

”CENTRU” REGION. Natural and Antropic Potential - Development Prospects

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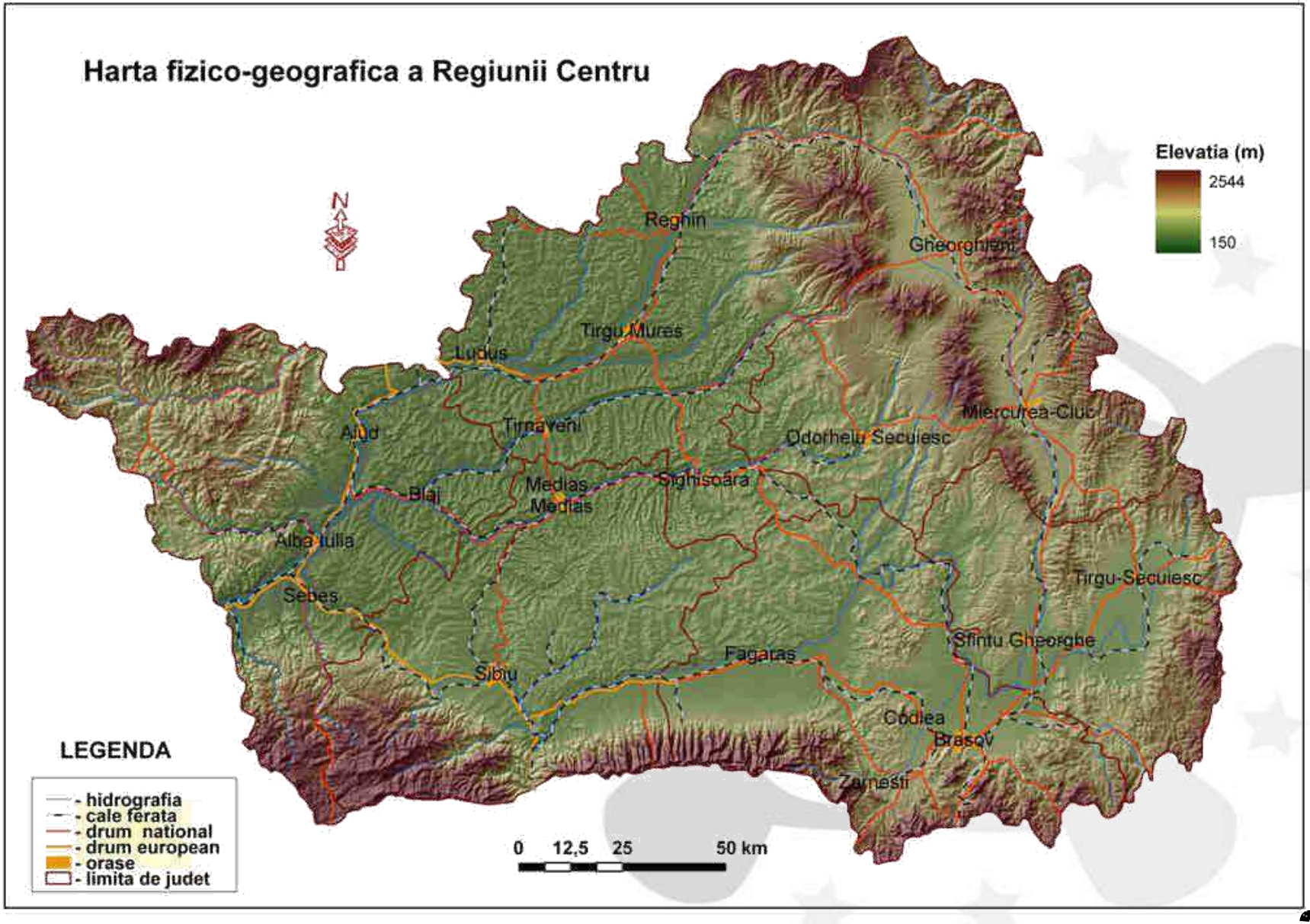
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"CENTRU" REGION
Natural and Antropic Potential – Development Perspectives

REGIUNEA CENTRU
Potential natural si antropic- Perspective de dezvoltare

SIMION CRETU
Agentia pentru Dezvoltare Regionala CENTRU

First annual conference of territorial Intelligence
University "1st December 1918" ALBA IULIA (Romania)
September, 20st - 22nd 2006


Harta fizico-geografica a Regiunii Centru
N
Elevatia (m)
2544
150
Reghin
Gheorgheni
Tirgu Mures
Ludus
Miercurea-Ciuc
Odorheiu Secuiesc
Ajud
Targu Neamt
Medias
Sighisoara
Blaj
Alba Iulia
Sebes
Tirgu-Secuiesc
Sfintu Gheorghe
Fagaras
Sibiu
Codlea
Brasov
Zarnesti
LEGENDA
- hidrografia
- cale ferata
- drum national
- drum european
- orase
- limita de judet
0 12,5 25 50 km

Suprafaţa 34.100 kmp

Relief preponderent montan (47%)

Judeţele Regiunii ALBA, BRAŞOV, COVASNA, HARGHITA, MUREŞ, SIBIU

Populaţia la recensamântul din 2002 a fost de 2.523.021 locuitori

Cel mai multe oraşe (57) în comparaţie cu celelalte regiuni

Cele mai mari centre urbane: Braşov cu 284.596 locuitori

Sibiu cu 154.892 locuitori

Târgu Mureş cu 150.041 locuitori

Densitatea populaţiei în mediul urban este maximă în Sibiu (1273 locuitori/kmp), urmată de Braşov cu1065. Cea mai mică valoare se înregistrează în orasul Miercurea Ciuc (357)

Grad ridicat de urbanizare în judeţele Braşov (74,5%) şi Sibiu (66,5%)

The area 34.100 square

The relief is mostly mountainous (47%)

The region's counties: ALBA, BRAŞOV, COVASNA, HARGHITA, MUREŞ, SIBIU

The population in 2002 census was 2.523.021 inhabitants

The greatest number of towns (57) in comparison with the other regions

The biggest urban centres: Braşov with 284.596 inhabitants

Sibiu with 154.892 inhabitants, Târgu Mureş with 150.041 inhabitants

The population density in the urban area is the highest in Sibiu (1273 inhabitants/square), followed by Brasov with 1065. The smallest density is registered in Miercurea Ciuc (357) town

High urbanisation degree in the Braşov (74,5%) and Sibiu (66,5%) counties

- **Potential natural de suprafata**

-Paduri – 37,1% din suprafata-lemn, vanat, pasuni;

-Agricultura

- cultura cartofului

- pomicultura;

- vita de vie;

- sfecla de zahar, grau, avaz, porumb

- furaje;

- cresterea animalelor- bovine, ovine

Natural soil potential

Forests – 37,1% of the area – wood, chase, pastures;

Agriculture

-potato;

-orchard;

-vineyards;

-sugar – beet, wheat, oats, corn

-fodder crops

-breeding – cattle, sheep

- **Potentialul natural al subsolului**

  - zacaminte de gaz metan;
  - metale neferoase-aur, argint, cupru, mercur;
  - zacaminte nemetalifere
  – bazalt, andezit, gresie, nisip,argila;
  - sare
  - carbune

Natural potential of the subsoil

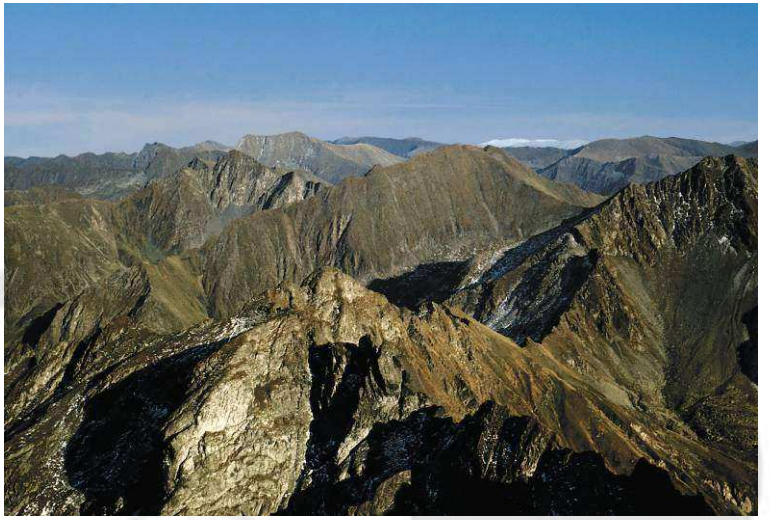
- **methane gas deposits**
- **non – ferrous metalliferrous deposits – gold, silver, copper, mercury;**
- **non - metalliferrous deposits**
- **basalt, andesite, sandstone, sand, clay;**
- **salt**
- **coal**

- **Potentialul turistic**

Potentialul turistic natural

- **Relieful**-preponderent montan

►47 % din suprafaţa regiunii este acoperită de munţi
► diversitate geomorfică, geologică, floristică şi faunistică
► 43 % dintre ariile protejate din România se află in regiune
► structuri de primire a turiştilor dezvoltate şi diversificate
► domenii schiabile





- **The tourism potential**

The natural tourism potential

- The landscape is mainly mountainous

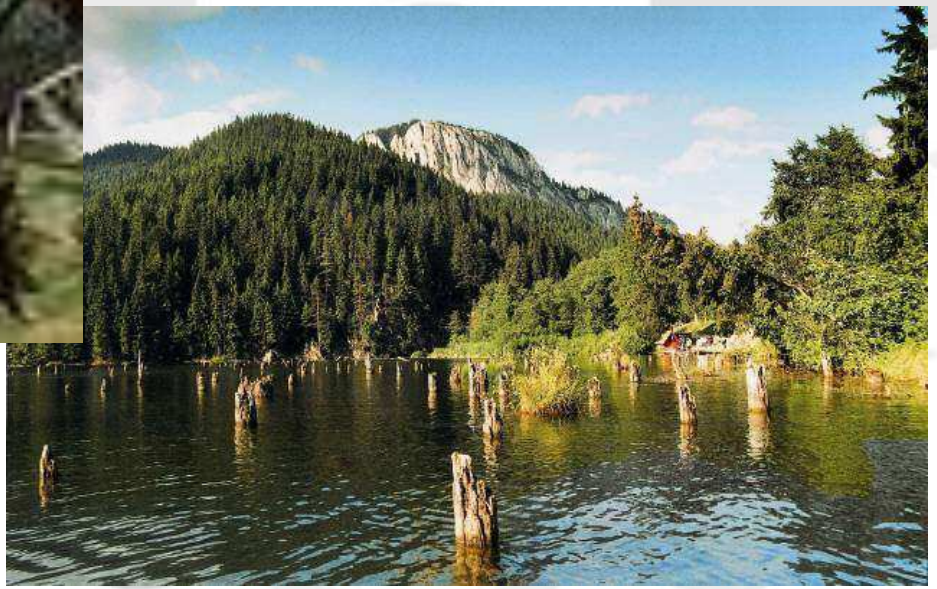
►47 % of the region area is covered by mountains
► fauna, flora, geologic, and geomorphic variety
► 43 % of the Romanian protected areas can be found in the region
► tourist accommodation are developed and diversified
► ski potential

- Resurse hidrografice

– rauri
- lacuri-glaciare, vulcanice, de baraj natural,sarate,artificiale
- ape minerale

- Hydrographical resources
- rivers
glacial, volcanic, natural dam, salty, artificial lakes
- mineral waters





Flora and fauna



FLORA este specific alpină şi subalpină cu numeroase monumente ale naturii precum :
Garofiţa Pietrii Craiului
Floarea Reginei sau Floarea de Colţ
Papucul Domniţei
Ruşcuţa
Laleaua Pestriţă
Iedera Albă
Smirdarul

FLORA is mainly alpine and sub alpine with varied natural monuments:
Garofiţa Pietrii Craiului
Floarea Reginei sau Floarea de Colţ (Leonthop alpinum)
Papucul Domniţei
Ruşcuţa
Laleaua Pestriţă
Iedera Albă
Smirdarul



FAUNA este diversa şi bogata, unele specii fiind ocrotite, ca de exemplu:
Capra Neagra,Ursul Brun, Cocoşul deMunte,Râsul,CerbulCarpatin

FAUNA is rich and various, some species being preserved:
Capra Neagra (Rupicapra rupicapra), Ursul Brun (Ursus arctos), Cocoşul deMunte (Tetras mogalus), Râsul (Lynx lynx), CerbulCarpatin (Cervus elaphus).

Rezervatii si monumente ale naturii

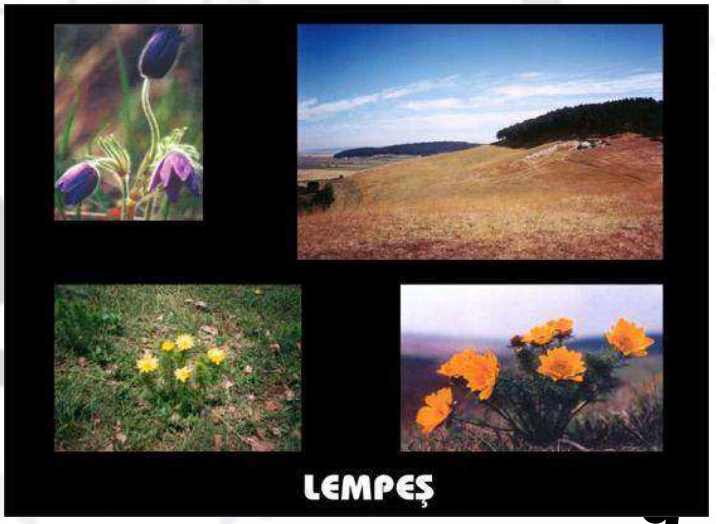
Parcuri naţionale : Călimani,Cheile Bicazului – Lacul Roşu, Bucegi, Piatra Craiului,Munţii Apuseni



Dintre rezervaţiile care se regăsesc în regiune se pot enumera:
Peştera Gheţarul Scărişoara,Cheile Râmeţului, Coloanele de Bazalt de Racoş,Poienile cu Narcise din Dumbrava Vadului,Dealul Cetăţii Lempeş, Muntele Tâmpa din Braşov,Scaunul Rotund de la Borsec, Cascada de apă termală Topliţa,Avenul Licaş de la Lacul Roşu,Lacul Ursu şi arboretele de pe sărături de la Sovata,Calcarele eocene de la Turnu Roşu,Parcul natural Dumbrava Sibiului

Reservations and natural monuments
National parks:Călimani Mountain, Bicazului Quay – Roşu Lake, Bucegi,
Piatra Craiului, Apuseni Mountains

Besides the reservations that can be found in the region there are:
Peştera Gheţarul Scărişoara,Cheile Râmeţului, Coloanele de Bazalt de Racoş,Poienile cu Narcise din Dumbrava Vadului,Dealul Cetăţii Lempeş, Muntele Tâmpa din Braşov,Scaunul Rotund de la Borsec, Cascada de apă termală Topliţa,Avenul Licaş de la Lacul Roşu,Lacul Ursu şi arboretele de pe sărături de la Sovata,Calcarele eocene de la Turnu Roşu,Parcul natural Dumbrava Sibiului



Potential balnear

-4 statiuni turistice de importanta nationala(Covasna,Tusnad,Sovata,Predeal)

-ape minerale carbogazoase;

-ape mineral clorurate-sodice si feruginoase

-namoluri sapropelice



Balneary Potential

- 4 touristic resorts of national importance (Covasna,Tusnad,Sovata,Predeal)

-carbogasous mineral waters;

- chloride- sodium and ferruginous mineral waters

- sapropelic mud





Potential turistic antropic

-Potential socio demografic

- diversitate etnica si religioasa care determina diversitate culturala

-romani- 65,3%

-maghiari 29,9%

-romi 4%

-germani 0,6%

Anthropic tourist potential

-The socio-demographic potential

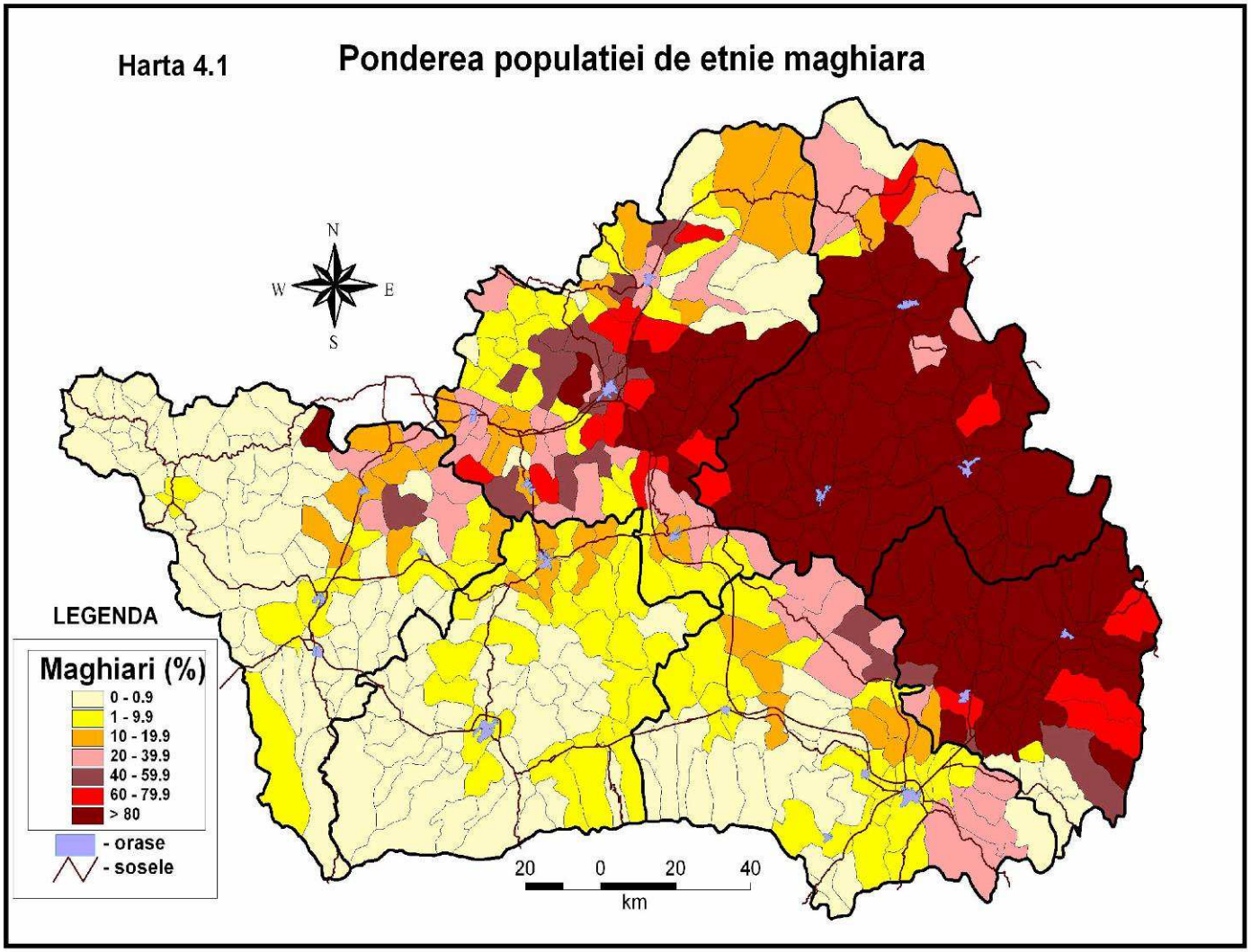
- the ethnic and religious diversity determines cultural diversity

Romanians: 65,3%

Hungarians: 29,9%

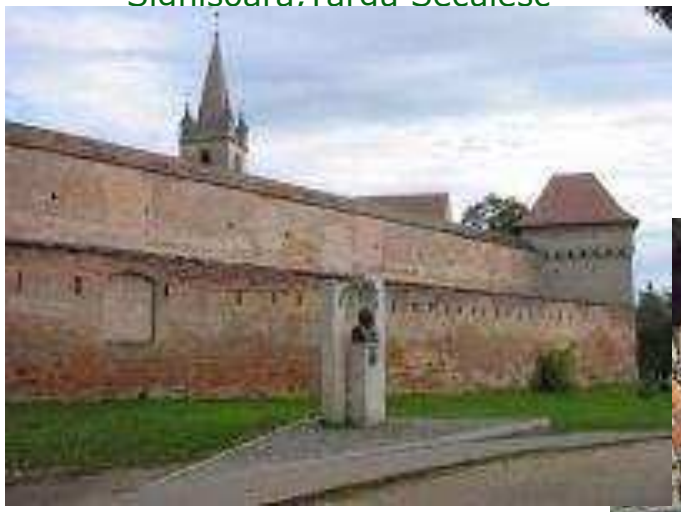
Roma people: 4%

Germans: 0,6%



-Potentialul turistic al asezarilor urbane – orase cu trasaturi medievale(cetati medievale,biserici fortificate, castele renascentiste si baroce, etc) Brasov, Alba Iulia, Sibiu, Targu Mures, Sighisoara,Targu Secuiesc

- The touristic potential of the urban localities – towns with medieval characteristics (medieval citadels, fortified churches, renascence and baroque castles) Brasov, Alba Iulia, Sibiu, Targu Mures, Sighisoara,Targu Secuiesc











-Potentialul turistic al spatiului rural

-Valori etno-folclorice

-mestesuguri

-artizanat

-agroturism





The touristic potential of rural area

- ethno- folklore values

- handicrafts

- rural tourism





Potential turistic al vestigiilor istorice si arhitecturale

- monumente cu valoare istorica si arhitecturala;
-biserici fortificate
-cetati taranesti

The touristic potential of the historical and cultural vestigees

- monuments with architectural and historic value
- fortified churches
- peasant citadels









-Potential turistic cultural

-evenimente cultural artistice

-muzee

-monumente de arta

-monumente ale culturii tehnice

-gastronomia



The cultural tourism potential

-cultural-artistic events
-museums
-art monuments
- technical cultural monuments
-traditional gastronomy







- **Potential economic**

-**sunt reprezentate aproape toate ramurile industriale;**

-pozitie geografica favorabila;

-retea de transport bine reprezentata;

-participarea ramurilor economice la crearea PIB

-industria 29,7%

-agricultura 11,5%

-constructii 5,6%

-servicii 42,1%

- **Poziţie favorabilă centrală, cu o buna infrastructură de transport auto şi feroviară**
- **Traversată de drumurile europene E81, E68 si E60. Se află în faza de proiectare/construcţie culoarele pan-europene (IV.Berlin/Nurenberg-Praga-Budapesta-Constanţa-Istanbul-Salonic şi IX. Helsinki-St.Petersburg-Moscova-Pskov-Kiev-Ljubasevka-Chisinau-Bucureşti-Dimitrovgrad-Alexandroupolis) şi autostrada Braşov-Cluj-Borş**
- **Placă turnantă pentru reţeaua feroviară prin nodurile de cale ferata BRAŞOV, SIBIU şi TEIUŞ**
- **Transport aerian prin 2 aeroporturi internaţionale: SIBIU şi TÎRGU MUREŞ, către peste 10 oraşe europene;**

The economic potential

- almost all the industrial branches are represented;

- favorable geographic position;

- well – represented road network;

- the economic branches participated in the GDP of the Region

- industry (29,7%)

- agriculture (11,5%)

- constructions (5,6%)

- services (42,1%).

Central favorable position, a well – represented railway and road network infrastructure

Crossed by European roads E81, E68 and E60. There are in the construction/projection phase the European corridors (IV.Berlin/Nurenberg-Praga-Budapesta-Constanţa-Istanbul-Salonic and IX. Helsinki-St.Petersburg-Moscova-Pskov-Kiev-Ljubasevka-Chisinau-Bucureşti-Dimitrovgrad-Alexandroupolis) and Braşov-Cluj-Borş highway.

Turntable for the railway network through the railway nodes BRAŞOV, SIBIU şi TEIUŞ

Air – line through two international airports:

SIBIU and TÎRGU MUREŞ, towards over ten european cities.