



ШУМЕНСКИ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ „ЕПИСКОП КОНСТАНТИН ПРЕСЛАВСКИ“
КАТЕДРА „ГЕОГРАФИЯ И МЕТОДИКА НА ОБУЧЕНИЕТО ПО ГЕОГРАФИЯ“

KONSTANTIN PRES LAVSKY UNIVERSITY OF SHUMEN
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING GEOGRAPHY

ВТОРА МЕЖДУНАРОДНА КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ

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СЕКЦИИ / SECTIONS

- I. ПРИРОДНА ГЕОГРАФИЯ**
NATURAL GEOGRAPHY
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HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
- III. ГЕОГРАФСКО ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ**
GEOGRAPHICAL EDUCATION



2 ноември, Събота
2 November, Saturday

СЕКЦИЯ ОБЩЕСТВЕНА ГЕОГРАФИЯ

Зала 217/ Hall 217



“ШУМЕНСКИ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ „КИРИЛ И МЕТОДИЙ ПРЕСЛАВСКИ”
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Assoc. prof. Stavi DIMITROV, PhD („St. Cyril and St. Methodius” University of Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria) - The Euroregion Alentejo-Algarve-Andalucia within the context of the European integration

9.40-9.50 доц. д-р Далила СТЕФАНОВА (НИИТГ-БАН) - Резултати от експериментални посетителски мониторинзи в НП „Шуменско плато”

Assoc. Prof. Dilyana STEFANOVA, PhD (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, National Institute of Geophysics, Geodesy and Geography, Department of Geography) - Results of experimental visitor monitoring in the Nature Park “Shumen Plateau”

9.50-10.00  **ДИСКУСИЯ/ Discussion**

10.00-10.15 **Кафе наука**
Coffee break

10.10-10.20 **Гл. инж. Борис КАЗАКОВ (НИИТГ-БАН) - Класификация на силните влияния в Югоизточна България според характера на динамиката на населението им за периода 1946 - 2011 г.**

Asstst. Prof. Boris KAZAKOV (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, National Institute of Geophysics, Geodesy and Geography, Department of Geography)

10.20-10.30 **Гл. инж. д-р Валентина ПЛЕВА (НИИТГ-БАН) - Географски аспекти и промените на етническата структура на населението в Шуменска област**

Asstst. Prof. Nadejda PLEVA, PhD (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, National Institute of Geophysics, Geodesy and Geography, Department of Geography)

10.30-10.40 **Доц. д-р Цане КОТЕСКИ, Златко ЯКОВЛЕВ, Снежана БАРДАРОВА (Университет гр. Шип, Македония) - Природни и антропогенни туристички предности на Охрид**

Assoc. Prof. Cane KOTESKI, PhD, Zlatko JAKOVLEV, Snezana BARBAROVA (University of Ship, Macedonia) - Natural and anthropogenic tourist value of the Ohrid city

10.40-10.50 **Лъчезар ЙОРДАНОВ, (студент) (ВТУ „Св. св. Кирил и Методий”) - България в условия на демографска криза – възможности за преодоляването ѝ**

Lachezar YORDANOV, (student) („St. Cyril and St. Methodius” University of Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria) – Bulgaria in conditions of demographic crisis – a possibilities for getting over it

10.50-11.00 **Николина СТАНЧЕВА (студент), Веселин ПЕТКОВ (студент) (ШУ „Кл. Константин Преславски”) - Село Професор Нинирова - географията и**

NATURAL AND ANTHROPOGENIC TOURIST VALUE OF THE CITY OHRID

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ABSTRACT

Ohrid is one of the biggest tourist centers in the country, both for its natural and anthropogenic tourist values in 1979/80 was placed under the protection of UNESCO, it is a great culture, where there is rarely a symbiosis or a blend of natural and anthropogenic tourist values small space.

Keywords: *Natural tourist values, anthropogenic tourist values, tourism.*

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a complex social phenomenon which requires a versatile scientific research. Acceptable definition of tourism is: "Tourism is a set of relations and phenomena related to movement and consumption outside the residence, in order to meet the recreational and cultural needs¹ ." Tourism as socio - economic phenomenon getting into all spheres of economic, political, sporting and cultural life. This phenomenon is a heterogeneous phenomenon that is quite abstract and at the same time specific.

No industry, and includes several economic sectors (hospitality, transport, commerce, crafts etc.) No medical branch, but rather involves activities of medicine (health tourism). Although there is a cultural branch covers many fields of cultural activities (cultural - historical heritage, cultural events, music, folklore, etc.). Spanning many sporting activities, although it is a branch of the sport (recreation, sports, sporting events, etc.). There is a political phenomenon, but is more fold interdependence with the political climate in the country. It is considered a natural phenomenon, but in multiple interdependence with nature (climate, hydrography, flora, fauna, earthquakes etc.). This could enumerate many comparisons for tourism in various areas of life on earth, and in the near future and beyond this planet (visit the moon and possibly on other planets). From this pronounced heterogeneity arises that tourism is an interdisciplinary phenomenon in the territory and the practice should be observed, studied and directs.

1. Ohrid as an important tourism center Macedonia

At the heart of the Balkans in the southwest part of the Republic of Macedonia on the shore of the lake is the old Ohrid with its millennium history Ohrid is one of the oldest in the area of Balkan towns , living testimony of the cultural competition of civilizations , for permanent installation of the new features being the this space . Ohrid has always been a small town (today there are about 45 000 inhabitants) and had no desire to be great. The lucky ones who constantly live in this protected ecological environment, jealously build their total life built on centuries-old traditions and vast natural, cultural and historical heritage and values borrowed from future generations, and always offer today before the tourist world with human characteristic heat and

¹Jovicic, Z., (1976), *Fundamentals of tourism*, Fantasybook Beograd 5.

hospitality. City in 1980 along with the lake record UNESCO as a universal cultural historical and natural values of importance to the world.

Precious archaeological findings and tangible evidence of the centuries speak of life in this area has always attractive, whose roots are embedded in the long history tenth centuries BC. Ohrid town - monument with numerous archaeological finds of archaeological findings, several early Christian basilicas, with many churches in the world today are rarely able to meet such a relatively small space. Say, Ohrid once had 365 churches, one for every day of the year.

The town of centuries-old tradition is also a modern city living. Visited by tourists from all over the world, why the moments spent in Ohrid always turning in most vivid segment always in a short lifetime.

The interest of tourists to Ohrid as a potential resort derives from its natural and anthropogenic tourist motives.

2. Natural and anthropogenic tourist value of the city

"The tourism values, make the external stimulus that provides satisfying travel needs." ²Tourism values are attractive objects, events and processes in nature and society that have the capacity to attract tourists.

Tourist values can be divided according to origin:

- Natural tourism values
- Anthropogenic tourism values

Natural tourist values are territorial expression patterns and are given an opportunity. They have attractive tourist properties, and was influenced by natural forces. Natural tourist values can be divided into:

- Geomorphological
- Climate
- Hydrographic
- Bio geographical
- Landscape

Anthropogenic tourist values than are such natural phenomena and processes that attract tourists, and was influenced by human activity and creativity. The group of these incentives include:

- Ethnosocial
- Cultural - Historical
- Manifestations
- Ambient

2.1. NATURAL TOURIST VALUES Ohrid

2.1.1. Geomorphological tourist values of Ohrid

Geomorphological tourist values represent those whose motives and character attractive effect arising from the relief features of the phenomena and processes in space.

" Ohrid valley is created by lowering the surface lime mainly along two parallel first line meridian faults with direction S - J or North - South " ³). Ohrid lake area has

²Marinoski, N., (1992), *Tourism Geography No.1*, enlightenCase, Skopje, 27.

survived stage and all the other valleys in Macedonia except that Lake Basin even reduced in size and are kept until today.

The geomorphological tourist values include the mountainous relief in the Ohrid region for the above relief is found. In Ohrid and its surroundings are quite as mountains : Galichica Petrino (east) , Placenska , Ilinska Mountain and Karaorman who belong to the older area (Paleozoic and Tertiary) and Jablanica mountains , Belicka and Wet belong to the younger (with chalk coils) . All are rich in many uniqueness that attract tourists, but certainly as the most famous and most attractive is Galichica Mountain, which was declared a national park. Mountain Galichica is composed of gray and reddish massive limestone. It has a large number of endemic forms of flora and fauna that can rarely be found elsewhere represent natural tourist importance value. Mountain Galichica is attractive for visitors because of its gentleness and transition. It has a potential ski terrain that would be good in the future be used as a tourist for the development of winter tourism.

2.1.2. Climate tourist values of Ohrid

The climate is a multi- mode types of time in a certain space. And one of the most important tourist values .

Given the latitude of Ohrid and small distance from the Adriatic Sea Lake area should have a Mediterranean climate. But climate elements that show climate here has properties of a modified Mediterranean climate. The reason for this is surrounded by the high mountains which prevent to feel the impact of the sea, and high altitude which is 695 meters.

"On climate affect water basin of the lake because smaller water reservoirs such as lakes can highlight the main features of the Mediterranean climate."⁴ Average annual temperatures in Ohrid are 11.6 C. Average winter temperatures in Ohrid are 2.7 S. This means that the winters are mild as characteristic of Mediterranean climate. This phenomenon stems from prisutstvoto the lake basin that akumulirana the summer heat in the winter drops while heating the surrounding air. Because spring is about 2 degrees C colder than the fall.

Under the influence of water masses of Lake dampen differences between summer and winter, day and night temperatures. Absolute minimum temperatures usually occur in January and February, once in March and rarely descend below -12.0 C. Because spring starts later, but it takes a fall.

Reviewing the lake in summer influence the absolute maximum temperatures high value indicates the absence of unbearable heat makes Ohrid pleasant resort and resort.

During the year Ohrid very light and very little cloud cover. The duration of annual insolation is around 2300 hours. The average annual rainfall is significantly higher than in other valleys in Macedonia is 683 mm, which contributes to a rich and varied vegetation attractive to tourists. Generally more than half of the total rainfall poured in during the fall and winter while in summer falls very small quantity only 71 mm. Because

³Stankovic, S., (1957), Lake and its wildlife, Skopje

⁴Cvijich, J., (1911), the basis for geographical and Macedonian geology and old kn.3 Srbije, Beograd

tourists are allowed full use of their vacation and perform all types of activities such as sunbathing, swimming and more. Although summer is full of rain over the lake relative humidity is quite high so it feels fresh.

In Ohrid winds blowing from different directions with different strength and frequency. North wind or people simply called North blowing from the north and breaks through the valley of the Black Drin. Is dominant in the winter months up in the month of December, but can occur at other times. In summer makes it very convenient refreshment affect tourists.

From the north - east generally along the river Sateska penetrating north - east wind or Polish people called north, and is most abundant in March. It is very cold and causing low temperatures.

In the opposite direction of the blowing wind is south or south, which is most abundant in March, but can occur at other times of the year. Is usually accompanied by rain. Represented are a number of other weaker winds than that in summer occur: Veternik morning blowing and blowing Stremec afternoon and evening is present or Night Gornik . In winter dominated North and South. In general these types of wind are not dangerous and negative impact on the contrary some of them contribute to faster mrestrenjefish.

Because of all these benefits of climate that occurs as a very important tourist motive that attracts tourists.

2.1.3. Hydrographic tourism values Ohrid

Hydrographic tourist values are also important motives that have attributive recreational and aesthetic capacity and curious features in one are attractive because most of tourist movements aimed at water basins.

Ohrid is certainly the most important motive for hydrographic who develop tourism and priflekuva attention of people all over the world is Lake Ohrid with its features.

Ohrid Lake is situated in the central and southern part of Ohrid - Struga valley of the Macedonian - Albanian border at the level of 41 degrees of north latitude and between 20 th and 21 degrees east longitude. A tectonic origin, and belongs to the so-called desaretskilakes. Lake from its genesis is independent natural whole. It lies at an altitude of 695 meters covers an area of 358 km / 2 with a long coastline 87 km maximum length of 30 km maximum width of 14.5 km average width of 11 km . Occupies a volume of 54 280 m it is one of the largest and deepest lakes in Macedonia and Southern Europe. "The depth of the lake is naoagja seventh among lakes in Europe and with its warm blue color gives the impression of a freshwater sea. The lake is almost elliptic shape and it can be said that its coastline is very poorly developed.

Ohrid Lake nourishes predominantly spring water (surface and sub lacoustricsources). Most surface sources located along the southern coast and around purposely Monastery. Naum near the village Tusemiste and Starovco city and Pogradec. At the foot of Petrino most significant sources in Strudenchishta so vikanite" Biljana Springs " . The West Coast also has sources, but they are far less numerous.

The lake is flowing about 40 smaller rivers and streams from which 20 are on Albanian territory, and 17 Yugoslav except Sateska, KoselskariverGrashnicaCheravaand all the rest are short gullies. No data on the total amount of water in these rivers that feed

the lake. The lake runs the Black Drin River. Spring water that feeds the lake brings a very small amount of suspended particles. It is one of the main reasons for the high transparency of the lake water. Transparency of the water is 22 m. The annual water temperature is 9-11 C. In June, July and August the water temperature ranges from 18-24 C. The color of the water is an important green curiosity, and in larger depths becomes blue. After its chemical composition, Ohrid water is typical freshwater. It is low in nutrient salts.

"With its unique flora and fauna of the lake is the largest natural museum in Europe. As the country's oldest preserved ancient world alive elsewhere found as a fossil or not. That is the case with some snails, worms, crabs and seaweed. It is significant Ohrid Trout as the oldest preserved form of the lake (belvica and Letnica) is endemic and rare elsewhere ."⁵

2.1.4. Bio geographical tourism values Ohrid

Because Lake area has quite the climate present rich flora and fauna. A presence of diverse flora and fauna is of great importance as a tourist attraction in the area

The flora (plant life) in Ohrid are represented almost all species of deciduous and evergreen forests. Especially the old town has a very large stock of wood plantations, of which the main attraction in spring blossoms represent almonds and acacia trees that give special highlight of this unique landscape. The southern part of the city towards the place "Gorica " and farther south where they stay most of the hotels has a large green area . One of attractiveness in Ohrid and Ohrid a Plane back more than two centuries and is the patron of the city.

With its uniqueness stands out and flora in the lake where present many rare algae, sponges and reeds.

Besides flora in Ohrid and its surroundings is represented rich fauna which is very important for hunting tourism. Represented are: wild ducks, cormorants, floats and other birds. The surrounding area is rich: partridges, rabbits, deer, wild pigs, etc. game.

The fauna of Lake Ohrid is specific in highlighting the ornament - the swan that is protected by law. It is a major attraction for tourists in Ohrid coast. And of course finally famous Ohrid Trout which is a specialty of the town , and Eel Plashicite , Ohrid Carp , chub, etc. Barbell.

2.1.5. Tourism landscape values of Ohrid

Ohrid is a city on the nature and consequently abounds with many tourist values. Unique landscape view is the view that is provided at St. John Kaneo the lake, the view of the church yard. Naum, or Samuel fortresses, observations of the sunset from the slopes of Galichica birth or the day observed by the harbor. All these and many other unforgettable sights landscape can be one of the values of the city to visit by tourists.

⁵TouristguideofMacedonia

2.2 . Anthropogenic TOURIST VALUES Ohrid

2.2.1. Etnosocijal tourist values of Ohrid

"Etnosocijal tourist values reflect the material and spiritual culture of the peoples and ethnic entities, at a room."⁶

Ohrid abounds with such etnosocijal tourist values .

These include diet expressed through culinary specialties indigenous characteristic of Ohrid . This includes the preparation of a specialty such as Gjomlezec , toady , kolburek , hominy , fish Ohrid way , eel , etc. . Despite that we have a special way of preparing and serving special dishes that are mostly made of copper for example. copper pan , copper boilers , vessels made of clay and soil , such as various dishes , Bard and others .

Another etnosocijalna tourist value are the types of house interiors and exteriors. Ohrid Ohrid recognizable and unique architecture whose exterior is distinguished by a characteristic building where most particularly in the lower part of the house is present and the inevitable stone overhang characteristic of Ohrid . Another feature of Ohrid houses the windows are small and narrow rectangular commonly made of timber and covered by wooden shutters. The interior of the Torrent House features floors made of hardwood, sofa seating area with quite a distinctive and verandas.

Furniture consisted of wooden and copper pots and woven items.

Another value in this group costumes. Costumes mostly present in the vicinity of the city and feature -rich elements of folk embroidery on canvas village where mostly dominated by red and black. Fabric aprons and striped socks in multiple colors, vests and all complemented by rich jewelry such as silver and gold money usually wrap around waist, neck and forehead. I wore characteristic scarves and which were usually with floral motifs. Otherwise every place had its own special feature in its costume.

Folk customs are another ethno social tourist value. They are abundant in Ohrid. Particular importance is attached to the birth and baptism of children and all major holidays such as Easter , Christmas and special event in Ohrid is throwing the cross religious holiday of Epiphany , when the Ohrid coast collected about 20 000 people and is unique scenery .

Legal practices - this includes family and between family traditions practices which are more abundant Ohrid , and this includes the famous Ohrid hospitality .

Folk art - these include: knitting, sewing, carving, painting, carpentry, painting, and craftsmanship. All these are very prevalent in Ohrid , and some of them such as craftsmanship and specially interesting for tourists almost gone elsewhere .

2.2.2. Cultural - historical values of the city tour

"Cultural - historical tourism values such anthropogenic phenomena that occur at different times of a space, and arouse interest among tourists in that evoke historical events, people, processes and phenomena."⁷ Ohrid is a city with great cultural heritage and

⁶Marinoski, N., (1992), Ibid, 44.

⁷Marinoski, N., (1992), Ibid, 45.

has many cultural - historical monuments that are very attractive and greatly attracted the attention of tourists. Among the most important churches in the city are:

St. Clement - this church was built in the XIV century (1378 yr .) . It was in the folk traditions of the remains of St. Clement. Panteleimon church when the Turks converted into mosques. The frescoes are quite damaged under the impact of the time. As is usual in small Ohrid churches regularly meet characters of Clement and Naum. Such is the case in this church.

St . John Kaneo - after city a cliff high above the lake is the church, built in the XIV century. The frescoes of the church is quite damaged and do not have a higher quality. Church is significant for its architecture.

St. Sofia - the church is one of the few monuments in Ohrid . For her there is no reliable data when it is built, but is found to be erected on the site of the Old Temple. His paintings have won after the fall of Samuil at the time of Archbishop Lev. Most paintings come from the XI century.

St. Nahum - his action is remote monastery 30 km from Ohrid , and is on the Jogoslovenska - Albanian border. Raised Naum . Big wooden iconostasis originates from 1718. Duborezot it is quite shallow. Inside the church is the chapel which houses the relics of Sts. Naum . Over his grave a mural of the XIX century which shows his miracles

Samuil's Fortress - izgradvata of this fort is credited to Samuel, the first Macedonian king probably because when he chose Ohrid built onto his throne and spread. Ohrid Fortress is the most monumental time in Macedonia, she declines coast on three sides except the lake. There are two ports: Lower and Upper. One is impressive in its courses of iron plate, which is preserved to this day. The fortress was built of plain stone. The port due to stones with inscriptions found remains of the ancient city and its buildings.

No guest or traveler that will not delight in visiting the world renowned monuments and that would not turn back to see a different recollection.

2.2.3. Manifestations tourist values of Ohrid

In Ohrid maintained and quite important tourist events of different character which are organized during the tourist season. Among them are significant:

Ohrid Summer - this event is the biggest and najrenomirana culture - music event in the Republic. Macedonia in the summer months. Participants of this event is renowned musicians and artists from around the world. Presented concerts and theater are held in St . Sofia, DolniSaraj Imaret Samuil's fortress, the House of Culture "GrigorPrlicev " . Ohrid Summer Festival usually begins on 12 July and runs until 20th of august. Closing and opening of this event is followed by extensive fireworks and great attendance. Within this event are concerts, plays and so on.

Balkan Festival - this event is a great and unique in the Balkans. It maintains the 5th to 10th July each year. The event brought together folklore groups from the Balkans. Opening and presentation of the Balkan Festival is particularly interesting because folk groups from all countries dressed in their national costumes, walking around town playing and singing.

In Ohrid several years ago began to keep the Festival of folk songs with melody troubadours "TroubadoursOhridski ". Also the festival "Song of Summer", "Old city meetings."

Also important is the maintenance and "Ohrid Marathon" which in recent years has been restored and featuring swimmers from around the world. This event attracts a large number of sports fans as the city and the other cities and tourists themselves.

Most spectacular would be if these events are conducted at ambient room of monuments to mark the total experience.

2.2.4. Ambient tourist values of Ohrid

Ohrid has many ambient values . One of them is the urban plan of the city which is characterized by proliferation of houses of two parts: the old and new part.

The old town is characterized most of the buildings and houses in the style of old Ohrid architecture. The houses are mostly facing the lake and are glued to each other, and do not have a big yard. It's a wide open view covered with solar lighting and countless nuances aside⁸. While the new part of town are distinctive modern buildings and other modern facilities.

The surroundings of the city abounds with a number of villages in which modern conditions more like suburbs and which has modern roads . Such that more and tourist village where there is Peshtani modern houses by the shore of the lake that greatly attracts tourists and influence the development of tourism.

As for the roads and streets that connect Ohrid elsewhere they mainly paved and in good condition, outside and inside.

The old part of the city and the Old Town is characterized by broad tiled cobbled street typical of old cities.

A big advantage of the city is that there are airport through which a faster and easier way to travel May themselves as residents of the city and tourists from all over the world.

CONCLUSION

At the end of this paper will try to give a summary of all that was covered in it.

The topic that process is " Natural and anthropogenic tourist values of the city."

Early in the introduction or stick to tourism as a socio - economic phenomenon that requires a versatile scientific research. Furthermore we gave some basic information about Ohrid as an important tourist center in Macedonia.

For then switch specifically on the topic by giving a general separation of natural and anthropogenic values and short definitions as they are.

Then gradually been described specific types of natural tourist values of Ohrid, geomorphological, hydrographic, and biographical and landscape. Finally we gave particular explanation for all anthropogenic tourist values ethno social, cultural - historical, manifestacioni and ambient.

Consult the literature of several different authors in order the better to process the subject.

⁸Chipan, B., (1982), OldtownarchitectureinOhrid, Skopje.

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