

TOURIST ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE JASŁO LAND

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Abstract:

Potential tourism of the Jasło land is undoubtedly very large, which is related to the location and historical background of the area. Through the proper management of selected tourist facilities and their wide advertisement, it may significantly increase the number of tourists. By increasing the volume of tourist traffic in the district of Jasło and its neighborhood, probably there will be new investments that contribute to socio-economic development of the area. Due to the numerous natural values, such as Magura National Park, Mount Liwocz, Jasłowski Landscape Park and the development of land, there will probably be a lot of enthusiasts who want to contemplate the beauty of nature. It should also pay special attention to the anthropogenic values of which certainly should include the Archaeological Open Air Museum - Trzcianica Carpathian Troy, numerous mansions and manor houses and sanctuaries present on the Jasło land. The tourist traffic can be increased by intensive development of enotourism, tourism related with wines and vineyards, which arise along the southern, sunny slopes. Due to the rapid development of enotourism, international cyclical events in the capital of Podkarpackie winemaking - in Jasło. It attracts many tourists not only from Poland but also from Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova, which will undoubtedly favor the size of tourist traffic in the district, but it is also a showcase and advertisement of the Jasło land. Through rational investment in the development of tourism and its promotion in the discussed area, without a doubt, the potential tourism can be increased and attract many tourists.

INTRODUCTION

Each region has a specific potential for tourism that determines its attractiveness. It is currently common the view that people are increasingly traveling to discover new and exciting also unique and interesting places. By which they can relax but also to admire their beauty. It is worth adding that traveling and discovering new tourism values, plays a undoubtedly role in acquiring and expansion of knowledge. Tour of less the popular places, often not yet discovered by the wider range of people, increasingly becoming often is a priority among many tourists.

The attractiveness of the individual elements may be perceived subjectively by each observer. The district of Jasło is a place, where there are many objects that deserve the attention and can show them a wider audience than just the inhabitants of the area. Increasing the number of tourists in this area undoubtedly will have benefits for the region, residents and economy.

PURPOSE, SCOPE, RESEARCH TOOLS AND METHODS OF WORK

The aim of this paper is to show and a description of the major tourist attractions in the district of Jasło. To this work used a rich literature in the field of tourism, and of individual objects characteristics.

In addition the author many times conducted a direct observation of the area, in order to verify the traffic of tourists and of curiosity tourists selected objects and cultural events.

Observation in the area also was used to evaluate the technical condition in which are found primarily anthropogenic values. Were also examined markings of hiking trails in the area of the district.

This paper aims to help you appreciate beauty of a Jasło land, in particular villages, natural forests and everything that is valuable and is located in the district. This work became also trying author satisfy the his passion for land the Jasło, but everything with it is directly related to, in particular, to the described tourism values.

THE STUDY AREA

The study has been covered by district Jasło, who also symbolically is often called land Jasło or Jasielszczyzna (Fig. 1). It is located on the south - eastern part of Voivodeship of Podkarpackie. The southern border of the district Jasło shall designate border simultaneously Polish - Slovak. It is the district a border, which is directly adjacent with the period bardejovsky on the Slovak side [3]. From the west border of the district is at once border between the province Podkarpackie and the Malopolska. From North district of Jasło borders the districts of Debica and Strzyżow, and the eastern boundary separates it from the county Krosno. The area of the district is 831 square kilometers, which is about 5% of the whole province of Podkarpackie.

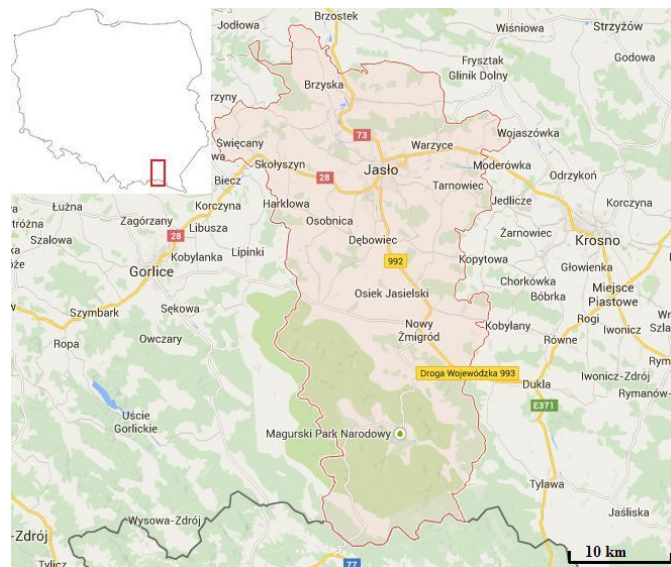


Fig. 1. The study area; source: [6].

POTENTIAL TOURISM THE DISTRICT JASŁO

Potential tourism is determined all the factors (position, landform, hydrology, flora and fauna, natural and anthropogenic values, cultural and tourist events - thematic or human behavior in the area), which together constitute the attractiveness the area [4]. It is also important in this regard the appropriate tourist management combined with infrastructure

(hiking trails, accommodation, catering service), which in combination with the above-mentioned factors determine the development of tourism.

The district area is diverse in terms of landforms. Areas in the north of the district are typically characterized upland formation, while the southern areas are mountainous terrain. In the south of the district extends Low Beskid with distinctive, green and mild hills. The highest peak in the district is Wątkowa (846 m), which is in the strip Magura Wątkowska. In the northern part of the district, is characteristic the top hill Liwocz (562 m), overlooking a panorama of the very remote of areas (Fig. 2). On clear days you can see the Bieszczady, Tatry, Gorce, Babia Góra and the Świętokrzyskie Mountains, which seems to be very attractive to tourists. In view of the geological flysch structure, are on the study area numerous outcrops sullied, often protected eg. : reserve "Kornuty".



Fig. 2. View on Low Beskid from the top of Liwocz, photo: Kamila Płazińska

Other important factors that determine the attractiveness of the area is certainly the natural environment. Jasło land is very diverse in terms of natural conditions. This of district extends on wooded areas (37% of the area), mountains and agriculture. Under legal protection is covered by 38% of the whole the district [4].

Protected in this area are Magura National Park, Jasłiski Landscape Park, Landscape Park Pasma Brzanki, Reserve Liwocz, Bald Mountain Reserve, Reserve Golez and many others.

The most valuable protected areas are predominantly natural forests and rock outcrops. The southern part of the district of is characterized by environment unpolluted and little transformed by human, which determines the development of nature tourism.

The climate in the area of the district is strictly related to the topography. Lies within range two climatic regions: the foothill which is visible in the northern part of the district and the mountain in the southern part of the district, and in particular on the area of the Low Beskid.

Due to favorable climatic conditions of in the northern part of the district, appears a lot of vineyards, which gave rise to the development of enotourism in the area. With more famous of vineyards of the area must be replaced vineyard "Golez", "Jasiel" (Fig. 3), "Two Borders" and many other smaller ones. Due to the intensive development of tourism each

year are organized "International Days of Wine" in Jaslo, which are a very good way of promoting the city and the entire region. As is clear from the observations of the author, every year the number of guests at the event increases. These are largely residents of the southeastern part of Polish but also foreign guests.



Fig. 3. Vineyard Jasiel, photo: [7]

In addition to the potential of the natural values, is worth mentioning also about anthropogenic values of the district. Potential tourism of the district Jaslo began to shape although unknowingly already in the Paleolithic era. Evidenced by the archaeological finds. The beginnings of life on the area date back to the Neolithic (4500 - 1800 BC) which is confirmed by archaeologists who find stone hatchets and small ax, which served the then inhabitants.

Thus there was created open-air museum archaeological "Carpathian Troy" (Fig. 4), which is located on the eastern edge of the village and occupies an area of 8 hectares. In the place of the present open air museum, found to date more than 150,000 different monuments, most of which were not previously found on Polish lands and will become unique objects in whole Europe. Most valuable finds are situated on all sides the open-air museum, now called "Ramparts of the Kings", whose height reaches 10 m. On the area open air museum was reconstructed village culture Otomani - Füzesabony and Slavic village of the ninth century and all this was built by the technology used in at that time [2]. Nowadays, even at a distance of several kilometers from the open-air museum they are found by locals everyday objects and ornaments from the Bronze Age.



Fig. 4. Archaeological Open Air Museum Trzcinnica - Carpathian Troy, photo: Kamila Płazińska.

Interesting facility is the family mansions Romer in Biezdzedza. Were built in the seventeenth century classicist, brick mansion and the area was around it planted with trees, which today form the historic park. As an interesting is that mare who name was "Kasztanka" who was private horse of Pilsudski, originate from in this mansion [1]. Mansion now falls into ruin, which is very disturbing, because with appropriate land development, could become a place often visited by tourists. Next to this mansion, it is worth mentioning about the existence other objects of this type in the district of Jaslo eg .: "Manor House in Gorajowice", "Manor" Klominków ".

Potential tourism Jaslo land this are also a places of worship. The most important is Sanctuary of Our Lady of La Salette in Debowiec called Polish La Salette (Fig. 5).



Fig. 5. The Sanctuary of Our Lady of La Salette in Debowiec, photo: Kamila Płazińska.

With special veneration among the believers is a statue of Our Lady of Weeping. In addition to the sanctuary in Debowiec, often visited are other places connected with religion, such as the Sanctuary on Mount Liwocz, the Franciscan monastery in Jaslo and numerous churches in the Low Beskid. As is clear from of observations by the author of greatest number of pilgrims a year, but arrives to Dębowiec.

The growth of interest tourism in this region with certainty can be a rich network of hiking trails, particularly in the vicinity Magura National Park and the surrounding Jaslo area, moreover in the vicinity Ciezkowickie and Strzyzowskiego Foothills.

Hiking Tours on the area of Magura National Park, which is 9, have been designated in order to facilitate tourists to admiring the beauty of nature [5]. When discussing the hiking trails we should mention about these are location Carpathian Foothills and the area of Jaslo. Among the five trails in the area, only two are under the care of PTTK.

It is worth to mention about bike trails whose total length in the of district Jaslo is over 200 km. The most attractive of them are in the Magura National Park, due to the varied terrain and picturesque views which you can enjoy. In the northern part of the district, also appointed bike trails. They run through objects of interest from the point of view of the natural but also anthropogenic values. During the fieldwork, the author was talking with the tourists who has encountered for some hiking and cycling routes, who unanimously claimed that the network of trails is very well marked and-kept at a high level, which encourages the use of them.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of short analysis of individual objects, and collected information in this work, you must draw a few conclusions on the tourist attractions on discussed area.

District of Jaslo undoubtedly has a rich history, which began of more than 4 thousand years ago, thanks to initial population living in the area today Trzcinica. Without a doubt, for any tourist who wants to visit these areas will be something of interest, which interested him and will be an inspiration and an incentive into a deeper and more thorough knowledge.

District of Jaslo is an ideal place for relaxation, for tourists who wish to commune with nature and pure immaculate environment. On the Jaslo land can relax from the hustle and bustle of big cities, among vast forests in Magura National Park, Jasliski Landscape Park, and in the vast forest complexes, which are located a few kilometers north of Jaslo in massif Liwocz.

For active tourists, there is a dense network of well-marked hiking trails for both hiking and cycling, so that you can to traverse vast area and visiting with the numerous monuments of material culture.

This work describes a few biggest attractions, due to the limitations of the text, but nevertheless the author hopes that this will work, although to a small extent on the growth of tourism on the district of area Jaslo.

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