

TRIPS AS PRIMARY AND ASSOCIATED FORMS OF OTHER TOURIST DELIBLATO SANDS MOVEMENT

Nedeljko Kovačev¹, Jovan Romelić¹¹, Tatjana Pivac¹¹, Tamara Lukić¹¹

Received: May 12, 2014 | Accepted: November 18, 2014

ABSTRACT: *Deliblato sands a nature reserve, located in eastern Serbia, and the south-eastern part of Vojvodina. It is known as a destination for eco tourism, educational, recreational, tourism, hunting tourism and secondary residences. In accordance with the present resource disposition and treatment of protection, ecotourism is given a primary place in the tourism functional classification of Sandstone, including short-stay guests. On the other hand, the edge of the protected area builds several tourism sites of the stationary (Pavillion, dryers, Maiden's Well, etc.). Place where the excursion of movement protected by the parts of sand. Since these trips occur as an accompanying phenomenon of near-patient and are regularly in combination with it, they represent an indirect form of movement excursion. Sands is also the traditional starting point of the surrounding izletinika emissive, urban settlements located in contract, s zone (Belgrade, Pancevo, Vrsac, Alibunar et al). Because the trips take place directly between emitting a place outside of Sandstone - excursion paths and points in a special nature reserve, this second type of movement expressed mainly during weekends and holidays, we accept as a direct form of movement excursion.*

The work is designed so that the excursion movement of processed and grouped according to local roads and corridors on which the majority of hikers moving. After that, the values shown significant tourist sites and facilities that are located along each excursion line by evaluating their significance for the excursion of movement. Finally, the paper offers proposals for measures unapedenje excursion of movement in this destination.

Keywords: *Deliblato sand, excursion movement, excursion tours, emissive centers*

¹ Institute for Nature Conservation of Voivodina Province, Radnicka 20a, 21000 Novi Sad.

¹¹ University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Geography, Tourism and Hotel Management, 3 Dositaj Obradovic Square, 21000 Novi Sad, e-mail: jromel@uns.ac.rs

INTRODUCTION

Special nature reserve Deliblato sands located in the northeastern part of Serbia and south-eastern part of Vojvodina, the traditional starting point hiker from neighboring emissive urban settlements located in its kontrakts zone. This kind of trip because of the continuing trends of tourist generating markets of the picnic sites can be described as direct. On the other hand, visitors stationary tourist locations that are close to the edge area of special natural reserves, engage in movement along the marked excursion itineraries Reserve, on foot or using the appropriate means of transport. And plays, as the place on the route - emissive centers outside Sands - stationary tourism sites on the edge of Sands - Sands picnicsites, the indirect character. Globally speaking, the number of tourists is increasing in the more established tourist sites and along the predominantly labeled excursion itinerer, during spring and autumn days and during events related to some attractive locations in Sands, weekends and holidays.

These movements occur mainly as a group, a family, or in pairs, although it has the appearance of considerable visits, mostly along the edge of the special nature of the park, but in an organized form. Construction or reconstruction restaurant facilities outside the protected area and near the special nature reserve, creating new tourism locations throughout the protected area and the wider area, as well as the organization of guiding services, has led to a significant increase in the volume and direction of movement excursion which have not been significantly studied (Romelic, Tomic, 1998, 2000, 2003; Jovana Brankov, 2010, etc.).

Group or organized movements contributed to the fact that the attractive parts of Sands denoted paths along the trees which they frame and rebuilt cutting weeds, so that the movement of the forest-meadow and dune area has become safer and adaptable for planning movement and other activity.

For these reasons, we chose to explore the pleasure of movement in Sands, where we work conceived to process them and group them according to local roads and corridors in which the majority of hikers moving. After that we select tourist values of significant sites and buildings that are located along each excursion direction, assessing their significance for excursion movement. Based on its past experience, the comparative method and fieldwork, we have tried to find out the extent of excursion of movement in any more or less salient direction and locations.

THE LENGTH OF THE RADIUS AND ECONOMIC CHARACTER OF THE PLEASURE OF MOVEMENT

In determining the maximum length of the excursion of movement as the most important criteria of their identity, is characterized by the appearance of dichotomy. This ambiguity stems from the vaguely defined position on whether the concept of the trip, a priori exclude the possibility nights or permits. If we consult the statistics of the World Tourism Organization, we will get the information that the holidaymaker considered tourists in staying less than 24 hours and no night in visits (WTO). A similar position

is shared by Boris Vukonic and Nedeljko Cavlek (2001) who point out that the form of sightseeing tourism tourist traffic which is not achieved overnight. However, these authors continue its consideration of the statement that the home during the work week in many countries has extended to more than one day, so that trips and find trips that take place on weekends, which means you can include one or two nights. In this respect, they differ a half-day, day and weekend trips, and basically represent short trips with entertainment, sports, cultural or scientific purpose.

According Zivadin Jovicic (1980) sightseeing tourism is massive, combined form of tourist movements, which differ from the others mainly in duration, and that the regime of free time, they may be a three-day and four-day. The author further states that it applies only in cases where such tours are based on the applicable regime of free time, so that the opposite is actually only a special form of tourism developments (Jovicic, 1980). Referring to the regime of free time, the author likely thinks the time off received on behalf of national and religious holidays, when combined with a weekend can be a continuous set of four or five days.

The prevailing opinion is that the boat fleeting trends in the area of tourism dispersive, where the radius and the size of dispersed tourist zone can not be fixed criterion for the definition of this type of movement (Jovicic, 1980). In this sense, Jovicic (1980) and Tomka (1990) when explaining the concept of dispersion zone, point out that its size is determined by the needs of recreation of the urban population and wealth, types and attractiveness of suburban space.

As for the excursion tourism as a form of tourism developments, the fact that it is a particular type of tourism, suggesting that the excursion tourism is an economic activity. To confirm this, some authors when on this type of movement mostly as a form of tourism, which greatly improves the tourist traffic and contributes to a better use of tourist facilities, as it takes place almost throughout the year (Galicic, 1999), or as a factor of a significant increase in tourist spending (Jovicic, 1980). True, Z. Jovicic, a little later argues that the excursion of movement as a whole economically most unstable category of traffic, because they are sensitive to different types of factors, among which the most important climatic, psychological and organizational.

Here, in turn followed by a dualism outing movement, which means that, in terms of economic effects, and status as a tourist excursion movement activities we have two completely different attitude. Specifically, sightseeing tourism and recreational type, known as a picnic, in essence has a certain power, but that is largely, if not entirely, realized at home. Thoughts on food and beverages, which are required at picnics, and prepared by the participants (Webster, 1973), which would mean at home, or are some typical foods purchased in the area of permanent residence or purchase. In this sense, the main goal is not met, and it is spending on the destination. Picnic, also includes the use of its own means of transportation, as well as to confirm the previous paragraphs. Thus, the economic effects on the whole are minimal, because everything is spent on these trips back, does not include the margin, as the primary factor in tourism and other tertiary industries (McDaniels, T. Trousdale, W., 1999; [www.turizmologija.com_Vuk Garaca](http://www.turizmologija.com_Vuk_Garaca)).

PHYSICAL-GEOGRAPHICAL-OUT FEATURES SANDSTONE FORMATION AS A BASIS FOR ECOTOURISM DESTINATION

Deliblato sandstone, the Hungarian research and our scientists (Wessely, Bukurov, Milojevic et al.) Called the Banat sandstone, sand Banat, Great sandstone. This large sandy area surrounded by ellipsoidal loess formations covered with fertile soil, stretches between Deliblato, Dubovac, Banatski Karlovac, Alibunar Vladimirovac and Mramorak. The road north-east, a distance of 60 km, and the width of it is 25 km. The average altitude of 138 m (Bukurov, 1984).

Deliblato sandstone, surrounded by cultural steppe, an island of steppe and forest-steppe, the unique, undulating dune relief. The biggest European continental sandstones formed during diluvium (Bukurov, 1984). On the southern edge of the Pannonian basin, after the withdrawal of the sea, lake or later, begins under the influence of wind deposited first les, and then the quicksand, which previously have caused the river to the Carpathians - Caras, Nera and Moravica the lagoon Pannonian sea, and later Danube, which is inherited trough that this is more swollen. Under the influence of winds are layers of sand dune shattered by creating specific relief. Dine yellow and gray sand, length of 100-500 meters, with maximum altitudes close to 200 m asl correct the SE-NW direction of propagation, as directed, and the whole complex of sandstone. Extremely dynamic relief is characterized by so-called high sand area - northern and central parts of Sands, where in some places the difference between the peaks of the dunes and depression and 30 meters. In this area are the most attractive landscapes Deliblato sands (Bukurov, 1984, Butorac, Habijan-Mikes, 1997).

Distinct dune relief, which stands Deliblato sands of other sandstones in the country and neighboring countries of the Pannonian Plain, caused the specific environmental conditions, diversity of habitats and a very specific and diverse flora and fauna, which is characterized by a total area of particular evolutionary processes and high biodiversity. Therefore Deliblato sandstone is a unique geomorphological and ecological - biogeographical phenomenon, not only of the Pannonian Plain, but also the whole of Europe.

Steppe climate with an average amount of rainfall of 633 mm, mean annual temperatures of 9,5-11°C and large fluctuations in temperature throughout the year as well as during the day set aside space Deliblato sands of the immediate environment. For the area of Sands typical characteristic of microclimate as frost in depressions, in which the amplitude of the annual extreme temperature values at the soil surface is up to 73°C. Late spring frosts occur here even in May and early autumn, but in the month of September. Specific climate characterized by the extremely arid summer period, it is crucial influence on the formation of vegetative cover, as well the community at large, allowing the survival of a species that has the power to adapt to such extreme living conditions. The conditions for survival of wildlife significantly affect the dominant southeast wind - wind, the choppy, high strength, blowing especially in the winter and spring months, sometimes for 6-8 weeks (Lazic et al., 2008).

Deliblato sandstone, although lying on a powerful aquifer, is an extremely arid area without springs and surface waters. Only at low sand, which is located along the alluvial plain of the Danube, in the extreme south-east of Sandstone, with altitudes up to 100

meters, underground water in depressions to the surface, forming a permanent ponds (Popina and Zamfirova bara). Wells dug in the area of High sand reaching up to 200 meters deep (Butorac, Habijan-Mikes, 1997).

Soil surface on the powerful layers of sand, which makes the development of a series of initial land on the yellow sand to pararendzina type and forest sandy soil in stage expressed dune relief, hydrographic and climatic conditions caused the specific biological processes Deliblato sands. Therefore, this area is characterized by a complex mosaic of native grass, shrub and forest habitats. This long-standing history monument nature of the Pannonian Plain is one of the few refuges for many specific types of flora and fauna which are in European and world scale natural phenomenon. As such, the entire area is an important genetic resource of our planet (Zivkovic et al, 1972).

Online sandstone, prairie and forest ecosystems, with a characteristic mosaic of benthic communities have caused considerable diversity and richness of flora. Among the approximately 900 species of higher plants, many rarities, relics, as well as species that are restricted in their distribution of the Pannonian Plain (Pannonian endemic), or on its environment (Pannonian subendemics). All of these species are of particular scientific importance. Among species, many of which are proprietary, there are those for whom Deliblato sands only habitat in Vojvodina and Serbia.

With larger settling, the surrounding land is cultivated, so that all the pressure on the remaining livestock shrugged pastures Deliblato sands, which led to the destruction of vegetation and detection of sand. In the period from 1810 to 1815. year, an official survey, concluded 16 800 ha of unbound sand. Therefore, the Francis Bahoven, by the order of the Court of Vienna, prepared the first “basis for binding sand and its afforestation”. The first planned to edit and afforestation of sand began in 1818 and continues today (Butorac, 1999).

History of afforestation is related to two basic types - black locust and pine, and to a lesser extent, were planted poplar and black and white, birch, poplar. In addition to the trees was used to produce seeds of native herbaceous plants sandyng - gobies and sandyng fescue. Remains of various afforestation tree species are present today, and partly contributed to the diversity of the landscape sandstone. At the same time left a legacy of a number of problems with the locust. Most of the area Deliblato sands under black locust stands (about 40%), which are now mostly degraded and transformed into impenetrable shrubs (Butorac, Habijan-Mikes, 1997). This fact remains a particularly negative impact on cutting and maintenance of footpaths.

Traces of human activity, which can be used in the future, among other things, the division of the area into rectangular forest fire departments separate lines, which allow access to any part of the space. Existing forest roads provide the opportunity sightseeing Deliblato sands from all sides and from all the villages that surround it. This point should certainly be used in the future development of tourism in protected natural resource.

With the first major work in forestry, but the First Commercial Plan, 1912 at Deliblato sand began planning and protection of natural resources. Into two smaller complexes, has been set aside, in order to protect the flora values and security of spontaneous vegetation development, a total of five “Natural Monument” area 287.74 ha. These reserves

are retained in all subsequent business plans. In 1951 the decision of the Institute for the Protection and Scientific Research of SR Serbia nature of these areas have been declared a strict nature rezervataima - "Under the Black tip" and "When Rošijane". Spontaneous development of communities present here represents a unique monument to the history of the specific nature of sand habitats of the Pannonian Plain, is that we no man's negative impact preserved for future generations.

From 1965 until today, the area Deliblato sands is protected and declared as goods of special interest to conservationists, and forestry. Since February 2002 Deliblato sandstone, in accordance with the Law on Environmental Protection with respect to international categorization of natural heritage protected by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Serbia as a nature reserve of national importance (category), an area of 34829.32 ha. The guardian of a certain "Vojvodinašume" FE "Banat", Pancevo.

In contrast to the current protection, but also features an integrated use of space, significantly expanding the boundaries of the protected natural resource which, in addition to part of the Danube, with associated river islands, swamps and marshes, covered and easy creations, exceptional geomorphology, consisting of two parts - Dumača and Zagajička brda (hills), covered with forest and steppe vegetation. Forests Dumača last remains of forest-steppe whole *Aceri tatarici*-*Quercion* in Vojvodina, and the Pannonian Plain, while steppe habitat Zagajica hills characterized by the presence of rare and endangered plant and animal species. This area's natural values and emphasized the dynamics of the landscape greatly contributes to the overall value of Deliblato sands. New limits are included in the pastures on which is the preferred traditional grazing especially sheep. These are refreshing landscape details that represent a significant potential for future tourism (Butorac, Habijan-Mikes, Wieder, 2002).

Protection and development of the ecosystem Deliblato sands elaborate the new planning documents, which will determine further the policy of protection of natural resources, forestry, hunting and other forms of use. Among them, a significant component of the development process and tourism. Reconciliation of present interests with natural resources and above all the need to preserve Sandstone, as the last and largest oasis of sand, steppe and forest vegetation which once dominated the Pannonian Plain, ensure the survival of this unique area and one of the most important centers of biodiversity, not only in our country but in Europe and areas of outstanding universal value, both for the protection of nature and science. Regulation is a protected natural area established a three-tier protection regime, within which are zones with adequate regimes and safeguards.

Zone and the degree of protection covers an area of 2,353, 80 ha (6.76%) and is intended preservation of native natural resources, with limited ability to use in scientific research and limited activities in education.

In zone II degree of protection, which covers an area of 8218.59 ha (23.60%), natural and slightly altered the natural area, with the main purpose of preservation and enhancement of existing natural resources, there is a possibility of limited use including in tourism. Basic forms of tourism in this region is ecological tourism, organized by hiking in nature and learning about the natural values present, phototourism, limited hunting, and off the mass tourism (Djarmati, 2006).

In zone III level of protection, which covers most of the area of protected natural resources - 24256.93 ha (69.65%), and allow all other forms of tourism that will not adversely affect the overall protection. Within the zone of the third level of protection, there are current excursion points-such as the Maiden well as potential tourist sites (Butorac, Habijan-Mikes, Wieder, 2002).

THE SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF TOURISM IN DELIBLATO SANDS

On the territory of the Special Nature Reserve, most important ecotourism and called. adventure tourism. However, if the criterion for division takes the length of stay, it is predominantly a tourist excursion (half day or full day) regardless of the form of selective tourism is concerned, and it is necessary to provide not only sightseeing but also an experience that will be remembered (Bakic, et al., 2010-2011).

According to its tourist physiognomy and function, Deliblato sandstone is characterized by a polycentric tourist microregions in which localities Devojački bunar (well of gerl) (1), followed by youth sports, recreational and educational center Čardak (2) the settlement Šušara (3), the centers of the sub region. Sites outside these centers its predominantly curiosity and cognitive attributes tourist attract guests in the Devojački bunar mostly staying the weekend, and in the blockhouse and Šušara stay beyond the time limit weekend.

The above mentioned sites are considered as tourist priority because they are at the edge of the reserve, so that tourists with longer residence can not threaten the central parts of Sands who are under strict protection. Also there are no facilities that can be adapted with small investment for a stationary stay of tourists. Also of importance is the fact that the local population in these sites or close to them could involve, directly or indirectly, in the organization of the tourist offer and therefore have certain benefits. In this connection there is the opinion of some experts that it could affect the reduction of emigration.

For excursion of movements have particular importance highest parts of some dunes that are characterized as lookouts. Viewpoint and are, in the Southeastern part, the so-called. Low Sand: Great Hill, Kay Lakuluj, black top; and part of the High Sandstone – Zagajičko brdo Glavosulj, Tri hatarice, Kujbul, Nikolinački plaža (beach), United Tilva and lungs. A large hill along the shore of the Danube near the village Dubovac where fishing and fishing area. Kay Lakuluj the southeast of the blockhouse and is located within the marked footpaths that build on this site. Black top in the middle of the length of the road connecting the dryer and the Deliblato. Zagajička hills are projecting extreme eastern part of the valley of the Karas Sandstone and now DTD canal. Glasovilj, Tri hatarice, Kujbul and Nikolinačko brdo (hill) in the northern part, and the United Tilva and lungs are close Devojaki bunar. All view points are in contact with the excursion itineraries (Bakic and others, 2010-2011) .

Institute for Nature Protection of the Republic of Serbia, after defining the borders of the reserve, working on further evaluation of natural resources Deliblato sands at sites Hatavice, Dubovački rit, Labudovo okno (Stevan plains) confluence Karas and

Nere, Ada and Ada Čibuklija and Ada Žilava, Kajtasovačke livade (meadows), Dumača, Zagajička brda, Large and Small heath - pastures north and south of the village kilns, Brandibul, State sands, Vekerle and several other smaller sites along the perimeter of the boundaries of the reserve. The main objective of the proposed expansion of the boundaries of the reserve is to the overall biodiversity of Deliblato Sands merge into one natural entity with the central part of Sands. In this way, the Reserve to include the areas that are important permanent and migratory station of wading birds, as well as natural hatcheries of many species of fish fauna. (Djarmati, 2006)

Commander SRP Deliblato sands will establish and edit paths for different modes of motion, in order to increase the accessibility of sand and link most attractive areas, complex and gazebo.

Studies have shown that in Pescara family, group or organization of movement usually implemented by members of mountain chains. Very often walk the sandstone is in integrated conjunction with attractive surrounding terrain, primarily from hiking the Vrsac mountains and conquer Gudurički vrh (peak) (641 m), the highest peak in Vojvodina, but also visit other tourist attractive parts of southern Banat (valley of the Danube, Karas, Nere et al.). In addition, the organizers of the trip as well as other professional tourism associations that make up the factors and elements of tourist movements, or engaged in the research and resolution of the problem of rare and sensitive components of natural-geographic complexes.

EMISSIVE CENTERS OUTSIDE PESCARA AND INTERNAL SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL SITES AS A STARTING POINT OUTING MOVEMENT

Excursion itineraries to Deliblato sands can be classified according to the types of funds movement, length of itinerary, the degree of organization of excursions, etc. Tours, which we characterized as primary, taking place from the surrounding urban settlements that are located in its near or distant destinations. These outbound fall Belgrade, Pančevo, metals, Vršac, Bela Crkva, Alibunar, Banatski Karlovac, Kovačica and several small rural village character.

The stationary tourist sites specialized purposes which are located along the periphery of Sandstone include:

- School Recreation Center “Deliblato sands” - Čardak;
- Recreation Site and weekend resort Devojački bunar;
- Village Šušara as well as other less frequented localities.

School recreation center “Deliblato sands” - Čardak located in a wooded southwestern part of the Special Nature Reserve Deliblato sands, only 7 km from the village Deliblato, opened in 2010. The purpose of the Center is to make the presentation and organized training on the principles of sustainable forest management, supervision and management, to increase user awareness of the area to the inevitability of environmental protection and the prevention of biodiversity decline and thus Reserve closer to EU standards. It consists of an office building, restaurant capacity of about 500 people, sev-

en pavilions (two renovated, with 130 beds), three groups of bungalows, ancillary facilities, sports courts and ancillary facilities. Establishment of multifunctional Educational Center, surrounded by marked trails that are equipped with information boards, platforms and watch towers, allows complete stay in nature primarily pupils, students and professionals in the field of earth sciences and biological sciences. Here you will be able to obtain information and seek help, take the promotional material, buy authentic souvenirs and prepare local and international projects.

Sands is overseen modern system of video surveillance. Price for classes in nature, according to the data in May 2012, on the basis of seven full pension amounts to 6850.00 dinars. As part of a seven-day stay offer the following facilities: hiking and exploring the flora and fauna (shooting birds), trips to the feeding; eco workshops (painting, making decorative items made of natural materials); sporting events, trips to Deliblatska jezera (lakes), fishing contest, carriage rides, exploring agricultural households. Depending on your needs are arranged separately or organize other services: doctor, an instructor, a professional companion and guide through the sandstone, riding a horse.

Devojački bunar a settlement in the municipality Alibunar. There are about 50 permanent residents and households of about 1,200 housing facilities for rest and recreation. In addition to the more tourist facilities, guest houses and restaurants, as well as a hotel 'Blue Lady', catering facility "Highlander's home", object art colony, and there are two outdoor swimming pools with thermal water.

Purchase an artist colony used by painters in the period when a traditional painting colony Deliblato sands. The building is in relatively good condition, and with slight adaptation is suitable as an additional storage capacity.

Auto camp and camping in the vicinity of mountain are home and was formerly used natural plateau. Nowadays camping, and since this function is important for the development of tourism has launched an initiative to rearranging the car camp.

Weekend houses are of great importance in Devojački bunar and are located on private properties. There are about 1200 and mostly used on weekends, holidays and days during the summer. The owners are residents of Alibunar, Pancevo and Belgrade, generally have high purchasing power (Bakic et al, 2010-2011).

Šušara village with about 350 households, the only village located within Deliblato sands (although exempt from the protected area). Country Catholic Church of St. Laszlo has a storage capacity of 40 beds, while most of the houses in the village, was opened to accommodate tourists. Šušara weekends doubles the population - the second home, as it is also known as a health resort. Hunting Lodge "Flamunda", one of the oldest and most representative in the region where every year on February 14, residents organized the traditional "Hunters Ball" which bring together hundreds of guests. The development of tourism in the kiln, but also in tourism flows and villages Kajtasovo and Grebenac, should encourage tourist activate attractive natural landscapes and ecological Zagajica hills and Dumača.

Marina Cottage is situated in the village of Dubovac along the Danube River. It consists of three double bedrooms and two bathrooms, a living room plus kitchen use.

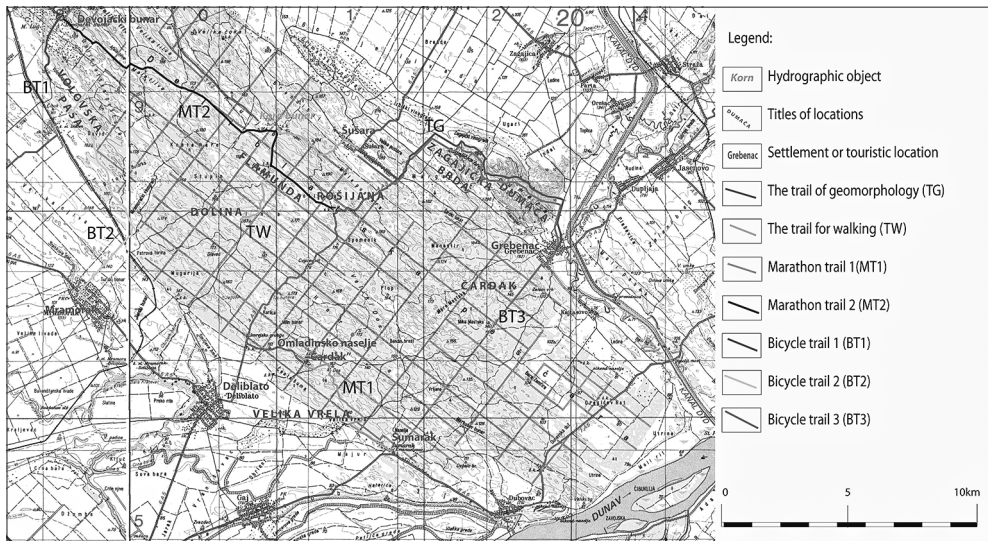
Forest House “Ladybird” is located in the southeastern part of the Special Nature Reserve Deliblato sands. It is located at 32 km of Metal and 15 miles from the White Church. On 28 acres of land of pine and acacia forest situated apartment accommodation three star and a capacity of 7 beds (Bakic et al., 2010-2011).

NETWORK EXCURSION ITINERARIES

Taking into account the regimes of protection in this area, in the formation of excursion itineraries involving more factors. Be instrumental role in their planning and selection of certain garden tourist attractive attributes and degree of environmental sensitivity is the most important role has the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia or Vojvodina. The trail cutting through the key role it had JP “Vojvodinašume”, “Woodlands Banat” in Pancevo, in celebration of the excursion and ecological trails cares Mountaineering Club “Stag”, also in Pancevo, with the assistance and cooperation of the members other mountain chains.

From Youth sports and recreation center ”Deliblato sands” Pavillion dispersion serious ramifications following marked footpaths:

- Track 1 **Čardak - Boiling**: Circular footpath length of 12 km.
- Track 2 **Pines Trail cam**: Hiking trails in a figure eight, 15 km long. The trail is suitable for cycling (off road) driving as well as strength and conditioning running.
- Track 3 **Koprivić**: Circular footpath length of 7 km.
- Track 4 **Track joy**: Circular footpath length of 5 km.
- Track 5 **Eco trail**: Circular path length of 3.5 km.
- Track 6 **Health Path**: Circular path length of 3.5 km.



Map 1. Figure visitor trails and receiving facilities in Deliblato Sands

Author: T. Lukic

Mentioned marked footpaths show that tours can take place around the perimeter of the protected area, but also in parts or areas of special protection. Hiking visits that could be labeled as special interest tourism, could be related to the tour sites, such as Rošijana, Black Top, Korn with small groups (10-12 persons) and a local guide. In addition, these areas frequented by experts and lovers of nature and in this case, must be reckoned guides are able to realize their role in the university level.

Organizing walking tours can relate to visit and observe the habitat of birds Bee, blind dogs, coneys. Also it can be organized tours for children and youth. They would have an educational character, for example, and in that sense there would geomorphological, hydrological, botanical, ornithological and similar paths, depending on the object of interest.

As an example of geomorphological trails are those that are formed on the move Šušara - Dumača – Zagajičko brdo - Grebenac. Ornithological trail might exist in the area along the Danube, or it could be watching eagles walk by Sands (spotted eagle, imperial eagle), Saker Falcon and the like.

In the area of the Danube, sightseeing tourism would apply to boating, sightseeing and bird watching, ferry ride from Stara Palanka (Banatska Palanka) to Ram, riding the mouth of the Karaš, who has been turned into the channel, then the mouth of the Nera and the like.

Hiking tourism has so far been organized by the mountaineering companies, travel agencies in their home places tourists, various companies explorers, nature lovers, with the cooperation of local authorities, foresters. It is the general rule that it must be organized with a certain respect for the natural environment.

Hiking tourism in specific conditions provided by the sands into multiple segments can have an adventurous character. It is characteristic for the summer period. Includes activities, such as:

- photo-safari (jeep ride sat Sands)
- cycling on marked trails-flying
- paragliders, where the take-off point was at Zagajičko brdo,
- horse riding, etc. (Grandma and others, 2010-2011)

Walking is being realized independently along the marked trail or with the participation of appropriate guiding services if trends are more complex character. These tours could be arranged virtually all year round for tourists staying in the buildings around the perimeter of Sands. The program of the tour should be available to everyone. To groups were formed based on the interest of tourists, means without selecting clients based on age, it would be good that tracks should be of medium length and weight.

For those visitors with more stamina and desire, it is necessary to offer walking tours somewhat larger scale weight. One such tour could take place the following directions: Valley - Korn - Šušara, approximately 10 km or Flamunda - Korn - Devojački bunar.

Some of them may have the character of a marathon that would include itinerary Šumarak - Vrela - Youth settlement Room, Rošijana - Flamunda - Korn – Devojački bunar.

During the winter also organize some activities, but not so much rich content as the season from April to October. Activities in the winter period would now need to have

a test character, and their aim is to investigate the size and quality of demand and interest of tourists. Walking in skis, for that would be the most appropriate move, as well as walking tours: Rošijana - Flamunda or simply walking along the refreshment stations along the way, would be organized for a wider range of visitors. For now, it was shown that during the winter activity should have organized nature and form part of the activities of hiking and sports associations that are attached to a stationary Čardak while excursion of movement associated with sports and recreational activities. On this occasion, it was shown that monitoring traditions of the local population (Deliblato, Šumarak, Šušara) horse-drawn sleigh with bells drawn with a unique experience in snegovitom winter landscape.

Driving off-road vehicles would be accompanied by the soft road along the sandstone, except for the site of the first level of protection and this ride to tourists pointed at individual sites without major delays. This type of movement should only have the characteristics of a freewheeling. The rule is to be used off-road vehicle as necessary to answer some of those hard to reach places comes to something that would otherwise be out of reach of the physical capabilities of a specific person, becomes available. On this trip hiker can with them to bring more food, equipment, etc., in the longer term, in order to have greater autonomy of the service facilities and is dedicated to ease concerns. To move on this destination is the most appropriate use of ATVs for overcoming long distances around the reserve, on the way Šušara - Deliblato, who although paved, is very narrow, tortuous, and in many places corrupt. This applies to roads with soft lining, but wide enough to pass a vehicle it may, roads discovered and loose sand or depressions between dunes, which are swamped, in which passenger cars easily stop etc.

Bike paths and motocilističke used mainly along the following lines:

- Volovska paša - Devojački bunar and others. In a narrower sense, the track is mostly directed so that they are different degrees of difficulty, or at least different length for a wider range of tourists, recreationists.
- The northern part of Sandstone - a large circle (42 km, 250 m ascent, asphalt/gravel) relation Mramorak - Devojački bunar.
- The northern part Sandstone (environment Devojački bunar) - a small circle (27 km, 100 m ascent, gravel).
- The central part Sandstone (Čardak - Grebenac - Zagajička Brda - Dryers - Korn) - a large circle (64 km, 400 m ascent, asphalt/gravel).

Cycling should have the characteristics Freebiking's. This type of activity is most represented in second place, after walking. Freebiking has nothing to do with the competitions of any kind, nor with associations or any form of social activities and networking with other organizations. Leads make modern species of nomads, traveling always open senses are sufficiently curious and spontaneous to stand on sites that are attractive to them. Deliblato sands no accommodation and tourist facilities with the exception of hunting that control "Vojvodinašume". Same as in other parts of Serbia, hunting tourism does not match the movement of tourists and cyclists due to disruption of wildlife. Another drawback is the lack or shortage of water resources. Since the cycling population is not very demanding about accommodation, it is rarely prone to making noise and clutter,

it sands provides a greater chance for a real cycling adventure taking into account the hundreds of trails and roads intertwined with each other.

Helicopter makes exclusive part of the tourist offer Deliblato sands. For now it is part of the sports facilities at the Guardhouse and the site Devojački bunar. These activities require skilled staff to stakeholders taught riding. Tourists would be directed toward the part ox pasture and valleys.

ORGANISATIONAL FACTORS EXCURSION MOVEMENT

Setting up in trip deals with the increasing number of associations including:

- Tourist Organization of Alibunar;
- Mountaineering Society of Serbia;
- Primary, secondary schools and higher education institutions;
- Environmental organizations;
- Sports clubs

Tourist organization of Alibunar was founded in 1996 with the following objectives: improving the quality of tourism and complementary facilities, creating an attractive tourism environment, launch and organization of activities in order to improve the quality of services in tourism, development of tourism and culture protection and improvement of the environment. Tourist organization of Alibunar offers visitors guide services, organizing various events held throughout the year. Special attention was paid to locality Devojački bunar that belongs to the municipality and where attention is paid to the organization excursion movement in sports and recreation area of space where there are houses for vacation and recreation.

Mountaineering Society Serbia organized excursion tours whose starting point is the site Čardak. Tours are one-day or two-day, assuming visit Vršac mountains, lakes while activity in Sands include movement of Čardak sites and through a selected few of marked footpaths in the southwest of Sandstone. Applications visits are only a matter of a particular plan hiking society. In most societies the main part of the arrangement includes winning the Gudurički vrh the top of the mountain region. Boat paths Sandstone can be placed in the foreground or subject to incidental travel visit.

Educational institutions, chiefly in the locality Čardak and excursion activities linked to the surrounding trails are well marked, monitored video surveillance and have a good and professional tour guide service. Their tour Sandstone has a stationary character with regard to the need to meet the recreational and educational programs.

Ecological and professional organizations from home and abroad are staying steady in the form of eco-camp on the site of a castle where undertaken specialized walking on the field in order to know the flora and fauna that is its specificity. They come with the approval and supervision of the Forest Estate “Banat” from Pančevo and desire for them to work on the formation and arrangement of information center. A significant impetus for the development of excursion rates in the function represents the engagement of environmental movements in European countries. A group of young Europeans resident in recent years,

mainly during August at the aforementioned location to adapt the old forestry building and the surrounding terrain for the construction of ecological information center.

Their work is overseen and technical water experts from the Forest Enterprise "Banat" from Pančevo. Young people from Germany, Spain, France, Italy and the Croatian and other countries. The group consists of prominent activists of environmental movements in their countries. This area they like due to significant cognitive and curiositing attributes, but large untapped potential for the development of eco-tourism and was selected among numerous alternative similar European destinations.

Sports clubs organize multi-day stay in a castle Devojački bunar the well used service hotel and restaurateur objects, then facilities for sports and recreation. From these centers with respect to the regime of training programs using the services of guides who carry them out in certain parts of the system marked footpaths. Activities of sports organizations are held throughout the year.

ORGANIZED EXCURSION MOVEMENT

This association organized a one-day or two-day trips around the Deliblato sands and spatially close complementary tourist destinations. Here are examples of excursion movements that are regularly arranged by one organization, one or more times during the year realized. However, significantly more numerous excursions that are not implemented in this way, but they organize and participate in them groups, usually young people, who agreed or mutually encourage one another by presenting their own experiences, through social networks. Most often they are nature lovers, walking, bicycling, motocycling and adventurers. This type of excursion enterprise eventually gets his physiognomy, because the exchange of experiences define itineraries that are more attractive, more passable, more economical from the standpoint of environmental, technical and demographic criteria, as opposed to those who fall into the category of untoward.

Day trip mountaineering companies in Belgrade. Mountaineering Society organized tours of the emissive center, across town along the rim to Sands sites that involve movement of the marked paths.

Another example is the trip organized by the mountaineering companies Postman and Železničar from Novi Sad. Sandstone Tour is organized every year in the fall. Usually a trip to participate by 20-30 participants from mountain chains.

There are tours, mainly two-day, in which he included visits Deliblato sands, but it is short in transit and has only informative character dating from the more important specifics Sandstone. This case presents a two-day trip hiking companies from the cities of central Serbia from Kovačica - Vršac - Bela Crkva - Deliblato sands.

The two-day trip organized by the Mountaineering Society of Subotica organized at the end of September and includes Saturday and Sunday, with what is a day dedicated to Pescara and other Vrsac mountains (www.suplaninari.co.rs).

THE COMBINED INPATIENT AND EXCURSION TOURISM TRENDS

Tours can be arranged as part of a multi-day stay in the center of the stationary tourism as Čardak. Basically these are multi-day sports activities on the balcony by the excursion of movement in Sans. One type of such residence and activities have the character of the camp organized by the association “collective”. Camp will be held in early January and lasts four days. Topics are sports games, martial arts skills, and stay in the countryside known as “Combat & Survive”. Accommodation is on full board basis with enhanced nutrition (for athletes) in four-and six-bed rooms.

Tourist organizations Alibunar in cooperation with the sports federation Alibunar and cultural center organizes May Reveille on Maiden’s well. Organizatie turn to nature lovers, hikers and sportsmen. The event is organized every year and includes the organization of a series of cultural, sports and tourism activities such as visiting ethnic villages and unique churches chalets in Banat; pedestrian and bicycle tours; tournament in football, basketball and volleyball; cultural and artistic program and hosting folklore of all national minorities in Vojvodina.

THE PROPOSAL FOR THE RECOGNITION OF CULTURAL EXCURSION MOVEMENT

Specialized cultural routes in the area Sandstone not come to fruition because it has so far been accepted as natural geographical complex. Cultural and historical properties are mainly observed in the context of existing excursion routes. In this respect, we should choose the most attractive details sands villages Dryers and put them in organized or unorganized focus excursion routes. The most optimal solution is a presentation of the village led by local guides in terms of the integrity of the village and the lives of its inhabitants in the center of Pescara. Another object within the cultural routes makes the youth of the village remains “Paja Marganović”. Evocative importance of good rests on memorialization and historical facts about the participation of volunteer youth brigade in the organization and implementation of work actions in the reconstruction of the destroyed parts of the country during the Second World War.

The cultural route should include a visit to the monument of Jews executed at the end of the Second World War. It is necessary to “Vojvodinašume” is organized together with the Jewish associations concerned with the study of the Holocaust gather reliable information about events that have occurred and that preceded the shooting of 430 Jews in the immediate vicinity of the village youth Čardak. The monument has not been recorded in tourist guides and is found only in topographic maps titled “Jewish cemetery”.

CONCLUSION

Excursion movement in the sandstone Deliblato should be accepted as an integral part of the movement aimed at a group of tourist micro-regions in southern Banat different functional tourist orientation - Vrsac mountains, lakes Bela, South Banat part of the Danube region and so on.

Excursion movement significantly influence the reduction of pressure and zero discrepancies between large concentrations of guests and a relatively small number of elements of the tourism offer in the central tourist sites Sandstone, especially those who are under specific protection regime. Also, this movement towards linear, marked itineraries that its morphology and arrangement of attractive points extort Reduce visitors and enrich the tourist offer of the whole substance of destination but within the limits of indicators of sustainable tourism.

The formation of new tourism sites, for which there are natural and anthropogenic tourist values in the wider area of Sands and increasing their availability would lead to the affirmation of excursion movements throughout the destination.

Such an excursion tourism development would be achieved by not only relieving the city, but to travel and activate those rural areas where tourism has not so far been an important activity. In this way the generated excursion of movement, in addition to these positive effects would lead to increased satisfaction of cultural and recreational needs of guests, which would contribute to the sustainable development of tourism destinations all over.

REFERENCES

- Bakić, O. i drugi (2010-2011): Identifikacija potencijala za razvoj turizma na području SRP Deliblatska peščara: EDUCONS University, Fakultet poslovne ekonomije Sremska Kamenica.
- Brankov, J. (2010). Ekološki turizam u zaštićenim objektima prirode u Banatu: Geografski institut "Jovan Cvijić" CANU, Beograd
- Bukurov, B. (1970): Naselja u južnom Banatu. Зборник за природне науке, Матица српска, св. 39, Нови Сад.
- Boris, V. Čavlek, N. (2001): Rječnik turizma: Masmedija, Zagreb
- Bukurov, B. (1984). Geomorfološki problemi Banata. VANU, Radovi, knjiga II. Odeljenje društvenih nauka i umetnosti, Novi Sad.
- Butorac, B. (1999). Specifics of Floristic and Vegetational Diversity of the Sandy Habitats in Vojvodina. Naturschutz im pannonischen Raum, Sanddunen als Lebensraum: 31-36. Vienna.
- Butorac, B., Habijan-Mikes, V. (1997). Peščarska područja Srbije – Deliblatska i Subotičko – horgoška peščara. Zavod za zaštitu prirode Srbije, JP "Srbijašume", JP "Palić – Ludaš", Beograd, 71 pp.
- Butorac, B., Habijan-Mikes, V., Vider, V. (2002). Opstanak peščara u Vojvodini. pp 92. Subotica

- Butorac, B., Habijan-Mikeš, V. (1997). Pešćarska područja Srbije. Zavod za zaštitu prirode Srbije, JP "Srbijašume", JP "Palić-Ludaš", Beograd.
- Filipović, D., Đorđević, D., Stanković, D. (2001). Planska i normativna zaštita prostora i životne sredine. Asocijacija prostornih planera Srbije, Beograd.
- Galičić, V. (1999). Rječnik ugostiteljsko-turističkih pojmova. Rijeka
- Grupa autora (1998). Zavod za zaštitu prirode Srbije – grupa autora. Predlog za zaštitu prirodnog dobra "Deliblatska peščara" kao specijalnog rezervata prirode. pp.154, Pokrajinski zavod za zaštitu prirode, Novi Sad
- Jovičić, Ž. (1980). Osnovi turizmologije. Naučna knjiga, Beograd
- Lazić, L., Pavić, D., Stojanović, V., Tomić, P., Romelić, J., Pivac, T., Košić, K., Besermanji, S., Kicošev, S., (2008). Zaštićena prirodna dobra i ekoturizam Vojvodine. Departman za geografiju, turizam i hotelijerstvo, Prirodno-matematički fakultet, Novi Sad, 1-272.
- McDaniels, T. Trousdale, W. (1999). "Value-focused thinking in a difficult context. Planning tourism for Guimaras, Philippines": Interfaces, Vol. 29, Iss. 4, pp. 58-70
- Meteorološki godišnjaci od 1951. do 1990. godine. Savezni hidrometeorološki zavod Beograd.
- Mikes, M., Savić, I., Habijan-Mikes, V., Mikes, B. (1988). A földikútya tér-és időbeli vizsgálata a Delibláti homokpusztán. I Magyar Ökológiai Kongresszus, Előad. Kivonat, 127, Budapest
- Miliker, F. (1921). Letopisi opština Podunavske oblasti. Pančevo.
- Милојевић, Ж. Б. (1949). Прилози географији Банатски пешчаре. Посебна издања САН, Географски институт, књ. 1, Београд.
- Milosavljević i drugi, (1994). Podzemni resursi Deliblatske peščare. Deliblatski pesak, Zbornik radova VI, Specijalni prirodni rezervat Deliblatska peščara, Šumsko gazdinstvo "Banat", Pančevo.
- Obradović, M., Boža, P., Panjković, V., Stanojev, R. (1984). Diferencijalne biljke Subotičke peščare prema Deliblatskom pesku. Zbornik radova Prirrodno-matematičkog fakulteta: Novi Sad, ser. biol. br.14: 69-79.
- Obradović, M., Panjković, V., Budak, V. (1982). Neke sličnosti u flori Deliblatske i Subotičke peščare. Zbornik Matice srpske za prirodne nauke 62, Novi Sad.
- Romelić, J., Tomić, P., Kicošev, S. (1998). Spacial natural Reserve of Banat Sandy Terrain – Projection and Development of Eco-Tourism. *Geographica Pannonica*, International scietific journal, 2/98 Institut of Geography, Fakulty of natural science and matematics, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad, strana 47-50.
- Romelić, J., Tomić, P. (2003). Specifičnosti geografske sredine kao faktor razvoja ruralnog turizma u Banatskoj peščari. Drugi Forum "Ruralni turizam i održivi razvoj Balkana: PMF, Ekonomski fakultet, Kragujevac, 7-9.05.2003, strana 187-192.
- Romelić, J., Tomić, P. (2000). Geografski problemi razvoja sela u specifičnom zaštićenom okruženju Banatske peščare. Šesti međunarodni naučni skup "Vlasinski susreti 2000", VI International Conference "Vlasina Encounters 2000", Budućnost ruralnih područja, rezimei referata, The future of rural Regions, Summaries of papers and Proceedings, Dejan-Vlasotince, 31. 08. - 2. 09. 2000. (apstrakt), strana 54-54.
- Savić, I., Habijan, V., Mikes, M. (1985). The pattern of distribution of the species *Microspalax leucodon* in Vojvodina, Yugoslavia. Acta Zool. Foenica 170: 213-214, Helsinki

- Savić, I., Habijan-Mikes, V., Mikes, M., Mikes, B. (1984). Dinamika prostornog rasporeda i gustine populacija vrste *Nannospalax leucodon* (Nordmann, 1840) na Deliblatskom pesku. *Knjiga II Radova i rezimea III Kongresa ekologija Jugoslavije: 199-203*, Sarajevo
- Tomić, P., Romelić, J., Kicošev, S., Stojanović, V., Pajović, T., Pavlica, K., Vider-Milošević, V., Mikes, B., Habijan-Mikes, V., Vukadinović, B. (1999). Biotope mapping and creating a database for the Special nature reserve Deliblatska peščara. *Naturschutz im pannonischen Raum, Sanddunen als Lebensraum, Conf.pap. 50-53*, Wien
- Webster, M. (1973). *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary*. G. & C. Merriam company, Springfield
- WTTC/WTO/EC (1995). *Agenda 21 for the Travel and Tourism Industry – Towards Environmentally Sustainable Development*. Oxford
- Hunyiker, W. Krapf, K. (1942). *Grundriss der allgemeinen Fremdenverkehrslehre*. Zürich
- Djarmati, Z. (2006). Područje posebne namene Specijalnog rezervata prirode Deliblatska peščara. Prostorni plan, AP Vojvodina, Pokrajinski sekretarijat za arhitekturu, urbanizam i graditeljstvo, Novi Sad.
- Romelić, J., Tomić, P., Kicošev, S., (1998). Spacial natural reserve of banat Sandy Terrain - Projection and Development of Eco-Tourism. *Geographica Pannonica, International Scientific journal*, 2/98, Institut of Geography, Faculty of natural science and mathematics, Novi Sad, P. 47-50.
- Sylberger, T. (2003). Cultural tourism and business opportunities for museums and heritage sites. *Lord Cultural Resources Planning and Management Inc*
- Vanić, M., Stojakov, B. (1994). Opremljenost Deliblatske peščare. *Deliblatski pesak, Zbornik radova VI, Šumsko gazdinstvo "Banat", Pančevo, strana 173-177*.
- Vukonić, B., Čavlek, N. (2001). *Rječnik turizma*. Masmedija, Zagreb
- Webster, M. (1973). *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary*. G. & C. Merriam company, Springfield.
- Živković, S., (1972). *Zemljišta Vojvodine: Institut za poljoprivredna istraživanja*, Novi Sad.



www.kolektiva.com
 www.suplaninari.co.rs
 www.turismologija.co.rs_Vuk Garača