

MUREȘULUI DEFILE. TOURISTIC POTENTIAL, PLANNING AND CAPITALIZATION

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Abstract: Gifted with a rich touristic potential, defined by a variety of natural and man-made elements, Mureșului Defile is among the areas of great attractiveness on a national as well as international level. Its touristic potential, seen as an economic activity, is still in an incipient stage and is comprised of a wide array of resources and natural and man-made touristic sites, with a poorly developed infrastructure. The settlements from the area (Stânceni, Lunca Bradului, Răstolița) are starting points for numerous touristic trails.

Key words: defile, mineral waters, planning, capitalization

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INTRODUCTION

Mureșului Defile, also known in the geographical literature as Toplița-Deda Defile or Upper Mureș Defile, is mostly situated on the territory of Mureș County, having a total length of 38 km (between Vâgani, a settlement part of Toplița, Harghita County and Bistra Mureșului, village belonging to Deda Commune, Mureș County), dividing the volcanic massifs of Căliman and Gurghiu, under the name *Toplița-Deda Defile Landscape Reserve*.

Rural tourism and agritourism are activities that generate additional income, offering the possibility for rural space development, due to unique landscapes, vast seminatural areas, local hospitality, as well as the preservation of customs, culture, and cuisine, which can be favorable premises for the development of this sector.

THE NATURAL TOURISTIC POTENTIAL

The area is characterised by a great geographical diversity, comprising a complex natural base, in which lithology and geological evolution led to a three tiered hierarchy: the surrounding mountainous area, terraces and meadows and the hearth of the depressions. Within it, the following are integrated: *the morphological-touristic base, the climatic-touristic potential, the hydromineral and hydrographical touristic base and also the biogeographical touristic potential* (Ciangă, 1997).

The morphological-touristic potential

This type of potential is composed of the two mountainous units (Căliman and Gurghiu), with substrata made of andesite and basaltic andesite, rocks which resulted from the eruption of magma

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from the deep. The older geological structures are made of volcanic pontic sediments, breccia, microbreccia, volcanic tuff, linked by pyroclastic cement, made of pyroxenic-amphibolic andesites (Someşan, 1938 a; Iancu & Naum, 1972; Wachner, 1976).

The relief is determined by the east-west orientation of the narrow defile, with openings in the Stânceni area, Lunca Bradului and Răstoliţa, guarded by the slopes of Căliman Mountains (to the north) and Gurghiu (top the south). The predominant slope exposure in the Gurghiuului Mountains (Sebeş-Iod-Sălard-Gudea) is north, north-east, north-west („back”), while in the Căliman Mountains (Gălăoiaia-Răstoliţa-Lunca Bradului-Zebzac) it is south, south-east, south-west („front”), being more sunlit.

The characteristic landscape of this area is well forested, with some residual relief, with numerous forms that stand out, especially in Căliman Mountains, due to differential moulding, by disaggregation and alteration in conjunction with external moulding agents, among which I would like to mention the Scaunul Domnului stone plateau, the Sphinx of Gălăoiaia, Listeş Rock of Iod, „Virilitatea” Calului, Sălard Peak, Şoimilor Rock from Neagra (Lunca Bradului), Zespezel Peak (1 279 m, from Gurghiu Mountains), all of these elements offering a complete view of the defile (Gherman, 2010, 2011).

This area also houses pseudocarsitic phenomena, with the so called „molding caves” of Căliman Mountains, underground caves that are unique in Europe, of modest proportions, formed in volcanic deposits and conglomerates, with an extremely interesting genesis, some created through alteration processes, while others have a more unorthodox creation, being molds of tree trunks caught in volcanic lava (Naum & Butnaru, 1989).

16 such caves are known in this area, with different lengths, ranging from 5 meters to 23 meters, some of the most spectacular being Căsoaia lui Lădaş of Androneasa and T 3 cave of Răstoliţa, with a length of 17 m. Generally, all these galleries are unidirectional, having a single entrance, with the exception of Exus cave, created by two tree trunks, and a cave found in Neagra, which is a tunnel with two exits. Besides the above mentioned, there are the caves from Gurghiu near Borzia and Sălard, which will be included in a geological and spelological touristic circuit.

According to I. Dincă (2004), there is the *subnatural defile landscape*, a melange between the almost primitive natural element comprised of narrow sectors (Gălăoiaia, Androneasa, Sălard, Neagra, Stânceni) and those where the human footprint is harmoniously integrated in the physical environment, including in the differential erosion enlargements.

The climatic and bioclimatic potential

The climatic-touristic potential allows for touristic activities all year round, with variations depending on the types of tourism. With the exception of high mountain ranges, the bioclimate of the middle ranged mountains is rather large, being suitable for climatic therapy (Ciangă, 1986, 1997, 2006). From a climatic perspective, Mureş Defile is part of the continental-temperate climate, characteristic for mountain areas, where average multiannual temperatures range between 4°C and 8°C, while multiannual precipitations have a vertical structure (600-800 mm/year).

The hydrographical touristic potential

There are mineral waters at Stânceni, with a wide range of therapeutical effects, most waters being of bicarbonated-sparkling nature, their usage starting in 1980. At Sălard, on the banks of Mureş, there is a „mesothermal pond”, also known as Little Bánffy, a small version of the true Bánffy, from Bradul, situated in the town of Topliţa, a well known camping area for tourists, between Mureş, the railway and another thermal spring on Sălardului Valley, close to Şeştina lodge (Pricăjan, Airinei, 1979).

The main collector of streams coming from Căliman and Gurghiu mountains is Mureş, which crosses the area from east to west. In spring (April-May), after the melting of snow, the Meştera-Răstoliţa area is highly suitable for *rafting, kayaking and canoeing*, in boats for two people or more, using protective gear, the length of this section being 24 km, roughly 3-4 hours,

with a ZWC difficulty (average currents, good visibility, curves, waves, havens, accelerations) and WW I-II (quick waters of low or average difficulty, the water course not always visible, small vortexes, professional guide needed).

Also important from a touristic standpoint are the trout fisheries of Răstolița (in the northern part of the settlement, 17 km upstream on Tihu), at Sălard and on Pârâului Gudea valley of Stânceni, plus the artificial lake of Răstolița, 3.8 km long and holding 43 million m³ with diverse opportunities for sports and tourism.

The biogeographical touristic potential

It is comprised primarily of the forest ecosystem and the zoogeographical fund. Vegetation fits in the central-European-Carpathian forestic region, with spruce and deciduous trees (especially oak, mixed with evergreen), natural pastures and hayfields, of multiple functionality. Likewise, fauna is extremely rich, with species characteristic for lower mountain areas.

Within the defile there are three hunting grounds: *Neagra* (No. 34), *Sălard* (No. 35) and *Iod* (No. 28), administered by Mureș Forestry Administration, the total surface of the hunting grounds being 32 757 ha, while the productive hunting surface 32 706 ha.

The largest number of trophies from the three hunting grounds (during 2000-2010) are those of red deer (39 trophies), bear (30 trophies), western capercaillie (seven trophies), wild boar (seven trophies), wolf (five trophies) and roe deer (three trophies), most hunters originating from Germany, Spain, Italy, France, Belgium, Switzerland and the US.

The second component of the zoogeographical touristic potential - *fish fauna* - is quite extensive, with five fishing grounds (*Ilva*, *Zebrac*, *Gudea*, *Mureș III* and *Sălard*), administered by the forestry administrations of Răstolița and Lunca Bradului, comprising fish characteristic to mountain areas, that is species of trout such as brown trout (*Salmo trutta fario*), grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*), barbel (*Barbus meridionalis*), spirin (*Alburnoides bipunctatus*), alongside bullhead (*Cottus gobio*), minnow (*Phoxinus phoxinus*) and stone loach (*Barbatula barbatula*) (after Strategia de dezvoltare a comunei Stânceni pe perioada 2007-2013, 2006).

In Lunca Bradului commune, on Ilvei valley, at an altitude of approximately 750 m, there is an equestrian center, where nature lovers have the opportunity to see the flora and the fauna of this microregion.

Tourism and environmental protection

Law no. 5 of 6th March 2000, regarding the National Territory's Arrangement Plan-Section 3 - protected areas, and the Government's Decision no. 2 638 established the Toplița-Deda Defile Nature Reserve, extending for 6 000 ha, followed by the Commission for The Protection of Nature's Monuments, through the Government's Decision no. 1 143 of 18th September 2007 regarding the establishment of new natural protected areas created *Upper Mureș Defile Natural Park*, with a total surface of 9 156 ha. The natural park encompasses parts of the administrative territory of Stânceni, Lunca Bradului, Răstolița and Deda communes, with a length of 33 km, an exquisite natural area, with mixed mountainous vegetation (spruce, fir, beech), meadow forest and pastures, and a fauna of great hunting interest (Oroian, 1998).

This area also contains a Special Protection Area (SPA), found at altitudes between 446 m and 1 682 m, with a surface of 38 417 ha, with significant populations and species of birds, threatened with extinction at European level, such as: the boreal owl (*Aegolius funereus*), the hazel grouse (*Bonasa bonasia*), the black woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius*), collared flycatcher (*Ficedula albicollis*), red-crested flycatcher (*Ficedula parva*), Eurasian pygmy owl (*Glaucidium passerinum*), Eurasian three-toed woodpecker (*Picoides tridactylus*), Ural owl (*Strix uralensis*), Western capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*), placing this area among the ten most bird rich areas of Romania.

In order to further preserve biodiversity, and maintain the natural landscape, Government's Decision no. 230 of 2003 established *Călimani National Park*, comprising 24 041 ha, extended over four counties, including Mureș County.

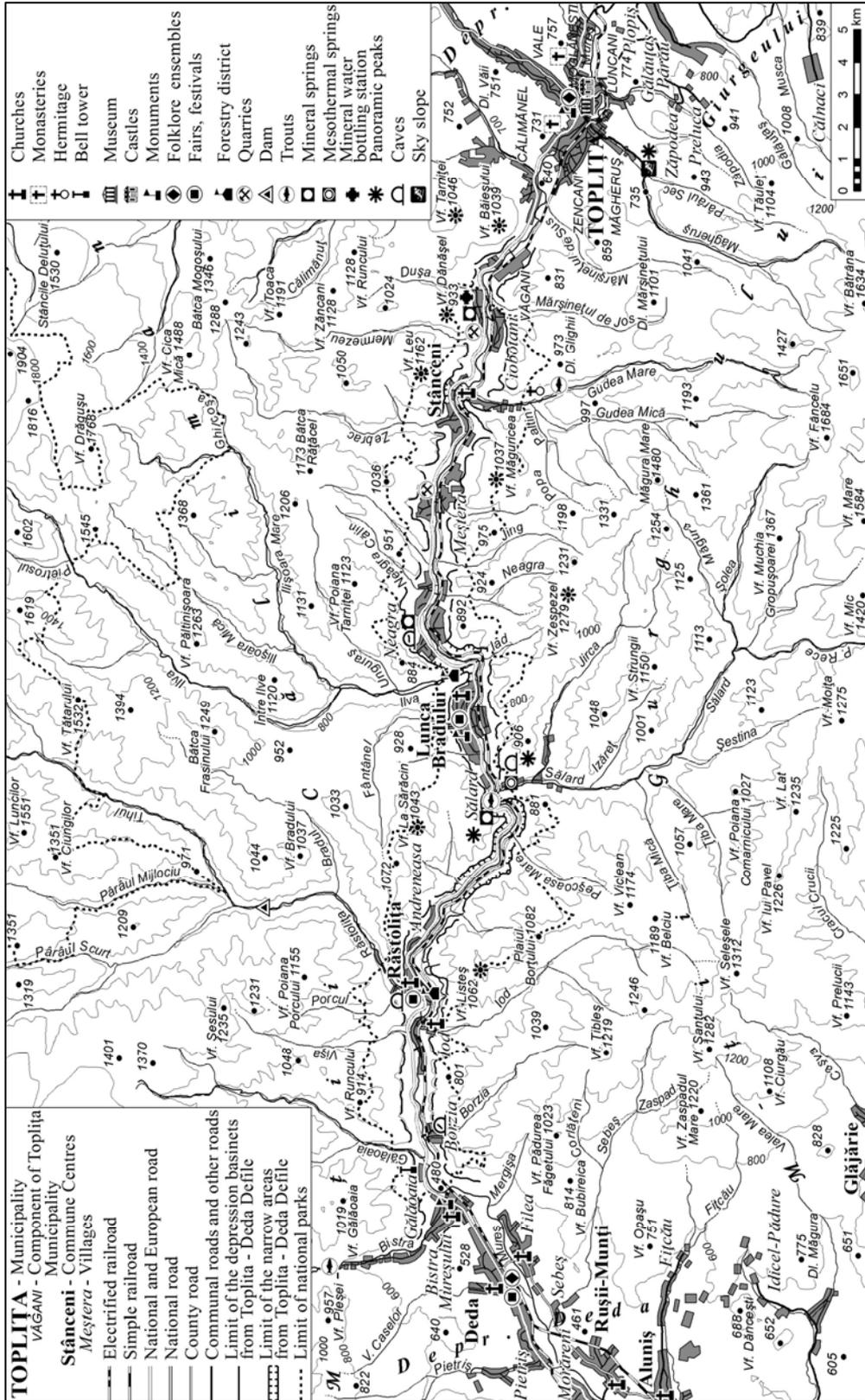


Figure 1. Map of touristic sites in Mureşului Defile (Data source: Topographic map, scale: 1 : 100 000).

It is complementary to the natural touristic potential, including *historical-cultural sites*, Dacian and Roman *archeological sites*, *cultural-religious sites*, plus those that belong to the material and spiritual culture of the area.

Archeological sites

There are few ancient archeological sites in the defile's settlements. In Neagra village, a 9th century ceramic bowl was found, which might have belonged to a tribal population on the move, as this area used to be covered in thick forests, but at the same time, these areas might have sheltered small groups of people, that could have founded later that very settlement (Netea, 2006).

I would also like to point out several archeological finds around Deda, as well as a Neolithic stone axe, bronze objects from the start of the Iron Age, Dacian classic pottery, a bronze Roman imperial coin from 150-151 AD. Also near Deda, in a place called „*Cetatea Mică*”, situated close to the settlement, a knife fragment, a small axe and a Celtic object were found, dating from the end of the Bronze Age, while at the site known by the locals as „*Pășune*”, a mold for jewelry was unearthed, also dating from the Bronze Age.

An uncharted Roman road was identified alongside Mureș Valley, stretching from Deda to Scaun Peak (Scaunul Domnului).

At Bistra Muresului, at a site called „*Mănăstire*”, some Roman remains are supposed to exist; at Filea there are mentions of a bronze fibula and a stone axe, with a straight edge, belonging to the Coțofeni culture, while at Pietriș, two Roman imperial coins and one golden Greek coin were unearthed in 1822 (Soare et al., 2007).

Cultural-historic touristic sites

This category contains the obelisk erected for the fallen heroes of the two world wars in Lunca Bradului, built by the locals, in 1947, near Podul Gării, with the crusader eagle at the top, then the obelisk shaped monument from Bistra Mureșului (Deda Commune), situated in front of the Orthodox church, consecrated in 1920, to honour the memory of the fallen heroes of the First World War. The front of the monument bears the inscription: „*Scumpilor noștri eroi din Bistra Gălăoia/1914-1919*” (*To Our Dear Heroes of Bistra Gălăoia/1914-1919*), with the name of the fallen underneath, while below says: „*Ridicat de cei care nu v-au uitat/Căci din sângele vostru și lacrimile noastre/A răsărit România Mare*” (*Raised by those who have not forgotten you/As from your blood and tears/Great Romania rose*).

Religious sites of touristic attractivity are the most numerous, and can be found in every settlement from the defile, being of great symbolic value, through size, architecture, iconography and collections (a Psalter from 1795, an Antologhion from 1781, a Gospel from 1791, a Triodion from 1800, and other religious books etc).

Orthodox churches are the most prominent, like the one in Bistra Mureșului, named after „*The All Saints*” and „*Saint John the Baptist*”, also known as „*The Cathedral of Mureș Valley*”, built between 1986-2000, in a Neobyzantine style. Also in Bistra Mureșului, on Bistrei Valley, one can find the „*Nașterea Maicii Domnului*” *monastery*, built between 1990-1997, on the same spot as the old monk monastery destroyed by the armies of general Bucow in 1764, then in Lunca Bradului, the Orthodox church situated on the western terrace of Mureș River, built in 1905, while in Răstolița, Gălăoia village, one can admire a beautiful bell tower, raised in 1970. I would also like to mention the Catholic of Byzantine rite church named after „*The Holy Cross*” and the small „*Schimbarea la Față*” church, situated on one of Mureș' right side tributaries (Gudea), erected between 1994-2000. The church's plan is similar to those found in Maramureș, through its wooden structure, Moldavian, three-lobed style, the work of a French architect, member of the „*Sfântul Ilie*” Fraternity, André Merckel. There are only four hermitages like the one in Stânceni in the world, one in France, one in Bulgaria, one in Lebanon and one in Pennsylvania. The Order of the Carmelite Nuns belongs to the Dijon Diocese, while in Romania they are under the tutelage of the Greek-Catholic Metropolitan of Blaj.

Economic objectives of touristic interest

This category encompasses the „*Hydroenergetic Complex of Răstolița*”, which is part of national grid, using the hydraulic potential of the right side tributaries of Mureş River, the Ilva-Răstolița-Bistra sector, on the administrative territory of Răstolița, Lunca Bradului and Vătava communes, with complex functions.

It was established through Decree no. 95/1989, issued by the State Council of the Socialist Republic of România and Construction Permit no. 304/03.12.1990, currently still under construction, although at the end of 2012 the first machines were put into production.

The main complex functions of this site are:

- clean energy – roughly 117 500 000 KWh in the hydroelectric powerplants of Răstolița with a 35.2 MW power input and a flow of 17.00 m³/s;
- fresh water supply, allowing for the development of water supply systems downstream of Răstolița, especially for the settlements situated on Mureş River and in the peripheral area of the Transylvanian Plain;
- flow control downstream of Răstolița, as well as flash flood control during periods of increased precipitations.

By commissioning this objective, energy production increases by 117.5 GWh/year, which might cover the needs of Covasna, Harghita and Mureş counties, being the third hydroelectric powerplant in terms of installed power, after Mărişel and Tarnița (Cluj County).

Initially, Răstolița hydroelectric complex was designed on the right bank of Mureş, in Borzia area, upstream, towards Răstolița, to produce electricity with two groups (25 000 MW), in the same hydroelectric plant, with two turbines, later the designers changed their plans and installed two 18 000 MW vertical Francis groups, starting from the plant and going upstream, with a main pipe of roughly 8.5 km that reached Răstoliței Valley, Vălcălița area, where the water outlet can be found. Downstream from this outlet there is a 110 m high and 350 m wide dam. The body of the dam is made of rockfill, while the sealing is a concrete mask, the normal retention level being 760.00 mdM, while the total volume of the lake is 43 million m³, out of which 40 million m³ useful volume. After the construction will be finished, Răstolița area might become an important touristic attraction, centered around the lake, which will ultimately lead, in the future, to the emergence of a spa town (after Strategia de dezvoltare locală a comunei Răstolița pe perioada 2008-2013, 2007).

Other economic objectives of touristic interest can be found in Stânceni, the first one being S.C. *Romaqua S.R.L Stânceni mineral water bottling plant*, next to 578 European highway (Ciobotani village), built and promoted by Romaqua Group Borsec since 2006.

Here, sparkling mineral water is bottled, in two variants (plastic 0.5 liter and 2 liter bottles), as an addition to the Borsec portofolio, which does not include the 2 liter version, only for still water, the Stânceni brand being a mid-range product..

The eruptive mountainous area is dominated by good quality andesite, which is why two andesite quarries were opened, one in Meştera village, and another on Mermezeu Valley, Ciobotani village, the latter having, according to measurements, an exploitable rock volume of 520 500 m³.

Touristic ethnographic patrimony

It is represented by the material and spiritual culture created in rural areas, manifested from a touristic point of view through folklore, festivals, collections of old objects, rural architecture. Due to the isolation of some settlements, traditional culture is still alive - architecture (houses, gates, religious buildings), materials used, technical installations (water mills), wood processing techniques. As large tracts of land are covered by forests, wood was extensively used as construction material for houses and tools, some areas can be considered interesting through the value of constructions found there (the wooden churches of Stânceni, and Răstolița, the wooden gate of the School of Deda, houses and barns), architecture reserves.

The specificity of folk art can be found in the weaves and in the interior decorations of the area. There are many celebrations and holidays, like the ones found in the Orthodox calendar, while others celebrate the main moments of the agricultural and pastoral year, through folk festivals that attract, at certain times of year, tourists from nearby settlements.

Among the ethno-folkloric events that take place in the settlements of this area, the most prominent are: sheep measuring, organised in March, in Lunca Bradului and in May, in Răstolița, Cereal Harvest Celebration, in August, followed in September by „*Hora de pe Mureș*” Festival and the *Folk Art Fair* (these last two events take place in Lunca Bradului); in July, Răstolița hosts the *Ethnographic Festival of Mureș Valley*, in an area known as „*La Alei*”, while in September the same place throws *The Day of the Lumberjack*, and in December a spectacle of *Winter Customs*.

TOURISTIC INFRASTRUCTURE-TOURISTIC PLANNING

This is the secondary component of tourism, comprised of accommodation infrastructure, and communications. Accommodation capacity heavily oscillated during the last period, the analysed statistical data emphasizing (for 1990-2012) a series of differences, in terms of available beds, as well as in terms of the distribution per accommodation units, due to an intense transit tourism, which is why the material base is still forming, through private initiatives.

Therefore, I considered a synthetical analysis to be more suitable, one that will include the settlements from the area's extremities (Toplița in the east and Deda in the west).

According to statistical data, in 1990, the accommodation infrastructure was complex and extensive, with 559 beds, concentrated in villas, with 201 beds (36.0%), camping sites with 152 beds (27.2%), hotels with 144 beds (25.7%), motels with 33 beds (6.0%) and lodges with 29 beds (5.1%). One year later, the accommodation capacity decreased by 173 beds (eight accommodation units), the greatest losses being in villas, 161 beds (6 villas) and motels, losing 13 beds.

The next 22 years saw a general decrease in accommodation units from 14 in 1990 to eight in 2012, which led to a 339 drop in beds, meaning a regressive dynamic of -60.6%.

The number of accommodation units is very modest, the most complex touristic area being the Town of Toplița, with five units (62.5%) out of the eight existing ones, with 69 beds (31.3%) of the 220 that exist in the area, the rest of 151 beds being found in units from Lunca Bradului (hostels, touristic lodges and agritouristic pensions).

In terms of accommodation types, in 2012, *touristic pensions* held 50.0% of the total number of units and 25.0% of the total number of beds, *agritouristic pensions* 25.0% and 17.2% respectively, *hostels* 12.5% and 41.0% of the beds, while *touristic lodges* 12.5% and 16.8% (see table 1).

In the case of villas, found in Toplița, there was a decrease in their numbers, which means that after 1990, they stayed open for another two years, the number of beds going down to 40.

The same fate was met by camping sites, which, in just five years, lost 124 beds, while lodges lost 17 beds, that remained open only until 2004. Therefore, in the case of Toplița, if we take into account a longer time frame (1972-2012), one might observe a massive decrease in the number of beds (-83.2%), due to the closure of the units mentioned above. At Lunca Bradului, the dynamics of the accommodation infrastructure, for the 1990-2012 interval, shows a substantial increase, by 357.5%, due to the construction of hostel units. At Răstolița, during 1996-2004, a youth camp was operational, with 288 beds. The most constant evolution can be found in the case of *touristic lodges*, characteristic for mountain areas, which became reference points and increasingly sought after locations. In 2012, there was one such unit, with 37 beds. Beginning with 2001, touristic and agritouristic pensions began to emerge, with increasingly diverse accommodation offers.

Of course, after a careful field research, I observed that the number of units and also beds was larger, this area containing a series of unauthorised units, such as: Mermezeu lodge, Căliman pension and Mama Mia lodge from Zebracului Valley, the pension on Gudea, Family lodge from Ciobotani (all situated in Stânceni), Integro Christian camp, established in 1992 and Denisa

Pension, Cerbu lodge, Brazilor lodge, situated on Sălardului Valley, Patric lodge, Augusta lodge (Gălăoia), Călimani pension (Răstolița), Ella, Litiu Ștefan, and Pașcan pensions (Deda), their most used promotion scheme being online. In regards to the characteristics of touristic circulation in Mureşului Defile, only hard data concerning Toplița are available, where two periods have been taken into account: 1972-1989 and 2001-2011.

Table 1. Touristic material infrastructure-touristic planning
(Data source: INS, <https://statistici.insse.ro/shop/>, accessed 03.06.2013)

Year	Accommodation categories																	
	Accommodation units	Number of beds	Hotels (Hostels only in 2012)	Number of beds	Villas	Number of beds	Camping sites	Number of beds	Touristic pensions	Number of beds	Agritouristic pensions	Number of beds	Motels	Number of beds	Lodges	Number of beds	Youth camps	Number of beds
1990	14	559	1	144	9	201	1	152	-	-	-	-	1	33	2	29	-	-
1991	8	386	1	144	3	40	1	152	-	-	-	-	1	20	2	30	-	-
1992	8	490	1	144	3	40	1	252	-	-	-	-	1	25	2	29	-	-
1993	5	359	1	144	-	-	1	151	-	-	-	-	1	25	2	39	-	-
1994	5	247	1	144	-	-	1	36	-	-	-	-	1	25	2	42	-	-
1995	4	235	1	144	-	-	1	28	-	-	-	-	1	35	1	28	-	-
1996	3	457	1	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	1	288
1997	4	478	1	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	28	1	18	1	288
1998	4	475	1	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	1	18	1	288
1999	5	493	1	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	2	36	1	288
2000	5	456	1	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	2	34	1	288
2001	6	381	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	22	-	-	1	16	2	55	1	288
2002	8	408	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	49	-	-	1	16	2	55	1	288
2003	9	423	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	64	-	-	1	16	2	55	1	288
2004	10	423	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	46	2	18	1	16	2	55	1	288
2005	5	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	46	-	-	-	-	1	43	-	-
2006	5	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	56	-	-	-	-	1	38	-	-
2007	4	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	39	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-
2008	4	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	39	-	-	-	-	1	38	-	-
2009	4	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	-	-	-	-	2	79	-	-
2010	4	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	-	-	-	-	2	75	-	-
2011	5	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	1	11	-	-	2	55	-	-
2012	8	220	1	90	-	-	-	-	4	55	2	38	-	-	1	37	-	-

In the first interval, there was a global circulation of de 47 717 overnight stays in 1972 and 72 159 in 1989, thus registering a 1.4% increase, while the volume of overnight stays was due to 45 572 tourists in 1972 and 65 935 in 1989, that is a 44.7% increase, the stay averaging 9.7 nights/tourist in 1972 and 6.8 nights/tourist in 1989. The second interval (2001-2011) exhibits a global circulation of 356905 overnight stays in 2001 and 251 179 in 2011, which translates in a -29.7% decrease, while the number of registered tourists was 58 672 in 2001 and 100 272 in 2011, a 71.0% increase, with an average stay of 6.0 nights/tourist in 2001 and 2.5 nights/tourist in 2011, proving that this area is transited by tourists, and it is not their final destination.

CONCLUSIONS

In this space, tourism has favourable development conditions, since the area has a diverse touristic potential, with natural and man-made components, that are original, that have their own history and traditions, which can become viable alternatives and forms of tourism capitalization (Tofan, 2013).

Modernization, development and innovation are badly needed for the tourism of the area, coupled with the creation of modern and competitive touristic services, and the necessity to create touristic information desks. Alongside touristic infrastructure proper, communication routes heavily contribute to this matter, as they guide and channel touristic flows.

Considering the transport infrastructure that crosses Mureşului Defile, characterised by diversity (railway, national and European road, and forest roads), we emphasize its advantageous position, which determines a high degree of accessibility, but which requires, at the same time, major improvements.

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