

PROSPECTIVES OF HOMOLJE AS AN ECO-DESTINATION

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Abstract

Homolje with its own heterogeneous and attractive tourist potential, correspond important tourist area of Eastern Serbia. Relief is represented with hills and plains. Climate is moderate continental. Hydrograph is represented by river Mlava with her tributaries. This community is full with different animal and herbal species.

Economy is undeveloped, but natural and anthropogenic fortune, peace, silence, green nature, loveliness of housekeeper, etc., is important potential for development of rural tourism.

Text of roads showing possibilities of sustainable development in area of Homolje, like new possibility for progress in this area. Authors of this work were data collection trough experience on terrain, area monitoring and benchmarking. Homolje can be important eco destination in tourist map of Serbia.

Key words: Homolje, sustainable development, eco destination, tourism

Introduce

In actual conditions of intensive town planning and industrialized, when population is more exposed to noise, pollution, fast tempo of life, we can see need for tourist developments and to keeping natural and cultural worthiness.

Homolje is part of Serbia with preserved natural and cultural fortune; reach every predisposition for growing in important area in Serbia for development of ecotourism.

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Through ecotourism is possible protect local culture off forgetting, but is very important to local inhabitation seriously follow support in implementation for complete effect.

Result of research

Trend from the last century have been made interest modern consumer demand for destination and tourism based on nature. This aspect of tourism is today popularly called ecotourism and has development in ecological sensitive area and a big responsibility in organization.

Homolje is an area in Eastern Serbia limited with mountains. From area Zvizd, north, is limited with Homolje's mountains (940 m), from Resava, on south with Beljanica mountain (1336 m), in east with mountain Crni Vrh (1027 m) and Mlava, on west, open this area for campaign Stig.

Good natural capability is not enough spent and is evident bad condition of infrastructure. Introducing natural – geographic elements and tourist motive is need for harmonizing tourist activation.

This part of Serbia has a great number of caves. It has been explored more then 50 caves. Many of them are really beauty (exp. cave Pogana Pec). In this area river Mlava create Gornjak canyon long 16 km. Entrance in Homolje "over scan" old castle from Roman period. Here are also orthodox monastery "Mitropolija" and "Blagovestenje" from XIV century.

Hydrograph artery of this area represent river Mlava. Mlava is one of longest river in Eastern Serbia (150 km). Characteristic of mountain clean river Mlava is hold in part of valley. This area has a great number of natural healing springs. Heterogeneous of flora and fauna spread good conditions for development of eco tourism in this part of Serbia.

Eco station – specific construction for accommodation in ecotourism. Eco station must represented implementation of concept of ecotourism in construction. This object must be nested in local architecture, natural and look of area. On this area eco station can be specific objects made of wood – characteristic for Eastern Serbia.

Tourist activity in harmony with ecotourism. Ecotourism consider focus in nature and mean guidance of small tourist group with learning and with specialized tourist guide for certain area. Tour should be like excursion and can last half of day, one day or weekend. Avoid motor – car and use bicycle or trekking like aspect of recreation.

Different zone of protection should be assigned and made correspondent maps in correlation with support capacity of certain area. This area has a lot excellent terrain for „normal extreme " sport with a lot affection and adrenaline and without consequence for natural environment.

Friendly host from Homolje are always ready for guest and hospitality. Guest can to taste excellent food from this part of Serbia and take part in life of local population.

Homolje, like potential tourist destination still is not on right way positioned on tourist market. Base for development in that direction represent SWOT analyse (strong, weakness, opportunity, threat).

Strong points produce of ecotourism	Inferior points of product
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - this area is remarkable in geographic meaning - nearness of large city in Serbia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bad tourist infrastructure - deficit of signalling - capacity of accommodation - destination is not enough known - inefficient presence on tourist market - low foreign tourism
<p style="text-align: center;">Attractive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - healthy environment - attractive area in natural look - attractive area in cultural sight - heterogeneous traditional customs - historical heritage 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Typically for this area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eastern Serbia is remarkable by object from the wood for eco station - Water – mill in country - Traditional customs - Hospitality of local inhabitation <p style="text-align: center;">Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - specific tradition <p style="text-align: center;">Source of demand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tourist from Serbia 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Specific segment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sightseeing - visitors of manifestation - recreation - climbing, mountaineering 	

Local people from villages: Bistrica and Zdrelo are interested in development of rural tourism. Bistrica is village on river Bistrica, near by Petrovac.

In 1986 this village was proprietary like good of national meaning. In this village existed 12 preserved water – mill still in function (from XIX century). Bistrica is every spring host to many actor of race "Dragutin Tomasevic"; first Serbian runner on Olympic Games 1912.

Few kilometres further is village Zdrelo. In this village there are two dominant mountains top: Veliki Vukan (825 m) and Mali Vukan (732 m). Zdrelo is located near by Gornjak canyon. This place is well – know by healing springs with temperature of water 38°C.

Conclusions

Tourism, like industry, is last years accept undreamed dimension and overtake every part of planet. In this condition mass tourism can cause a big problem to local community. End of 20th century and beginning of 21st century brought new concept of ecotourism, where is tendency on keeping of nature and better conditions for local community.

Homolje slowly entering on tourist map of Serbia through rural tourism, however still there is need for a lot of intercession in this destination.

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