

WEST UNIVERSITY OF TIMIȘOARA
Department of Geography

10TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
GEOGRAPHY

**TERRITORIAL DYNAMICS
AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT.
EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES**

READER

Timișoara, 18-19 May 2012

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CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Friday, May 18, 2012

08.00 - 09.00	<i>West University of Timișoara, Aula Magna</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants registration
09.00 - 11.00	<i>West University of Timișoara, Aula Magna</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Speeches • Anniversary moment in honor of PhD. Prof. Gheorghe IANOS (West University Timișoara)
11.00 - 11.30	Coffee Break
11.30 - 13.00	<i>West University of Timișoara, A13 Amphitheatre</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenary sessions Ioan IANOS, Igor SIRODOEV, Daniel VÎRDOL – <i>The impact of some major events on the dynamics of foreign direct investments in Romania</i> Nicolae POPA – <i>Reticular Territoriality and Specific Identity. Several items related to Banat</i> Cătălin-Lucian HOSU – <i>Rosia Montana Project in the context of sustainable development</i>
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch break
14.00 - 16.00	Conference proceedings (part I)
16.00 - 16.30	Coffee break
16.30 - 18.30	Conference proceedings (part II)
18.30 - 19.00	<i>West University of Timișoara, A13 Amphitheatre</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conclusions
19.00	Festive dinner

Saturday, May 19, 2012

Scientific field application: Timișoara - Arad - Păuliș - Lipova - Timișoara	
09.00 - 10.00	<i>West University of Timișoara Parking</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel by bus to Arad Municipality
10.00 - 12.00	<i>Arad Chamber of Commerce and Industry</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debate on the issue of: „<i>Entrepreneurial dynamics in Arad County and evaluation of the consequent territorial effects</i>”.
12.00 - 14.00	Lunch Break
14.00 - 16.00	„ <i>Influence of industrial traditions in territorial development</i> ” Guided visit and meeting with company members at S.C. „Astra Vagoane Călători” S.A. of Arad, unique train carriage factory in Romania.
16.00 - 17.00	Travel by bus from Arad to Lipova
17.00 - 18.00	Visit of Catholic Monastery Maria Radna (XIV century) and Lipova city tour
18.00 - 19.00	Travel by bus from Lipova to Timișoara

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION IN THE STRATEGY OF THE DATOURWAY PROGRAM

ANTAL Aubert, Csapo JANOS, GERGELY Marton, SZABO Geza

University of Pécs, Hungary

Cross-border cooperation in terms of tourism development seems to be an up-to-date topic in Hungary especially in the bordering regions since the change of the regime and especially after the joining of the EU. Our paper tries to investigate the recent development of cross-border cooperation from a regional perspective, the so called DATOURWAY program which was launched in six countries where River Danube is situated. The project itself presents an "example of transnational cooperation committed to the development of tourism along and on the middle and south-eastern section of the Danube River, while paying particular attention to the protection and enhancement of the natural and cultural resources linked to this area of the great European waterway." (Datourway Strategy). In this respect our paper demonstrates the major methodology and results (elaboration of a common development strategy with special regard to tourism, the identification of the main conflict areas of the different types of tourism and the main tourism supply destinations) of our earlier related researches.

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FROM THE "TIMIȘ-BEGA" HYDROGRAPHICAL BASIN

Andreea ARBA

West University of Timișoara

The "Timiș-Bega" hydrographical space benefits from important water resources, but also from a complex hydrotechnical harnessing, represented by a series of permanent and temporary accumulations, several derivation segments, long impounded river segments and a very strong connection between Timiș and Bega rivers, given by the two channels that transfer the water from one river to the other and back. It has been found that several measures are necessary for the efficiency of the integrated water resources management from the Timiș-Bega hydrographical basin, such as: firstly, the adoption of a suitable approach in the analysis of the policies and the options in order to contribute to the right decisions according to the specific conditions of the analysed basin; secondly, the application of the technical and economic, legal, organisational and social measures carried out by the "Romanian Waters" National Administration; and, thirdly, the regular update of the waters harnessing and management frame schemes.

EXTREME SMALL VILLAGES IN HUNGARY AND TRANSYLVANIA – A COMPARATIVE STUDY

BAJMÓCY Peter*, BALOGH Andras**

**University of Szeged, Hungary / **University of West Hungary, Hungary*

The urbanization trends of Hungary and Romania were similar during the last decades, after 40-50 years of mass-urbanization the phase of suburbanization started. In both phases we could see out-migration from villages, especially from small ones. Because of this large-scale out-migration the residual population of these villages became older, so nowadays we can see out-migration and natural decrease parallel. In some cases the population decline of these small villages became critical, the population of more than 150 villages in the two countries (60 in Hungary, 90 in Romania) is smaller than 50 by the census of 2001/2002. Because the administrative structure of the two countries is different, we can see those villages, which were independent administrative units by the 1910 Austro-Hungarian Census irrespectively of these villages are administrative units (some of the Hungarian small villages) or not (the other part of Hungarian, most of the Romanian villages) nowadays. The area of investigation is Hungary and the 16 counties of Romania, west from the Carpathians. We could have a look at the ways, the types of decline by countries, by the reason of underpopulation (from the simple out-migration to the expellation of population and the natural hazards), by ethnicity and by size of these settlements.

RURAL TOURSIM AS A DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITY IN TRANSCARPATIA

BERGHAUER Sándor*, **BOGNAR Angéla****, **GYURICZA László****

**Ferenc Rákóczi II. Transcarpathian Hungarian Institute, Hungary / **University of Pécs, Hungary*

The area of Transcarpathia is peripheral region in Ukraine – as a result of the history and natural attributes. It is border on four countries, in the Soviet period suffered from the isolation but nowadays the region's location can be definitely fortunate. Despite of this the economic, social inheritance, and the extremely low-level urbanization (37%) set back developing Transcarpathia. Based on the natural and cultural-historical attributes which weren't damaged because of the isolation - one of the best development possibility is tourism for the region. The sustainable utilization of values can be realized by developing the rural tourism which has already some unique features in Transcarpathia. In one hand the goal of this publication to examine the attributes which are useful from the view of tourism, uncover the local characteristics of rural tourism, and analyze the possible developing directions. On the other hand the authors would like to examine the differences between the two type of rural tourism in the mountains and on the plain. These attributes comes from the differences of natural conditions and ethnic content and has special effect to the settlements.

SPATIAL MOBILITY STRATEGIES OF LATIN AMERICAN IMMIGRATION IN SPAIN CAUSED BY THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

Joan Serafi BERNAT MARTI, **Maria Luisa ALAMA SABATER**

Jaume I University Castello, Spain

Objectives: Improve the understanding of the spatial adaptation strategies as a consequence of the economic and labor conditions emerged in Spain after the crisis, of the main communities of Latin American citizens resident in Spain. Methods: The description of the spatial distribution of communities will be performed by means of spatial statistical analysis techniques, detecting the presence of nonrandom behaviors reflecting a number of factors related to the differences between the Spanish provinces, such as geographic location, labor market conditions, and other economic variables, as well as social factors that create communities of emigrants. Expected results: Depending on the specialization of labor, the different national communities of Latin American immigrants have been more or less affected by job losses. In front of this serious problem, some groups adopted the strategy to emigrate to regions with more demand for labor, while others tried different means of survival. Finally, others groups have chosen to return to their home country. These strategies are significantly affecting growth models and economic developments in the different territories of the Spanish state.

TERRITORIAL CO-CONSTRUCTION AN SOCIAL INNOVATION'S ROLE AND PLACE OF THIRD SECTOR IN FRANCE

Emmanuel BIOTEAU*, **Alexandru DRĂGAN****

**University of Angers, France / **West-University of Timisoara, Romania*

The research in Human Sciences (Sociology, Social or Economic Geography, Spatial Economy) on these topics is very limited. Some studies mainly in French language tackle the "territorial relations" of the Third Sector through the notion of "territorial matrix" (Itçaina, 2010), sector-based dynamics (Glémoin, dir., 2010) and in atlases (Bioteau & Fleuret, 2008). The stake is to study the mechanisms of territorial co-construction, from the point of view of the actors / promoters of the Third Sector, but also derived from the territorial political choices. We focus on various communities in Western France: in the urban context, around the cities of Angers, Nantes etc; in rural contexts in spite of their integration of suburban areas. Our first aim is to identify and analyse the political strategies towards the Third Sector, and the possible use of this one as vector of economic development. The goal: to find possible strategies of adaptation / conformation of the Third Sector companies to territorial policies or dynamics. And to focus on it's social innovation dynamics.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC FEATURES IN EUROPE (1952-2011)

Ionel BOAMFĂ

Al. I. Cuza University of Iași, Romania

The paper aims to highlight the chrono-spatial distribution of demographic and socio-economic indicators in the European Community / European Union at NUTS2 level. The indicators used in the study are: population density, the urban population, unemployment rate, the share of active population, professional structure of population, GDP per capita (including PPP). Sources used for data collection are the Statistical Office of the European Union and national institutions in Member States. Given the changes in the number and surface units at NUTS2 level, data were processed to be equivalent to current European regional administrative level. The regions selected are those present, located in the existing Member States at the time of analysis (CE6, before 1973, CE9 – during 1973-1980, CE10 – for the period 1981-1985, CE/UE12 – for the years 1986-1994, taking account in 1990 the German reunification, EU15 – for the period 1995-2003, EU25 – for the period 2004-2006 and EU27 – after 2007). Methods of analysis and interpretation are mapping method and geographical method. For mapping demo-socio-economic realities in the European regions we used multivariate analysis (hierarchical ascending classification, principal components analysis and combination of these two methods).

EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF ORADEA METROPOLITAN AREA

Liviu BUCUR, Stelian NISTOR, Cosmin CHIRIAC, Ribana LINC

University of Oradea, Romania

Territorial relations of economic and social cooperation within Europe are developing through the spectacular developments in urban agglomerations framework and their links with the space and the proximity of smaller agglomerations or metropolitan areas. Metropolitan areas within Europe are developing systemically according the needs of the region. The necessity of the control of the space is becoming more and more important for the functional development of the metropolitan area. The classification of urban areas in Europe follow several criteria one of them being the dimension of the urban area or the links established within the area and other centers, accessibility and other criteria. European policy is enforced at national level by urban development policies that rank cities in Romania as national growth poles and urban development poles. Oradea Metropolitan Areas is created around Oradea town which belongs to the second category being a supra-regional pole of first order. The future spatial development must take into account the demographic, economic, social, cultural perspectives

ASSESSING PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF FLOOD RISK IN THE PRUT RIVER BASIN

Lucia CĂPĂȚĂNĂ

University of Tiraspol, Chișinău, Moldavia

The perception of flood risk has become an important tool for management plan regarding this issue. In this paper the study is focused on the analysis of the public perception of flood risk from the Prut catchment area, for this purpose 6 villages were selected. 50 persons from every village were interviewed. The survey was realized from July to September, 2011 in the settlements from the following districts: Rîșcani (Pociumbăuți), Fălești (Fălești Noi), Ungheni (Cetireni, Florișoia), Leova (Cazangic), Cantemir (Gotești). All of them were affected by the floods of 2008 and 2010. In order to make a comparative analysis between the residents' perception from a flood risk area and the residents's perception from a non-flood risk area in survey was included 6 more villages outside it – from the districts Soroca (Regina Maria), Șoldănești (Rogojeni, Poiana), Telenești (Inești) and Ungheni (Boghenii Vechi, Negurenii Vechi). The questionnaire consists of four chapters as follows: knowledge and attitudes towards the natural disasters from the Republic of Moldova, level of experience and awareness, authority's attitude in actions of disaster warning and damage mitigation produced by floods,

sociodemographic data. For processing statistical data the SPSS programme 13.0 version was used. Moreover, the questionnaire results can be used as a support in decision making.

ION CONEA AND THE GEOPOLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT

Cătălina CÂRSTEA

University of Bucharest, Romania

Ion Conea is probably one of the most sophisticated and self-reflexive Romanian inter-war geo-politicians. He is the geographer who was most involved in defining this new interdisciplinary field, and the main presence in polemics pertaining to different definitions and perspectives. His discourse is based entirely on German geopolitics although at the same time he assumes almost completely the French critique. Therefore his position is dual, even unbalanced, as he tries to found Romanian geopolitics by keeping the militancy of German geopolitics as well as the claims of objectivity and the positivist scientific character of the French school. His geopolitical orientation is clearly pro-Western – even if he disapproves of German racism and of the misunderstood American democracy, for which he uses the term "imperialism". In spite of criticism, Conea prefers these two to Muscovite Communist propaganda. His pro-Western orientation is driven by the high level of development of these states, as he does not hesitate to refer to the ambitious infrastructure projects in these countries. As he extrapolates the effects of accelerated development, he foresees a new world in which each state is interconnected, a global world in which every decision taken at an international level is not local or regional, but global. In conclusion, Conea's visionary mind and the geopolitics he promoted can only be understood as the geopolitics of development.

THE EVALUATION OF THE OF COMPONENTS SUSTAINABILITY (SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENT) WITHIN TERRITORIAL PLANNING UNIT „VALEA CRISULUI REPEDE”

Cosmin CHIRIAC, Stelian NISTOR, Liviu BUCUR, Ribana LINC

University of Oradea, Romania

Efficient methods to assess a territory from sustainable development point of view must offer a realistic image of the dynamic evolution of the system. The difficulty provides from the fact that this approach is split into different directions of research which could involve social, economic or the environment, each with specific analyzing tools. It is important to make a difference between *sustainable development*, which means the increasing of social and economic component without integrating the environment and *sustainability*, which means stability. The systemic approach allows an analysis using the entrance-system-exit triplet of a territory, which point out the key elements, from sustainability point of view, of a territorial system: resources (entrances), costs (entrances-system) and the profit (exits) applicable in all three directions of analysis and for the whole. The study area is an ensemble of administrative and territorial units (Alesd town and 15 communes) without having this status thus offering sufficient details for the present study.

THE IMPACT OF MINING ACTIVITY ON NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES ON PLANNING OF PETROȘANI DEPRESSION TERRITORY

Raluca COSTIN

West-University of Timisoara, Romania

Industry generally and mining especially is one of the most disturbing human activities on the environment. It has a negative influence on natural elements, from the prospecting phase of deposits during its exploitation and even after the end of activity, with long term effects. In Romania, one of the most affected areas by mining activity is Petrosani Depression.

Intense industrial activity developed over time in this micro-region has a negative impact on the quality of the environment, contributing to soil degradation, water and air pollution, damage to flora and fauna. For a sustainable planning of Petrosani Depression territory, knowing the degree of influence of mining activities on the environment is absolutely necessary. This study presents some of the most important sources of pollution of the environment due to coal mining activity in Petrosani Depression.

GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY ON THE ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE OF THE SETTLEMENTS SITUATED IN THE PLAIN BIRDA-MORAVITA

Raluca Narcisa COVACI

"Anghel Saligny" School, Banloc, Romania

The study of ethnic and religious structures of an area is of great importance for the socio-economic and cultural development of that area. The presence of an ethnic and religious mosaic within a region may have different implications and major consequences, both positive and negative, upon the development of the settlements existing in a certain area. Although the settlements of Plain Birda- Moravita occupy a fairly narrow area, they are characterized by an ethnical and religious variety since 1880 and until 2002. The ethnic diversity in this area is mainly due to the massive migration and colonization, which led to a religious mosaic throughout the area.

IDENTIFY UNDERDEVELOPED RURAL AREAS IN BOTOȘANI

Mara Simona CUCIUREANU

Al. I Cuza University of Iași, Romania

Botoșani rurality is characterized by a pronounced emphasizing the national share of total a rural population living in rural areas. This area is poorly developed, standing out with a quality of life and standard of living low but significant potential of the countryside is what constitutes the premises of its development and reducing socio-economic problems faced. This paper assumes that the level of rural development is not distributed uniform in the intra-country, is characterized by a west-east gradient and/or north/south, influenced by decrease of the degree of urbanity and of utilities. For this purpose, aimed at identifying structures generated by the varying local community development in the years 2006-2009, aiming to analyze the following variables: cars purchased homes built, miles of streets paved, jobs and technical confort index and urbanism. Synthesis variables was made calls to the multivariate statistical methods and the results highlight the underdeveloped rural areas, outlining intra county disparities. Finding them is performed according to the level of development in 2006-2009, offering the possibility to identify problem areas a prerequisite for developing priorities shaping rural space analyzed.

REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS OF THE BORDER VILLAGES OF SREM

Bojan ĐERČAN, Milika BUBALO-ŽIVKOVIĆ, Tamara LUKIĆ, Milica SOLAREVIĆ

University of Novi Sad, Serbia

The border area of Srem occupies the western part of Vojvodinas' part of Srem. It is situated, in relation to Vojvodina, on the south-western end, and has a peripheral position. In the eleven settlements of the border area, according to the census in 2002, there lived 25,681 persons, which is 7.6% of the population of Srem, or 1.3% of the provincial population. The population density was moving in line with the increase or decrease of population. The average age of the

population in the border region in 2002 was 41.5 years. Natural movement of population is characterized by a negative natural population growth. Positive population growth occurs occasionally in larger settlements, mostly in Šid. Migrations are expressed in the direction of the municipal centre, but also towards Sremska Mitrovica, Novi Sad and Belgrade. In this way the population of working age and, generally, highly qualified population commutes to work and they are employed outside their place of residence, because of which the border area loses the most important human resource - the knowledge and working skills.

THE ASSESSMENT OF TOURISM POTENTIAL IN BUZAU SUB-CARPATHIANS

Laurențiu-Marius DINU, Remus Cristian PRĂVALIE
University of Bucharest, Romania

Being endowed with an exceptional touristic potential, with numerous historical, art and architecture monuments, Buzău Sub-Carpathian area can satisfy, through balneary and cultural tourism, the necessities of important segments of domestic and international tourism demand. The variety and richness of natural and human tourism resources, represented by the presence of unique phenomena in the country like Muddy Volcanoes, karst phenomena of Meledic Plateau, presence of mineral water is the spa resort Sarata Monteoru and also the presence of sites and Dacian fortresses, churches and monasteries turns, makes the Buzău Sub-Charpatian area in one of the most attractive areas of our country. This paper aims to explore the tourism potential assessment of the region by modern research methods, the determination of touristic exploration being done on different types of tourist structure, namely: natural, cultural heritage, historical monuments, accommodation infrastructure. Such analysis is particularly important because geographical research in assessing the tourism potential and possibilities of use of the Buzău Carpathian area are viable prospects for entrepreneurs in the region or outside the study area, willing to invest in terms of rural tourism in this area .

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEGARAN AREA: TERRITORIAL AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

Fabio FAMOSO, Lucrezia NUCCIO
University of Catania, Italy

Through the end of the last century, since the 1950s, a pre-industrial area, the Sicilian Megaran, has evolved into a huge complex which has become an industrial "pole", extending along the coastline and partially the hinterland. The territory and the nearby local community have certainly felt the effects. In fact, both the environment (and other interests) and the nearby area have suffered deep transformations, especially in the quality of life. We want to highlight, through this paper, the environmental hazards and social impact of the industrial complex, studying and analysing the passage from a typical old Sicilian landscape to a modern industrial one. Through maps and graphics we'll follow the evolution of this industrial phenomenon and the former and recent studies of its various negative consequences in the territory. Finally, we focus on the so called "area of high environmental risk" giving some critical opinions.

TERRITORY PRESERVATION: PARKS AND RESERVES IN SICILY

Nunzio FAMOSO, Linda COTUGNO
University of Catania, Italy

The aim of this study is to focus on the protection of landscape in Sicily and therefore parks and reserves are the core of this investigation. The Region of Sicily, conscious of the need to defend its territory, with the support of some legislative measures, since the '80s has gained a respectable position among the more advanced European regions in this

field. A major step in the direction of safeguarding the region's environmental assets has been taken by constituting 79 nature reserves spread over all the provinces of the region. Following the establishment of the parks of the Madonie and Etna, another demonstration of the determination to protect the environment is the establishment of the largest regional park, the Park of Nebrodi. It is spread over a wide area within the Nebrodi and the provinces of Messina, Catania, Enna and Palermo. With the establishment of natural reserves and of the three regional parks, the Sicilian Region has initiated a process in order to secure the landscape from the impact of developmental activities. However, despite the achievements of this intensive environmentalist trend, much remains to be done in the actual implementation of the rules in order to start a program of environmental restoration.

THE MONITORING OF PHREATIC WATERS IN CRIS RIVERS VALLEY

Eugen-Remus FELDVARI

Technologic High School Dobresti-Bihor, Romania

Cris Plain is the central component of the Western Plains, centered on the Barcau and Cris valleys, with altitudes that range from 90-180 m, dominating those below 140 m. It presents the most branches, penetrating deep into the hills, especially on the Barcau, Crișul Negru, Crișul Alb and Cigher valleys. Cris Rivers plains is an alluvial plain due to subsidence area from left side of Tisza river (83 m at the point where Cris River flows into Tisza River), this being the reason why the low alluvial plain extends significantly over the southern. The multitude of drilling carried out in recent years for the research aspect, study or operating at different depths, have allowed the accumulation of many hydrogeological data. From literature and archival studies, are known the existence in the region of confined groundwater in almost all series of formations that will share the geological constitution of the region. The main aquifer systems existent in the basement area, are stationed in the corresponding deposits of the Holocene, Pleistocene - Upper Pliocene, Lower Pontian, Inferior Cretaceous and Triassic, the last three systems having aquifers systems with hyperthermia waters. On the map of hydroizohypses of phreatic layer and hydroizobates of piezometric level map, I tried to describe, based on average annual values, the morphology of piezometric surface. For a better detail of these maps were used average annual values from 280 wells, over a period of 10 years (1995-2005). These water drilling wells belong to Cris Oradea Waters Administration and are monitored from 3 to 3 days. Zoning hydroizobates of piezometric levels indicate depths between 2 and 4 m in the lower basin of Crisul Negru River and Crisul Alb River.

EUROPEAN UNION'S ROLE IN CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION. CASE OF WATER GOVERNANCE

Cristina Florentina FARCASIU

University of Angers, France

In the context of water management policy, the European Union becomes an active actor. In order to reach its objectives, it has developed its own intervention tools, specifically the European Directives (Water Framework Directive in 2000; Flood Directive in 2007). These directives must be transposed into national law in all member states. There are some deadlines for respecting the obligations imposed by these European tools. The challenge of water management in a cross-border scale comes from the fact that watershed boundaries cross national boundaries and even the borders of the European Union. These European directives represent guidelines for non-member states. Aligning to the European water management means the finding a compromise for cross-border management. The European Union encourages and finances cross-border cooperation. The case of Banat is a concrete example. The water management requires cooperation between Romania, Hungary (EU Members) and Serbia (UE candidate). What is the context of cross-border cooperation in this part of Europe? What are the characteristics of this new Policy? UE's intervention in cross-border water management has its advantages (similar policies in all European states that will limit the conflicts, setting cross-border committees, European funding, transfer of expertise and knowledge, etc) and disadvantages (some deadlines fixed no matter the differences of development and expertise of member-states, national traditions of water policies etc).

CROSS BORDER DEVELOPMENT BASED ON COOPERATION BETWEEN UNIVERSITIES. THE CASE STUDY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ORADEA

Vasile GRAMA, Cezar MORAR, Grigore HERMAN
University of Oradea, Romania

This article deals with regional development issues based on cross border cooperation between educational institutions – the University of Oradea and its partner universities in the border area. The paper explains how the development of the institutional collaboration frame by promoting the cross border cooperation between universities, improve the quality of the educational programs, increase the European dimension and also raise the visibility of these programs at the European level.

THE INTERREG IVB PROJECT SOL "SAVE OUR LIVES. A COMPREHENSIVE ROAD SAFETY STRATEGY FOR CENTRAL EUROPE"

Patricia HAMMER, Rothfuss RAINER
Eberhard Karls University, Tuebingen, Germany

Although extensive knowledge in the sector of road safety already exists, over 35.500 road traffic fatalities were recorded in Europe in 2009, and no fewer than 1.500.000 people were injured (EU Commission 20.07.2010: 2). Road accidents are the leading cause of death in children and young adults aged 5 to 29 years (WHO Europe 2009: vi). The EU project SOL "Save Our Lives" aims at reducing road fatalities and increasing awareness of the level of road trauma by improving transnational cooperation for mutual learning in the field of road safety. The project SOL collects, in Central Europe Space (PL, CZ, SK, HU, SL, IT, AT, DE), good practices and technical tools in the field of road safety for the establishment of transnational cooperation for mutual learning. These good practices and technical tools are to be systematically described, validated and evaluated to guarantee further replicability.

BORDER REGION RELATIONS IN THE VÁG-DANUBA-IPOLY AREA

HARTL Mónika
University of Pécs, Hungary

In my research I am looking for the prominent opportunities of the Slovak-Hungarian border. I would like to stress that the development of the regional economy is absolutely necessary regarding the improvement of the tourism sector since it will create opportunities to retail local goods. In order to improve tourism it is also vital to have a high standard in infrastructure and in services. The border destinations can be very tempting for investing capital and in this way the multiplier effect can be realised. I also examine the motivations to cross the border. I try to call attention how underused the euro region's potentials are and that it is essential to form a unified tourism marketing and marketing communication.

ROȘIA MONTANĂ PROJECT IN THE CONTEXT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Cătălin-Lucian HOSU

Roșia Montană Gold Corporation

Romania's mining industry provides difficult challenges to investors, who come upon a landscape of some 386 former mining communities with high unemployment. However, studies also highlight opportunities: private companies can take responsibility of solving historic issues while providing a significant boost to the economy. Reserves in Roșia Montană, Alba County, are estimated to 10.1 million ounces of gold and 47.6 silver. Roșia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) is currently seeking approval for a project to safely extract these resources, while bringing 19 billion USD in the Romanian economy. Construction will require 2,300 direct jobs and the mine itself will create 3,600 direct and indirect jobs. The project includes rigorous measures to balance the environmental impact of new works, safeguard against risk and repair historical damage before construction works begin, through forestations and acid water treatment facilities. The project brings sustainable development to the community, where unemployment is over 80%, by creating adequate infrastructure for modern tourism. RMGC invested over USD 11 million in the largest archaeological research ever carried out in the area and in the restoration of historic monuments. The paper shows how a mining project can offer economic benefits as well as high safety standards and a clean environment.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEMS OF EVALUATION: A PREREQUISITE IN THE EFFICIENCY OF THE TERRITORIAL POLICIES

Jean-Baptiste HUMEAU

University of Angers, France

In the field of the regional policies, many actions of equipment and development begin without the evaluation of their territorial effects. The experience feedback and the implementation of an approach of governance in the process of development are nevertheless indispensable. The territorial institutions announce this intention but without real implementation. The experience feedback would allow to estimate better the lack of efficiency of the actions of equipment and infrastructure of a region. This approach would allow to estimate better the obstacles to the good realization of the actions of development. The dissemination of best practice deserves to be organized. Finally, the generalization of the evaluation and the valuation of the dynamism of the successful local experiences would allow to exceed a public policy widely based on calls for projects, for the benefit of public approach based on the collection of good results.

CELLULAR AUTOMATA FOR URBAN GROWTH; CASE STUDY CITY OF CLUJ NAPOCA AND IAȘI

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During the time society, economy and urban areas have manifested a rapid development which makes cities hard to control. Therefore, many problems in environment and society have appeared in urban districts; thus the study of the past and present stages gives the possibility to detect patterns of urban growth. The aim of this article is to create a model which will allow us to simulate different stages of urban growth in Iasi and Cluj-Napoca city. Thus, in order to use this approach we apply a genetic algorithm to detect patterns of urban growth for different areas of interest (AOI). Satellite images offer the possibility to cover a large area and those images will be used as an input for our model. Cellular Automata model is applied to determine the states of all cells (pixels) before selection on any AOI are performed. After this stage the results will be calibrated based on the urban footprints from our timeline. In this way, urban growth can be predicted based on past and present information and can be used as a support for decision in the planning process or as indicator in business models.

THE IMPACT OF SOME MAJOR EVENTS ON THE DYNAMICS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS IN ROMANIA

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The contemporary states development cannot be judged besides the foreign investments flows. Romania couldn't make an exception to such a rule and its entire post-socialist evolution was placed under the economic restructuring and the foreign investments attraction signs. Their dynamics after 1990 shows that while the restructuring and privatization economic processes took place, the foreign investments flows have increased, also. Meanwhile, we can take into consideration three major events that marked the foreign investments dynamics: joining OTAN, European Union Integration and the economic and financial crisis. Joining the OTAN had direct effects, observed starting from 2004 (tripling the investments volume in comparison with 2003), and the EU integration meant more than a reduplication compared with this year. The crisis effects are evident starting with 2009. Even if we discuss about a very short time, the amplitude of the foreign investments dynamics shows how much the international situation influences the investments flows and by implication the economic development of a country. The fluctuations in the investment flows field are retrieved more attenuated in the GDP dynamics and their economic effects are extremely complex.

THE KARST PLATEAU OF PADIȘ IN BIHOR MOUNTAINS – ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR TOURIST OBJECTIVES IN ROMANIA. DESCRIPTION AND POSSIBILITIES IN DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF THE „MOȚULUI CHURCH” TOURIST CIRCUIT

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The present study treats the touristic potential of Karst plateau Padiș which, by the uniqueness, density and spectaculars of karst objectives and phenomena benefits of a special place in the gallery of the most attractive and original touristic areas in the Romanian and European karst landscape. The given study represent only a part of a larger work, structured in ten chapters, each of them consisting in a touristic route. The first touristic route has the Biserica Moțului peak (1466 m) as the central point of attraction, which is an erosional remnant of leveling surface Măguri-Mărișel. The touristic route also includes discovering of karst phenomena as sinking of Gârjoaba river in the underground. The tourists can also notice the results of river bed processes, consisting in the side erosion of the river banks, presence of the meanders, deposits of the eroded materials, etc. and formation of the peat soils covered by hydrophilic vegetation. In the end of the presentation there are brought some suggestions on the development of this touristic route, especially on the setting up a panoramic point on the Biserica Moțului peak and the touristic promoting of the karst plateau of Padiș.

CURRENT TRENDS IN THE LAND USE AS A RESULT OF THE CHANGE IN THE MIND-SET OF RURAL COMMUNITIES: CASE STUDY - THE RURAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE SPACE ADJACENT TO THE AXIS BUCHAREST-PLOIEȘTI

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The "village" has regained importance in the rural space adjacent to the axis Bucharest-Ploiești due to the change in the mindset of a population segment which considers rural environment an attractive living environment. Consequently, a new type of migration occurred, i.e. urban-rural migration, which co-existed with the rural exodus up to 1996 and gained

momentum after 2002. These human settlements go through a period of transformation from rural characteristics, typical of communes within the sphere of influence of two nationally important cities (the capital city and Ploiești, the seat of Prahova County), to urban characteristics, the economy of many localities relying on new activities, especially residential ones. The continuous increase in the number of companies, particularly those in the tertiary sector as well as the change in the agricultural land use –agricultural land plots were withdrawn from the agricultural circuit and included in the built-up areas or were left uncultivated in order to be leased or sold - determined significant changes in the residents' occupational structure, the active population being less and less interested in agriculture and consequently the economy of many localities is no longer agriculturally based.

ENTREPRENEURIAL INITIATIVE AND ITS ROLE IN THE CONVERSION AND SHAPING OF NEW FUNCTIONAL SPACES IN TIMISOARA

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Emerged as a force that comes from inside or outside, the entrepreneurial initiative has a special impact on the territorial structure of the space in which is inserted, through the creation of new spatial structures (small and medium enterprises) and relationships between them and other components of the space. The intensity of induces changes is influenced by size, activity domain and enterprises dynamics, but also by the geography of the space in which they are developing. The most significant changes of the territorial structure occurred in urban spaces, which concentrates the highest number of entrepreneurial initiatives. Thus, in major cities, appeared new economic activities which by type and intensity, have restructured the economic infrastructure (industrial and services) and have permanently adapted to social and economic reality. A good example is the city of Timisoara, in which structure appeared important changes in the last year.

TOURIST ATTRACTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE OLTENIA'S SUBCARPATHIANS AND AND ITS TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION. EFFICIENCY STRATEGIES FOR LOCAL TOURISM

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Oltenia's Subcarpathians represent a well-known touristic zone, almost a compact area of tourist attractions, with many settlements, most of them having elements of cultural heritage, with a national and even international importance. First of all, this study aims to find out if there is a straight line or contrary if there is a gap between touristic value of cultural heritage elements and their touristic exploitation. Therefore, I will calculate some touristic flow indicators according to statistical data and I will try to establish a correlation between areas with substantial cultural heritage elements and the ones with great touristic flows convergence. Second, the study would like to give some specific strategies for developing a more efficient tourism based on cultural heritage, either through promotion strategies for increasing the tourism demand (if the heritage is not exploited enough), either through protection and conservation strategies (if the heritage is over-exploited) for a sustainable development of this area.

JOURNEYS IN SLOW MOTION: OPTIMIZING THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC OF PERSONS BETWEEN LUGOJ AND TIMIȘOARA - PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

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We live in a century of speed and in a dynamic world where distances and time continuously compress. But not in Romania. After two decades of post-socialist reforms and multiple transformations, the Romanian transports still reflect real sluggishness, reality that strongly affect the general development of this country. On such all-round background this work

analysis the main characteristics of the railway traffic of persons on the route between Timișoara City and Lugoj with important implications at the scale of other Romanian cities. Consequently the study is focused on the daily movements of the people using trains as transportation resource. The data has been collected by the specialized transport institutions as well as by the results occurred by the qualitative research based on applied questionnaires, interviews, discussions, monitoring sheets and participatory observation all ones developed during 2008 and 2012. Based on the partial findings resulted, the current research comes to offer some solutions for optimizing the railway traffic between Timișoara City and the municipality of Lugoj, two towns closely related in the local territorial urban system from the western part of Romania.

TOURISTS MANIFESTATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULINARY TOURISM IN BANAT

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Vojvodina has a large number of tourist manifestations of food and drinks which attract many domestic and foreign tourists. Tourist manifestations represent an integral part of gastronomic tourism, which is defined as the tourist visit of primary or secondary food producers, restaurants for producing and serving food and certain destinations for tasting and experiencing the regional specialties, where food and drink are primary motivation for travel. Recognizing the importance of tourist manifestations in the development of tourism this manuscript has a task to investigate the tourist manifestations in the territory of Banat, in order to determine the most frequent types of events in districts (Kikinda - Northern Banat District, Zrenjanin – Middle Banat district and Pancevo - South Banat District) and period of taking place of events. The research will include analysis of food and drink events in 2011.

DEVELOPMENTS AND PERSPECTIVES ON RELIGIOUS DYNAMICS OF THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF BANAT MOUNTAINS

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It is interesting to examine how it was perceived role of religion in contemporary society in the twentieth century, noting that a number of philosophers spoke of retrograde character and futility and imminent disappearance of religion. Here we refer to K. Marx, strongly influenced by anthropological theology of L. Feuerbach (1841), who saw in religion one of the main factors opposed social progress. He believed that in future class differences will be eliminated and will appear new man, and religion will be a matter of history. Also, Nietzsche spoke of death and birth of der Übermensch Dumneu and Freud believes that religion is a "disease" of modern society, people are religious institutions for mental recovery, due to be treated neurotic psychic infantilism. Removal of religion was considered a sign of healing or "maturing" society in need of liberation from religion. After about a century, specialists from various areas of society purpose of the studies were put in a position to verify these assumptions were true. Thus, Antony Giddens talked about the return of the oppressed or return to power of the religious factor, which can be analyzed in the space, with specific references in Banat Mountains.

FRENCH CLUSTERS POLICY, NETWORKS OF PRATICE COMMUNITIES AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE: THE CASE OF HORNEMENTAL HORTICULTURE IN ANJOU

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Territorial development in France is based on the "Competitiveness Poles" such as clusters of firms characterized by partnerships leading to a higher competitiveness within regions. In Angers (west of France) the territorial development is founded on an horticultural cluster that have been existing for several centuries. Today innovation and international attractivity are at stake and we can observe a mutation of this networking organization, as it evolves from a "locked" community of firms to an open and innovative one. In this perspective, this article aims at understanding the historical part of communities of practice in the territorial governance dynamics of this cluster. It proposes a renewed reading in terms of social embeddedness process. The analysis of micro-social relations in the angevine ornamental horticulture brings to light that territorial governance tends to be conditioned by a network of practice communities historically constituted on XVth century. Today, this dynamics is questioned in a context of deeply economic and law mutation. The detailed study of embeddedness – decoupling process shows that territorial governance becomes an inter-community one's as it is based on different emerging communities stemming from scientific research networks, social historic networks or employees business communities networks. This progressive adaptation might explain the capacity of angevine horticulture to face new environmental constraints. This example of a French "Competitiveness Pôle" brings to light the importance of network social structures in the territorial development and in the success of local-global public policies.

ASPECTS REGARDING LIFE QUALITY IN SUCEAVA COUNTY

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The present study deals with some aspects regarding life quality in Suceava district both from the territorial (at the commune level) and from the time evolution (the period between 1990 and 2010) point of view. The analysis refers to aspects concerning the living quality (the inhabited surface per inhabitant, number of rooms in a dwelling, the number of persons living in a room, urbanistic facilities) and also to aspects concerning the social services (number of patients per doctor, number of pupils per teacher, distribution of sanitary and education system) In order to explain the disparities we analyzed demographic aspects and also the accessibility of the dwellings. In the end we tried to get a general view upon life quality in Suceava district by means of the analyzed indicators and also through the identification of the changes that have occurred in the last 20 years from this point of view. Our study is also meant to highlight the role played by the different administrative belonging of the Suceava district (to Moldavia and Bucovina) through the induced cultural pattern on life quality matters.

DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION IMPROVEMENTS OF TOURISTIC RÂUȘOR COMPLEX IN THE CONTEXT OF A REASONABLE TOURISM EXPLOITATION

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Starting with the early '90 winter tourism in Romania centered more and more on the development of the Prahova Valley touristic resorts due to their well-known reputation, leaving behind other areas less known. In the last years, based on the authorities' politics for the revival of the Romanian tourism, other winter touristic centers started to develop with the implication of the local authorities and community, but their promotion for tourists it has to be improved. This study is supposed to gain attention on the fact that even if it is not a touristic resort, but only a touristic complex thanks to its ski domain characteristics Touristic Rausor Complex could be a new development pole of the winter tourism in Romania and it could be a point of interest in attracting European funds for development and promotion. Also, this study would like to offer some new improvement strategies of the services here for increasing its touristic attractiveness, taking into consideration the fact that this complex is situated near the buffer limit of the Retezat National Park and also to give some promotion strategies in the context of a better touristic exploitation.

TOURISM AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT.THE CASE STUDY OF MÓRAHALOM

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Nowadays tourism can be a key element of urban and regional competitiveness. It could boost the development of cities and regions through enhancing incomes and employment. Furthermore, tourism also helps to raise the quality of life. The aim of this study is to present that a less-known town can become a tourist attraction, too. Of course, the planning and development processes must take into consideration the local characteristics. The paper presents the case of Mórahalom, which is a small town in Southern Hungary. Mórahalom one of the most dynamic towns in its region: once a farm center became a tourist attraction with rapidly growing number of visitors. Few decades ago agriculture was the main economic sector in the area but after massive investments were taken into Spa industry. These investments accelerated the development of Mórahalom and quickly restructured its local economy and society, too. The paper is based on the content analysis of local media and development documents, survey and statistical analysis of the database of the guesthouse. According to the results the visitors are pleased with the Spa and the services offered in Mórahalom. Therefore, the town is competitive in the tourism market which is a key factor of the local development.

ETHNICITY, ETHNIC GROUPS AND ETHNIC IDENTITY CRISIS IN A GLOBAL WORLD – CASE STUDY: THE AROMANIANS

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In addition to national minorities, which represents the population of neighbouring states who have arrived in Romania in a particular historical period, due to migration or colonization, there is a second category, namely ethnic minorities, who are people without its own country, namely nomads. In this category are included Roma, Tatars, Slipovers, Ruthenians and Gagauz. A special case is that of the Aromanians, which passes through an identity crisis; they are not universally accepted either as Romanians or as an ethnic minority. In terms of historical linguists Aromanians are considered as a southern branch of the Romanian people, separated from the main trunk, in the territory of historic Dacia from migrant's invasion. In the other Balkan countries, such as Greece, Serbia or Bulgaria, the Aromanians are called Vlachs, and are considered as Latinized locals or as migrants from the north of the Danube. Here they are struggling for keep their cultural identity and their Latin language, but religious service in Aromanian and mother tongue learning in schools is almost forbidden. Noticed that in almost all definitions and approaches to ethnicity are three basic coordinates, regarded as the defining features namely language, religion and material culture.

ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS OF THE TERRITORIAL SYSTEM: CASE STUDY - CHIOAR – LĂPUȘ REGION

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The concept of territorial system is common in Romanian and universal geographical literature, naming a complex spatial reality, in which place certain processes, phenomena, which relate, and some agents acting on its components. Chioar – Lăpuș Region is a spatial entity; which considered territorial system, offers optimal organization and development of territory, making it functional. Using the methodology and principles underlying the traditional territorial systems, we can transform, two ethnographic regions, Chioar and Lăpuș, in a complex one, designed to thrive and to convert in an applicable model for others territorial systems. Systemic analysis of the territorial unit, covers the study of relief, climate and the hydrology component, but also the human and their implications in territorial system and the change of matter, energy and information which they manifest in order to function and dynamics, highlighting the quality of open system. By presenting the

dynamics of this region, we try to organize a sustainable operation by maintaining the status of "mental space" inside the system, and finding a development strategy, taking account of positive, attractive areas, and the negative ones, and establish a balance.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF TIMISOARA

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The city of Timisoara has always been one of the most important cities of Romania. With a population of 301 761 inhabitants at the 2011 census, Timisoara was always an etalon of social economic development sustained by the quality of the labor force. Its numerous industrial and service activities were supported by important educational and research institutions which still form high quality labor force so that the city is today one of the major attraction points for foreign investments and a symbol of economic development and stability for Romania, having the lowest unemployment rate of the country, revolving around 1.5% in 2011.

ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICE WITHIN THE DEPRIVED GROUPS OF THE CARPATHIAN-BASIN

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The aim of the paper is to reveal the experienced environmental injustice within the deprived groups – specially focused on the Roma minority – of the Carpathian-basin. The concept of the environmental justice and injustice is rather unknown research topic in the Central-East European region, despite it has been researched in the western societies from the 1960's. The social status is one of the most important studied factor of the concept, while it can be stated that minorities' and poverty's social status is lower, and for this reason these groups are more affected by environmental injustice. The economic, social, political decisions and environmental processes disadvantage these people. The paper represents the types of natural and socially caused natural risks and social injustice over three settlements of the Carpathian-basin. Case studies were made, sourced from own research and questionnaire. The Romanian, Slovakian and Hungarian case studies have a common point; all the settlements have poverty, who are influenced by the disinterest and negligence of the central authorities. The research proved that the situation of these groups is cumulatively disadvantageous, while they have no political and economic influence, and also have no device to change. All these circumstances result the lack of environmental justice.

SPATIAL ENTROPY. CASE STUDY: MARGHITA CITY

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The concept of "spatial entropy" was first advanced by Batty (1974) and used to test various hypotheses concerning the distribution and density of population in NewYork, London, Los Angeles. In urban and regional analysis studies, two types of research have been outlined using the concept of entropy. The first type uses "descriptive statistics", and the second type, "Maxent" method (Esmer, 2005). To outline the degree of entropy of the Marghita urban system three elements of the three components of sustainable development were taken into consideration, namely: the population, the GDP and the green spaces. The analysis of the degree of entropy of the Marghita urban system was realized applying statistical functions specific to open systems related to the three pillars of sustainable development: social, economic and environment. The three areas are represented by a series of dynamic and complex elements characterized by input and

output streams, influenced by endogenous factors characteristics of the urban system and exogenous factors proceeds from the higher system of the city.

THE PATRIMONY NATURAL IN THE VRANCEA REGION

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The term natural patrimony derived from the French patrimony natural, totality of natural assets, including those of a historical or cultural value. The present county of Vrancea has developed on the former administrative settlement, the County of Putna, which was situated along the valley of Putna River, officially recognized by the voivode Steven the Great, in 1481, as being the border Moldavia with Muntenia. In Vrancea exist 18 natural geological, landscape, zoological, floristic and forestry reservation, the most famous ones being: Tisita Gauges, Putna Waterfalls, Rapa Rosie, Lacul Negru, Naruja Gauges, Caldarele Zabalei, the Alive Fire from Andreiasu, Dalhauti, Lunca Siretului. The geographical position, as well as the natural and cultural landscape favors the different form of tourism: the circulation, for weekends, cultural, rural, for hunting and fishing, at the mountain, etc.

COMPARATIVE ANALYZE OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL PARKS IN ROMANIA AND HUNGARY – CASE STUDY RETEZAT NATIONAL PARK (ROMANIA) AND HORTOBAGY NATIONAL PARK (HUNGARY)

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The membership of both countries to a common political space with similar general laws supposed to mean similar laws in the field of responsibilities of institutions which act in the field of nature conservation and management. Based on the assumption that similar general law system (the European one) suppose to mean similar detailed laws, we try to find out if there are differences between the organization and the responsibilities of the administrations of national parks. Surprisingly the number of differences between responsibilities of the administration of the two national parks are more than the similarities, starting from the responsibility area to the relationship with other institutions and organizations.

BRAND IMAGE OF TIMIȘOARA

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We live in an economic, social, political and cultural "age of turbulence". Places still faces several challenges, which they hardly overcome due to their rapid succession. Globalization has led to an increase competitiveness at all spatial scales, being talked more often about the phenomenon of inter-urban competition. The competitive attitude of places is encouraged and /or imposed by the dissolving of national borders and the increasing burden on local authorities (the effect of decentralization and rescale of stability). In the context of inter-urban competition, cities seek to highlight and promote their identity, highlighting those aspects that ables them to differentiate them from competing cities (so-called competitive advantages). An important aspect of competition is the image that every person have of that place. An attractive image enhances the interests of the individual to a place, while an ordinary image will fail to arouse the interest of anyone. City initiator of the revolution of 1989, of numerous technical and cultural premiers, city of parks and flowers, Timisoara can be proud of many advantages, which, embedded in a coherent and serious marketing attitude, could provide raw material for

processing in a lovable city. The main objective of this study is to identify the brand image that is now Timișoara, image resulting from the interaction of every individual's images. So the gallery of associated images of Timișoara by its residents was identified, the perception of city residents to its characteristics (city's economical, social, cultural status), the identification of potential urban symbols, all of them being able to incorporate and transmit a maximum of information about this place.

RESIDENTIAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS URBAN HERITAGE IN BUDAPEST

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The scope of the urban heritage is constantly changing, which alteration is not only due to the change in the official standpoint of the power, but also due to the change in the users' attitude towards the heritage. In the study a slightly more than 100 years old garden city-like neighbourhood of Budapest, the Wekerle estate, will be examined. The buildings of the quarter are all built in Art Nouveau style and form the cultural heritage of Hungary. As the number of the original residents of the quarter is diminishing, new residents arrive to the quarter and settle in. The different views and needs of the original and the newly arrived residents regarding the houses, that is the built heritage of the quarter, is rather perceptible and often times leads to conflict as well. The aim of the study is to find out the differences regarding the attitudes of the original and that of the new residents towards the heritage of their living area. As the examined question is rather complex, various methods are used in the study. Besides the residential questionnaires and interviews with the local actors, the content analysis of the local newspapers will show the attitudes of the residents. Field observation is also needed to survey the condition of the heritage buildings.

TIMISOARA – NEW URBAN TERRITORIAL DYNAMICS

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The urban development of the city Timișoara in the last two decades was marked by several important contradictory developments. First, the city inherited a historic area of considerable sizes in an advanced state of degradation, for the restoration of which city authorities do not have sufficient funds. Second, newer buildings, dating from the communist period, require in turn extensive rehabilitation actions. As the state has insufficient financial resources, the owners of these buildings have to solve these problems themselves, the situation being critical, as they do not have a financial situation which enables them to take a wider participation in the renovation of the houses. On the other hand, while blocking the renewal of downtown areas of the city, important spaces in the suburban areas are subject to an often chaotic constructive effort. Missing or incorrect legislation, overrated value of historical ensembles, under-utilized spaces within the city are other elements that augment current dilemmas of urban development of the city of Timișoara.

RETICULAR TERRITORIALITY AND SPECIFIC IDENTITY. SEVERAL ITEMS RELATED TO BANAT

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Reticular territoriality is the result of movement and journeying. Relocation may be a solution for certain populations if their traditional territories are no longer able to allow them to reproduce socially. Moving to different places and even to

areas far away is a means of reformulating a social and economic project, often in relation to people's place of origin. Networks carry a flux of decisions, information, goods and people between different places. These practices give birth to a reticular spatiality, which raises the issue of the permanence of territorial configuration. Within Europe, the reticular character of social territories has been increased by the dynamics of migrating in order to work, or, in the economic sphere, by the new network-style organisation of production processes. Thus we find network territories, chains of places, broken, fragmented and discontinuous territories, or reticular territories, formed as a result of the delocalisation. Facilitated by electronic communication, reticular territoriality is also constructed in virtual space, where powerful communities of internautes, some of which have become extremely influential, can be formed. The role of reticularity in (re)constructing identity may be illustrated by analysing the relationship of diasporas with cyberspace, an example all the more suitable from the fact that we are talking about two phenomena that are expanding swiftly among Romanians as well. The Banat region, a traditional human space ventilation, is as much source of departure rather than inking various current flows. This is what constitutes a good study space on the reticular territories and new identity relations that they induce.

THE ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ARIDISATION IN SOUTH OLTENIA THROUGH SATELLITE IMAGES

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Environmental aridisation in southern Oltenia is an obvious fact, which became more pronounced over the last decades. The amplification of this process has developed under strong anthropogenic pressures on the environment or under some climate changes. It can be said that this phenomenon took place under the influence of both anthropogenic and climatic factors. This is the reason why special attention needs to be paid to environmental aridisation because of its negative impacts. By using and processing Landsat satellite images as well as correlating them with other pieces of information provided by analyzing the temporal dynamics of some climate parameters, is formed the basis of this study, which is trying to analyze the causes and effects of the process of aridisation on this area and the future perspectives needed for a durable development of human society in this area.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH TOURISM. CASE STUDY: OCNA ȘUGATAG

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As part of Maramures, Ocna Șugatag is currently highly valued in terms of tourism. The Diversity of activities would lead to faster tourism development in this area. The spa has developed especially in the last thirty years, focusing on salted water, achieving a basic care with all facilities included. The tourists could benefit from treatments for rheumatic, joint and gynecological diseases. In terms of tourism, Ocna Șugatag enjoys a fairly large tourist influx thanks to its natural resources, chlorine waters and specific climate factors which all contribute to turning the village into the largest spa in Maramures. The tourists are attracted by the landscape's beauty offered by the spa's location near Craiasca Forest, by the Gutai Mountains, by the customs and popular traditions inherited from ancient times and especially by the mineral waters. They can visit the spa in order to spend their time in a place of rest and recreation.

THE EVOLUTION OF FOREST'S SUPERIOR LIMIT IN UPPER BASIN OF CAPRA VALLEY

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Făgăraș Mountains were an interesting subject for many researchers during the time, because they are the highest mountains from Romania, where glacial and periglacial relief is observed on an important area. In this study is presented only upper basin of Capra Valley from Făgăraș Mountains, because this area will be analysed in detail. The evolution of forest's superior limit in upper basin of Capra Valley was analysed from topographic map 1:25000 and aerofotogramms from different periods. The evolution of forests area is an important component of alpine environment, so this evolution could influence current morphodynamic processes. The economic activities which determined the changes of forest's superior limit are varied and they have different intensity during time. Protective measure of forest and alpine environment in general should be taken, otherwise there will be ecological disaster.

LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT; TOWARDS AN INNOVATIVE SICILY

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Landscape conservation, as well as the conservation of natural and cultural heritage, gives territorial planning a key role. It requires important changes in styles and cultures of planning, following the directions arising at international level. A new vision of the relationship between landscape, nature and territory is proposed by the European Landscape Convention, which attributes a very complex meaning to landscape, as an expression of our common cultural heritage. The Sicilian local system has the duty to re-project itself and to overcome the crisis of the sectors which have motivated its modernization, starting new politics constituted by sustainable development. Sustainability means sharing a common sense approach to life and not wasting resources, including energy. So it is fundamental to develop new renewable energy solutions. Renewable energy production in Sicily relies mainly on wind, hydro, and photovoltaic power. Sometimes power plants are built very close to protected areas, so the uncontrolled development of plants has caused some social conflicts in the island. The Sicilian *Archimede* plant, co-developed by *Enel* and *Enea*, is the first in the world to integrate a combined-cycle gas facility and a solar thermal power plant for electricity generation; it is recognized as real innovation in Sicily.

MORTALITY OF BESENOVO DURING 1900-2008

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High mortality rates of most settlements in Vojvodina province, which, with a low birth rate leads to a negative trend in population growth, is contemporary, but also a worrying subject. In the Srem region this problem is very expressed, so we could say that some of the village began to die off. From year to year, the birth rate is low, a few baby is born, sometimes even one per year, and on the other hand, mortality is expressed because of high elderly population share. Besenovo is one of the 26 settlements in Sremska Mitrovica municipality, and one of the oldest settlements in Srem. In this paper is analyzed mortality rate and other appropriate parameters, in this village during the period 1900-2008 year. The task of this paper is to cover a longer period in order to reach concrete results and indicators, and to increase awareness of possible negative consequences, and point to possible measures that could solve the problem. The analyses are based on the register of deaths, the census data and it is used statistical, demographic, comparative and GIS method.

FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT IN BANAT. STUDY CASE: THE COMPLEX SYSTEM OF DYKES

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Flood risk management means the application of policies, procedures and practices following main objectives as: risk identification, analysis and evaluation, risk treatment, monitoring and reassessment to reduce the impact, so that human communities and all citizens can live, work and fulfil needs and aspirations in a sustainable physical and social environment. The greatest risk is to have no risk. If there is a risk, following risk management, that risk can be controlled. If there is no obvious risk, there are likely to be hidden risks which will be more difficult to control. Flood risk management in Banat, one of the important activities of water management in the area, is a complex set of actions taken in order to achieve the flood defence in the best conditions. Judicious design and execution of flood defence works, maintenance and repair on time and in good conditions of those works, providing the lines of defence against floods with materials, tools and vehicles, machinery for intervention, together with monitoring activities of the dykes and good operation of warning and alarm system, all those actions complete the operational scheme of flood defence in order to achieve a good environment for life and sustainable economic development.

CROSS-BORDER DEVELOPMENT AND RENEWABLE SOURCES: EXAMPLE OF THE FRENCH- GERMAN ECOLOGICAL CLUSTER TRION

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Energy is the force and backbone of all of a society's development. In the future we must have an affordable and climate-friendly energy supply. At the same time, conventional energy sources must gradually be replaced by renewable sources (BVBS, 2011¹). Owing to the decision of Germany to get out of the nuclear policy, also called the « turn of energy », investing in future markets became paramount, for example in various sectors such as sustainable mobility, renewable energy, efficiency materials and resources, waste recycling or intelligent infrastructures. The political and economic world must cooperate and triggering steps of the energy economy, such as in the property market, but also in transport or climate protection. But this question of a sustainable energy supply can no longer be an issue at national level. We must create intelligent networks across border. My communication will present the problem of cross-border cooperation in the energy field with the example of the cluster TRION, an energy network in the metropolitan tri-national region of the Superior Rhine (France-Germany-Switzerland). The main goal of this cluster is «the meeting and cooperation of actors in the energy sector and the climate protection sector in the region of the Superior Rhine, with particular attention to the issue of the Energy Performance of Buildings (www.trion-climate.net)».

THE NEW PATTERNS OF METROPOLITAN AREAS FROM ROMANIA

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Territorial evolution of the main cities from Romania, especially the capital city Bucharest and the cities of the 1st rank in national hierarchy Iasi, Galati, Constanta, Craiova, Timisoara, Cluj-Napoca, Brasov impose to adopt a new type of paradigm for their territorial evolution. Inefficiency land use and uncounted loose of money are the main reason to establish a new way for urban evolution. It is obviously necessary to setting up new territorial units so called Urban Metropolitan

¹ BVBS (2011), Erneuerbare Energien : Zukunftsaufgabe der Regionalplanung, p.4.

Areas, which must comprise all administrative territorial units which can provide efficient support for new territorial urban system, in connection with the main city and its need. These new territorial units must be managed by one very skill team of planners, with independent power and rights for decision.

THE DISPARITIES OF THE PERI-URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE

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For a long time the population left the countryside to go towards the city. This type of migration, from countryside to the city, characterized the period of the industrial revolution, from the end of the XVIIIth century in Great Britain, from the XIXth century in France, then Germany and later in the other European countries. At the end of the sixties it is the *peri-urbanisation*, the process of "return" of the city-dwellers towards the countryside that replaces the rural exodus. This phenomenon occurred at first in the Western Europe, Central and Eastern Europe knowing the process from 1990s, once the communist regimes had fallen. If in the Western Europe the individual house is accessible to the middle class, in the East the new constructions are intended for wealthy population. If in the West land is serviced before construction, in the East, the land utilities miss. If the West is relatively rigorous in the respect for the rules and tools of town planning, in the East the legislation is not clear and the *peri-urbanisation* manifests itself in a chaotic way. What are the modes of governance in the West, as well as in the East? What answer to the urban sprawling between the various European countries?

HEALTH AREA-RELATED AND SOCIAL INEQUALITIES; A CASE STUDY ON SUCEAVA COUNTY

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The economic, social and political processes experienced by Romania in recent years left their mark on the population's health. The continuous deterioration in the population's health condition is the result of the economic decline; hence the decrease in the living standard, the increase in the unemployment rate, the under-funded health care system, the decline in the quality of the health care services etc. The health area-related and social inequalities fall into the category of the most alarming problems, given the fact that they influence the very existence of the human being. The social inequalities are reflected in the living standard, revealing substantial income, occupation, education, residence and pastime discrepancies. In their turn, these inequalities have repercussions on the way of living in terms of the subsequently adopted behavior. We may thus speak about inequalities which are even more obvious and severe in the case of certain groups in precarious vulnerable situations, like long-term unemployed, seniors or the Romani people. Holding detailed information about the economic, social and cultural determinants leading to such social discrepancies is of pivotal importance if we want to devise accurate counteracting policies.

CONFLICTS RELATED TO PUBLIC SPACE DEVELOPMENTS IN SZEGED

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In the last twenty years urban renewal has got a growing emphasis in Hungary too. Within these developments, public spaces have got a high-priority, and have generated high interest from professional and non-professional audience, and have often resulted conflicts. Recently, several developments created heated debates. I examined who are the main

actors in these activities, what is the relationship like between them, and what are their interests. I aimed to get answers to the following questions: How much are the communities let to have a say in the matter? How successful are the developments among the public space users? The study focused on two public spaces in Szeged. One is „Lófara”, its development caused vehement debates and protests. The other is the Saint Stephen Square which was completely renovated and its functions transformed, too. These developments have a common feature, the lack of public participation. From the research, it emerged that there are often conflicts between the different actors. The developments are mainly physical in nature, and the public opinions, protests are less considered. The possible users of the squares would take part in the implementation, and this could be the key element of the success.

TIMIS COUNTY'S TOURISTIC MAP. CONCEPTION AND REALIZATION

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Timis county's touristic map presents itself in a new shape, conception and structure, being designed with modern digital cartographic tools. It is also accompanied by an index which contains all the touristic objectives, leisure, sport, accommodation and eating facilities, distributed over the 326 localities of the county. For an easier use of the index, the distribution of the objectives, both on towns and categories, but also on categories and towns, has been made in alphabetical order. Both the map and the index of the objectives come with a CD, making possible their use also on computer, in digital format, not only on paper. The map is designed in 3D with dimensions of 90/60 cm on the 1:200000 scale. In the medallion there is Romania's map also in 3D format, split between counties and historical provinces for a correct positioning of the Timis county inside Romania's territory, in relation with these. Also in the medallion, one can find the map of Timis county in 3D format, which includes five elements of great importance and touristic attraction: important communitary sites, special avifaunistic protection areas, coniferous forests, broadleaf forests and mixt forests. All this structure, complete and complex, of the touristic map of Timis county, makes a working tool out of it, appropriate for a wide range of specialists in the most diverse fields of activity, starting with school children up to those keen on tourism.

THE ROLE OF THE HOTEL INDUSTRY IN THE ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF VOJVODINA

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Previous development of tourism in Serbia and Vojvodina, confirming that its effects are multiple and substantially woven into the overall economic and regional development. Therefore, in assessing the expected effects of future development of tourism in Vojvodina has to start from the basics of qualitative. If we compare the situation in the hotel industry in Vojvodina 90's and today, it can be seen qualitative and quantitative progress of the industry both in the number of objects, and in quality (category). The aim of the paper is to indicate on inadequately territorial distribution of hotels in Vojvodina and the absence of development so called „destination” tourism, that would affect the balanced development of all territorial units: Banat, Srem and Backa.

THE MOVIE LOCATION: A TOURISTIC AND A TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT RESOURCE; THE CASE STUDY OF COMMISSARIO MONTALBANO IN THE SOUTH AREA OF SICILY

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This article focuses on how a movie location can be an important economic resource for local territory. Through the case study of Commissario Montalbano TV series, we know how tourism is improving in the South area of Sicily. Since the first episode of the TV series, in 1999, it was immediately clear that it would have been a film production with a great success, more than six million of spectators. After more ten years, the Commissario Montalbano is distributed in more than forty countries with more than 25% of share in Italy. Local Government focuses now its attention how to manage this new wave of tourists, improving services, increasing accommodations and considering the movie tourist, a tourist who wants to live an emotional experience. Some local travel agencies are providing to organize some movie tours on Montalbano locations and many B&B, restaurants and shops have been created using some references of the TV series. That represents a spontaneous approach to a different economy for urban and local territory, but it should be organized by several actors of this new kind of tourism, the movie-induced tourism, as Film Commissions, local Government, Film Productions and Placement Agencies.

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