

духовкой, место для разделки дичи и хранения в холодильнике, холодильная камера для хранения животных и их туш.

Таким образом, населенные пункты Петриковского района привлекательны для туристов. Основу развития туризма могут составить историко-архитектурные объекты, природные комплексы: заказники, заповедники, национальный парк «Припятский».

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TYPES AND FORMS OF TOURISM IN THE BASIN OF SUSITA

Susita river is situated in the northern part of the county of Vrancea in the Carpathian and the Inferior Siret Plain. Susita is a river of untapped tourism potential in the tourism types and forms of tourism may create early development of the economy. Thus, it offers the potential of rural tourism religios, recreational and hiking. Natural conditions satisfy these types of tourism.

Река Сусита протекает в северной части региона Врэнкеа в Карпатах и по Сиретской равнине. Эта река имеет неиспользованный потенциал туризма. Существующие природные условия будут способствовать этому развитию.

Susita river is located in Vrancea County in the north, in the subcarpathian. «Susita river is a tributary of the Siret and has its origin at a height of 1360 m in a tributary passing through the village Dragosloveni (Soveja). Between entry in depression (elevation 670 m) and exit it (elevation 380 m), the valley has a length

of 14.7 m. It has a transverse orientation both to the longest axis of the basin, and to the direction crease between the mountain slope and alignment coopers hill-hill Buzancea, longitudinal alignment between the confluence of the river and Boului river and cross again downstream of this confluence. Difference of 290 m between the two extremes of the valley translates into an overall slope of 19 ‰ valley floor».

The hydrographic basin of Susita occupies the contact between mountain ridges Zboina Neagra — Tiua Golasa, west and the Depression of Soveja in the east. Traverses a long route of 68 km, discharging into the Siret, on its right side, at an altitude of 41 m, 7,5 km south of the mouth Zabraut in Siret.

In geographical literature have been performed a series of analyzes based on tourism but also forms of tourism, either in the river basin of Vrancea either rivers bordering regions with similar attributes.

In this regard, Posea, differentiates five types of tourism: the treatment of summer recreation, winter sports, recreation a short distance and the transit tourism. Some of these are found in the basin Susita river (summer recreation) but others may be just a stage of development of new tourism in the area.

I. Velcea and Al. Ungureanu (1993) developed a simple classification which takes into account the reason for the travel. Thus, are distinguished: sea spa tourism, mountain tourism and winter sports tourism, spa cure, or safari hunting, cultural tourism, festival tourism, sports tourism, meetings conventions, business travel. According to this classification are identified in the basin of Susita river the following types of tourism: cultural tourism festival tourism, spa cure. Basically, prevalent types of tourism that highlight the human riches of the region, natural ones are less valued.

Cocean Pompei (1996) distinguishes four types of tourism: tourism recreation and leisure, tourism, health care (curative), cultural tourism and tourism multivalent.

Another classification is proposed by M. Ielenicz and Laura Comănescu (2006) takes into account the duration of action (weekend stay), specific activity (business tourism, spa tourism, cultural tourism, hunting tourism, nautical tourism, mountain tourism, alpinism tourism, winter sports, fishing) destination (city, mountain tourism, rural tourism, traveling), organizational form (individual tourism, through an organization or associations, collective) and space that is developed (tourism regional, national, international tourism).

A motivational criteria, in the Susita basin, differentiates the following types of tourism: leisure and recreation tourism, health tourism, cultural tourism religious tourism, technical and scientific, business tourism, visits to relatives and friends. It is noted that there are fields of interference between different forms of tourism, a huge connection between forms of tourism, either that it is about Susita river from the basin of Susita, where the predominance of cultural tourism

or in the upper basin of Susita where the forms and types of intertwined tourism, visiting religious objectives or cultural bill draws natural wealth and observing high Subcarpathian area. Recreational tourism and religious is practiced in the Campuri — Soveja — Soveja — Dragosloveni which requires visiting on a larger scale given to this area is rich and picturesque area (autumn — deciduous and coniferous our is magnificent), rapids and meandering in the upper basin of Susita that soul delight us.

We believe that motivation is the most important criterion in defining tourism purposes respectively choosing a destination for recreation, tourist destination and the one who decides the leisure activities. Depending on the diversity of the tourism potential and the main reason for the tourist trip differentiates several types of tourism, such as: cultural tourism (rural tourism, religious tourism), the recreational tourism (hiking), business travel and the transit tourism.

1. *Cultural tourism* (also called visiting tourism) has a high proportion in the study area due to the existence of many historical, religious, cultural, ethnographic, historical monuments. In the complex of the Susita river the most common forms of practicing cultural tourism is religious tourism and rural tourism.

1.1. *Rural tourism* has always practiced, but spontaneously or accidentally, especially unorganized. The basin of Susita river is located in a natural setting with a varied background and picturesque landscape and presents a variety of cultural and historical values, ethnography, folklore, traditions and archaeological vestiges.

1.2. *Religious tourism* is encouraged by the large number of places of worship in the area studied: monasteries and orthodox wooden churches. Are also known monasteries: the monastery Brazi from Panciu, the monastery Soveja.

2. *Recreational tourism* is preferred by a very large segment of the population, the need for recreation representing the stress out of daily activities generating physically and mentally consuming. To diversify the tourism activities are specific infrastructure facilities: sports fields, swimming pools, games, disco, clubs.

2.1. *Hiking tourism* has a broad range of deployment, from suburban areas (forests, nature reserves) to the area of Susita ancestry with outstanding scenery.

On longer distances this tour can be combined with other (cultural) or sport (cycling), managing multiple tourist attractions coverage in a relatively short time. Landscape particularly unique aspects joins the relief, scenic courses of large rivers or stretches of water shine lakes.

3. *The business tourism* has resulted from the need for collaboration between various business units in the counties included in the study with similar units from Romania and abroad, or local and foreign investors. In large cities in the area permanently organize such actions, many of them on the occasion of «Days Panciu City» the interest of tourists increases as provided attractive diversification (folk and modern music performances, trade fairs produced traditional goods, theater

outdoor sports competitions, fireworks, etc.) or fine performances in villages: Soveja, Campuri and Straoane .

4. *Transit tourism* has a rather large proportion of the existence of major road traffic arteries interconnect and enable deployment of tourist flows throughout the area of Panciu and Lepsa. DN 2L (Tisita — Soveja), DN2 (the Marasesti-Doaga) connects two areas of significant historical and folklore: the Soveja and the Lepsa-Gresu-Nereju.

Conclusions

In conclusion, we may be note that the types and forms of tourism are determined by the value of natural and anthropic tourism potential of the region studied. Ethnic heterogeneity and richness of heritage tourism are the most important elements of tourist attraction identifying the basin Susita hills.

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