

STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND EVOLUTION OF THE SUSTAINABLE AGRITOURISM ACTIVITY AT A BOARDING HOUSE IN CRASNA MUNICIPALITY - GORJ, ROMANIA

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Abstract

The paper presents the way in which a tourist reception structure can practice sustainable tourism based on the conservation and protection of all natural and anthropic resources. The case study was carried out at a Boarding house in the commune of Crasna-Gorj, where authentic agrotourism is practiced, because a series of specialties served at the table to tourists are prepared with products obtained from their own household, in which traditional agriculture is practiced, based on obtaining high quality products, with as few chemical substances as possible. At the same time, the main natural and anthropogenic factors favorable to the practice of tourism were presented, and an analysis of tourist traffic and the quality of management at the boarding house under study was carried out. In the analysis of the tourist potential and activity, more emphasis was placed on the objectives and leisure and gastronomy activities specific to the place, through which the Boarding house can create an offer of great originality and attractiveness for tourists.

Key words: *agritourism, boarding house, gastronomy, management, sustainable tourism*

INTRODUCTION

In the policy of the EU community framework, it is specified that in order to achieve the proposed objectives, a series of challenges specific to the tourism sector must be addressed, aimed mainly at the conservation and sustainable management of natural and cultural resources, the minimization of the use of resources and pollution within tourist destinations, including the production of waste, managing change in the interest of community well-being, reducing the seasonal nature of demand, creating tourism accessible to all without discrimination and improving the quality of jobs in the tourism sector [1, 5, 19].

The new reality that emerged after the pandemic requires an extensive change in mass tourism, which before the pandemic was largely represented by certain fixed destinations, usually without sustainability. New vacation options are motivating consumers to travel differently, reducing destination bottlenecks and traditional travel hassles. They are much more careful about the sustainability of their trips. The pandemic has

imposed a pause on non-essential travel in most regions of the world. On this occasion, both companies and individuals had time to reflect on their reasons for traveling [12, 8].

Thus, as a major trend, new and existing tourism operators, as well as destinations, rather target people who want to spend their free time in the mentioned way, who have the opportunity to stay for a longer period in a certain destination, at the expense of business tourists, who only have additional moments of free time [6, 11].

Tour operators and destinations that cater to this demand likely realize that this category of travellers is valuable. For example, leisure travellers tend to stay in the destination for a longer period, given the need to make time for both work and leisure activities. Travelers who stay longer in a certain destination normally spend more during that period [20].

Also, leisure travel is generally more flexible, which means that, unlike classic business travel, bleisure tourists are not necessarily tied to certain events and can travel at any time of the year. Travel flow bottlenecks traditionally seen during peak seasons will thus no longer be created. Equally, leisure travellers are more

flexible in their choice of location and often look for alternatives to highly visited destinations, which again reduces bottlenecks in the flow of travel to star destinations. The effect is a more equitable distribution of travel opportunities and expenses [18].

At the level of 2023, the discussion about sustainable tourism at the destination level continues as a trend to approach the future development of this industry, which can be positively influenced by developments in the field of technologies, through their involvement in the sustainable development of tourism [5]. As is known, Romania as a tourist destination is placed 28th out of 99 countries from the point of view of tourism sustainability, according to a Euromonitor report from 2021, a place that offers an additional argument for supporting this path and finding new ways to promote it tourism [6, 16].

Some specialists prefer to talk about the sustainable development of tourism, rather than about sustainable tourism, but the Lisbon Agenda proposed the consolidation of sustainable tourism as a component of sustainable development at the level of the European Union, being targeted as a voluntary and continuous process [2, 13].

Since the development of sustainable tourism corresponds to the requirements of tourists and the areas that receive them, in the spirit of conserving and improving future opportunities [9, 21], in the subject of this research we tried to approach as documented and scientific as possible, the way of implementation and development of such tourism. Since the sustainable development of tourism requires the efficient and conservative use of all the natural and anthropic resources of the studied area, the topic addressed is considered to be topical and of maximum applicability, because the area of the Crasna commune in Gorj county has a rich tourist potential, thanks to picturesque landscapes, art and architecture monuments, of great value.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research methodology is the classic one combined with the case study method, applied

on a smaller scale, namely at the level of Crasna commune in Gorj county [14].

At the beginning, the principle of observing the tourist phenomenon at a general level was used, within the delimited area to be studied, in which the level of implementation of rural tourism in the area was followed, as an integrated part of sustainable tourism based on ecological principles. After that, we moved on to the description of all the more important aspects that define as a whole the type of tourism mainly practiced in the area of Crasna and the effective way of applying them. The subsequent stage included the careful and well-documented analysis of the main natural and anthropogenic factors that have a positive influence on the tourism activity, practiced in the rural area of the researched area [3, 4].

The case study concerned a boarding house in the Crasna commune where the first phase involved the inventory and mapping of all the natural resources with very valuable tourist potential, which represent a real asset for the practiced tourism activity. Also, the totality of existing anthropic tourism resources was studied, being represented in particular by the multitude of monumental architecture and art objectives, religious and cultural edifices of unique beauty, the Constantin Brâncuși sculptural ensemble from Târgu-Jiu which includes 4 monuments of great artistic value, internationally renowned: the Kissing Gate, the Column of Infinity, the Table of Silence and the Alley of Chairs.

After identifying all the factors that can positively favor the tourism activity practiced at the Boarding house, the main economic indicators on the basis of which the tourism activity and the quality level of the practiced management were characterized and diagnosed were also studied.

These indicators mainly concerned the tourist offer of the boarding house, tourist traffic, the utilization index and the degree of occupancy, indicators on the basis of which a series of conclusions could also be formulated regarding the level of competence of the staff working and especially on the quality and the efficiency of management activities.

The data have been collected from the National Institute of Statistics for the period

2018-2022 and analyzed in their dynamics pointing out the changes and trends.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The study focused on the Crasna commune, which is one of the settlements in our country, which, together with several other localities, contributed to the study of the appearance of man on earth through human fossil remains discovered on its territory by researchers, speleologists and historians.

The documentary attestation dates from January 8, 1480, in a document issued by Voivode Basarab the Younger, ruler of Muntenia. Many locals still wear the popular port of the area, dominated by black and white colors. Also, on these plains, the old occupation of shepherding, as well as wood exploitation, fruit growing and mining are preserved in traditional forms [7, 10, 17, 22, 23].

(<https://www.turistinfo.ro/>). The area is located in the north-eastern extremity of Gorj County, at the foot of the Parâng Mountains, 33 km from Tg. Jiu, in a geomorphological unit within the Subcarpathians of Oltenia, at 400 – 600 m, half of the commune's surface belonging to the mountain range, whose altitudes exceed 1,300 m. In terms of accessibility and general infrastructure, the studied area is crossed by county roads and is easily accessible through the national road network of good quality (1,500 km of roads at the county level). In 2-5 hours, you can reach one of the big centers of the country - Bucharest, Timișoara, Craiova. The road network follows the connections with the major axes as well as the local county road network and totals 2199 km, of which only 610 km are modernized, the national roads comprise 356 km [7,10, 17, 22, 23].

The main forest roads of tourist interest are those that run along the valleys of Olteța, Galbenului, Gilortului, Sohodolului, Bistrița, Motrului, the upper basin of the Cerna valley. Railway transport is very important for Gorj county, the national route (Timișoara - Bucharest) crosses the entire county and within the county the six important cities, but also 35 other localities, are connected to the

railway [7,10, 17, 22, 23]. Regarding the air network, the county is not equipped with an airport, the nearest airports are in Sibiu (79 km), Craiova (115 km), Caransebeș (174 km), Timișoara (279 km). Also, the distance from the main air entry point in Romania, Bucharest-Otopeni airport, is 330 km.

The study of natural and anthropogenic factors with a favorable impact on tourism in the studied area

The relief consists of three large physical-geographical units that descend in steps from North to South.

(1) Southern Carpathians, mountainous area represented by the southern slopes of the Parâng, Vâlcan and Godeanu Mountains, in the northern part of the county.

(2) Getic Subcarpathians; between the Motru and Gilort valleys are called the Gorjului Subcarpathians, and those between Gilort and Olteț belong to the Olteța Subcarpathia group that stretch between BistritaVâlceană and Gilort, crossed by the Olteț.

The Subcarpathians form the second relief step of the Gorj which consists of two rows of hilly peaks and two depression areas.

(3) The Getic Plateau is made up of sedimentary deposits (sands, gravels, clays, marls) material eroded from the mountains, carried by rivers and deposited in the Getic Basin [7,10, 17, 22, 23].

In these horizontal deposits, the rivers dug wide valleys (Oltețul, Amaradia, Gilortul, Jiul), accompanied by meadows and terraces with interflaves in the form of hilly ridges with orientation and inclination from north to south. The southern exposure of the area creates a favorable framework for the development of tourism, with prospects for mountain tourism, leisure and ecological tourism in the summer season. For the winter season, the southern exposure of the mountain massifs is an impediment to keeping a sufficient layer of snow for the practice of winter sports, this being possible, in conditions of profitability of the activity, only at altitudes above 1,400-1,600 m, depending on massive [7,10, 17, 22, 23].

The climate is temperate continental, with a wide variety of nuances, as a result of the geographical position, the atmospheric

circulation and the relief components present. The average annual temperature records different values from north to south. The snow layer has an uneven distribution, in the high mountain area above 1,500 - 1,600 m it lasts 180-200 days (Parâng, Vâlcan, Godeanu) and its thickness can reach 7-8 m in sheltered areas. In the mid-mountain area, the duration is only of 140-150 days and decreases in the plateau to 60-80 days/year. This can allow the development of winter sports. In some areas the winter tourist season can last from December to April. Due to the location of the county in the South Western part of the country, it has a temperate-continental climate with Mediterranean influences. The multiannual average temperature is +10.2 degrees Celsius.

The multiannual average amount of precipitation differs depending on the area, being lower in the plains, respectively 500-600 mm, and higher in the mountainous areas, over 1,500 mm. [7,10, 17, 22, 23].

The vegetation includes: the floor of the alpine meadows located at high altitudes - the field of mountain hiking through the picturesque panoramas found here; the floor of coniferous forests, between 1,400-1,700 m, especially on the northern slopes, the predominant species being spruce and fir. The presence of these forests complements the landscape values and creates a negative ionization of the air, beneficial in climate therapy; the floor of deciduous forests includes: beech, hornbeam, hornbeam. Existing protected natural areas include species of wild plants and animals, biogeographical, landscape, geological, paleontological, speleological or other elements and formations, with special ecological, scientific or cultural value, which have a special regime of protection and conservation, established according to legal provisions [7,10, 17, 22, 23].

The fauna is very varied - the black goat on the alpine peaks, the bear, the wild boar, the wolf, the deer, the roe deer, the wild cat, the ferret in the deciduous forests, some Mediterranean species: the horned viper, the land turtle, numerous species of birds as well as a numerous aquatic fauna in the mountain

rivers (trout, grayling, carp, etc.). The diversity of the area's fauna is an important attraction especially for foreign tourists for whom there are offers that include hunting and fishing activities. The special beauty of the places determined the desire to preserve, protect and minimize antropozation, a fact that led to the appearance on the territory of the county of numerous protected areas and nature reserves, which are well known and highly visited by tourists, which are no longer we present in detail in this study [7,10, 17, 22, 23].

The hydrographic network, the area is traversed from north to south by the Jiu River. It collects water from most of the rivers that pass through the county. In the North - Western part, the waters are collected by the Cerna River, and in the North-Eastern part by the upper course of the Olteț. At its origins, the Jiul consists of two branches, the western Jiul, which collects water from several streams that spring from the Vâlcan, Godeanu and Retezat Mountains, and the eastern Jiul, with springs in the northern slope of Parâng. The main tributaries of the Jiu that also cross the territory of Gorj county are: Gilort, Motru, Tismana, Bistrița, Gorjeana, Jales and Șușita. The largest lakes found in the county are man-made and were built for hydropower purposes on the rivers Cerna, Motru, Tismana, Bistrița, Jiu, Gilort and Olteț. The most important natural lakes are the glacial ones: Gâlcescu, Tăuri, Slăveiu, Mija, Pasărea and Godeanu. Thermal and mineral waters appear on the surface, from place to place, more than half of the county's surface is part of the "Băile Herculane-Bâlteni Geothermal Anomaly". In this area are present the thermal water eruption from Călnic, the mineral waters rich in salts from Săcelu, the salty fountains from Bălănești and the thermal and salty waters, at the same time, from Țicleni [7,10, 17, 22, 23].

The anthropogenic tourist attractions specific to the area The existing architectural monuments in the area count 369 objectives, representing 72.21% of the total of historical monuments in the county. From the point of view of the value category, 27 are of category A, of national and universal importance, the rest being of local and regional importance.

The treasury of this category of objectives is particularly rich and includes both civil and religious buildings. It is noted that in Gorj, in urban and rural settlements, a significant number of old houses have been preserved, valuable for the era and style in which they were built. Along with these, the 92 wooden churches, located in the cultural heritage, mostly located in the countryside, are impressive [7,10, 17, 22, 23].

The characteristic monuments of the architecture of Oltenia are the type house Manor (cule), which are fortified dwellings, which allowed the small boyars to defend themselves and supervise their domains. There are 24 such constructions in Gorj county, of which 3 are still preserved in their original form today: Cula Cornoiu from Curtișoara, Cula Cioabă-Chintescu from Șiacu and Cula Crăsnaru from Groșerea, Aninoasa commune. To these can be added the house-cula from Glogova, which developed on the core of a cula. These constructions have a unique character due to the restriction of comfort claims in favor of those regarding defences, as well as due to the fact that in Romania they are found only in Oltenia and Argeș, and in the rest of Europe similar constructions appear only in the Balkans [7,10, 17, 22, 23].

The area is also dotted with a lot of churches, Cathedrals and memorial houses that date back to ancient times and still retain their unique charm. In this sense, we can mention the Petru Flondor and Ioan Mihutescu households, houses and annexes (20th century), well preserved; "All Saints" church (1749-1753), original paintings, enclosure wall. Another very important tourist point is represented by the Ecaterina Teodoroiu Memorial House in the town of Târgul Jiu which is, in reality, the house where the heroine of the Romanian nation lived, having been built in 1884 by her parents. The house was transformed into a memorial house, in honor of the memory of Ecaterina Teodoroiu, only in 1959 [7,10, 17, 22, 23].

The specific tourist attractions of the studied area of inestimable value are those included in the Constantin Brâncuși sculptural ensemble from Târgu-Jiu, which includes 4 monuments

of great artistic value, internationally renowned: the Kissing Gate, the Column of Infinity, the Table of Silence and the Alley of Chairs. Other tourist attractions worth seeing are: Crasna Monastery, Wooden Church, Tismana Monastery (one of the oldest Orthodox monasteries in our country), Polovragi Cave, Muierii Cave, Sohodolului Gorge and the reserve with the same name (declared a protected area due to its rare forms of relief that can be found here), etc. [7,10, 17, 22, 23].

Ethnographic and folkloric values are tourist attractions that can contribute to the creation of a unique offer of great originality for the area and the boarding house, because it has a multitude of traditions, the most famous being the popular dances and ports. An important annual event is the Pastoral Folklore Festival "The descent of the sheep from the mountain", organized at the "Saint Dumitru" Fair, an event that promotes the traditional crafts and occupations of the Olten people below the mountain [7,10, 17, 22, 23].

The Gorje lyric with its two categories must be capitalized: the doina (the "long song" of Gorje) and the actual song, which in turn has several subdivisions: outlaw songs, war songs, exile songs, songs of social oppression and trouble, songs of longing and love, songs of alienation, songs of the ages, etc. The long songs (doina song), are considered the musical-poetic genre representative of the popular culture in the area [7,10, 17, 22, 23].

The multitude of games, distinct from the past - "the belt", "the circle", "the hangover", "the lame", "the rust", "the bordeaux", "the leaf"... must be brought back to life, because nowadays they kept the most popular and widely circulated: "hora de mâna" and "serb", many of which were forgotten. Hora and Sârba are still played today without fail, anytime and anywhere, including in restaurants in the town of Târgu Jiu [7,10, 17, 22, 23].

One of the sensational tourist attractions with a crater of curiosity is the setting up of the first permanent hammock workshop at a height, 200 meters from the lower level of the Yellow Gorge. This can be, at the same time, a world premiere, taking into account the fact

that in other parts of the world such workshops are organized only on an occasional (non-permanent) basis, within some mountain festivals. The workshop, operational on request, can ensure the stationing and relaxation of a maximum of 12 people at the same time, in conditions of appropriate lightness and safety, depending on requests and meteo conditions [7,10, 17, 22, 23].

Study on indicators that define the offer and quality of tourist activity at the Boarding house

Table 1. The variation of four indicators characterizing the circulation and the quality of the activity tourist from the Boarding house, in the period 2018-2022

Years	Number of arrived tourists	Number nights	Average number of tourists arriving per day	Average duration of stay (Z)
2018	720	2,016	1.97	2.8
2019	680	2,108	1.86	3.1
2020	100	390	0.27	3.9
2021	250	625	0.68	2.5
2022	700	1,890	1.91	2.7

Source: processing from field and NIS data [15].

As can be seen from Table 1, the targeted indicators show us that due to the favorable tourist conditions and factors existing in the studied area, their values were at a higher level, with an obvious period of stagnation in the less favorable years, such as 2020 and the beginning of 2021, when tourists were less willing to travel due to the specific conditions of the pandemic. In the normal year from the tourist point of view 2022, the values of the two indicators, as can be seen, almost tripled compared to 2021, reaching 700 tourist arrivals and over 1,890 overnight stays. Regarding the average number of tourists arriving per day and the average length of stay, it can be seen that their values varied directly proportional to the evolution of the number of tourists and overnight stays in the boarding house. However, it can be observed that due to the tourist attractions with a specific character of eccentricity and even adventure, tourists were attracted and tempted to stay for a longer period at the Boarding house, because as can be seen from the same table, the average length of stay is longer, reaching an average of approximately 3 nights, during the period studied 2018-2022.

According to what was observed on the ground, during the trip carried out with several master's students from the module Management in agritourism and the quality of agro-food products, we identified that from the point of view of the accommodation capacity, the boarding house has 7 double rooms, equipped with the necessary facilities, which denotes that the number of accommodation places is 14.

The exception is the year 2021, when the value of this indicator is only 2.5 nights, but still, it is higher than the national average, which is approximately 2.2 nights, in boarding house.

Table 2. Number of days tourists stayed at boarding house, in the period 2018-2022

Years	Number of arrived tourists	Number nights	Total number tourist days (t)
2018	720	2,016	1,451,520
2019	680	2,108	1,433,440
2020	100	390	39,000
2021	250	625	156,250
2022	700	1,890	1,323,000

Source: processing from field and NIS data [15].

From Table 2 it can be seen that the highest number of tourist days staying at the Boarding house was in the years preceding the pandemic period, 2018 -1,451, 520 and 2019 - 1,433,440, in 2020 the lowest number was recorded, of only 1,323,000 days tourists staying.

Table 3 shows tourist demand in terms of tourist arrivals in the rural boarding house.

Table 3. Tourist demand at rural tourist boarding houses in the locality, in the period 2018-2022

Specification	Number of arrived tourists at Boarding house				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Boarding house of 4 stars/daisy	845	990	245	457	966
Boarding house of 3 stars/daisy	720	680	100	250	700

Source: processing from field and NIS data [15].

Tourist demand was highlighted by making a comparison between the number of tourists arriving at the boarding house under study, during the analyzed period, and the number of tourists arriving at a four-star/daisy boarding house in the same locality. Comparing the values in table three, it can be seen that they are slightly higher at the boarding house classified in a higher category, this fact is primarily due to the larger number of accommodation places and not to the better quality/price ratio.

Table 4. Accommodation capacity in operation (places-days) a boarding house, in the period 2018-2022

Years	Number of days of operation	The capacity of accommodation in operation
2018	310	4,340
2019	330	4,620
2020	245	3,430
2021	290	4,060
2022	320	4,480

Source: processing from field and NIS data [15].

The accommodation capacity in operation (places-days) of the boarding house, in the period 2018-2022, was calculated according to the actual number of days of operation in that year and the total number of accommodation places, which is 14 (Table 4). This being the lowest in 2020, by 3,430 place-days, when the actual number of days of operation was 245, the rest up to 365, the boarding house did not operate for reasons of safety and sanitary security.

As can be seen from Figure 1, the two indices varied very little during the period with normal conditions in terms of tourist traffic. The highest value of IU was recorded in the second year of study 2019, of 34.28%.

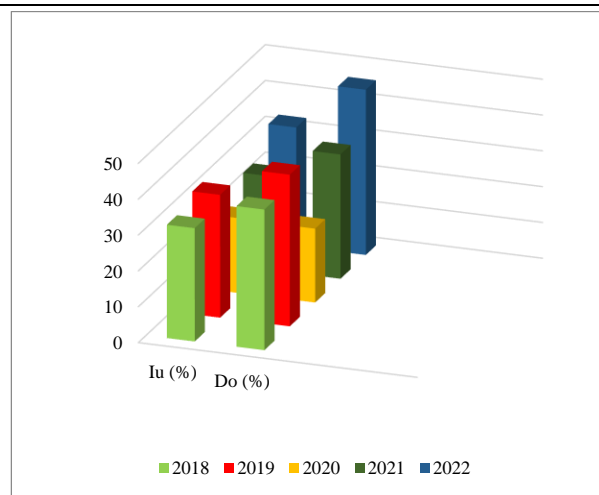


Fig. 1. Variation of the utilization index (Iu) and the degree of occupancy (Do), of the boarding house, in the period 2018-2022

Source: processing from field and NIS data [15].

Regarding the degree of occupancy, it had fluctuating values especially in years with severe restrictive conditions during the spread of the Covid-19 virus, the lowest value being in 2020, but what is significant to observe from the same figure is the fact that, tourism activity after the pandemic began to recover, the degree of occupancy increasing in 2022, to 46.14%. The high values of most of the indices studied were directly influenced by the very favorable location of the boarding house, in the northern part of Gorj county, right at the foot of the mountains, thus owning part of the Rânca tourist area, which is an objective major tourist attraction, both in winter (via the ski slopes) and in summer, through access to the beautiful and picturesque mountain road - Transalpină.

The common area used with the Rânca Tourist Complex is ideal for practicing various winter sports (skiing, snowboarding, sledding), summer (cycling, rafting), extreme sports (paragliding), mountain hiking (including riding an ATV or off-road motorcycles), as well as for spending moments of recreation and rest. It can also be said that they were positively influenced by the location of the boarding house near one of the sensational tourist attractions with a crater of curiosity, the permanent hammock workshop located 200 meters from the lower level of the Yellow Keys, this being operational on request and can ensure the

parking and relaxation of a maximum of 12 people simultaneously.

In addition to these tourist attractions of maximum originality and inventiveness to attract tourists, the manager and the staff of the boarding house have continuously concerned themselves and supported the improvement of the quality of the services offered, by diversifying and perfecting all the leisure and gastronomy products included in the boarding house's offer. Tourists who choose this destination are not only attracted by the wonderful landscapes, places torn from stories, but also by the tasty traditional dishes prepared with great skill by the housewives of the area. At the Alex and Maria boarding house you will be able to taste the best mutton, lamb and veal stew, because it is prepared according to hundreds of years old recipes, recipes that speak of the Gorju of past centuries, when meat and bread were food for the rich, when fasting was holy, when the dishes were truly traditional. Healthy and tasty food has always been the concern of the owner and staff at the Boarding house, who were guided by the saying "to cook well, you don't only need ingredients, you also need eyes, mind and soul". Among the delicious dishes is the traditional pumpkin seed chiselita, which is different from the cherry or plum one. Chiselita is a fasting food, very tasty and very healthy, and it is made from peeled seeds or those that do not have a shell of their kind, which are crushed, sifted through a fine sieve and scalded with boiling water, adding hot water until a pancake-like sauce is obtained, boil until it binds like a slightly thinner custard. It is eaten cold or warm, with whatever you have at hand, bread or malai (maize flour) or polenta", it is written in the commune's monograph. Tourists arriving at the Alex and Maria Boarding house can serve both traditional dishes and dishes specific to the area they come from (very few choose this), but the ladies from the kitchen are at their disposal, being prepared to prepare any kind of food. Also, here, tourists are offered meals prepared from products mostly obtained in their own household (including fish products) or from locally authorized fishermen. The hosts are directly in

charge of welcoming the tourists and their program throughout the stay, just like at agritourism farms in France or EU countries. Trout dishes are in the first places in the demand of tourists, housewives prepare it in a unique way, which exploits it at the highest level and satisfies the taste buds of the guests.

CONCLUSIONS

The area of the Crasna commune where the agritourist boarding house under study is located is characterized by a very easy level of accessibility, being criss-crossed by numerous national and international road and railway routes. Regarding the natural factors favorable to the practice of agritourism activity, it was found that this area is special due to its location at the foot of the Parâng mountains, thus also using a part of the Rânca tourist area, which is a major tourist attraction objective, both during winter (through the ski slopes) and during the summer, through the access to the beautiful and picturesque mountain road - Transalpina.

Also, from the analysis of the anthropogenic factors favorable to the practice of agrotourism in the area of Crasna commune, it was concluded that within a radius of more than 30 km, which is the recommended size for research in tourism, it has a multitude of well-known touristic objectives and consecrated, but on which there was not a lot of insistence. In the part allocated to the study of anthropic factors, more emphasis was placed on the factors by which the tourist offer of the area and implicitly of the boarding house can be clearly and significantly differentiated from other offers, from other mountain areas in our country, because only in this way the boarding house can arouse the maximum interest of tourists to visit it and stay as long as possible. Based on the study on the circulation and the quality of tourism activity in the Boarding house, it was concluded that the values of these indices are at a higher level than those registered at the national level, due to the significantly positive influence of the adaptive and performing management practiced.

The boarding house has influenced the behavior of tourists by introducing into its offer some tourist attractions with a character of originality and curiosity, such as making the most of the position in front of the permanent hammock workshop located 200 meters from the lower level of the Yellow Keys, serving some traditional dishes as and dishes specific to the area where the guests come from, upon request, as well as offering meals prepared from products mostly obtained in the own household (including fish products) or from locally authorized fishermen.

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