RECREATION POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT AS ASSUMPTION FOR TOURISM REGIONALIZATION OF SLOVAKIA TERRITORY

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A) Winter type recreational centres and equipments
- 240 winter recreation centres, with
  - 33 funiculars
  - 979 ski-tows
  - 407 786 persons per hour transport capacity
B) Summer type recreational and tourism equipments

- 84 geomorphology units (High and Low Tatras) with

  • 14 000 km hiking trials
  • 6 000 km biking roads
C) Spa centres connected to hot and mineral water springs

- 21 spa centres with healthy curative effect
- 42 hot water centres with recreational usage
- 1200 mineral water springs as curative and drinking sources

Piešťany Spa

Bardejov Spa
D) Cultural monuments and suburban forest parks

- 10 localities of natural and cultural heritage
- 35 000 ha forest parks as suburban recreational areas of 60 towns

Spiš castle

Bardejov city
RECREATIONAL LANDSCAPE POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

1. P. Mariot (1975)

Landscape potential for recreation and tourism development are defined according to criterion:

- Localization – relief, climate, water, flora, fauna, culture-historical values
- Selection – settlement, economy, social and policy conditions
- Realisation – transport and communication net, technical equipments

2. F. Papanek (1978)

The landscape recreational potential is evaluated by mathematic-economy model according to parameters:

- 18 for natural potential
- 3 for culture-historical and social-economy potential
3. D. Sláviková (1975)

Landscape recreational potential evaluation is founded on following criteria:

- **Relief** – absolute and relative altitude, slope inclination and exposition
- **Climate** – temperature, precipitation, wind, fog and cloud occurrence inverse temperature stratification
- **Forests** – area cover, woody species composition, age of forest
- **Scattered vegetation** area and quality in landscape
- **Fauna** richness
- **Water** resources – all categories
- **Social and economy** conditions – transport, accommodation capacity and equipments, information system
- **Cultural and historical** monuments
- **Nature protection locality** richness
- **Negative (stress) factors**
Phases of regionalization
1. 1962 year
2. 1981 year
3. 2005 year

Ad 1) Criterion for recreation value assessment
- Climate
- Forest cover
- Cultural monuments

Ad 2) Criterion for recreation value assessment
- Natural conditions: geology, relief, water, climate, flora, fauna
- Man made environment: settlements, cultural monuments
- Transport
- Equipments
- Negative influence (as stress factors)
4) P. Weiss, M. Jankovicova, E. Kurcova (2005)

Potential for recreation and tourism of SR territory was calculated according to 27 recreational activity types, - for each was given score index of importance

Activity types:
- a)connected to nature environment
- b)connected to anthropogenic environment
- c)connected to services
### a) 17 Activities (connected to nature environment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Score Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stay/recreation at water (basin, river)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay/recreation at thermal water</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay/recreation in forest (mountains) environment</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay/recreation in rural country</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downhill skiing and snowboarding</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross country skiing</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skiing tourism</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water sports</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water tourism</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk tourism</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bike tourism</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountaineering</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paragliding</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit of spa/speleologist</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sport activities</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
b) 8 Activities (connected to anthropogenic environment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Score index</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stay/recreation in spa</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sightseeing of cultural monuments</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit of museum and gallery</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sightseeing of local traditions</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit of events (sport, culture, church)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation on conference and education</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit of fair and exposition</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business tourism</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) 2 Activities (connected to services)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Score index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation service</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information service</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According of territory evaluation at the Slovakia landscape were defined:

- 21 regions for tourism and 66 sub-regions for tourism each was valuated to individual and summary recreational tourism and sport activities (together 27 activities)

The regions and sub-regions were divided to four tourism quality categories:

1. Category – regions with international importance
2. Category – regions with state importance
3. Category – regions with district importance
4. Category – local importance recreational areas
Potential of regions for stay and recreation in spa for healthy treatment
Potential of regions for down hill skiing and snowboarding – winter sports
Potential of regions for stay and recreation
(thermal and mineral water)
Potential of regions for stay in mountain and forest
Potential of regions for sightseeing of cultural monuments
Slovakia Spatial Development Perspectives

- periodic material within the scope of work at the Slovak Environment Ministry,
- focuses on the state-wide land development of Slovakia,
- is land-use technical source material,
- is the basis for the regulation of the development of all activities
Thank you for your attention!