

## ***International Day of Tourism***

## **Book of Abstracts**

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# **Pro Mountains**

**Environment - Tourism - Sustainable Development**

***“Science, society, environment in global pandemic time:  
together for a sustainable future”***

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## Pro Mountains Book of Abstracts

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and healthier life of their inhabitants, flora and fauna. The objectives of the paper are to provide answers to questions such as: Which are the latest methodologies, methods and tools for analysing and assessing the value (monetary and non-monetary) of mountain natural ecosystem services (NMS)? Are they sufficient in number and coverage and provide acceptable accuracy for assessments, individually or in a combined form? What are the types of tourism activities that present challenges with both negative and positive impact on natural mountain ecosystems and to what extent mountain ecosystems are affected by these disruptive actions? Taking into account the increasing pressures on mountain ecosystems we consider that in depth studies to estimate their total value to be used for elaborating public policies are needed. We provide recommendations for further studies and public decision makers for ensuring the sustainable economic development of tourism activities- in mountain areas.

**Keywords:** *mountain tourism, conservation and sustainable development, ecosystems, biodiversity, ecotourism, public policies*

### **Sustainability analysis of human settlements in Trascău Mountains**

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Life in the rural environment, more than in any other social environment, lies on a series of rules emanated by century life, traditions, habits and local culture. The way of rural life in Trascău Mountains, traditions and habits, which is an unparalleled wealth, forms together the local rural culture, social life of rural settlements being close related with the spiritual life and culture. Unfortunately, lots of social life and culture elements have been lost from rural environment. Even if certain traditions have disappeared, however in the rural space of Trascău Mountains are maintained some ethnography and folklore treasures, crafts which are a great wealth, all these being a wealth which must be saved. The small numbered rural communities from Trascău Mountains are the primary communities, with deep imbalances between major age groups, being characterized by a concern ageing tendency, without the chance of initial numeric stock restoration on natural way. The viability problem in Trascău Mountains involves, besides demographic aspects and economic, cultural, psychological and political aspects which are, mainly, the ones which requires the settlements sustainability in time. The main goal of this study is knowledge of particular features, potential, restrictions and future directions of development of human communities in Trascău Mountains, as support in developing a model of integration and functionality in regional context.

### **Sustainability, good practices and tourism development of mountain areas. The case of Mamoiada in Sardinia (Italy)**

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Mountain regions have been shaped by human activity over time, resulting consequent and significant changes in relation to the original ecosystems, either at a material level, being environmental and

landscape changes, or at a immaterial level, affecting identities and traditions. As far as these fragile are concerned, also in Sardinia, have been mainly characterized by a continuous population and agriculture land abandonment, especially in the last 50 years, with a consequent spatial reorganization and reshaping. Since that time, mountain areas have been characterized by de-ruralisation which as a consequence of the spread of uncultivated land, has led to the transformation of landscapes, especially agro-pastoral ones, resulting in a relative social, cultural and economic degradation of the Sardinian mountains. Today, the tourism phenomenon has limited depopulation in the mountain areas of Sardinia and favours sustainable development strategies for these areas. A very good example of the increasing of the positive tourism impact on territory development, over the past few years, is given by the current state of tourism phenomenon of the municipality of Mamoiada in central Sardinia. The promotion and the role of The Museum of Mediterranean Masks of Municipality of Mamoiada (Museo delle Maschere Mediterranee del Comune di Mamoiada), beside the rich, diverse cultural and traditional heritage, the increasing quality of the wine production (winery) are the most important factors in the growth of cultural and oenogastronomic tourism. The paper highlights the role of the new shapes of land use (land planning of the territory) that have played in enhancing the valorisation of local and peculiar features, as well as the role of the environmental, cultural and identity tourism resources of Sardinian territory.

### **Tourists' perception of the attractiveness of national and natural parks in the Southern Carpathians**

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The attractiveness of a tourist destination is an attribute of the respective destination which expresses the ability to attract and satisfy potential tourists. The analysis of the attractiveness of a tourist destination can be done from two different perspectives. A first approach focuses on the features of the destination (generally on physical features, but not only that), while the other type of analysis can be done from the perspective of consumer psychology (tourists), representing the ability of destinations to meet individual needs. In other words, attractiveness can be measured from two perspectives: supply and demand. The questionnaire method was used to analyse the perception of tourists. It was made using the Google Forms application and was applied online, during May and June 2021, using the "snowball" technique. 543 responses were collected from people from all counties of the country, gender, age, educational level and miscellaneous income. The data were processed in SPSS Statistics v. 28 by quantitative research - descriptive statistics (frequency, crosstabs), correlations (Pearson coefficient), chi square test and graphical functions. The results reveal a strong visibility deficit in the case of Grădiştea Muncelului - Cioclovina Natural Park and Buila - Vânturariţa National Park. At the opposite pole are the Retezat and Piatra Craiului national parks and the Bucegi natural park, since they contain mountain massifs recognized nationally as having a great attractiveness. It is quite clear that accessibility is a key attribute for attractiveness, having a high influence on it. However, there are two protected natural areas whose attractiveness exceeds the barrier imposed by accessibility, respectively Retezat National Park and Bucegi Natural Park, where tourists choose to go irrespective of the distance from their domicile. Among the