place on the modernization of the entire tourist material base, representing a complex and continuous process, to be carried out simultaneously with *news in the field of the tourism forms and their diversification*.

Close connected with the material base, the tourist services require *the increase of the weight of the additional services* within the total of the labour conscriptions, the modernization of the booking system, including the automatic booking of the accommodation places within the system of local tourist distribution. In the future, one should focus on the diversification of the tourist services and the increase of their quality, the setting up of a compulsory and of a certain qualitative level set of services, compared to those performed abroad, as an important criterium of the tourist units classification and for their integration into the national accommodation places booking system. Considering what was showed regarding the transformations required within the field of the tourist services, we think that, in the future, their role will increase by the individualization of the tourist rural offer and by the creation of some branded rural tourist products.

These actions shall be completed by the creation of some *tourist programmes*, which could be attractive on the external tourist markets. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to built up a new structure of the offer: tourist holiday center, specific tourist center, as well as the consolidation of the offer in the localities having accommodation structures. The important changes which will happen in what concerns the offer of the tourist products will determine the amplification and the diversification of the forms of tourism practicable in the county Gorj, as part of the product policy.

Under these circumstances, we consider that there are necessary also some additional actions for increasing the demand, as the encouragement of the development of the tourism automobilistic, the cooperation with scientific, cultural and artistic associations in view of the promotion of the ecological way of life, the promotion in the tourism of Gorj of some tourism forms highly economic efficiency (hunting, mountaineering etc.).

In addition, it is necessary *the extention of the civilised transport possibilities* to the tourist accomodation, rest and leisure areas, with the arrangement of some tourist areas for practising some activities in nature.

One of the important fields requiring a strong development is *the distribution and trading of the tourist product* by the cooperation between the local outside the county, but also with the distributors on the European markets. It would be necessary to extend a serie of actions regarding contracts with prestigious touroperator companies and clubs, in order for them to carry out the actions of sending the Romanian and foreign tourists to the tourism of Gorj. The full action requires the diversification of the cooperation forms with the touroperator companies, in order to market some mixed, complementary type tourist products, the extention of the cooperation in vue of the integration into the European and national booking systems of the local tourism.

The problems related to *the tourism workforce* are extremely important, considering the deep changes to follow. Thus, on the first stage it is necessary to set up a few scientific criteria of recruitment, selection, training and refreshment of all the tourist works, no matter they are hosts or simple guests.

The guarantee of some civilized work and life conditions for the personnel working in the tourist field, the initiation of some training and refreshment courses for them are requirements for the improvement of the tourist product in Gorj. On a second stage, especially in view of longer periods, there are necessary more complex actions to aim at creating an appropriate framework for the training and refresment of the personnel working in tourism, in specific schools, abroad refreshment and specialization courses, courses and experience changes within some organisms and tourism associations.

The solution for these aspects of the tourist product restructuration must be based on a **strategic planning**, which will be found in carrying on the study. It has the right to insure, according to the division into periods of their actions, the drawing up of projects for new tourist areas, designed for new forms of tourism, in correlation with the other existing forms of tourism and measures concerning the technical infrastructure, the accomodation capacity, the accomodation, leisure, transport facilities, municipal facilities and services.

The restructuring of the tourist product policy within the county of Gorj has a processual specific. The methods and measures proposed within this study are minimal, but necessary for the tourism transformation within the county of Gorj into an efficient activity, capable to improve the life conditions of the local population.

B) The diversification strategy of the tourism in the county of Gorj

The tourist and European market is not homogenous at the moment, but a conglomerate of segments, definded by various behaviour consumers, according to certain cultural and social characteristics, specific to the tourists' origine region.

Since the tourists have individual needs, as sum of the personal features, each of them could become a potential market. At the same time, no product could be considered fully meeting a consumer's demands, unless it would be created in compliance with his/her full needs. Ideally, it should exist as many tourist products as potential buyers would exist on the market.

Nevertheless, there are homogenous groups or market segments interacting relatively identical. The number of these segments on the tourist European and national market grows progressively, compulsory requesting the diversification of the tourist product, in a way that each segment to be attracted by the county of Gorj tourism.

First of all, the tourism of Gorj shall also adopt a diversification strategy, focusing on the integration of new activity fields, as new services, along with the improvement of the existent ones, new tourist facilities, by the construction of centers/units, in compliance with the standards requested by the current tourism, but in the first place of some new products and tourist programmes provided by the current tourist centers.

The today market circumscribing the tourist potential of the county of Gorj, is extremely large, including a multitude of segments of demand insufficiently valorified. So, the tourist market aimed at by the tourism from Gorj is a conglomerate of demand concentration points, which have to be highlighted and actively integrated within the framework of the tourist circulation.

The segmentation following geographical criteria, is based on the division of the tourist market within the county of Gorj on state, region and locality type geographical areas, the origin of the tourists coming to this region during several periods. The importance of this segmentation resides in the cultural and social differences of the buyers from different geographical areas, but also in determining the area of geographical extension of the tourist market of Gorj, on national and European level.

On the foreign market, a first very large group is represented by the central Europe region, grouping the German mentality which is extending also to Switzerland and certain parts of the Eastern Europe. The German customers is largely made of medium social classes of the Western land region, but also of a new customers coming from the Eastern Germany. From the socio – professional point of view, they are employees, workers, clerks, aged 25-46 years old.

From the United Kindom are coming especially categories of various age, most of them from the 15-30 years old groups and the middle age group, but mainly as families. From the social point of view, there are especially families with medium incomes, from the middle classes, with high school and university degree, employed as clerks. They travel often off the tourist seasons, avoiding the too high tarrifs of the tourist services.

From this area are coming also the Irish tourists, with certain differences compared to the British ones. The Irish tourists are customers of all professions, mainly of superior degree and liberal professions, such as teachers/professors, journalists or even small private întreprinzători, having rather large incomes and leisure time for spending longer sejours.

The Western and Southern tourists of the large group of the Latin peoples have different preferences from the German one. The French tourists are very active, in general for cultural-religious tourist reasons, knowing very good the cultural issues fiind and who focus the voyage more on the cultural exchanges than the comfort provided by the local tourism. They are divided into two categories, with the low and the large incomes, between the two categories existing preference differences in what regards the comfort. From the age point of view, here are included tourists of all age categories between 25 and 60 years old. În general turiştii francezi circulă în cupluri dar nu sub forma familiilor cu copii. The main request of these tourists is that of relative approach of the inhabitants from the tourist area of their own conceptions, being necessary a stronger promotion of the tourism on these markets, as they are extremely selective customers, when choosing holiday tourist destinations. The large majority have liberal professions or superior degrees, of a rather high personal culture and education.

The Belgian tourists present differences from the French group, coming first of all from the medium social categories with medium incomes and less from the upper classes. Their main motivation is the return to nature along with their families, irrespective of the age and interests.

The Balcanic group of tourists choosing Romanian tourism are especially from Greece and Turkey. Here are included liberal professions customers, employees, tradesmen, having the age between 20 and 60 years old.

It is noticed that the strategy of diversification must tend to attract more powerfully these tourist groups by creating some tourist products and services, in compliance with their needs and requirements. The diversification strategy is mixed with a specialization strategy, finding its reason in the specialization of different tourist areals of the county of Gorj on certain forms of tourism, but also in the introduction of the tourism into new service ranges and even of the activity general specific, diversifying both its tourist products and the markets where it is oriented to, searching for new tourist customers to be able to include in the current demand.

The diversification of the tourist production will consist in extending the range of tourist products available on the market, as main method of superior valorification of the districtual potential, at the level of its diverse localities. This strategy is efficient within the extend of the tourism framework, due to the fact that it is a strategy applicable in the case of a tourist system, with larger tourism units, with an important volume of activity. It could not be applied by the small

tourist units, with a very restrained capacity and financial, material and human possibilities, insignificant at the individual level.

The diversification could be made in several ways, the best results being obtained through the placement diversification. On the regional analysis basis, this strategy references must aim at the tourist regions, very well placed within the tourist field of the county of Gorj, as well as the most appreciated tourist units, with good perspectives of growth by the utilization of exceeding cash, obtained by creating new capacities. Considering that, one can try also the creation of new tourist centers in Gorj, in view of the decentralization of the tourism concentrated in Târgu-Jiu and Novaci-Rânca. To the extent that the tourism will evolve towards a mature activity, strongly implemented in the tourist structures of the region, it could be applied a diversification of development, applicable within the areas where the tourism activity reached its maturity, as the submountainous tourist region. The transformation has to pursue the implication in those activities which, at a certain moment, will insure the tourist growth and the competition advantage compared to other economic activities.

The diversification could be made also in view of the consolidation of the tourism at the following time and the reinforcement of the tourist activities, by the addition of some complementary activities, but also varied forms of the basic services, generating a complex evolution and a diversification of all the activities, and a maturity of the field, on the whole.

At a certain moment, out of the varied range of the tourist products available on the market, the tourism of Gorj shall choose a certain type of tourist product, for which it can hold the supremacy on a certain market, becoming specialized at the same time on certain markets with certain products. The strategical dynamic in the tourism of Gorj should aim at achieving a diversification on specialized areas, on certain tourist products.

As a result of the SWOT analysis of the tourist potential of the county of Gorj, it should be proposed an **offensive** strategy, of highlighting the strong points and of taking advantages of the multiple opportunities that the county of Gorj a destination tourist (mountainous tourism, cultural-historical-religious, leisure tourism) business, academic center, academic etc. (business tourism, academic tourism, sportive tourism etc.), as well as center with tourist objective and routes (transit tourism, agrotourism and ecologic, extreme tourism, etc.).

A strategy of diversification should include an aggressive programme of advertising, by means of web page, with links to all the sites of the local authorities, through the creation of a data base including Romanian tourism agencies and through the constant information providing – calendar of the events, the update of the products and other similar activities, the publishing of the advertisements in the national and regional tourism publications and the participation in the Romanian tourist fairs.

There are a few *market segments* which to deserve a special attention within the strategy of diversification :

1. The business tourism

The current data mention the business tourism as a possible long-term explorable segment.

Many of the accomodation units from the urban localities of the county of Gorj have a prevailing demand mainly composed of persons on business travel. Nevertheless, the urban centers from Gorj do not own conference rooms equipped with facilities appropriate for business meetings and conventions, sympozions, reunions, scientific sessions and for tourism (comfort, environment, communication and projection installations etc.).

Many of the large accomodation units consider the business of conference organization as an additional business opportunity. Those offering a pleasant environment, functional meeting facilities, good quality accomodation, easy access from the main centers and facilities adequated for spending the leisure time are those who have the most chances of success.

There is an extended international conferences market, either on the level of associations, gouvernmental organizations or corporations. The admission of Romania into the European Union provides opportunities of attracting the European and regional meeting, provided they offer some appropriate facilities. A large extention have also the instruction and training stages, organized by companies for their own employees, requiring spaces for lectureships.

From the extent point of view, the meetings represent a large range. The percentage of the meetings comprising of 50-149 delegates 50-149 have risen in the last 10 years. The large majority of the meetings comprises of less than 200 delegates. The most of the international meetings is carried out in special arranged conference centers or hotels. There is the trend to carry out the smaller meetings and the companies' meetings in hotels. For the larger associations' meetings and the gouvernmental ones, are preffered the special arranged conference centers.

The crowded periods of the international meetings of Europe are in the spring and autumn and do not cover the season peaks. It is a real need of conference centers, set-up in the urban localities to host mainly gouvernmental or associations' events. The market potential is clear. It will be necessary centers with smaller rooms for separate sessions and for the organization of conferencess with less participants. A special set-up center shall have to have the flexibility to offer innovative forms of meetings, such as the launch of products. It is necessary sufficient flexibility for this center to be designed for fun and even for sport events, when there are no demands for its main purpose, that of meeting location.

It is necessary to publish promotional materials for this type of tourism, offering an overview image of the facilities range for meetings, that are available. They can be distributed on the occasion of the promotional events and

as reply to the information requests. The National Association of the Professional Conferences and Exhibits Planners, as ICCA member, could be the launch point for this type of tourism, having access to a larger market and contact data.

2. The rural tourism

The structure of the rural localities is generally characterized by a large process of qualitative transformation, keeping the traditional specific along with the diversification of the economic functions, the achieving of an important investments volume, in order to valorify the tourist potential and the specific of the region, as well as the increase of the life quality and of the general infrastructure.

The most of the districtual villages are situated in the contact regions between mountains and depressions and between depressions and hills, as well as along the valleys, the villages forming an almost continuous line in the submountainous area and a few Northern-South alignments in the collinear areas.

In the county of Gorj there are 63 communes grouping the 396 villages, to which is added 17 villages to the structure of the towns according to the diagram „The administrative-territorial map of the county of Gorj ”.

All these specific elements have determined a new way of thinking in the development of the localities network and have enforced actions to ensure the concentration of some tourist centers, to favour the appearance of the tourist infrastructure elements and the development of the rural tourist services.

The territorial centers of A.N.T.R.E.C. took care of the following aspects of the development of the holiday village concept, by attracting new members and the creation in the area of an opinion flow, favourable to the rural tourism, the promotion of the local offer through specific marketing actions, the insurance of the introduction into the national catalogue of all the classified rural tourist structures, the organization, with the support of the National Association's group of experts, of some professional training courses for the owners of rural tourist structures, the providing with technical assistance for the elaboration of the documentation concerning the classification and participation in the technical commissions' activity of classification of the rural tourist structures in the area, as well as the organization of at least once an year, at the level of the territorial center of „Olteniei de sub munte”, of some promotional actions such as „The open days for countryside holidays”.

There is a project of cooperation, between the Ministry of Tourism, the Commission of the Mountainous Area and ANTREC concerning the drawing up of a guide with variants of organization and set-up, but also of management of the newly built tourist accomodation structures or of the possibilities of adapt the existing buildings, by solutions of set-up with sanitary installations, of equipping the space also for serving the food, of the drawing-rooms for

spending the leisure time and variants of equipping with furniture, interior and exterior decorations.

In the annual catalogues regarding the rural tourist offer, shall be included also the calendars concerning the carrying out of the main folk, religious, cultural manifestations of every area, those being reasons for attracting the tourists.

In this situation, by the ANTREC support and participation could also implicate EUROGITES, in view of the implementation of some service quality assessment, of information and booking system for the rural tourism, created in order to integrate the rural tourism of the area into the European system and of correlation of the national classification system with the one of the other European states.

The setting up of the tourist village typology is based on the highlighting of the specific of the rural localities, their classification within the tourist area of the county of Gorj, on a few fundamental types.

This classification is necessary on the purpose of the promotion in each locality of the most adequate forms of tourism, considering both the tourist potential and the local specific vocation and the main reasons and options of the tourist categories visiting that specific locality.

The implementation of the specialization principle into the field of the organization and functioning of the tourist village is as necessary as every rural locality represents an entity with its own features and activities, which must be highlighted, catalogued and valorified as efficient as possible, from the tourist point of view¹.

The tourist orientation and the tourists' satisfaction could be made only by this selection and orientation, by means of informative brochures, on the quality of every area and on the ensurance with accommodation utilities and catering, the tourists making a previous group, for one village or the other, according to their main tourist options and motivations.

This allows a better command and operation of the demand-offer mechanism, in view of the correlation between the 'tourist consumption' and 'the production' of services following an organization of the spaces and accommodation and food services, in compliance with the cultural, socio-demographical and psychographical features of the tourist clientele. The promotion and marketing programmes shall be also possible to become efficient by making a concrete advertising, specific for every locality.

From the theoretical point of view, the issue of the tourist villages typology could be optionally approached, but its application represents a necessary solution for the determination of the tourist features to be applied.

To declare a tourist village, besides the planners' desire and intention, it is necessary for it to meet a quantum of natural and historical conditions, but also

¹ Bran, Florina – Turismul rural – Modelul european, Editura Economică, București, 1997, pag. 124

of objective socio-economic development and certain specific features with an unique regional offer feature.

The ethnographical, folklore tourist villages are part of the submountainous region of the Western half of the county, but villages such Polovragi, Rasovița, Hobița are integrated into classified offers.

The classification of the tourist villages into this category is based on the traditional costumes, architecture, furniture and interior decoration, folk music and coregraphy, considered as main features of these localities. In these localities could be offered to the tourists original services not included into other categories: furniture, scenery, folk equipment, menus specific to the area, served in original pots, specific to the area, predominating the pottery and the wood.

It does not exclude the possibility of an alternative, modern offer, if they are requested by the tourists.

In these villages could be organized permanent selling handicraft exhibitions, for the tourists passing through the locality.

The tourist villages of artistical and handicraft creation are considered as rural tourist product in the county of Gorj ever since 1974, when it was made the first inventory of the rural areas tourist potential, by the introduction into this category of the Tismana locality, which are still on the offer of the county, next to the Padeș and Stănești localities. This feature is highlighted especially in the submountainous area of the half Western part of the county.

The tourist interests for these areas are known, the tourists being especially attracted by the desire of purchasing handicraft artistic creations, directly from the local manufacturers. In these villages are also developed traditional trades, related to handicraft and various artistic creations within the households or in some specialized workshops, where the folk artists and handicrafters made sculptures in traditional materials, such as wood or stone, the folk weaving mill (carpets, beds, cloths), handworks and folk lacings of the folk costumes, domestic and household pottery, naive painting and icons on glass, wood and cloth.

The folk creations of the Oltenian folk music and dance are extremely appreciated, being also largely spread in other rural centers, connected sometimes to the specific of the locality: the shepherds' folk music, the music and dance of the wine growers and of those on the Gorjului valleys.

These activities are sometimes practical even within the households of the hosts, but the possibilities are generally limited by the dimensions of the households and the volume of these activities. In general, the basic occupations in these localities have been developed at the level of some folk manufacturing centers, but the rentability of these units being low lately, it determined their progressive extinction. Within the households could be organized products handicraft selling exhibitions and activities where could be invited the interested tourists.

The essential feature of these villages, their brand image, is the wide spreading of the art and handicraft, as a clear form of preserving the forms of the traditional rural life, showed towards the changes concerning the way of life and the conceptions of the inhabitants of these regions.

The pastoral tourist villages are grouped in the area bordering the mountain, on the whole length of the Vâlcan and Parâng mountains, but present a single center integrated into the rural tourist offer of ANTREC. It is about the Novaci center, where around the town are developing many rural localities: Cernădia, Bercești, Hirișești, Pociovaliște, Aniniș.

In this category is generally included mountain villages, where the main occupation within the localities is the animal breeding, either sheeps or cows, and which could provide to the tourists a specific way of life, based on a milk and meat products alimentation. For the entertainment, one can add the visits to the sheepfolds within the mountainous area and wanderings specific to these areas. Very appreciated are the organized feasts, with shepherd's specific, including some original menus: grilled wether, outlaws' mutton, maize poridge with cheese and milk, sweet cheese, whey mixed with ewe cheese, ewe cheese, cheese, pastrami, these being able to be organized both in the households and the sheepfolds outside the mountainous localities.

The originality and unicity of those aspects is completed by the resistance in time, along with the preservation of some associated ethnographical and folklorical values, worthy to be considered for the creation of a clearly differentiated tourist product, compared to the other types existent in the county.

The fruit growing and viticultural villages, predominating in the collinear area, are rarely included in the rural tourist set-up, as result of a rapid and early modernization, ever since 1950.

The advantages of a quality infrastructure and of more advanced techno – edilitarian and social – communitary facilities determined in this type of localities the extinction of some traditional aspects of the rural life.

In some of these localities are made attempts of tourist recovery. They are widely spread in the Târgu Jiu depression area, up to Motru and Polovragi, as well as in the Western area, in the hills on the right bank of River Jiu, and the most eloquent example is given by the localities from the Motrului platform.

The development of the minings in this area caused the extinction of many villages, the only representatives being in the Eastern area of the Târgu Jiu depression, expressive being the case of the Ciuperceni, Telești, Câlnic, Arcani localities.

In these localities the fruit growing and vineyard activities are prevailing and the tourist activities are possible throughout the year, but some fluctuations related to the allocation of holidays also appear.

The disadvantage comes from the non-correlation between the holiday period and the fruit growing-wineyard production period, where to are

connected many quite pitoresque activities, being able to attract many tourists. There is the possibility of the preservation of the products and their offer in the more active period of the rural tourism, during the summer and winter holidays, but also the offer diversification of the culinary products and natural, common and dietetic products made of fruits.

The value of this tourist product is given by the unique beauty locations, of the households among the fruit tree orchards and vineyards and the large spaces of the related fields, necessary for creating of some facilities, such as sport fields (tennis, golf) or the combination of some heterogenous activities (rising, sport, specific cultural events).

The fishing and hunting tourist villages. As we have also previously presented, these activities are presented under the limited and non-specific forms, as a result of the ecological vocation of the county of Gorj .

These activities are connected especially by the collinear area from the Eastern half of the county, on the left of the Jiu river, as well as around the Vâlcan massive, where are seen the most suitable regions, having a high forestry level, with a rich hunting headcount, in the near vicinity of the localities and supporting the development of the hunting type activities.

Not even the Parâng mountainous region does not have a forestry level as high as the tableland area, on the left of Jiu, due to the extention of the forest into the mountains, over the first line of peaks made especially of limestone.

In the Eastern half of the tableland (collinear area), can be also found the most important river network, developed on the Gilort, Amaradia, Olteț Valleys and their affluents. These represent some of the most clean rivers of the entire Subcarpathian and tableland hydrological network of Romania, following the low industrialization of the area and low waste waters discharges and of the small changes brought by the river beds. As a result, the most of the fish species are kept, with many specimens, placing the region in the category of those with high fishing potential, and by the numerous lakes and ponds from the meander areas of these rivers.

The villages are numerous in this area, keeping many authentical rural elements, representing one of the regions with the richest tourist potential within the county of Gorj, but the hard economic situation of the inhabitants and localities caused only a few of the economical premises to impel on the rural tourism.

Thus, only the localities on the Gilortului Valley had the possibility of more serious development, being also connected to Târgu Jiu – Filiași, important arterial road of the county, here appearing also a first example within the agrotourist offer of the classified category within the locality of Vladimir. The number of the localities with a rich patrimony is also much higher, considering the important localities as Jupânești, Bărbătești, Logrești, Bustuchin, Alimpești, Roșia de Amaradia, Hurezani, Stejari, Dănciulești.

The value of these rural localities is related to the hosting activities, along with those connected to forest and hunting and waters, with the fishing fund being made the most valuable combination of the natural environment within the county.

Nevertheless, the tourist value of these localities is still insufficiently exploited, representing a development area, priority for the future of the rural tourism within the county of Gorj .

The climateric and landscape villages: the prevalent features of these localities, adequate for the holiday/sejour tourism are the the natural environment and the vicinity of spectacular tourist objectives out of the category of relief, such as gorges, caves, slopes and and pitches, tablelands for panorama. It takes also benefit from a favorable climateric conditions, non-affected by the modern pollution forms and by the naturist treatment forms, extremely well appreciated in the rural tourism.

The muntain and hill villages, with houses situated on hills with lawns and grasslands, sometimes orchards, are satisfying the fundamental motivation of the numerous tourists, meaning the „return to nature”.

The situation of these localities is strictly connected to the existence of these elements, solitarily spreaded within the territory of the county of Gorj. They can be found again in various areas, where are also tourist villages from the previous categories, but are obviously defined through these elements, clearly being differentiated from the other examples.

As a predominant alignment, there is the submountainous area, closely connected to the karstic phenomena from the region and the favourable mountainous climate, but their appearance is also remarked in the hilly areas.

Representative in this sense are the Runcu and Baia de Fier localities, included also in the ecologic patrimony of Romania, by their extremely spectacular natural phenomena, to which is added also the Săcelu locality, associated with the characteristic of balneary treatment, being defined also as local interest resort station.

The many positive considerations on these objectives within the mentioned localities, already included also in the tourist literature, favour deeply the development in the field of rural tourism of these localities, regarded as a form of approach between the classical tourism and the rural tourist products, being able to develop a first stage of the competitiveness in the economic sector of the tourism.

3. The cultural tourism

The development of the county of Gorj through the cultural tourism requires:

- the set-up and the presentation of the cultural-tourist places;
- the highlighting of new cultural centers;
- the development of new routes and circuits;
- the support of every cultural initiatives.

- the development of the rural tourism;
- the highlighting of the ancient historical centers.

At the European and international level, we assist to an extraordinary development and diversification of the cultural tourism, as result of the political and economical opening of the Central and Eastern Europe countries, on one hand and due to the increasing of the concurrence between the corresponding countries, with ancient traditions in this form of tourism, on the other hand.

At the international forum of the Tourism International Organization, was appreciated that also in the future the cultural knowledge voyages, characterized by dynamism and lack of monotony, will overtake the sejour voyages, by attracting and determining new segments of the demand.

The tourist objectives on the territory of the county of Gorj are very interesting from the cultural, scientific, artistic, educative point of view, many of them being unique in Europe. The objectives of our county are characterized by a high degree of disperssion, thus making possible their visitation through the tourist circuits, independently or in organized groups.

The diversification of the para-hotel accomodation forms, in private system, shall represent a benefic element for the cultural tourism.

Out of the large number of cultural monuments, only a small part are attracted into the national and international tourist circuit, already recognized in many tourist programmes; in this case, the most famous are those from the North of the county: Tismana, Novaci, Polovragi și Lainici. Out of the analysis of the offer catalogues of the romanian and foreign tour-operators companies could be noticed that the cultural and natural resources of the county of Gorj are completely unknown to the potential foreign tourists, or insufficiently advertised.

An extremely important issue is represented by the preservation and restauration of the monuments, the lack of a coherent policy regarding the protection of the patrimony during the last decades is showing the poor state of many important monuments.

During the last years, there were taken large actions of restauration of some monuments of the county, out of which the most important was the restauration of the „Brâncuși” Sculptural Ensemble.

Itis necessary the increase of the initiatives regarding the organization of some cultural-artistical manifestations, with national and European reverberation, following the pattern of the International Folk Festival, carried out every year in the Târgu-Jiu town, at the end of the summer, and the drawing up in a few international languages of an annualy guide, comprising of all the the cultural-artistical, religious, ethno-folcklorical representations.

In the strategy of cultural tourist development, within the county, must be followed up a few action directions, such as:

- the delimitation of the areas and localities, prioritary for the development of the cultural tourism;

- the development of the tourist product;
- the introduction into the circuit of some new tourist programmes, insisting on the highlighting of the tourist objectives, unique at the national, European or worldwide level, such as the „Brâncuși” Sculptural Ensemble;
- the launch of some tourist regional programmes;
- the training of the performers of tourist services and of the tour-operators of the cultural tourism;
- the promotion of the cultural tourism.

The future tourist programmes are considering, on one hand, the fun side which must accompany the actions of the cultural tourism, and on the other hand, the theme programmes, the introduction of some folkloric and ethnographical elements, visit to the handicrafters’ centers of creation from Curtișoara, etc, the organization of short-term trips. The circuits whose routes could be established by the tourists are very appreciated by the tourists and are available.

The mountainous tourism and ecotourism

The international studies show that the mountainous tourism and ecotourism represent growing market niches, and the county of Gorj, with its mountainous area has a high potential and is well situated, so as to begin the capitalization of those resources and opportunities. Through the Romanian Association for Ecological Tourism (RETREAT) could be supported the intention of opening boarding houses within the area of the national parks, etc.

The winter sports are in trend in Romania. The ski, snow boarding and the activities related to them are very fashionable. The middle class, in development in towns/cities, have discovered in winter sports an activity they can afford and which can fulfil many of their aspirations. The county of Gorj has many areas deține in the Parâng and Vâlcan mountains, which can exploit this opportunity for developing facilities specific for the winter sports, but none of them can be as competitive as the Râncea area. On the other hand, the county of Gorj cannot afford investments in other areas than when the Râncea resort station was integrated in the winter sport tourism, at the national and European level.

A large part of this development of the mountainous tourism in Gorj was unfortunately made on the spot and without considering the large scale consequences. There is the risk that the development of this tourism in Gorj to face some aspects, such as:

- To become non-profitable because the target market is too small and the access is difficult;
- To become non-profitable because of the short season, due to insufficient snow – to the altitude and global heating– and because of the low demand within the week;
- To become non-profitable and to bring damages to the environment, due to the necessity and cost of the artificial snow production ;

- To have distraction impact on the environment, as a result of an dezvoltări neplanificate de tip plan de urbanism;
- To make a too high pressure on the local infrastructure – access roads, sisteme sanitary and sewerage systems, the auto parking.

The data concerning the rate of the place booking and the capacity of cable transport for the Râncea resort station, shows short peaks of the demand and a low general utilization degree. The potential increase of the winter sport market was not researched at the national level. The future development supposes then risks. The „Superski in Carpathians” national programme have not been correlated not even up to the present with the level of the entire Carpathian region of Romania and the Gorjului region did not take advantage of the national development programmes.

It is necessary to order a survey concerning the demand of the Romanians for the winter sports, based on the profit, of the available income and the location, in order to assess the potential of this type of tourism.

The development of new facilities for winter sports in the mountainous area of Gorj must be authorized from the territorial set-up point of view. It should be introduced a coordination and control system for the authorizations, based on the general regulations regarding the constructions. The authorizations can be issued if one can make proof of:

- A business plan, mentioning the periods and the volume of the designed utilization;
- The impact of the utilization degree on the comfort and local infrastructure– water, sanitary system, sewerage system, car access, parking, etc. is acceptable and insured;
- By an impact study, that the development is acceptable from the environmental point of view.

The local development must be also integrated within the districtual plan of development and set-up of the territory and to be guaranteed by the Districtual Council. The planning department of the Districtual Council have to approve all the development related to the winter sport performance, watching the throughout observance of the environmental considerations and the ensurance of the support infrastructure.

The best period for snow in the most of the skiable areas of the county of Gorj is Decembre – March. But the Râncea resort station is often operating at its full capacity on week-ends, during these months. The first week of February is the holiday set up for the pupils/students from schools and highschoools who, either with the family, or in school groups are potentially good clients for winter sports. Nevertheless, it exists the risk of another peak within this week.

The *wanderings* product is mainly well developed on the field, by the marking system and the process of the route authorization. Nevertheless, there is a weak communication regarding the extended offer of the product towards the

potential wanderers, who consequently do not know the opportunities. This lack of communication must be solved.

The local authorities shall have to issue publications including maps which indicate the routes within and around the areas of the county of Gorj. It does not exist uniformity in the presentation of this information or maps. The detailed information regarding the wandering possibilities are generally available from the local people only at the entrance into a mountain locality. The previous advertising is poor, and the detailed information for planning is difficult to get before the visit.

Despite the obvious attraction of the wanderings in the Gorjului Subcarpathians and of the serious effort made for providing clearly marked and safe routes, this "product" is not aggressively promoted.

For getting data regarding the current route network up to this level, it should be established an uniform map of all the routes, which can be used for making brochures with local routes, advertising materials and wanderings in general and must be used in web system.

SALVAMONT (The Mountain Rescue Team) Gorj and other organisms interested at the local level must have at their disposal a set for data collection and GPS equipment, through which to include the data of the routes into a cartographical standard and to gather additional data for every route—access points, transport links, the difficulty and the type of the field, the route description, accommodation spaces on the route or nearby, etc. for publishing them as printed and on the website.

It is needed an action plan for making the maps and the advertising of the wandering routes, including:

- The GPS map of all the authorized routes;
- The production of a specification for making the maps and every other future routes;
- The production of a standard cartography and of the data for the wandering routes areas, including the route marking, points of interest, panoramic views, the description of the routes (difficulty, duration, distance, difference of altitude, equipment, etc.), transport to and from the routes, huts and other accommodation units;
- The presentation of the routes in the detailed form, point by point and under the form of routes;
- The development of a route catalogue;
- The development of a marketing campaign for wanderings in România and the achievement of the basic advertising materials for the operators and wandering clubs, as well as for the single tourists.
- The rationalization of the wandering route network in the protected areas, on the purpose of minimizing the negative impact on the environment.

In certain areas, the infrastructure of the walking trails is deficient – the markings are incomplete, and the mountain chalets need repairing and

renovation. It is recommended that in the protected areas the deficiencies and the requirements be identified both for the existing trails and for the new ones and these be included in the sustainable tourist development. The protected areas managers should include the walking trails rebuilding and expansion requests in their sustainable tourism development plans.

5. Mini-holidays, transit tourism and week-end tourists

As a follow-up of the sociologic survey it was concluded that some of the reasons the people who answered visited the County of Gorj as tourists are the following: visiting shortly the historical, cultural and natural monuments; spending travelling mini-holidays, spending the week-end. The combination of mini-holiday and week-end tourists suggests that a special care should be granted to this segment, by means of regional promotion and information campaigns.

In the current economic-social conditions of the country, with a majority of population under the minimum standard of the possibilities to practice decent tourism (500 USD monthly income / person), the short-time tourism in the peri-urban areas (especially in the large urban settlements, with an important tourist request) offer great possibilities of practicing to a large number of people. Therefore, this becomes a starting point of tourism in perspective.

The tourist set-up of the pre-town areas, especially of the municipal town of Targu Jiu must attend the following coordinates: Pădurea Drăgoieni – recreational tourism; Dealul Târgului – mixed tourism (ecological and recreational); Băile Săcelu – mixed tourism (spa and recreational).

Part 4

The Tourism Development Plan

4.1. Requirements of the operational plan of tourism development within the county of Gorj

In the county of Gorj, a sustainable tourism should cover, **according to the strategy for the tourism development in the county of Gorj**, all the forms and activities of the hospitality industry, including the conventional mass tourism, the cultural and religious tourism, the business, the rural, the mountainous and ecological tourism and the transit tourism, the week-end tourism. The durability-oriented process should be normally co-ordinated at the county level by the governmental factors and sustained by the local factors, at the communities level.

In the case of the county of Gorj, the durability *integrates three independent aspects: the economic, the social-cultural and the environmental one*. The sustainable development implies continuity, meaning that the sustainable tourism requires the optimal utilization of the resources (including the bio-diversity), the minimization of the negative economic, socio-cultural and environmental impact, the maximization of the advantages over the local communities and nature preservation. As a natural consequence, the durability refers also to the managerial structures necessary to attain these goals.

The aim of achieving a sustainable tourism should be *subordinated to the county and regional plan of economic and social development*. The actions can cover economic purposes (the increase of incomes, the diversification and integration of the activities, the control, the acceleration and regionalization of the development), social purposes (the improvement of the social state and of the inequity of the income distribution, the protection of the socio-cultural patrimony, the participation and implication of the local communities) or ecological purposes (the protection of the ecotourist areas, the lasting preservation and utilization of the biodiversity).

The implementation of the politics and tourist plan within the county of Gorj requires **a responsibility of both the county authorities and the private sector**. The public sector is responsible for the settlement of the planning and programmes, the setting up of the basic infrastructure, the development of some tourist points of interest, the establishment and the management of the standards granting the facilities and services, the planning of the measures for the administration and valorification of the territory and for the protection of the environment, the settlement of the standards for the preparation and the refreshment within the tourism field, the health and public security protection.

The private sector is responsible for the development of the accommodation services, of the operations within the tourism agencies, of the tourist companies and is based on infrastructure, on the development of some tourist points of interest and their promotion through specific marketing activities.

The political commitment in view of developing the tourism, in a planned and lasting manner, is crucial. **The tour operator associations** shall also be involved more and more into the aspects related to the tourism development.

The logical montage and the programming of the tourist development projects are also important. Tourism should have enough organizations, in both the public and private sector, which should provide the environment protection and the standards of the tourist facilities. The tourism specific projects should be developed in a constant manner, applying the critical way method. The financial support of the projects, both for the public and private sector, is a very important condition. For each tourist activity financing programmes and definite projects are to be carried out.

The tourist marketing techniques and methods are also essential to be used, by the implementation of a promotional programme. The marketing activities should be carried out at the level of a local tourism office and in the private tourist sector, because the growth of a positive image on the prospective tourist markets is very important.

4.2. Objectives and programmes of the tourism development plan

I. Operational objectives

1. the creation of modulated image, both at the internal and external level, regarding the advantages of the county of Gorj, as tourist destination and the image of its tourist brand;
2. the support of a lasting development of the tourism, in a manner in which its environmental, cultural and patrimonial richness to be equally appreciated today and kept for next generations ;
3. the support of the recognition of the tourism as key factor within the local economy and as a generator of new work places ;
4. to inform the population within the region regarding the tourist richness of the county and the desire to share them with the guests;
5. to develop the tourist infrastructure and suprastructure, necessary for the carrying out of the tourist systems, stipulated by the development strategy;
6. the consolidation of the coordination systems through local tourism centers, which should ensure the observation of the quality standards of the products and services, to provide information to the visitors and to support all the tourist activities in the process of the local tourism development ;
7. the annual development and implementation of the marketing programmes for the county of Gorj as tourist destination, through the cooperation between the public sector and the private one, focusing on all the main markets with potential ;
8. the ensuring of the coordinated support mechanisms, for regional and local tourism organizations, in the development of the tourism politics within the county .

II. Priorities and strategic planning

A. Priority : The elaboration of the politics, the establishment of the organization and tourism legislation:

1. the approval of the politics and of the local and county tourist plan, as official document of the tourism development;
2. the support of the development of a center or county tourism office to support development of the tourism capital;
3. the consolidation of the local legal tourism framework, so that to observe an adequate applicability and to guaranteed high standards, compared to the similar areas;
4. the establishment of the points, centers and resort stations network within the county of Gorj, to implement the orientation framework for the setting up of the tourist programmes (the regionalization);

B. Priority : Development and human resources training :

1. the development of the prevocational and vocational education system for the touristic sector, so as to include the support of the training of the sufficient personnel to observe the employment criteria;
2. the training and the instruction of the personnel employed in all the tourist activities, especially of the one working in the major museums and monuments, for the improvement of the facilities provided by them to the guests, especially of the hospitality, interpretation and marketing facilities;

C. Priority : Programmes of development through partnerships :

1. the support and implication of the local communities in the development of the tourism and the progress of the integrated plans for tourism development, including all the infrastructure elements, to avoid the development without coordination;
2. the efficient organization of the public and private sector and the maintenance of a close coordination between the public, private sector and the non-governmental organizations, where they are involved;
3. the development of the partnerships for the mountaineous areas, to provide facilities and attractions to the guests throughout the year;

D. Priority : The sustainability of the environment preservation and development and their resources:

1. the support of the ecotourism development within the mountaineous area, of the national parks, of the reservations and rural regions;
2. the environmental protection measures, the standards of development (generally included within the regulations regarding the land capitalization) and the planning of the tourist facilities guide;

A. Priority: Development infrastructure and promotion of the investments in tourism :

1. the development of the regional transport system, including the road and railway network, but also the local infrastructure especially based on the tourist requirements;
2. the extension of the system for the constant collection, regulated analysis and dissemination of the statistics and surveys, to provide assistance in supporting the investments and the marketing decisional processes;
3. the implementation of mechanisms and subventions to facilitate the investments in tourism, both from local and foreign investors;
4. the identification of the investment opportunities and the measures taken to allow the extension of the tourist season in Gorj;
5. the increase of the public financing (local, governmental and communitary), for the development of their interest points and of the tourist infrastructure ;
6. the planning of the development projects and of the necessary actions;
7. the efficient and constant financing of all the individual tourist projects;

B. Priority: The development, diversification and promotion of the tourist offer ; Information services:

1. the creation of a tourist info center network, coordinated in all the main tourist regions, to extend the welcoming message for the guests, providing them with correct information to assist them in the orientation, pleasure and consideration of their destination;
2. the extension of the system of marking the local, regional and national interest tourist objectives, in compliance with the EU standards and the introduction of the thematic tourist routes;
3. the establishment of the tourist circuits, of the objectives and stops;

C. Prioritate: The Marketing of the destinations, on the condition of preserving the natural, historical and cultural patrimony:

1. the achievement on a regional level of a data base of the products, units, events and services, both in the tourist industry and in what concerns the public access;
2. the creation of a tourism portal of the county of Gorj, as a major instrument of promotion, information and booking;
3. the creation and promotion of a data base containing the cultural events on the tourist market, for facilitating the promotion of the visual and auditive arts, especially of the traditional festivals and folk events;
3. the tourist marketing and the efficient promotion of the tourism of the entire region and of the private companies;

III. The operational plan - the programming of the development 2008-2013

The programming of the development for the constant approach and the coordination of the implementation includes the measures of integration of the priorities and of the action programmes, described above in the strategical plan and shall contain both the action programmes, the development projects and the additionally necessary activities.

The operational action plan on development measures for the next 5 years is carried out as part of the entire process of tourist programming, being updated and revised periodically afterwards. The operational plan includes both the measures of coordination, the project-design and the passing of both some types of regulations, special studies, the projects of the public and private sector and the infrastructure and the points of interest, facilities and the necessary services, so as to integrate and coordinate the development.

Each measure within the operational plan of tourism development within the county of Gorj shall contain specific operational programmes, including projects, the estimated development costs, resources and shall appoint factors responsible for the the carrying out of the project.

The 1st measure. The regionalization and integration of the tourist region of Gorj

The regionalization will be necessary for the implementation of the plans of utilization of the land for resorts, of the tourist facilities in the points of interest, for the urban tourism and other types of tourist regions. The regulation of the regionalization will require the establishment of some development standards, such as the tourist density, the upper and lower booking limit etc. The regionalization must be done also for the development of the areas near the tourist regions, for these to be compatible with the development of the tourist sector.

The legislation regarding the protection of the environment, with stipulations at the county and local level must be adopted. The basic rules in constructions, including the law of prevention and fire extinction must be revised at the level of all communities, so as to exist the certitude that they comply with the standards.

The 2nd measure. The facility management, the architectural and landscape design

The facility management, the arhitectural and landscape designing within the areals and tourist areas, settled on the 2nd part of the survey, must be carried out, within a couty tourism office, by a comittee or architectural comission especially chosen for this purpose. This organization has to analyse and to bring modifications, is necessary, to all the development tourist projects proposed, in

compliance with the designing standards set up by the commission. In any case, the analysis procedure of the projects ensures the compliance of the arrangements with the natural resources and their harmonization with the local environment and the architectural traditions.

At the same time with the quality standards of the facilities and tourist services, also other regulations must be elaborated and adopted, related especially to health, safety and salubrity. These regulations include operating conditions and procedures of the hotels and other accomodation units, of the restaurants, of the voyage and tourism agencies and of the guides. The technical standards of the infrastructures and buildings should be revised for the safety that they meet the current standards.

The development project could be a complicated process, especially the complex projects, such as the development project of a resort station, with many hotels and facilities. A careful programming of the development requires the utilization of the critical way analysis method. It is a planning method of the actions, in order for them to be carried out in a rational and efficient succession and for the implementation of the project in a coordinated manner.

The 3rd measure. The tourist programming

The tourist programming is based on the priorities of the operational plan of offer diversification and of the tourist attractions and of the development of the infrastructure and transport network. The well-designed tourist programmes offer not only an interesting activity for the tourists, but also a large distribution, from the geographically and demographically points of view, of the economic benefits.

The development of the facilities and tourist services, such as the restaurants and handicraft shops, along the tourist routes, encourages the tourist to spend during the stops.

The tourist programmes may include, besides the traditional routes on bus, taxi, walks and horseback-riding (or riding other animal), boating on rivers and lakes, railway routes. The local air tours in the airplane or the helicopter are possible in the area by the reactivation of the Stănești and Preajba airports.

The 4th measure. The financing for management and tourist planning

The financing of the local tourist planning, of the urban tourism and ecotourism and the planning of the public interest points, such as the national parks and the archeological or historical sites, is the responsibility of the local and county authorities. The financing of the detailed development plans and of the pheasability studies is usually the responsibility of the private sector.

The planning of a larger tourist center could be carried out by the local communities, a private company or a development company. Even if the planning were made by the private sector, the county authorities have the responsibility to

set up the standards, as they were initially approved, to revise the plans and to accept them only if they meet the approved standards.

The commercial projects are usually taken over by the private sector. The big projects, such as the tourist centers, future resorts, require substantial initial investments, especially for the infrastructure, and could become profitable within a few years. This kind of projects require also a solid managerial experience. If the local private sector is weakly developed and without managerial experience or sufficient capital for the progress of the important projects, a public company for development could be created, constituted by the county authorities or by its association with the private sector, to find financing sources and to employ experienced managers. This company is responsible for the implementation of the infrastructure and other non-commercial components of the project and could continue being in charge with these components also after the development of the tourist center has been carried out. Usually, the company hires to the private sector, in view of development, the commercial components, and the rent incomes are used for covering the investment costs and for the support of the operational costs of the tourist center. The development company could be set up to carry out several tourist projects within a region .

The 5th measure. The financing of the infrastructure development

The main components of the infrastructure must be financed by the government or public authorities as they are projects with mixed financing. In any case, the possession taxes can recover the most part of this investment or, at least, the operational costs. This infrastructure satisfies the general needs of development. Within a development programme, the financing of the interior infrastructure will be continuously carried out by the local authorities and the private sector, which take over the development initiative.

The 6th measure. The financing of the main interest points

The local and national parks, the historical and archeological areas, the museums, the cultural centers and other types of interest points must be partly gradually financed by private administration, and through the payment of some entrance fees one can cover a part of the operational costs. These attractions determine the tourists to visit a region and to spend money.

As it was previously explained, the financing of the improvement and the restauration of the tourist areas can be carried out by the private sector, but with the support of the authorities. The commercial attractions, such as the theme parks must be financed by the private sector, hoping to bring profits.

The 7th measure. The financing of the hotels and of other facilities and commercial services

The private sector is the usual source of financing for the modernization of the hotels and other commercial facilities, this being the politics and the tendency within the most tourist regions. The county authorities will have to be the promoter of the development within the new tourist areas, before the private investors decide to make investments or maybe to cooperate with private investors for certain projects.

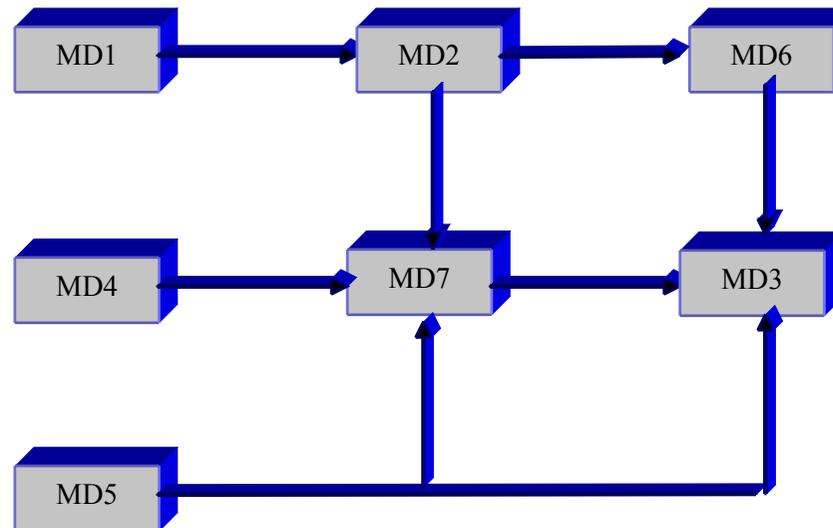
In the first development stage, large investments are necessary . A few possibilities of stimulating the investments can be:

- to ensure the land necessary for the development of the tourist facilities at a moderate price or for free. In some regions, where the purchasing of the land by the private sector is difficult, the intervention of the county and local authorities in order to stimulate investments;
- to freely ensure the exterior infrastructure;
- to ensure the entire or only a part of the interior infrastructure, for which the cost could be covered by the possession taxes or the hotel or other commercial places rent;
- the total or partial exemption from local taxes for the initial development and for the operation of the tourist facilities. This opportunity is granted by the local authorities;
- to grant the development loans, with a normal or lower interest rate or the granting by the local authorities of the loans contracted by the private institutions. A longer deadline period could be granted for the reimbursement of the loans;
- to grant subsidies for development, up to a certain percentage of the investment costs or of the subsidy for the personnel training programmes.

GANTT DIAGRAM

Development measures		Year				
		1	2	3	4	5
MD 1	<i>Zoning and Gorj tourist area integration</i>	←————→				
MD 2	<i>Administration of the locations, architectural and landscape design</i>		←————→			
MD 3	<i>Tourist programming</i>			←————→		
MD 4	<i>Financing for tourist management and planning</i>	←————→				
MD 5	<i>Financing of the infrastructure development</i>	←————→				
MD 6	<i>Financing of the main attraction points</i>		←————→			
MD 7	<i>Financing of hotels and of other facilities as well as of commercial services</i>			←————→		

PERT DIAGRAM



IV The main programmes of development on measures from the operational plan

The action programmes are practical elements for the tourism development for every measure of tourist development of the county of Gorj.

The public institutions, in partnership with the private business environment, shall have to support financially the development of these programmes out of the measures of the operational plan. In view of the programme financing, it shall also raise European funds through the organisms subordinated to these public institutions. The projects could be multiple, and these could come both from the authorities and from the local, national and international business environment.

MD 1. The regionalization and integration of Gorj tourist region Programmes

P 1.1. The creation of a tourist department, within the County Council of Gorj, with a role of coordination of the tourism strategy and planning;

P 1.2. The definition of a county brand and the creation of activities for its support; (***)At this moment, the materials edited by The Gorj County Council / Mountain Rescue Team carry the Discover Gorj Discover Romania brand, but even though this corresponds by image and message, it is not the result of a consultancy of all the actors involved in the tourism activity within the county of Gorj. It remains that after these consultations to keep this brand or to build a new one.)

P 1.3. The elaboration of county unitary and quality promotion materials (thematical or diversified, in Romanian and other international languages): posters, brochures, informative materials, products and services catalogues, maps, events calendars, etc;

P 1.4. Promotion activities in mass-media;

P 1.5. On-line promotion and the creation of links between the existent Internet sites;

P 1.6. The dissemination of the promotion materials through local and national tourist info centers, foreign tourism offices and within the abroad localities with whom the localities of the county of Gorj are connected;

P 1.7. The creation of points and tourist info centers situated in the strategic places of the county;

P 1.8. Development of communication theme campaigns;

P1.9. The unitary participation of the county of Gorj to the national and international tourism fairs;

P 1.10. Circuits of familiarisation with the specific of the county of Gorj (for national and international tour operators, tourism agencies, journalists, etc);

P 1.11. Lobby actions towards public institutions, financers (public and private), etc;

P.1.12. Integration of the county touristic packages and circuits into the national promotion programmes;

P 1.13. The support of any other events, competitions, conferences, shows, etc);

MD 2. The location management, architectural and landscape design

Programmes

P 2.1. The permanent data collection and tourist collection (historical, natural, traditional, accomodation and leisure centers, etc);

P 2.2. The creation and maintenance of an unitary and public data and information base on the tourist resources of the county;

P 2.3. The permanent analysis of the necessities of development, modernization, restauration, signalization and preservation of the tourist resources of the county Gorj, within the local, national and international context;

P 2.4. The ellaboration of researches and periodical surveys: diagnosis and pheasability studies, opinion polls, questionnaires, etc;

MD 3. The tourist programming

Programmes

P 3.1. Development of an efficient booking;

P3.2. The qualitative and quantitative development and the permanentization of the existent tourist products and services ;

P 3.3. The development of theme and diversified tourist packages and circuits;

P 3.4. The support of levelling of the quantitative levels of the tourist products and services and the creation quality tags;

P 3.5. The support of the quality competitions designed for the tourism operators and structures;

P 3.6. The creation of distribution networks for the county tourist products and services;

P 3.7. Development of the niche tourism (cultural, sports, business, incentive, conference tourism, agro-tourism , ecotourism , etc);

MD 4. The financing for the management and tourist planning

Programmes

P 4.1. The support of the enterprises for the start and development of tourist activities;

P 4.2. The support of small enterprises for the development of new innovative products and services, in compliance with the local identity;

P 4.3. The support of the tourist development and management of the natural parks, protected areas and other natural areas within the county of Gorj;

P 4.4. The support of the investments in IT and in modern trading forms;

P 4.5. The support of the investments for the tourists and personnel's safety and health;

P 4.6. The support of the investments in non-conventional sources of energy (solar, aeolian, etc);

MD 5. The financing of the infrastructure development

Programmes

P 5.1. The modernization of the existent road network, according to the tourist needs;

P 5.2. The construction, modernization and marking of the parking places;

P 5.3. The development of facilities for the disabled persons and their marking;

P 5.4. The modernization and maintenance of the spaces surrounding the accommodation centers and tourist objectives ;

P 5.5. The modernization and the marking of the points of entrance into the county ;

Modernization and development of the tourist transport forms;

P 5.6. The construction, modernization and the marking of the public restrooms within the tourist areas;

MD 6. The financing of the main attraction points

Programmes

În mountain tourism:

P 6.1. The tourist development of the mountainous massives;

P 6.2. The construction, modernization, development and the marking of the ski tracks;

P 6.3. The construction, modernization and the marking of the mountainous shelters;

P 6.4. The marking, signalisation and the maintenance of the tourist trails;

In spa tourism:

P 6.5. The construction, modernization, development and the marking of the treatment facilities in the potential areas;

In rural tourism:

P 6.6. The preservation of the traditions and local traditional products (agricultural, handicraft, etc);

P 6.7. The protection and preservation of the architecture specific to the rural areas;

P 6.8. The preservation of the traditional trades;

P 6.9. The valorisation of the raw materials (wood, stone, etc);

P 6.10. The creation, the marking and maintenance of the discovering and interpretation activities of the natural, cultural and human patrimony;

In ecotourism :

P 6.11. Development of the tourist infrastructure of the natural parks, protected areas and other natural areas;

In sportive tourism :

P 6.12. The construction, modernization, development and the marking of the sportive centers;

P 6.13. The construction, modernization and the marking of the cyclotourism tracks;

P 6.14. The development of the water sports;

P 6.15. The modernization, development and the marking of sports equipment rental facilities;

P 6.16. The support of the sportive clubs;

In urban tourism:

P 6.17. The protection and preservation of the town centers and the specific architecture;

The modernization and maintenance of the green spaces;

In the conference tourism:

P 6.18. The modernization and development of the conference rooms;

In business tourism:

P 6. 19. the development of special designed services (leisure, shopping);

In historical and cultural tourism:

P 6.20. The restauration and the marking of the historical and cultural of tourist importance;

In events tourism:

P 6.21. The development of the tourist infrastructure necessary for the development of the touristically important events;

MD 7. The financing of the hotels and of other facilities and commercial services

P 7.1. The construction, modernization and the marking of the special camping places;

P 7.2. The construction, modernization, development and the marking of the leisure centers;

P 7.3. The construction, modernization, diversification and the marking of the basic tourist accomodation structures (accomodation and catering);

P 7.4. The construction, modernization and the marking of the handicraft and souvenirs products outlets;

P 7.5. The construction, modernization, development and the tourist information centers marking;

P 7.6. Development and the marking of holiday and tourist villages;

P 7.7. The development of the micro-accomodations in the rural areas (in the Romanian traditional villages, in the pastoral and Oltenian specific villages, in the forests and kinegetically endowed areas, etc);

P 7.8. The modernization, development and the marking of additonal services in the coutryside (dispensaries, pharmacies, repair workshops, etc).

Part 5
Tourist Development Projects

Development Measure	Program ¹	Project	Term	Responsible	Resources to allot	Advantage
MD1	P 1.3.	Drafting of the annual calendar of events, festivals, fairs, religious events etc.	annually	Gorj County Council, the Direction for Culture, Cults and National Patrimony Gorj; Town Hall	Budgets of the concerned institutions, European funds (cultural program)	Increase of the number of tourists taking part annually to the traditional organized events
MD1	P 1.2.	Creation and registration of the tourist brand "Oltenia" at OSIM in partnership with the counties of Vâlcea, Mehedinți, Dolj and Olt (logo, sign, brand etc).	2010	County Councils, interested SMEs	Own funds	Unitary promotion of the area
MD1 + MD3 + MD4	P 1.5., P 3.3., P 4.4.	Creation of a website presenting the tourist product in Gorj and the permanent modernization of tourism in the county of Gorj (www.gorj-turism.ro)	2008	Gorj County Council, Tourism Agencies, Tourist Service Suppliers, SMEs	Own funds	Distribution of tourist information
MD2	P 2.4.	Identification and promotion of new and original specific products for the tourist market	2008	Gorj County Council, Tourism Agencies, Tourist Service Suppliers, ANTREC members	Own funds	Promotion through the quality of the services
MD2	P 2.2.	Drafting of a list of authentic traditional art manufacturers in Gorj	2008	The Direction for Culture, Cults and National Patrimony	Budgets of the concerned institutions, European funds (cultural program)	Knowledge of valuable traditional art manufacturers
MD1+ MD3	P 1.12., P 3.2., P 3.3.	Creation of personalized unit offers for the county of Gorj,	2010	Tourism Agencies, Tourist Service		Unitary promotion of

¹ (as per the Tourism Operational Plan 2008-2013 and directives from the economic-social development strategy 2008-2013)

		allowing for tourist stays of 3-6 nights		Suppliers		the area
MD3	P 3.1.	Conception and promotion of a voucher for the visitation of cultural objectives at promotional prices.	2009	Tourism Agencies, Tourist Service Suppliers, SMEs	Own funds	Unitary promotion of the area
MD3	P 3.4., P 3.5.	Promotion of low prices for the minimum service packages offered by the accommodation structures in Gorj.	Permanent	Tourism Agencies, Tourist Service Suppliers, SMEs	Own funds	Unitary promotion of the area
MD2	P 2.4.	Analysis and conception of new tourist products to promote the North Oltenia region.	Permanent	Gorj County Council, ADR South-West Oltenia, „Constantin Brâncuși” University	PN II	Unitary promotion of the area
MD1+ MD3	P 1.1., P 1.6., P 1.7., P 3.6.	Development of a tourist information center in the city of Tg-Jiu	2009	Gorj County Council, Tg-Jiu City Hall	PN II	Unitary promotion of the area
MD1+ MD3	P 1.6., P 1.7., P 1.12., P 3.6.	Development of a partnership with the other tourist information centers in Oltenia and Romania to promote and create circuits connecting the neighboring areas	2010	Gorj County Council, Tg-Jiu City Hall, Tourist Information Center Tg-Jiu	PN II	Unitary promotion of the area
MD3+ MD4	P 3.2., P 3.3., P 4.2.	Drafting/ updating of the tourist offer for the county of Gorj	Permanent	Tourism Agencies, Tourist Service Suppliers, SMEs	Own funds	Unitary promotion of the area
MD1+ MD3	P 1.8., P 1.9., P 3.6.	Participation of the tourism specialized companies and of the professional and managerial associations to specialized promotional manifestations	Permanent	Tourism Agencies, Tourist Service Suppliers, SMEs	Own funds	Unitary promotion of the area
MD1+ MD3	P 1.12., P 3.2., P 3.3., P 3.4.	Creation of complex tourist products with a promotion of mixed offers	Permanent	Tourism Agencies, Tourist Service Suppliers, SMEs	Own funds	Unitary promotion of the area

MD1	P 1.10., P 1.11	Organization of “hospitality trips”, with the participation of the national or foreign mass-media	2009	Tourism Agencies, Tourist Service Suppliers, SMEs	Own funds	Unitary promotion of the area
MD1+ MD3	P 1.9., P 3.6.	Participation in national and international fairs, and organization of Oltenia nights	Permanent	Tourism Agencies, Tourist Service Suppliers, SMEs	Own funds	Unitary promotion of the area
MD1	P 1.3.,	Elaboration of fliers, tourist maps, CDs, promotional material for tourist activities in Gorj	2008	Gorj County Council, Tg-Jiu City Hall, County Councils. Partner ‘Constantin Brâncuși’ University	PN II	Unitary promotion of the area
MD1+ MD3	P1.12., P 3.1., P 3.6.	Insertion of tourist offers for the county of Gorj in the tour operators’ catalogues.	2013	ANTREC, Tourism Agencies, Tourist Service Suppliers	Own funds	Unitary promotion of the area
MD4+ MD6	P 4.3., P 6.11.	Promotion and insertion of the parks and natural reserves in the ecotourism circuits	2010	Tourism Agencies, Tourist Service Suppliers, SMEs	Own funds	Unitary promotion of the area
MD1+ MD4	P 1.7., P 4.4.	Placing of an electronic street information point running a tourist promotion software.	2009	Tg-Jiu City Hall, Partner ‘Constantin Brâncuși’ University	PN II	Unitary promotion of the area
MD4+ MD6+ MD7	P 4.1., P 4.2., P 6.6.-6.10, P 7.3., P 7.4. P 7.7. + Diversification of the rural economy and rural space	Creation of integrated service systems for rural tourism and agro-tourism (bed and breakfast pensions + hiking track for leisure – sheep pens, monuments, mountain hiking, traditional crafts, local events + other places where the tourists can serve traditional food + support services for agro tourism – laundry, transport etc.)	2010	ANTREC, Tourism Agencies, Tourist Service Suppliers	National Strategic Plan for Rural Development (PNSDR), Axis 3 – the quality of lifestyle in rural areas and the diversification of the rural economy, The strategic objective – the growth of the attraction of the region, Specific objective – improvement of the quality in the social, natural and economical environment in the rural areas	Development and diversification of the tourist offer

MD4+ MD6+ MD7	P 4.2., P 6.6.- 6.10, P 7.4.	Creation of popular tradition centers in the sub-mountainous area (crafts, customs, traditional occupations – animal breeding, weaving, carding, cooperage etc.)	2009	Gorj County Council, ANTREC, Tourism Agencies, Tourist Service Suppliers	National Strategic Plan for Rural Development (PNSDR), Axis 3 – the quality of the lifestyle in rural areas and the diversification of the rural economy, The strategic objective – the growth of the attraction of the region, Specific objective – protection of the cultural and rural patrimony	Development and diversification of the tourist offer
MD6	P 6.14., P 6.15. + Development of sustainable fishing and aqua-culture	Fish farming appliances for sport fishing	2009	Initiator: the County Councils in the regarded areas (examples: Bălteni, Ploșoru, Urdari, Turceni, Tântăreni, Padeș, Tismana) Partners: water surface owners in the involved areas, AJVPS	The District Operational Program for fishing and fish farming	Development of the leisure and recreation services
MD4+ MD6	P 6.11.,P 6.14., P 6.15. + Development of sustainable fishing and aqua-culture	Population of the basins and streams in the north of the county with trout and establishment of a recreational area	2009	R. A. Romsilva	The District Operational Program for fishing and fish farming	Development of the leisure and recreation services
MD5	P 5.6. + Modernization of the regional transport infrastructure	Modernization of the Stănești aerodrome and its integration in the regional circuit	2013	Responsible: APL in the regarded areas Partners: Gorj County Council	The District Operational Program for Transport (POS Transport), Main axis 2: Upgrading and development of the national transport infrastructure outside the major axis TEN-T with the purpose	General and tourist integration of the county

					of developing a sustainable national transport system. Major Field of Intervention – Upgrading and development of the road infrastructure	
MD5+ MD6	P 5.1., P 5.2. P5.6., P 6.11.	Execution of an upgraded road system in the towns designed to be crossed by highways or expressways	Permanent	The Intercommunity Association for Infrastructure Partners: Gorj County Council	The District Operational Program for Transport (POS Transport), Main axis 2: Upgrading and development of the national transport infrastructure outside the major axis TEN-T with the purpose of developing a sustainable national transport system. Major Field of Intervention – Upgrading and development of the road infrastructure	Development of the tourist infrastructure
MD5	P 5.1., P 5.2., P 5.5. + Upgrading of the county and inter-counties transport infrastructure	Upgrading of the roads connecting Gorj to other counties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Târgu Jiu – Schela – Uricani (Hunedoara county) • Talpășești – Stroești – Runcu – Cheile Sohodolului – Valea de Pești (Hunedoara county) • Stanești – Vaideei – Straja (Hunedoara county), • Novaci – Rânca – Obârșia Lotrului – Voineasa (Vâlcea county), • Polovragi – Petrimanu – Voineasa (Vâlcea county) • Turceni – Matasari – Strâmba – Vulcan (Hunedoara county) 	Permanent	Gorj County Council, local Councils, The Intercommunity Association for Infrastructure	The Regional Operational Program (POR), Main Axis 2 – improvement of the regional and local transport infrastructure, Major Field of Intervention – urban and rural road rehabilitation and upgrading	Development of the tourist infrastructure

		<p>etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valea Cernei-Cerna Sat-Câmpul lui Neag 				
MD5+ MD6	P 5.1., P 6.1., P 6.3., P 6.4., P 6.11. + Upgrading of inter-villages transport infrastructure	The connection of the mountain settlements to the roads leading to the mountain peaks	2013	Responsible: APL in the regarded areas Partners: Gorj County Council	The Regional Operational Program (POR), Main Axis 5 – Sustainability and promotion of tourism, Major Field of Intervention – Promotion of the tourist potential and creation of the necessary infrastructure, for the improvement of the attraction for Romania as tourist destination	Development and diversification of the tourist offer
MD5+ MD6	P 5.6., P 6.1., P 6.2.,	Creation of a cable transport system especially in areas with skiing potential, also with the possibility of connection to the neighboring counties (VL-SB-HD-MH)	2013	Responsible: APL in the regarded areas Partners: Gorj County Council	The Regional Operational Program (POR), Main Axis 5 – Sustainability and promotion of tourism, Major Field of Intervention – Promotion of the tourist potential and creation of the necessary infrastructure, for the improvement of the attraction for Romania as tourist destination	Development and diversification of the tourist offer
MD5+ MD7	P 5.4., P 7.6. + Upgrading of the water supply system	Drinkable water supply and dumping of waste water in the basin of the river Gilort	2010	Responsible: Novaci Town Hall or the Association of beneficiary towns, Gorj County Council Partners: the Town Halls of Bengești-Ciocadia, Bumbști Pițic, Săcelu, Baia de Fier, Polovragi,	The Environment Operational Program (POS Environment), Main Axis 1 – Extension and modernization of the water systems, Major Field of Intervention – Extension/modernization of the water/used water systems,	Development of the tourist infrastructure

				Prigoria, Albeni, Scoarța, Târgu Cărbunești, Jupânești With the involvement of: The Ministry of Environment, The Ministry of Development, Possible private partners		
MD5+ MD7	P 5.4., P 7.6. + Upgrading of the sewage network	Implementation of modular sewerage systems and bio- bacteriological water treatment appliances	Permanent	Responsible: APL in the regarded areas Partners: Gorj County Council, the Environment Agency, SMEs	The Environment Operational Program (POS Environment), Main Axis 1 – Extension and modernization of the water systems, Major Field of Intervention – Extension/ modernization of the water/ used water systems,	Development of the tourist infrastructure
MD6+ MD7	P 6.7., P 6.17., P 6.21. P 7.4. + Support of the historical, tourist and cultural interest areas rehabilitation	Implementation of an integrated program for the exploitation of the traditional architecture through the implication of the owners and their interest to keep, and rehabilitate the rustic, merchant and boyar houses and maintain them in the rural tourist circuit	2009	Responsible: APL in the regarded areas Partners: Gorj County Council, SMEs, ANTREC	- The Regional Operational Program (POR), Main Axis 5 – Sustainability and promotion of tourism, Major Field of Intervention – the Restoration and sustainable development of the cultural patrimony and the creation/ modernization of the related infrastructure - The Rural Development national Strategic Plan (PNSDR), Axis 3 – the quality of life in the rural areas and the diversification of the rural economy, the Strategic	Development and diversification of the tourist offer

					Objective – the growth of the attraction of the region, Specific objective – protection of the cultural and rural patrimony	
MD6+ MD7	P 6.7., P 6.21. P 7.4	Conservation of the objectives in the old rural centers and the restoration of the buildings of architectural interest: old schools, old private buildings, culture centers etc.	2009	Responsible: APL in the regarded areas Partners: Gorj County Council SMEs etc.	The Rural Development national Strategic Plan (PNSDR), Axis 3 – the quality of life in the rural areas and the diversification of the rural economy, the Strategic Objective – the growth of the attraction of the region, Specific objective – protection of the cultural and rural patrimony	Development and diversification of the tourist offer
MD6+ MD7	P 6.6., P 6.8., P 6.9., P 6.10. P 7.4.	Revival of the traditional crafts – pottery, goat hair processing, wickers, sculpture, handicraft wood etc. – in the area of Glogova, Ștefănești, Găleșoia (pottery), Bărbătești (goat hair processing), Polovragi, Tismana (handicraft) etc. and in the wood craftsmen populated hamlets (Example: Albeni, Buduhala-Telești, Baia de Fier etc.)	2009	Gorj County Council, the Direction for Culture, Cults and National Patrimony Gorj; APL in the regarded areas	The Rural Development national Strategic Plan (PNSDR), Axis 3 – the quality of life in the rural areas and the diversification of the rural economy, the Strategic Objective – the growth of the attraction of the region, Specific objective – protection of the cultural and rural patrimony	Development and diversification of the tourist offer
MD6+ MD7	P 6.1., P 6.11., P7.1., P 7.2., P 7.6.	Development of camping sites including the displacement of traditional houses that are very valuable from the point of view of their architecture (for	2010	Gorj County Council, APL in the regarded areas	The Rural Development National Strategic Plan (PNSDR), Axis 3 – the quality of life in the rural areas and the diversification of the rural	Development and diversification of the tourist offer

		example: Bumbești Jiu, Polovragi, Crasna, Dragoeni, Albeni, Schela, Stănești, Runcu, Padeș, Tismana etc.)			economy, the Strategic Objective – the growth of the attraction of the region, Specific objective – protection of the cultural and rural patrimony	
MD6	P 6.10., P 6.21.	Development of the accommodation structures for the religious tourism (for example: the monasteries of Tismana, Polovragi, Crasna, Strâmba, Târgu Carbunești, Lainici etc.)	2009	Gorj County Council, APL in the regarded areas, monasteries	The Rural Development National Strategic Plan (PNSDR), Axis 3 – the quality of life in the rural areas and the diversification of the rural economy, the Strategic Objective – the growth of the attraction of the region, Specific objective – protection of the cultural and rural patrimony	Development and diversification of the tourist offer
MD 6+ MD 5	P 5.4., P 6.11., P 6.17., P 6.18.	Construction of an adequate infrastructure so that the masterpieces of Brâncuși become a place of tourist and cultural pilgrimage at a European level (including the erection of a museum dedicated to the life and works of Brâncuși, gathering original documents and copies, pictures, reproductions of masterpieces, documentaries, books dedicated to the work and life of the genius from Gorj etc.)	2009	Tg-Jiu City Hall, Cultural Foundations, SMEs	The Regional Operational Program (POR), Main Axis 5 – Sustainability and promotion of tourism, Major Field of Intervention – Promotion of the tourist potential and creation of the necessary infrastructure, for the improvement of the attraction for Romania as tourist destination	Development of the tourist infrastructure
MD 6+ MD7	P 6.12., P 6.13., P 6.20., P 7.2. + Upgrading the leisure	Transformation of the Sâmbotin basin in a leisure center	2010	Local Council Schela	The Regional Operational Program (POR), Main Axis 5 – Sustainability and promotion of tourism. Major Field of	

	infrastructure				Intervention – Creation, development, modernization of the tourism infrastructure for the exploitation of the natural resources and the augmentation of the quality of the tourist services	
MD 6	P 6.12., P 6.15., P 6.16.	Introduction of ice skating and roller skating rinks	2012	Town Halls, economic agents	The Regional Operational Program (POR), Main Axis 5 – Sustainability and promotion of tourism. Major Field of Intervention – Creation, development, modernization of the tourism infrastructure for the exploitation of the natural resources and the augmentation of the quality of the tourist services	Development and diversification of the tourist offer
MD6+ MD7	P 6.14., P 7.2.	Transformation of the water surfaces in leisure and water sports centers – kayak, canoe, water bicycles	2013	APL in the regarded areas	The Regional Operational Program (POR), Main Axis 5 – Sustainability and promotion of tourism. Major Field of Intervention – Creation, development, modernization of the tourism infrastructure for the exploitation of the natural resources and the augmentation of the quality of the tourist services	Development of the tourist infrastructure
MD 6+ MD7	P 6.12., P 6.13., P 6.15., P 6.16., P 7.2.	Construction of cyclotourism tracks in the hilly and sub-mountainous areas for mountain-biking, ATV, off road etc., on different levels of difficulty	2009	APL in the regarded areas, tourism suppliers, economic agents	The Regional Operational Program (POR), Main Axis 5 – Sustainability and promotion of tourism. Major Field of Intervention – Creation, development, modernization of	Development and diversification of the tourist offer

					the tourism infrastructure for the exploitation of the natural resources and the augmentation of the quality of the tourist services	
MD6	P 6.14.	Rehabilitation of the mining areas containing craters for their insertion in the tourist circuit (these craters can be filled with water and be transformed in leisure areas as in the Eastern Germany where there were similar situations concerning the mining terrains Gorj)	Permanent	APL in the regarded areas, economic agents	The Regional Operational Program (POR), Main Axis 5 – Sustainability and promotion of tourism. Major Field of Intervention – Creation, development, modernization of the tourism infrastructure for the exploitation of the natural resources and the augmentation of the quality of the tourist services	Development and diversification of the tourist offer
MD 6	P 6.12.,	Construction of an Off Road track for leisure and sporting competitions in the quarries in Mătășari – Rovinari – Motru	2011	APL in the regarded areas, economic agents	The Regional Operational Program (POR), Main Axis 5 – Sustainability and promotion of tourism. Major Field of Intervention – Creation, development, modernization of the tourism infrastructure for the exploitation of the natural resources and the augmentation of the quality of the tourist services	Development and diversification of the tourist offer
MD6+ MD7	P 6.5., P 7.8. Upgrading of the social infrastructure	Construction on the public domain in the balneary areas of sanitary utilities necessary especially for the old aged	2009	APL in the regarded areas, tourism suppliers, economic agents	- The Regional Operational Program (POR), Main Axis 5 – Sustainability and promotion of tourism. Major Field of Intervention – Creation, development, modernization of the tourism infrastructure for the exploitation of the natural	Development of the tourist infrastructure

					resources and the augmentation of the quality of the tourist services - The Regional Operational Program (POR), Main Axis 3 – The improvement of the social infrastructure, Major Field of Intervention – Rehabilitation /modernization/ development and equipment of the social services infrastructure	
MD6+ MD7	P 6.1., P 7.6.	Setting up of children and youth camps in the UM unexploited basins (example: Rânca, Bâlta – Runcu village)	2010	Initiator: Gorj School Inspectorate – Direction for Camps Partner: “Constantin Brancusi” University Tg-Jiu	- The Regional Operational Program (POR), Main Axis 5 – Sustainability and promotion of tourism. Major Field of Intervention – Creation, development, modernization of the tourism infrastructure for the exploitation of the natural resources and the augmentation of the quality of the tourist services - The Regional Operational Program (POR), Main Axis 3 – The improvement of the social infrastructure, Major Field of Intervention – Rehabilitation /modernization/ development and equipment of the social services infrastructure	

MD1+ MD4	P 1.5., P 4.4. + Creation of the structure for communications	Project of execution of a communication and information network in optic fiber at the level of the county for data transmission, Internet access, video and audio-conferences, e- mail	2012	Responsible: Gorj County Council Partners: town halls from the beneficiary areas, the Municipality, Communication Companies, Education and medical Institutions, the Romanian Government, The intercommunity association for the development of the information infrastructure in area 3 A, SMEs Other entities: MCTI, specialized economic agents, public institutions and other economic agents from the beneficiary areas.	The District Operational Program – Increase of the Economic Competitiveness (POS CEE), Main Axis 3 – The information and communication technology of public and private sectors, Major Field of Intervention – the development and increase in the efficiency of the modern electronic public services	Development of the tourist infrastructure
MD 6 + MD7	P 6.5., P 7.3., P 7.8. Promotion of non-aggressive and ecologic tourism	Development of Golgova - mesothermal – as spa resort/ development of the geo-thermal resources	2012	Initiator: The Local Public Administration, The Environment Agency, decentralized public institutions Others: specialized firms	The Regional Operational Program (POR), Main Axis 5 – Sustainability and promotion of tourism. Major Field of Intervention – Creation, development, modernization of the tourism infrastructure for the exploitation of the natural resources and the augmentation of the quality of the tourist services	Development and diversification of the tourist offer

Part 6

Promoting Tourism Policy in the County of Gorj

As a conclusion, the Gorj tourism offer is still lacking the necessary diversity to make it attractive. For the Romanian tourism the profile services usually are thought to be hotel services (accommodation and food). For the foreign tourist services consumers the offer is a bit more diversified, but not enough to motivate them prolonging their stay in our country. The cause is that in Gorj, the tourism programs creators are rare and their combination possibilities are minimum.

6.1. Objectives and programs¹

I. As a consequence, **the purpose** of promoting the mountain tourism consists in the growth of the tourist circulation by enlarging the degree of addressability of the offer, as well as educating the tourists for protecting the surrounding environment.

II. General objectives of the promotion

Within the field of communication and tourism promotion in Gorj, among the objectives that shall be followed, we quote:

1. reconsidering the place of intern tourism within the Romanian tourism and the growth of the Gorj tourism products' attractiveness on the internal market;
2. Encouraging the internal tourism circulation;
3. The increase of the number of vacancies spent by Romanian people within the country;
4. The increase of the percentage of the expenses for tourism within the country within the structure of the expenses budgets of the population;
5. attracting as many consumer segments in the interior as well as outside the country, as well as adapting the promotional strategy to the specific of each market;
6. regaining the markets lost after 1989 and penetrating new tourism markets;
7. fidelity of the present tourist clientele;
8. creating a suggestive image of the Gorj tourism, with respect to potential and social, cultural, psychological, specific to our people;
9. suggestion an image of multilateral offer, able to satisfy a wide range of motivations a tourism preferences;
10. communicating an image as exact as possible of the local tourism product, emphasizing the unique character of the tourism offer, reflected through a

¹ conform planului operațional-măsurile de dezvoltare

divers geography within a natural, unpolluted and clear environment as well as the multitude of the culture elements: folklore, monuments, customs, traditions;

11. emphasizing the representative products of our tourism offer;

III. Major directions

In order to complete this primary objective, in medium time, a specific series of actions is necessary that the aim promoting new formulas of spending some active vacations, that should follow:

1. attraction of some segments of the population for whom the activities practiced in fresh air are a hobby;
2. stimulation of all categories of youth that could be interested to practice some sports activities with a general character;
3. attraction of some categories of youth that might be interested in the custom of some new forms of sports activities, as well as cyclic tourism, paragliding, hang glider, river rafting etc.;
4. opening of an tourism market in Gorj county through the attraction of the tourists from the south area of Romania;
5. extension of the brand „Constantin Brâncuși” and more active orientation on the extern markets;
6. stimulation of the business tourism as a significant source of incomes at local level
7. Winning back the market for mountain tourism through a concerted promotion, also at local level for the realization of a reduced cost of the promotion actions and to accentuate the specifications of each area separately.

IV. Specific objectives include:

1. reorganization of the programs and promotional instruments for stimulating the interests of the tourists from Gorj;
2. insurance of the wide access of the tourists at tourist destinations in Gorj through the promotion of an stimulant system of price facilities at the level of the tourist agents;
3. consciousness through different promotional ways, at the level of the potential clientele, of the quality of the tourist local product and its competition, in comparison with similar products on the intern and international market;
4. the growing of the local flux and the development of this in space, respectively the enlargement of the number of areas in Gorj with constant tourism, through the growing of the period of the tourism season;
5. growing of the medium period of the holiday period, now positioned at a low level (1,9 days),
6. the growth of the medium incomes/tourist and day/tourist.

V. Directions for promotion within the development programs

The promotion strategy of the native tourism will follow the communication of an image that will suggest the originality of the tourist products from Gorj, synthesizing the particularities about the tourism potential, the conception of arrangement, the possibilities of practicing tourism, and the sociological and cultural context. It is due to the attachment of the promotional strategy for the specific of each market (intern and extern) and at the characteristic of each segment of consumer, using the most adequate messages and instruments.

The promotional campaigns in the country will focus towards the participation at national and regional tourism fairs, with own stands of the county, as well as through the use of main newspapers, magazines and the most important TV and radio stations. There is also a specialty press that has a special role in the promotion activity, here we can mention: "România Turistică", „România pitorească", „Actualități în turism", „Vacanțe România", „Vacanțe și călătorii", „Munții Carpați", „Ziua Turistică".

The thing we want to highlight is the fact that the advertising material used for the attendance at tourism fairs, many times, is not being edited in sufficient quantities and does not meet the quality or attractiveness level imposed by the tourism market. There is not enough presence of the audio-video advertising, its impact on the disclosure of the valuable tourism potential of Gorj and Oltenia could have a much more convincing effect, in conclusion, we highlight the fact that the usual "nice" promotion without an impact has a limited success.

In order to create an positive image of the rural tourism in the country and abroad we consider that the organization of some information programs and free presentations for the foreign and Romanian journalists and partially subventioned for the representatives of the tourism agencies interested in selling tourism programs specific for Gorj.

It has to be taken in consideration also the emission (presentation) of some tapes with tourist movies, various promotional actions under the shield of the Tourism Ministry or collaboration with other institutions with representation abroad. These actions will take in consideration the preferences of the foreign tourists that come and also the needs expressed by the tourism agencies representatives interested in the tourist offer in Gorj.

The promotion of the tourism in Gorj, must take in consideration the following measures:

1. differentiate stimulating of the interest of different categories of tourists to visit Gorj;
2. encourage the proactive attitude of the tourist industry and the travels in our county, as well as the local communities from the promoted area for exploiting the tourist potential;
3. growing the efficiency for the promotion of the tourism of Gorj;

4. identifying and profound of the definition characteristic of the different tourist areas (areals) from Gorj and the structure/definition of the specific tourist products; establish the promotional message and the slogan/logo of each area;
5. development of information centers, documentaries and tourist assistance at all important access points in the Gorj area;
6. financial support of some promotional companies and by operators from the domain: tour operator, transport companies, hotels and structures;
7. restoration, making actual and enriching the range of advertising material and making them available for the tourism consumers;
8. tight and main collaboration with the National Authority for Tourism, and the tourism offices in order to promote the image of the offer in Gorj;
9. rising the financial funds for advertising and promotion and spending in an efficient way, by eliminating inappropriate spending;
10. diverse "hospitality" trips where journalists should attend that activate at publications and TV shows about tourism promotion;
11. organizing as many shows and contest on TV, radio and in the specialty press having the subject the tourist Gorj as possible, with according awards that are free holidays and circuits;
12. creating, exploration and permanent development of a complex database (for example a site on the Internet) regarding the events that took place in Gorj during a year and the projections about the events for the next year; the assurance of a high visibility and an intense traffic to this website;
13. organizing through rotation, in as many tourist centers, area and areals, of some events, exhibitions, fairs to promote the image of the tourist product in Gorj;
14. support the firms in Gorj for making advertising panels on the street dedicated to the promotion of tourist attraction of Gorj, in the main cities of the country;
15. the government organs that organize international political events, commercial or image in the country or abroad, that have to ask consultancy for the professional medium;
16. consulting the professional associates in order to establish the participation calendar at the tourism fairs and at the other specific manifestations (congress, conferences); eliminating those fairs that cannot determine a major interest and redirecting the funds to other manifestations;
17. launching offers to host reunions and fairs in Gorj;
18. realize an integrated very good system for access to tourist information of the foreign tourists that lead through Gorj. .

In this context we have to remark the fact that it is absolutely necessary that the personnel that is in direct contact with the tourists (within the units that

carry out services, or in tourism agencies) to detain knowledge about marketing, so that he can identify / intuition the motivations and the needs of different tourist categories, to know to describe the product, to point out the advantages to influence in a positive and deciding buying decision ; to present communication abilities, to be amiable and responsible.

6.2. Projects and actions of tourist promotion

In order to promote and develop tourism, Gorj sets forth to carry on, along with the local administration and private partners, several actions both at a national and at an international level.

1. Setting up a tourism department within the institution

Starting from the first half of the year 2008, the European Integration and Development Strategies Department of the Center for Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of Economic and Social Strategies and Development of County (as envisaged) shall involve a tourism department, i.e. a **Local Group for Promoting Tourism**. The role of this Group (which shall necessarily have employees with studies and experience in the field) shall be to coordinate tourist promotion activities in county Gorj.

An essential condition for elaborating and implementing the *Marketing and Promotion Projects of Gorj* is to create a proper organizational framework – typically partnerships – among the central and local state administration organisms, economic entities, associations and professional organizations having own articles of association concerning the organization and the operation thereof.

This regional promotion organism is necessary to be set up in order to enable tourists intending to travel through Gorj to obtain information and proceed to reservations calling the services of the said center, having its main office in Târgu-Jiu and branch offices in the main tourist destinations in Gorj. Moreover, we deem that a collaboration between the other tourist information centers in Romania will be an asset for promoting the accomplishment of circuits to connect the neighbouring tourist areas.

Also, this collaboration at a local level shall become operative should local (cultural, social, entertainment) events be organized for the very reason of providing both quality as required for carrying on such typical events, and the promotion thereof.

Therefore, typical partnerships shall be concluded with all tourism operators who are interested in such a collaboration, following that the highly general provisions of the said agreements to be detailed depending on each and every event / action / activity. Thus, the *Local Group for Promoting Tourism* shall be created to include representatives of the local public authorities educational institutions, tourism operators, media companies non-government

agencies, mass-media, some of these having an active contribution to this tourism study .

2. Public / private partnerships in order to organize local events to be promoted on a national and international level For the time being, there are the following possibilities of collaboration:

1) Among touring agencies and hotels, pensions, resting houses, restaurants, by organizing different manifestations hosted by the Municipality Târgu-Jiu on different occasions: board and lodging, festive dinners, gastronomic manifestations;

2) Among touring agencies and local folklore ensembles by organizing presentations of the local popular costumes, different folk songs and dances in the area;

3) Among touring agencies and local craftsmen by organizing presentations of the local traditions and inherited handicrafts: demonstrations of work using a loom, potter's wheel, sewing on tissues;

4) Among touring agencies and the Mayor's Office of the Municipality Târgu-Jiu for organizing different local festivals, manifestations, performances, handicraft and folk costumes demonstrations; town celebrations.

3. Editing information material (brochures, tourist maps) to include details about the local tourist objectives as well as posting on tourist maps, on illuminated panels in public areas.

Such information material shall be published in partnership with local economic entities, with a view to promote local values alongside with tourist promotion.

Information materials shall be distributed free of charge in hotel networks, restaurants, touring agencies, fuel distribution stations.

Also, these publications shall represent the information support for locally promoting within the participation of the members of the *Group for Local Promotion* on the occasion of manifestations enabling to promote tourism at a national and international level.

In order to facilitate the information of the visitors in Gorj as concerns the locations of the attractions, we deem that it is absolutely necessary to create a tourist signaling network. Therefore, the following shall be defined:

- information's to be offered (maps, visualizing the location of the tourist objectives and of the reception structures, addresses for a direct contact therewith, etc.) as well as the languages in which the same shall be supplied;
- information levels (access in the territory, approaching the mentioned areas);
- exact location of the tourist information stations;
- panel aesthetics, graphic norms and materials to be used;
- organizing the practical implementation and the maintenance of such panels.

4. Including county Gorj in the offer of tourist circuits to cover objectives in the northern part of Oltenia

Therefore, it is necessary that the Local Promotion Group collaborates with other institutions of the county public administration in order to define a unitary strategy of the tourism at the level of the Oltenia area. Also, it is necessary to consolidate the partnership relations among all tourist operators in the Oltenia area.

The main short-term objective, of this action is of a mutual promotion among the towns in the Oltenia area, taking into account that the tourists are mainly attracted by programs which include as sophisticated circuits as possible as concerns the offer, the content and the themes.

5. Organizing annual cultural events

This action sets forth the accomplishment of an annual calendar of the events (fairs, exhibitions, festivals, etc.) to be promoted in order to make permanent the carrying on at a certain periodicity of such manifestations.

In turn, this can result in a periodicity of the tourist program so that county Gorj be visited by those who are fond of such events, both at a national, and especially at an international level .

The calendar shall include both classic events (Town Days, Beer Festival, International Folklore Festival, Maria Lătărețu festival, etc), and other actions to be organized in partnership with local and regional development agents, actions which involve the participation of economic entities and, implicitly, businessmen.

The actions in this calendar shall be periodical / classical, but new ones shall be included in each season, since the aim is to have a diversified agenda of events at a local level, to result in tourism development in county Gorj.

This calendar shall include, among others, the following events: Town Days, Maria Lătărețu festival, International Folk Song and Costumes Festival, Beer Festival, Wine Festival, Crop Days, Village Sons in different localities in Gorj.

6. Organizing events, conferences, seminars, training sessions with international participation

In the actual context, the „European town” concept shall be defined also by the participation of the Municipality Târgu-Jiu in projects, programs, international actions to provide for promotion and media, alongside with local development strategies.

Therefore, the promotion shall set forth as a long-term objective the organization of events, conferences, seminars, training sessions with international participation. Such events present beside the possibility offered by the exchange of experience in different fields, an opportunity to organize tourist

circuits, cultural visits, as well, in order to promote tourism in Gorj within participants, either Romanian or from other countries.

However, in order to accomplish this objective, it is necessary to endow reception structures with conference and seminar rooms, as well as the pertaining infrastructure, since business is one of the main objective of the tourists.

7. Participation of the local authorities alongside with private sector partners in national and international tourism fairs

The presence of the representatives of the local authorities in such events or the building promotion models to be accomplished in cooperation with local authorities results in creditworthiness, transparency and cooperation at a local level and, especially trust both in promotion itself, and in taking decisions as to holidays and / or business travels. Thus, to the extent of the financial possibilities, the decision factors in Gorj shall have to suggest the participation as well as financial and logistic support for the representatives of the local operators in national and international fairs, in order to promote the county at a level that is most representative thereto. Taking into account the strong competition on the international tourist market, we deem that it is absolutely necessary to participate with an own stand in as many fairs and exhibitions as possible, both within fairs, and within saloons that are specialized in tourist themes.

A promotional campaign referring to Gorj as a tourist destination shall taking into consideration, according to our opinion, the following aspects :

- should publicity to be made in favor of county Gorj be not suitable, then the impression of the potential tourists is going to be unsuitable, as well;
- no tourist is going to cover thousands of kilometers to see something that can be seen in his area, too; therefore, publicity shall present something unique;
- publicity shall produce in the spirit of the person who sees or reads it, an unforgettable image of the tourist destination Gorj;
- publicity messages shall be expressed in a vivid, interesting language, lacking conventional clichés.

8. Installing road indicators to facilitate access to the main local tourist objectives and promoting main tourist routes

This action shall be applied in concordance with the one to elaborate information material, in order to create a unitary framework at a local level, as far as tourist objectives are concerned.

There shall be printed one map for each main locality featuring a tourist potential in Gorj, and such maps shall show tourist routes with different durations, important tourist objectives; exits from town to different tourist objectives in the country.

9. Arranging a county center of tourist information and local information centers in the localities that are tourist centers

Such centers shall make available to the visitors information and publicity material (guides, brochures, atlases, folders, prospects, maps, video tapes, CDs) concerning the tourist attractions (natural, cultural objectives, etc.), possible circuits as well as board and lodging possibilities, transportation, recreations, treatment in county Gorj. Such Such promotional materials shall be diversified, featuring a special graphic, artistic and informational quality and shall be offered free of charge. Creating a network of centers is intended for promoting tourism in the area by means of actions to support and inform tourists as to the places offered by Gorj and its neighborhood. Useful information shall be offered here for each traveler, no matter whether such traveler arrives by train, car or bus. The ultimate aim is to promote county Gorj as a gateway to Oltenia.

The place to accommodate the county center (it is mandatory to be in the Municipality Târgu-Jiu) shall be visible, to generate a high tourist in-flow, to be accessible thereto. No matter the place where the center said is going to be accommodated, it is going to be registered in all tourist guides, promoted to all tourism operators, as well as by indicator panels, specifying the address and the way how this center becomes accessible for them. Indicators to be posted on the route, starting the entrance gates of the municipality Târgu-Jiu, respectively, railway station, bus stations for routes within the county and between counties.

Also, information concerning the availability of this center and the data offered thereby shall be published in international guides or web pages which already include chapters about Romania and Oltenia, where maps of Gorj are included, as well.

Therefore, we suggest that these tourist information centers have the following **structure**:

- to be located in central areas, with access from the street;
- to have an about 30 m² room dedicated for carrying out the touristic information activity;
- to comprise a sales station for tourist wishing to purchase:
 - customized local souvenirs: ceramics (from Gorj, Vâlcea, a.s.o.) carved wood (icons, musical instruments, masks), woven articles (carpets, towels, carpets made in Oltenia), pictures / icons made on wood and on glass, folk costume articles (embroided blouses, raw silk head dresses, peasant skirts, folk costumes), glass articles (a special interest in Târgu Jiu shall be given for hand-made glass articles), other decorative objects featuring local specificity („written” eggs, barrels, spoons, dishes, goblen, paintings, miniatures, monumental Brâncuși assembly and important buildings / traditional houses – The Gorj House, the Brâncovenească House, The House in Hobița, abutments) as well

- as small dimension works such as the renown works of Brâncuși – Miss Pogany, The Kiss, The Miraculous Bird, The Sleeping Muse, The Child's Head;
- authentic home-made products (food preserved by the peasants, jam / marmelade, fruit syrup boiled hard, „zacuscă”) as well as local beverages (wines, plum brandy, syrups made of plant and fruit);
 - picture postcards, folders, maps, brochures, touring reviews, etc
 - albums and photo films, calendars, ball pens, hats, trinkets, miniatures, etc.;
- to be endowed with electronic InfoTouches including on-line maps for the main points of tourist appeal;
 - to be assisted by a person trained in providing tourist information;
 - to be endowed with a stand where maps ad folders are exhibited to include the following useful information:

1) General use information

- the closest touring agencies;
- translation agencies;
- hotels / motels / pensions as well as their contact information;
- tourist packages;
- libraries; theaters; museums; art galleries;
- religious places;
- stations of tradition and handicrafts;
- clubs; discos;
- restaurants:
 - classical;
 - traditional;
 - featuring a specific;
 - fast-foods;
- parks and natural reservations;
- recreation areas (recreational parks);
- swimming pools and swimming pools;
- Internet Café;
- supermarkets and hypermarkets;
- trading centers;
- banks;
- consulates; embassies;
- foreign communities;
- useful telephones (Police, Fire-Engine, Emergency Service, Information);
- pharmacy stations;
- flower shops (with working hours);

- festivals (organizers, areas and dates when taking place);
- local and regional transport stations;
- coordinates of the mans of public transportation (map of the covered routes);
- local taxi operators;
- car service stations;
- renting services for cars, motor scooters, skis, sporting equipment;
- other services: retouch, tailor's shop, cleaning services, hairdresser, cosmetics, sauna, massage.

2) Information concerning rural tourism and agro-tourism

- short description of the services to be offered;
- pensions: localization, full address, telephone numbers, access roads;
- facilities / special attractiveness;
- trades and handicraft: pottery, wood carving, wickerwork, bulrush, basketwork, weaver's, furrier's, etc.;

3) Information concerning business tourism

- hotels having rooms for organizing business meetings;
- conference rooms and offered facilities;
- exhibition areas.

The costs foreseen for the arrangement can be written off the income-generating activities carried out within such tourist information centers. There are two possibilities:

- to set up a trading company within the mayor's houses of tourist centers to deliver for instance services of collecting and trading articles of a tourist interest and the incomes so obtained to be automatically be included in the income and expenditures budget of the mayor's house (through the *Regional Operational Program and the Sectors Operational Program increasing economic competitiveness is granted for financing the Sustainable Restauration and Utilization of the Cultural Heritage*, as well as the creation / modernization of related infrastructure)
- Public selection of a small or medium size enterprise wiling to carry out this activity and paying the due rent.

Other income-generating activities: making publicity materials, screen printing activities, renting publicity areas at stands and virtual places.

10. Accomplishing a operational electronic InfoTouch located on the street on grounds of a software application for tourist promotion

This pilot InfoTouch station shall be located at a maximum transit place, in the center of the town Târgu-Jiu, a place where the tourists flow is at its

maximum. The station shall provide the information as requested by each tourist intending to visit the county Gorj, under genuine simple and maximum impact presentation conditions, concentrating all information that are necessary for the tourists.

The application shall be a spectacular one (to attract the tourist), bilingual(Romanian and English) and shall show the most important data (access roads, lodging offers, food etc.) in an as easy manner as possible to see and memorize. It shall be conceived as an up-to-date equipment (animation, special effects, sound), having an approximately 15-20 minutes duration.

The CD-ROM to promote tourism in Gorj may include this multimedia application and the other sites of tourist presentation of the county Gorj, providing full information about any point of tourist interest.

Another solution of tourist information and promotion in Gorj is placing tourist information stations (info-desks indicated by the international "I" mark that is already well-known) within accommodation units. Here, tourists can learn information about the attractions of the area, the calendar of the cultural events (festivals, handicraft fairs, folk customs / traditions), destinations, board and lodging units, recreation, treatment, museums, cultural centers, etc. Also here specific, local / regional, folk art products, ceramics, folk masks, wooden spoons and other handicraft objects can be exhibited in order to be commercialized, as well.

11. Making available posting areas in the main offices of the public institutions and in specially endowed public places for enabling local promotion and tourist information activities to be carried on.

12. Facilitating the direct access from the Internet site of the County Council Gorj for sites that are intended for local promotion and tourism development purposes.

This facility is part of the applied promotion strategies and is also the result of the partnership agreements to be concluded with tourism operators at a local level.

13. Ecology actions in area of the historical monuments and in the parks located within the territory of the tourist centers, especially Târgu-Jiu.

The strategy of promoting county Gorj is intended to be accomplished having as a central pivoting point the architectural and historic monuments as well as the local natural framework. Therefore, we propose to further continue the actions that are presently carried out, in collaboration with educational units and the Environment Protection Agency, actions that concern ecology and preservation of historical monuments and green spaces in county Gorj.

14. Supporting and stimulating touring operations in order to promote local tourism

Since there are no local touring agencies acknowledged as receiving agencies („ground operators”) by the national and European tourism companies, the local touring agencies (such as, among others, the great majority of the ones that are operative in Romania), carry out an outgoing activity (i. e. of sending local tourists in România and abroad), often delivering a retail activity for touring operators in Bucharest or other important cities in the country.

Consequently, a special opportunity for the local travel agencies is represented by the development of the incoming activity, i. e. attracting Romanian and foreign tourists in Gorj. In this field, the touring operators have highlighted issues that sometimes occur in the relationship among touring agencies and accommodation units, the communication between them being sometimes faulty. In the future, using a unitary strategy at the level of the entire county, the accomplishment of an efficient communication is proposed to take place between the tourism operators and the Group for Local Tourism Promotion in order to coordinate actions at a local level. By this partnership there shall be created conditions to accomplish sophisticated tourist programs having as destination Gorj. This project shall be coordinated and financed by the Development Measure 3 – Tourist Programming .

15. Making a data base structured according to all touring categories in Oltenia (mountaineering, rural, vine-yard, bathing, historical, ecumenical, cultural, educational, recreational, hunting and fishing, reservations and natural monuments, speleology, etc.) starting from a review of the actual infrastructure, in partnership with all institutions and individuals that are involved in tourist activities or activities related thereto. The main actions to correlate tourism promotion in Oltenia are:

- making a data base concerning the tourism infrastructure, according to the 20 tourist categories featuring a development potential in Oltenia: Danube tourism, mountaineering tourism, speleology tourism, bathing tourism, rural tourism, agro-tourism, vine-yard tourism, gastronomic tourism, ecological tourism, reservations and natural monuments, hunting and fishing, extreme sports, fairs and traditional festivals, folk trades and handicrafts, educational tourism, business tourism, transit tourism, historical tourism, cultural tourism, ecumenical tourism;
- accomplishing an Internet site to promote in a balanced manner tourism in Oltenia, highlighting mostly the specificity of the region, the presentation of the folk festivals, of the areas featuring a great attractiveness, the capabilities available in this field;
- lobby activities for the Oltenia region at a national and international level;
- creating a regional information center of the tour operators and of the organizations that are carrying out tourism activities, to cover the

coordinates of all hotels, motels, pensions, restaurants, recreation areas, hunting and fishing domains, tourist routes, renting services for cars, boats, sporting equipment, etc;

- making an inventory of the events and traditions in Oltenia;
- conceiving packages of tourist services integrated in the Oltenia region;
- making an inventory of the trades in Oltenia to be covered in a data base and organization of fairs and regional meetings with folk craftsmen;
- drawing up and transmitting the Locality Data Sheet of all tourist centers to all counties in Oltenia in order to identify opportunities / tourist packages;
- Mutual promotion on the web pages of the County Councils Gorj, Dolj, Vâlcea, Mehedinți, Olt.

Part 7 ***Tourist Programs' Proposals for Gorj County***

AT BRANCUȘI'S HOME

Duration – 4 days

Accommodation location: the municipality of Tg.Jiu , Runcu , Arcani , Peștișani , Tismana

The group size: around 2 – 40 persons /serie

Target: persons interested in Brancusi's phenomenon of modern and contemporary art

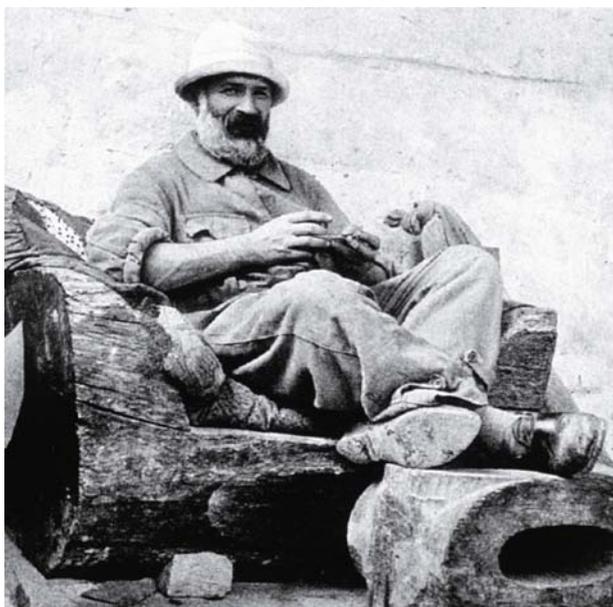
Accessibility : programme available for everyone.

Day 1 : arrival in Gorj, accommodation. The dinner in the accommodation location.

Day 2 : Tg. Jiu, the visit at the Constantin Brâncuși sculptural group, the Central Park, the Brancuși Center, The Art Museum, the urban sculpture exhibition. The programme of the day could include the visit at the History Museum, Curtișoara - the Folk Art and Architecture Museum. The lunch in one of the town restaurants. The dinner in the accommodation location.

Day 3 : Hobîța, the visit at the Constantin Brâncuși memorial house, the sculpture exhibition from the Bistriței riverside coppice, the Frâncești wooden church. Traditional meal in the chestnut tree forest of "Hill" , exactly as Brâncuși was doing with his foreign guests. Fiddlers, local products, pottery dishes

Day 4: The end of the programme. Visit recommendations before leaving: monasteries, the Sohodolului gorges, Polovragi and Muierilor caves, etc.



THE MONASTERIES OF GORJ

Duration: 5 days

Accommodation location: the municipality of Tg.Jiu , Runcu , Arcani , Peștisani , Tismana , Polovragi

The group size : around 2 – 40 persons /serie

Target : persons interested in religion / history

Accessibility : programme available for everyone, except for the trip on foot to the Cioclovina de Sus Hermitage, for which there are necessary footwear and clothes suitable for mountain trip, a good health and acceptable physical condition.



Day 1 : arrival in Gorj , the accommodation. The dinner in the accommodation location.

Day 2 : The 1st circuit Polovragi – Crasna – Săcelu - Tg.Cărbunești, with the visit of the Polovragi , Crasna , Tg.Cărbunesti monasteries, the wooden churches from Crasna. The day programme could be completed with the visit of the Oltețului Gorges, of the Polovragi cave . The lunch in one of the restaurants on the route. The dinner in the accommodation location.

Day 3 : The 2nd circuit Tg.Jiu – Lainici, with the visit of the Vișina monastery, the Lainici monastery and the trip on foot at the Locurele hermitage. The programme of the day could be completed with the visit of the Curtișoara - Folk Art and Architecture Museum and of the most important churches from Tg.Jiu (the Cathedral Church, The Sf.Apostoli Petru and Pavel Church, the SF. Nicolae Church, etc.) The lunch at one of the restaurants/terrasses of the Jiului Pass area. The dinner in the accommodation location.



Day 4 : The 3rd circuit Tg.Jiu – Tismana, with the visit of the Frâncești wooden church, of the Tismana monastery and trip on foot towards Cioclovina de Jos and Cioclovina de Sus Hermitages.

The lunch with monachal specific at the Tismana monastery. Visit recommendations: the waterfall , the Tezaurului cave, the trout nursery . The dinner in the accommodation location.

Day 5: The end of the programme. Visit recommendations before leaving: the Constantin Brâncuși works, the Sohodolului, Galbenului, Oltețului gorges, the Polovragi and Muierilor caves, etc.

THE CAVES OF GORJ

Duration – 4 days

Accommodation location: the municipality of Tg.Jiu , Runcu , Arcani , Peștisani , Baia de Fier, Polovragi

The group size: around 2 – 20 persons /serie

Target : persons interested in tourist and sportive speleology

Accessibility : programme available for everyone, except for the visit of the Floriilor cave and of the Avenului din Fața Lacului/ The Aven in front of the Lake, for which there are necessary footwear and clothes suitable for mountain trip, a good health and acceptable physical condition.

Day 1 : arrival in Gorj , the Accommodation

Day 2 : The 1st circuit Polovragi – Baia de Fier, with the visit of the Polovragi cave, of the Oltețului gorges and canyon, the Galbenului gorges and the Muierilor cave. Visit recommendations: the Polovragi monastery, The Sand Canyon, the Sohodol wooden church. The lunch in one of the restaurants on the route. The dinner in the accommodation location.

Day 3 : The 2nd circuit The Sohodolului Valley – The Bâlta Valley, with the visit of the Sohodolului Gorges, the Floriilor cave, the trip on foot up to The Aven in front of the Lake and its visit . Traditional peasant meal.

Day 4 : The end of the programme. Visit recommendations before leaving: the Constantin Brâncuși works, monasteries,



IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF IOVAN IORGOVAN

Duration - 5 days

Accommodation location: Peștisani , Tismana , Cerna Village , Padeș

The group size: around 2 – 15 persons /serie

Target : persons interested in the mountain tourism, the history and legends of Gorj.

Accessibility : programme available for the persons in good health and a medium and very good physical condition. Suitable footwear and clothes for mountain trips required.

Day 1 : arrival in Gorj, the Accommodation. The dinner in the accommodation location.

Day 2 : Cerna Village - the Valea lui Iovan Dam – the churches from Bulz - Godeanu Peak– the Cernei Springs. The lunch at la sheepfolds from Bulz or Scărișoara. Spending the night in the tents camp.

Day 3 : The Cernei Springs- Turcineasa – Plaiul Tismana – Plaiul Sohodol –Valea Mare Lake. On the route there are the signs of the passing and of the fight of Iovan Iorgovan with the dragon - the Iorgovanului Stone, the Boroștenilor Stone, the Piatra Tăiata Stone, Piatra Mare and Piatra Mica of the Cloșanilor Stone. The lunch , the peasant meal at the mansions from the Plaiul Tismanei or the Plaiul Sohodol. Spending the night at the Valea Mare tourist center or in tents camp. The dinner in the accommodation location.



Day 4 : Valea Mare - Cloșani – Motru Sec – Cioaca Înaltă - Cerna village, the visit of the Ciucevelor Cernei, the place where the dragon squizzed itself through the mountains and its shape was printed on the two slopes. On the route could be seen Piatra Mare and Piatra Mica of Cloșanilor, the entrances into the Martel and Lazului caves. The dinner in the accommodation location.

Day 5 : The end of the programme . The programme could be continued on the Cernei Valley, up to its flow into the Danube, where at the tanks the place where the wounded dragon still tosses could still be seen.

ECOTOURISM IN GORJ

Duration- 5 days

Accommodation location : itinerary accommodation – 1st accommodation - the Polovragi/Baia de Fier area , 2nd accommodation - Arcani/Runcu, 3rd accommodation - Tismana monastery or boarding houses in the area.

The group size: around 2 – 20 persons /serie

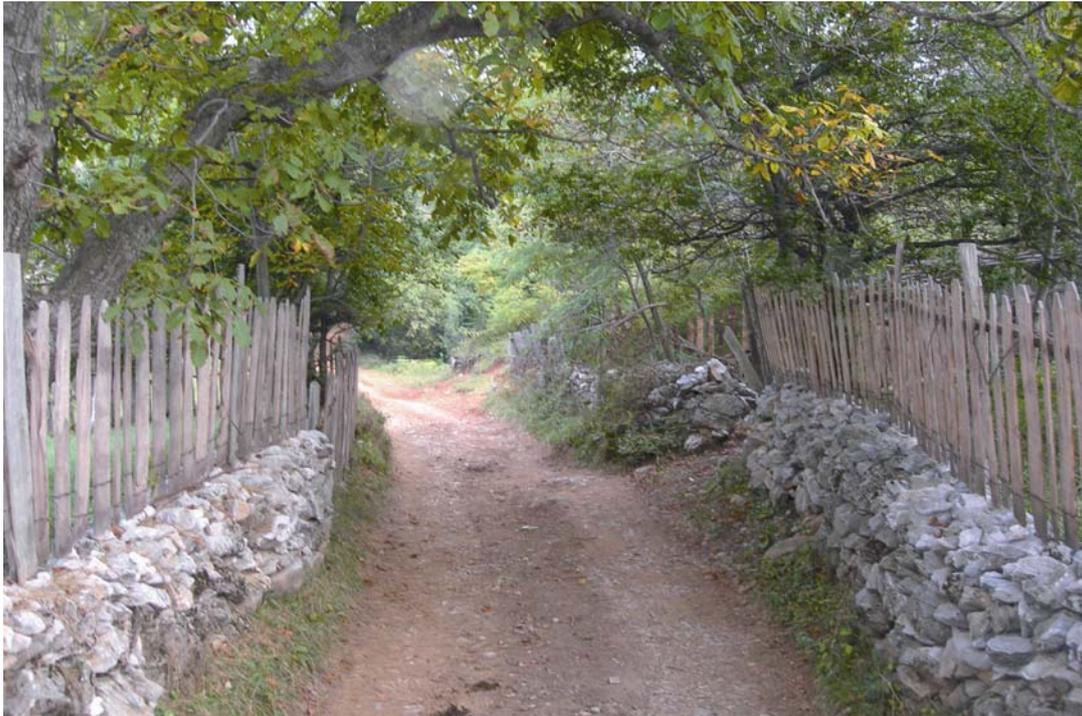
Target : persons interested in customs , folk culture and traditional gastronomy.

Accesibility : programme available for everyone.

Day 1 : arrival in Gorj , the accommodation. The dinner in the accommodation location.

Day 2 : The 1st circuit –the Polovragi/Baia de Fier area, with the visit of the Polovragi monastery, the Oltețului Gorges, the Muierilor cave, the Galbenului Gorges. The lunch in one of the restaurants on the route. The dinner with local products, with pastoral specific (sheep cheese, sheep stew, sheep pastrami, polenta) , mountain mushrooms, Polovragi strawberry confiture, Novaci palinca, wine of Baia, traditional music.

Day 3 : The 2nd circuit - the Arcani/Runcu-Peștișani area, with the visit of the Vișina monastery, of the Lainici monastery, Sohodolului Gorges, the Constantin Brâncuși memorial house, the sculpture exhibition from the Bistriței riverside coppice, The Curtișoara museum of Folk Art and Architecture and other objectives in the area . Dinner with traditional products, specific to the North of Oltenia, cow cheese, stuffed cabbage with pork jelly, flat cake, grilled piglet, Runcu stone wine, blackberry confiture, traditional.



Day 4 : The 3rd circuit – Tismana, with the visit of the Frâncești wooden church, of the Tismana monastery and the trip on foot towards Cioclovina de Jos and Cioclovina de Sus Hermitages.

The lunch with monarchical specific at the Tismana monastery. Visit recommendations: the waterfall , the Tezaurului cave , the trout nursery . The dinner with products specific to the area, goat cheese, smoked trout and in fir bark trout, polenta, flat cake , cock on the bone, ram in the pit, wine and homemade tuica (Romanian spirit), blackberry/raspberry confiture, chestnut mash , boiled/mellow chestnuts , traditional music.

Day 5 : The end of the programme. Visit recommendations before leaving: the Constantin Brâncuși works, the museums of Gorj .



APPENDIX NO. 1

The questionnaire for the tourists of the county of Gorj

Wanted objectives:

1. To identify the main information sources which determine choosing the county of Gorj as a tourist destination;
2. To identify the reasons for which the tourists choose the county of Gorj as a holiday destination;
3. To determine the accommodation type that is preferred by the tourists who come to the county of Gorj.
4. The tourists' attitudes towards the quality of services and the behaviour of the tourist services personnel;
5. The tourists' attitude towards the prices typical of this area and the quality of the granted services;
6. To determine the main tourism forms practiced in the county of Gorj;
7. To identify the need for professional training in the field of tourism.
8. To determine the importance the tourists treat the effects of pollution with;
9. To determine the opinions of tourists linked to the institutions which should become involved in the ecological education of tourists;

Questionnaire

1. What category of tourists do you represent?
 - Romanian tourists
 - foreign tourists

2. How many times have you visited the county of Gorj?
 - this is the first time
 - two times
 - several times

3. Due to which of the following information sources do you know this county?
 - mass-media
 - tourism agencies and tourism fairs
 - internet
 - brochures and catalogues
 - accounts of friends and relatives
 - others

4. What are the reasons for which you have chosen as a tourist destination the county of Gorj ?
 - the quality of the environmental factors
 - customs and traditions specific to the area
 - the scenic beauty
 - the quietness
 - the history of the area
 - the affordable prices as compared to other areas

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other reasons

5. What is generally your stay duration in the county of Gorj?

- one day
- in the weekend
- 3-6 days
- over 6 days

6. Do you consider that the tourist potential of the county of Gorj is sufficiently highlighted?

- yes
- no

7. How would you rate the quality of accommodation services offered in the county of Gorj?

- very low
- satisfactory
- good
- very good

8. How would you rate the behaviour of the employees in the tourist sector in the county of Gorj?

- totally unsatisfactory
- unimportant
- satisfactory
- completely satisfactory

9. Do you consider that the employees in the tourist sector in the county of Gorj need extra training adequate to the positions they presently have ?

- yes
- no

10. How would you rate the prices in the county of Gorj, as compared to the provided services within the accommodation facilities?

- big
- acceptable
- low
- very low

11. To what extent are you bothered by the effects of pollution due to the bad behaviour of tourists?

- very much
- much
- unimportant
- little
- at all

12. Who, in your opinion should be deeper involved in the ecologic education of the tourists?

Institutions/extent of involvement	Unimportant	Little important	Unimportant	Important	Very important
School					
Family					
Mass-media					
NGOs					
Tour agencies					
A.N.T.R.E.C.					
Local Public Administration					

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Others(state which)			
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13 . Express your satisfaction related to the following aspects which characterize the tourist destinations in the county of Gorj which you have visited:

	Totally unsatisfied	Unsatisfied	Unimportant	Satisfied	Very satisfied
1. Accommodation facilities (quality of the provided services)					
2. Catering facilities					
3. Entertainment facilities					
4. Treatment facilities and SPAs					
5. Auxiliary services provided for the tourists					
6. The attitude and behaviour of the tourist services providers					
7. The level of training of the employees in the field of tourism in the county of Gorj					
8. Organization of special events					
9. General opinion about staying in the county of Gorj					

14. State what you most liked in the county of Gorj

.....
.....

15. State what you did not like in the county of Gorj

.....
.....

16. Do you intend to return to the county of Gorj?

- Yes. Why ?
- No. Why ?

In the end, we kindly ask you to answer the following identification questions:

Sex Female
 Male

Age

Family status

- Married
- With children
- Without children
- Single

Monthly family income

- under **440** RON
- between **440– 1000** RON
- over **1000** RON

Thank you for your cooperation!

The questionnaire submitted to the citizens of the county of Gorj

Wanted objectives:

1. The identification of the touristic potential of the county of Gorj
2. The determination of the advantages prospected by the potential investors in the future touristic activities carried out in the county of Gorj.
3. The disponibility of the population to invest in touristic activities.
4. The identification of the main possibilities of financing the future projects of touristic development in the county of Gorj.
5. The identification of the training need of the future tourism investors.
6. The determination of the impact of the touristic activity on the environment.

Questionnaire

1. Do you have the steady residence in the county of Gorj?

1.YES
2.NO
2. What is the reason for which you are determined to settle yourself or to remain in the county of Gorj ?

1 Professional reasons
2 Marriage
3 Favorable natural conditions
4 Others
Specify
3. How do you appreciate the natural potential of the county of Gorj?
5 very high
4 good
3 neither high or low
2 low
1 very low
4. Do you consider the economic (industrial) potential of the county to be:

5 very high
4 high
3 neither high or low
2 low
1 very low
5. Do you consider the cultural potential of the county to be:

5 very high
4 high
3 neither high or low
2 low

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- 1 very low
6. In your opinion, the level of life of the inhabitants of the county of Gorj is :
- 5 very high
4 high
3 appropriate
2 unappropriate
1 totally unappropriate
7. Out of the following possibilities of development of the county of Gorj and of improvement of your life level, which do you consider to be the most important?
- 1 the industrial development
2 the agricultural development
3 the touristic development
4 Other possibilities
8. What do you think to be the touristic resources of the county of Gorj?.....
- 1 The positive geographical conditions (as for the relief, climate, vegetation and implicitly of the landscape etc.);
2 The possibilities of access in the area ;
3 The high attractivity touristic facilities;
Exemplify:
4 The local specific (costume, churches, cultural-folkloric traditions, the traditional architecture, etc.);
Exemplify:
5 Others.....
9. Do you consider that today, the touristic potential of the county of Gorj is enough valorified?
- 3 Entirely valorified
2 Partially valorified
1 Unvalorified
10. Do you have knowledge of attempts of touristic potential valorification in the area?
- 1 YES 1.1 By state companies. Give examples
1.2 By private companies. Give examples.....
2 NO
11. Would you be willing to get involved into the organization and the carrying out of some touristic activities – for example the accommodation of the tourists in your dwellings or touristic constructions (villas, chalets, restaurants) ?
- 1 YES
2 NO (go to question 16)
12. What way of financing such a business do you see ?
- 1 From the state budget
2 Own resources
3 European funds
13. Under what form of touristic activity do you consider to be possible your potential involvement?
- 1 Hotel, motel, restaurant, chalets, villas – go to question 15
2 Accommodation in their own household and the disponibility of the breakfast for the potential tourists– go to question 14
3 Others. Which..... – go to question 15
14. Do you consider to have a suitable space for these constructions and touristic facilities ?
- 1 YES
2 NO
15. What do you think it is the best way to contact the potential tourists?
- 1 Through tourism agency

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- 2 Through friends, relatives
 - 3 Through former clients
 - 4 Others.....
16. Do you find the professional training of the future tourist services providers in the county of Gorj, appropriate?
- 1 YES. What trainings are necessary in your opinion ?
 -
 - 2 NO
17. What in your opinion are the advantages of tourist development in the county of Gorj ?
18.
19. What in your opinion are the disadvantages of tourist development in the county of Gorj ?
-
20. To what extent do you consider that the tourist activity leads to the degradation of the environment ?
(circle only one number)
- Very high 5 4 3 2 1 Very low
21. Do you believe that torusim may represent a source of prosperity for you ?
- 1 YES
 - 2 NO
22. We kindly ask you to answer the following questions addressed exclusively to completing strictly necessary / required statistic information.
- a) Sex
 - 1 Male
 - 2 Female
 - b) In what age cathegory do you come?
 - 1 -uder 20
 - 2 -between 20 and 29
 - 3 -between 30 and 39
 - 4 -between 40 and 49
 - 5 -between 50 and 59 and
 - 6 -over 60
 - c) In which cathegory do you come by profession?
 - 1 workers
 - 2 technicians, office-workers
 - 3 highschool students, students
 - 4 upper education graduate
 - 5 pensionaires
 - 6 other occupations:
 - d) In what interval does your family income range?
 - 1 under **440** RON
 - 2 **440-1000** RON
 - 3 over **1000** RON
 - e) How many members does your family consist of.?

Thank you for your cooperation!!

APPENDIX NO. 3

The questionnaire for the specialists in the field of tourism in the county of Gorj

Wanted objectives:

1. To analyse the actual development of the tourist sector in the county of Gorj.
2. To determine the future modalities of the tourist sector development in the county of Gorj.
3. To identify the development priorities.
4. To identify the training needs in the field of tourism for the county of Gorj.

Questionnaire

1. What are the most important sights of the place in the county of Gorj?
2. What do you consider should be changed with regard to the capitalization of the touristic potential in the county of Gorj?
3. Mention a few improvement solutions of the current status.
4. What categories of visitors do you consider would be attracted by the sights of the county of Gorj.
Why?.....
5. Establish at least five priorities for investments for the tourism development in the county of Gorj.
6. How do you appreciate the actual training level of the employees in the field of tourism in the county of Gorj (circle a number) ?

Minimum level 1 2 3 4 5 Maximum level

7. What are the actual qualification (improvement) possibilities in the field of tourism in the county of Gorj?
8. Give marks from 1 to 5 (where 5 represents the maximum level of appreciation) for the following aspects that influence the activities in tourism:

8.1. Current arrangement of the territory (transport, access ways, tourist trails etc.)

1 2 3 4 5

8.2. Types of tourist accommodation facilities (hotels, motels, villas, guest houses, campings etc.)

1 2 3 4 5

8.3. Number and typology of the public catering facilities (restaurants, bars, cafes, cafeterias etc.).

1 2 3 4 5

8.4. Tourist attractions existing in the area (parks, sports grounds, swimming pools, SPAs etc.).

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1 2 3 4 5
8.5. Events organization (fairs, festivals, rustic feasts, etc.).

1 2 3 4 5
8.6. The existence of other types of services (healthcare, bank services, tourism agencies etc.)

1 2 3 4 5
8.7. The efficacy and availability of tourist information (indicators, maps, tourist inquiry centers, catalogues, brochures etc.)

1 2 3 4 5
8.9. Measures for environment safety in the county of Gorj.

Thank you for your cooperation!