

THE RECREATION POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT AS ASSUMPTION FOR TOURISM REGIONALIZATION OF SLOVAKIA TERRITORY

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Abstract

For recreational landscape potential assessment has been elaborated many different methods. Miazdra (1971) elaborated the first method in that time at the territorial value approaches, which resulted to function spaces, zones and areas typology for recreational usage. Mariot (1974) elaborated three criteria's for tourism regionalization space model of Slovakia, as are: localization, selection and realization ones. Papanek (1978) assessed recreation potential according to 18 different criteria for natural potential and 3 criteria of culture – historical and social – economy background. Slavikova (1975) used evaluation method by quadrant net and according to 6 natural potential characteristics and 4 social – economy criteria.

On the principle of research results in the field of recreation potential, sociology inhabitants background and landscape – architectural values, the theoretical methods on forest parks creation has been elaborated as book monography for research, education and practice (Supuka, Vreštiak 1984).

The first complex tourist regionalization was elaborated at former Czech – Slovakia in 1981 according to 5 differential criteria, where 71 regions and 103 sub-regions was defined for all state territory, when each region was classified in four quality scale according to recreational value.

The last and innovated regionalization was elaborated on Slovakia territory in 2005 year according to 17 types of recreational activities related to natural conditions and 8 ones related to anthropogenic background. The Slovak territory was divided to 21 geography – settlement regions, for those recreational values were defined according 25 sport – recreational activity types (Weiss et al. 2005).

The similar methods has been elaborated in other countries as are Germany, Poland, United States as is elaborated in reviewed references (Supuka, Vreštiak 1984, Weiss et al. 2005).As a result of recreational value assessment of Slovak territory, the different recreational centers are built-up. The main types of recreational activities are being developed in connection to winter sports, summer sports, activities at hot water springs and pools, trails and routes (hiking, riding, biking etc.) and others.

The method maybe used for landscape recreational value assessment at other Europe countries.

The paper will describe particular method approaches, as well as main characteristics of Slovakia tourist type centers.

Key Words

recreational potential, assessment methods

Key References

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