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## **DEFINITION, SYSTEMATIZATION AND TOURIST POTENTIALS OF THE TOURISTIC SPACE UNITS AT TOURIST REGION STRUMICA-RADOVISH**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Of particular importance for the differentiation of the independent touristic space units is to regard all the disposable resources and factors (natural, anthropogenic, ethnographic, infrastructural, etc.). The definition of separate touristic units and the determination of their tourist offer is one of the most important tasks of the touristic space planning.

The main goal of this study is the definition, systematization and presentation of the tourism offer of the touristic space units in the touristic region Strumica-Radovish, on the basis of its natural, anthropogenic, infrastructural valuables and the qualities of the area which are typified with their authenticity.

**Key words:** touristic locality, tourist zone, development, tourism.

### **INTRODUCTION**

According to the basic long-term aims, the concept and criteria for development and organization of the tourist offer in the Republic of Macedonia, altogether 10 tourist regions are defined: Skopje-Kumanovo, Sharsko-Poloshki, Kichevo-Brod, Mavrovo-Debar, Ohrid-Prespa, Pelagonia, Middle-Vardar region, Strumica-Radovish, Bregalnitsa and Kratovo-Kriva Palanka. (Spatial plan of the Republic of Macedonia, 2004, p.118). The developing potential of a tourist region, despite of the natural, anthropogenic and space features, largely depends on its touristic and geographical position. The touristic region, Strumica-Radovish which is the subject of our research, is located between the two most important international routes: from westward Belgrade-Skopje-Thessaloniki-Athens (E-75) which is part of the Eastern European Mediterranean tourist route, and from east, the route Sofia-Blagoevgrad-Thessaloniki. Through this region there are routes which are less significant but these routes are important for the development of the tourism. Such is the highway M-6, which leads across Shtip-Radovish-Strumica-Petrich in Bulgaria. This region is also connected with the Vardar valley so that it allows a better communication between the central and west parts of the Republic of Macedonia and beyond. The routes above are of great importance for the development of the domestic and the foreign tourism.

The systematization of the space units within the Strumica-Radovish touristic region is of a particular meaning for a successful development and tourism planning. With the systematization of the space units for the needs of tourism several factors are taken into account and those are: the natural tourist attractiveness and their amenities for the touristic development, the anthropogenic tourist valuables and their meaning for the development of tourism and the material base for the tourist development (accommodation facilities, road infrastructure etc.). With the application all these factors and elements an assessment is given to the touristic capacities and conditions for the development of specific touristic space units (zones and localities), also a definition of the types of tourism that can be developed in separate localities and the priority localities which are meaningful for the development of the tourism are defined.

#### DEFINITION AND SYSTEMATIZATION OF THE TOURISTIC SPACE UNITS

Based on the natural and created condition and resources by volume, quality, expansion or the uniqueness, functionality, attractiveness and the point of activation on the territory of the touristic region Strumica-Radovish, the following types of tourist potentials can be divided as separate wholes: the transitive touristic route M-6, the mountains, water areas, health resorts, the unions and goods with natural and cultural heritage, the rural and urban settlements. When dividing the touristic space units in the region Strumica-Radovish first we started with determining of the smallest space unit or tourist locality. The tourist locality indicates a kind of a space unit that contains in itself at least one attractive element, essential for the touristic development. It represents a homogenous touristic space unit and its development is connected with the development of the higher space unit-zone. (Stojmilov, 1979, p. 119). The subsequent grouping of smaller space units, i.e. tourist localities form a touristic zone.

According to the basic long term aims, the concept and criteria for development and organization of the touristic offer in the region Strumica-Radovish are separated the following touristic zones and localities (Table 1).

Table 1. Systematization of the touristic space units.

<b>Tourist region</b>	<b>Tourist zone</b>	<b>Tourist locality</b>
<b>Strumica – Radovish</b>	Strumica zone	Strumica
		Lake Vodocha
		Complex churches St. Leontius
		St. Virgin Mary Eleusa
		Monastery St.Ilija
	Bansko-Belasitza-Podgorje	Complex Bansko Spa
		Monospitovo Blato
		Smolarski Waterfall
		Koleshinski Waterfall
		Mokrino Springs
	Turija-Ograzden	Lake Turija
		Tserveno pole
		(Red Field)

		Asebalica
		Varvarica
	Mantovo-Konche	Lake Mantovo
		Monastery St. Stefan
	Plackovica West Zone	Kozbunar
		Shipkovica
		Complex White Stone
		Monastery St. George
		Radovich

## TOURIST ZONE STRUMICA

The tourist zone of Strumica covers part from the central and the southeastern part of the tourist region Strumica-Radovich. Independent tourist localities in this zone are: the city of Strumica, the lake Vodocha, the complex churches St. Leontius in the village Vodocha, the monastery Virgin Mary Eleusa in the village Veljusa and the monastery St. Ilija on the mountain Elenica.

**The tourist locality Strumica.** It represents an attractive locality from the aspect of its geographical position, the cultural and historical monuments from ancient times till present day and the manifestations which encourage the development of the transitive tourism and accommodation. Specific motives of this tourist locality are the memorial Monument Kosturitsa of NOV's fallen soldiers, the historic monuments: Strumin grob (medieval grave), the late antique urban palace Machuk (a small segment of the former ancient town in the old urban heart of the city), the Islamic religious facility Orta Dzamija (Orta Mosque), the fortress Carevi Kuli, complex churches St. 15 Tiveriopolski Machenici (one of the oldest Early Christian basilica on the Balkan peninsula) etc. From the old city architecture as separate tourist motives are: the Feudal Tower, the old Turkish post-office (built in the IX century), the Assembly of Strumica (built in the period from 1926 to 1931), the hotel Serbian King (built from 1926 to 1928), the street Marshal Tito as part from the old bazaar of Strumica etc. The numerous and heterogeneous cultural heritage of this locality is the main cause of development of the transitive and cultural tourism.

Table 2. Main accommodation facilities in the tourist locality Strumica.

Accommodation facilities	Number of rooms	Number of beds	Type of the facility for accommodation and categorization
Sirius	71	150	4 stars hotel
Tiveriopol	36	72	3 stars hotel
TranshpedMacedonia	6	-	Motel
Ilinden	6	16	guesthouse

The manifestations are the other part of the tourist motives in this locality. The most significant manifestations which give this locality a landmark are: Strumicki Carnival (event of international significance), Aster Fest (the international Film and Video festival of Southeast Europe), the art colony of Strumica (an international manifestation from 1964), Festival of Cham-

ber Theatre Risto Shishkov etc. They are of particular importance for the development of the cultural and events tourism.

**Tourist locality Lake Vodocha.** The Lake Vodocha is built in the period from 1962 to 1965, and the usage of the water for irrigation is initiated in 1966. The dam is filled of stone with height of 44 m, length of 185 m and the altitude is 405 m. The lake is wide 600 m and its maximum depth is 42 m. It covers an area of 1.9 km<sup>2</sup> and it has a volume of water equal to 26.7 million m<sup>3</sup>. The original purpose of this lake was for watering and water-supply of the population. (Stojmilov, 2003, p. 259). Because of the high temperature during the summer season there are for swimming, picnic and recreation activities of the population and development of the sports and piscatorial tourism.

**Tourist locality complex churches St. Leontius.** It's located in the village of Vodocha which is 4 km away from the city of Strumitsa. In this locality there are preserved three churches (western, eastern and central), architectural remains, appurtenance and a complex of monasteries, dining room, two bathrooms and multilayered Christian necropolis. Here we encounter elements from the early Christian period (basilica with marble decoration plastics from the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> century). The eastern nave domed church built in the later period used to be episcopal and its destruction occurs with the collapse of Samoil's state in 1018. In the period from 1018 – 1037 was built the small western domed church dedicated to Virgin Mary Eleusa. The central domed church is dedicated to St Leontij (a Christian martyr from the city of Tripoli) and it was built in the beginning of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Also, the necropolis which is situated in the southwestern and in the northwestern side, represents the rich spiritual and cultural life of this locality. These features, the rich cultural and historical story of the locality are an excellent base for the development of the cultural and monastic tourism.

**Tourist locality St. Virgin Mary Eleusa.** It is located in the village of Veljusa which is 7 km away from the city of Strumitsa. According to its architectural impression (although it is small and quadratic by form), the Monastery Church St Virgin Mary Eleusa built in the 11 century is a valuable, unique and one of its kind in the Republic of Macedonia. Taking into account the rich religious and cultural history of the Monastery Church, its artistic design of high style, the church represents a base for the development of the cultural and monastic tourism. There are no commercial accommodation facilities here, but for this purpose it is necessary to readapt the rooms of the rural households in the village of Veljusa for the needs of the religious tourists and the other visitors who wish to stay a few days here.

**Tourist locality monastery St. Ilija.** It is located 4 km south from the city of Strumitsa on the mountain Elenica. According to the found icons which are 350 years old, it's assumed that the monastery dates from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century and early 17<sup>th</sup> century. Also, there is a stone plague with the old Slavonic alphabet (if it's not additionally brought to this locality) which indicates that this monastery is approximately as old as the monastery St. Leontij in the village of Vodocha and Virgin Mary Eleusa in the village of Veljusa. During its existence the monastery has been demolished, but in 1923 on the same foundation it was built again and also it was expanded from 1975-1984. Today within the church there are hospices (konatsi) which are built in the recent past. The secrets that are insufficiently examined and revealed make this monastery interesting for academia, but it is also interesting for the religious visitors.

## TOURIST ZONE BANSKO-BELASICA-PODGORJE

The tourist zone Bansko-Belasitsa-Podgorje is spread in the final southeastern part of the tourist region Strumitsa-Radovish. Within the boundaries of this zone there are the following independent tourist localities: complex Bansko spa, Monospitovo Blato, Smolarski Waterfalls, Koleshinski Waterfalls, Mokrino springs.

**Tourist locality Bansko.** The village Bansko is located 12 km southeast of the city of Strumitsa. Near this village there are the thermal springs of the health resort Bansko which are especially used for health-recreational purposes and that is why this springs are converted into resorts. However, the Bansko spa distinguishes with the highest temperature of the water in the Republic of Macedonia which is 72°C. Recently, except spa tourism, within the capacities of the hotel "Tsar Samoil" smaller seminars are organized so that efforts are made in order to develop other forms of tourism.

Table 3. Main accommodation facilities in the tourist locality Bansko Spa.

Accommodation facilities	Number of rooms	Number of beds	Type of the facility for accommodation
Tsar Samoil	91	165	Hotel
Dukat	16	44	Hotel
Spiro Zahov	26	78	A retirement home

Additional touristic motives in tourist locality Bansko are one of the oldest partly preserved monuments from the roman period known as Roman Therma and the medieval church St. Sevastiski Martyrs near the district Bansko, which according to its architecture and biography belongs to the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century.

**Tourist locality Monospitovo Blato.** It is located near the village Monospitovo under the mountain Belasitsa, 16 km away from the city of Strumitsa. The Blato covers 400 ha (250 ha under water and reed) and its average altitude is 210 m. It represents a unique natural museum and a shelter of rare species of plants and animals. That is why it is proclaimed as a protected area in the Republic of Macedonia in the category natural monuments, but it is also protected by the international conventions such as the Ramsar convention, Bern convention and Bonn convention. The rich biodiversity and some specific cultural elements of the local population are potentials for the development of tourism. A special attraction of this place is the observation of the birds and there are platforms, wooden trails and observation huts built for this purpose, also there is an opportunity for sailing across the swamp with the traditional boats (nails/shajki) and monitoring of the different species of water flowers and marsh birds, the continuation and nurturing the tradition of basket-weaving and other items of reed-mace etc. Today, considering the segmented tourist market, by the western European tourist demand there is a specific interest for the natural surroundings and the observation of birds, where the potentials of Monospitovo Blato leave a mark and it are necessary to be used.

**Tourist locality Smolarski Waterfall.** 28 km away from the city of Strumitsa near the village Smolare (0.5 km) the Smolarski Waterfall is located. It is located in the watershed of the Smolare River and its height is 39.5 m (Vasilevski, 2003, p.11-16). The Smolarski Waterfall with its favorable and immediate accessibility, its height of the vertical section, the amount of water which falls from the height, the constant working during the entire year, the amazing nat-

ural landscape etc., belongs to the group of the most significant tourist hydrological motives not only in the area of Strumitsa but in the entire east part of the Republic of Macedonia. (Vasilevski, 2003, p.23-24). The potentials of this locality are convenient for the development of the eco-tourism, the educational tourism and the picnic outdoor activities.

**Tourist locality Koleshinski Waterfall.** 7 km away from the village Smolare near the village Koleshino, the Koleshinski Waterfall XII (17 m) is located and it is originally formed in the bottom of the river Baba. (Vasilevski, 1999, p.41). Just like the previous waterfall, this one also represents a real tourist attraction which offers a lot of possibilities for the development of the eco-tourism, the educational tourism and the recreational activities and walks through the sheer unadulterated nature etc.

**Tourist locality Mokrino Springs.** They are located near the village Mokrievio at the base of the mountain Belasitsa at an altitude of 330 m. They are 33 km away from the city of Strumitsa. The Mokrino Springs expire 40 l/s water. Taking into account the natural, climate and ecological conditions of this locality, this locality offers a lot of possibilities for the development of the ecotourism, picnic and recreational activities etc. During the year the locality is visited by a huge number of tourists from the country especially on August 2<sup>nd</sup> when there is a sacrificial rite (Kurban) given for the water of the springs. The catering services are given to the visitors in the village of Mokrino.

#### TOURIST ZONE TURIJA-OGRAZDEN

The tourist zone Turija-Ograzden is spread in the central and northeastern part of the tourist region Strumitsa-Radovish. As independent tourist localities in this zone are the Lake Turija, Tsrveno Pole (Red Field), Asebalitsa and Varvaritsa.

**Tourist locality Lake Turija.** The Lake Turija was built in the period from 1968-1971 and it was put in usage in 1973. It is located in the watershed of the river Turija, 16 km northwest of Strumitsa. The dam is filled with stone that contains a core of clay and its height is 87 m, its length is 417 m and it has an altitude of 392 m. The length of the lake is 4,5 km, the lake is wide 0, 5 km and its depth is 70 m. It covers a total area of 0.16 km<sup>2</sup> and accumulated water mass of 48 million m<sup>3</sup>. The lake was meant for irrigation, water-supply and production of electricity (Stojmilov, 2003, p.259). But because of the good climatic conditions during the summer season, this tourist locality offers an opportunity for recreational and piscatorial activities of the local population and beyond, sports and piscatorial tourism etc.

**Tourist locality Tserveno Pole (Red Field).** It is 37 km northeast from the city of Strumitsa, in the final southeastern part of the Republic of Macedonia near the state boarder with Bulgaria. It is located at an altitude of approximately 1 200 m on the mountain Ograzden in a special micro geographical region. In the past, this region was inhabited and as an evidence there are 5 locations from the Roman and the late antique period in which there are architectural, spiritual and materialistic remains found as a proof of the organized life that took place more than 6 centuries. (from 1<sup>st</sup> till the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC). In the central part of the locality Tserveno Pole there is an open-type settlement, in which there are a few objects from residential and economic character and two necropolises. The rich cultural, historical and archeological past of this locality is of great interest for the academia, other visitors and for the development of tourism.

**Tourist localities Asebalitsa and Varvaritsa.** These tourist localities are situated in the Turija Ograzden and according to the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Macedonia they are categorized as mountain localities with a good and healthy climate for recreation of the urban population.

#### TOURIST ZONE MANTOVO – KONCHE

The tourist zone Mantovo-Konche is located in the southwestern part of the tourist region Strumitsa-Radovish. Tourist localities which are part of this zone are: Lake Mantovo and the monastery St Stefan in the village of Konche.

**Tourist locality Mantovo.** The Lake Mantovo was built in 1978. The dam is earth banked with a height of 49 m, length of the crown 138 m and an altitude of 406.5 m. It covers a total area of 54.4 million m<sup>3</sup>. Its main purpose is the irrigation of the agricultural land and water supply of the local population. (Stojmilov, 2003, p.259). The high temperature of the water in the summer which reach from 22°C to 24°C and the good microclimate conditions that this place has are suitable for swimming and different kinds of water sports. The Lake Mantovo is rich with different species of game fish such as: crap, crucian carp, maple, seathfish etc. and it represents a favorite destination of the piscatorial tourism. In the absence of accommodation facilities and organized accommodation, the visitors are accommodated in tents (day or weekend tourists) and in the local villas. The first attempt to make an organized accommodation is the construction of the Vlach cottages (Vlashki Kolibi) as a part of the project "Promotion of the Vlach cultural heritage in the region of Seres and Konche" as well as the project for the construction of facilities for leisure and recreation.

**Tourist locality monastery St. Stefan.** It is located in Konche which is 20 km away from the city of Radovish. The monastery with the church, dedicated to St. Stefan dates from 1366. The monastery and the church are built by Nikola Stanojevich, the duke who served Tsar Dushan and Tsar Urosh. This complex with its architectural and artistic value takes a significant place in the Macedonian medieval history and culture. The cultural values, the history, the legends, religious traditions and events are the reason for the people of this country to gather and visit this locality and to develop the cultural and religious tourism.

#### PLACKOVICA WEST ZONE

It is located in the northwestern part of the tourist region Strumitsa-Radovish. In this zone the specific tourist localities are: Kozbunar, Shipkovitsa, Complex White Stone (Bel Kamen), the monastery St. Gorgij and Radovish.

**Tourist localities Kozbunar and Shipkovitsa.** They are located at a distance of 12 km-Kozbunar and 15 km-Shipkovitsa, from the city of Radovish. They are situated on the mountain Plackovica at an altitude of 1050 m and 1200 m. The area around the localities is characterized with a specific natural beauty and this area can also be used for picnic and recreation activities, air spa bath, parks, etc. The natural values of this micro area consist of the dense beech forests, the pure spring water, and the fair climatic conditions reaching temperatures of 18°C during the summer while in the plain terrenes there are tropical temperatures etc.

**Tourist locality White Stone.** Located 20 km away from the city of Radovish, the complex White Stone (45.000 m<sup>2</sup>) is situated on the mountain Plackovica at an altitude of 1450 m sur-

rounded by dense beech and oak forest. The main object of this locality is the hotel which architecturally fits in the authenticity of the area. The hotel has 12 double bed rooms, three apartments and one VIP apartment, a restaurant with a capacity of 160 guests, a summer terrace with the capacity of 260 guests, a modern spa resort and sports field for football and a court for basketball and mini golf. Also within the complex there is an organized mountaineering and cycling on marked trails. These characteristics of the complex provide the basis for the development of several forms of tourism such as the winter and summer tourism, spa tourism, ecotourism, sport and recreational tourism and so on.

**Tourist locality Monastic church St. Gorgij.** It is located near the village Oraovica which is about 5 km away from the city of Radovich. It's an old monastery built in the period from 13-14 century and it has its own cultural value and history. Recently a new monastic church which is dedicated to St. Gorgij was built. Situated in a quiet surrounding, the locality represents a traditional venue for centuries of the local population and it represents a potential for the development of the cultural and religious tourism.

**Tourist locality Radovich.** The city of Radovich has a favorable geographical position, a rich historical past, a large number of unexplored archeological localities and monasteries and churches that represent a large part of the great heritage of monuments. Here the most specific tourist motives are: the fortress above the city whose ruins still exist, the old town architecture, the church St. Trojca (one of the most beautiful Orthodox churches on the Balkan peninsula), the cultural manifestations: "Karamanovi poetski sredbi" ((poetry meetings) one of the most significant cultural manifestation with a long tradition of 40 years), the cultural and entertainments manifestation "Samun em Tatlija" which attracts a large number of tourists from the country and some other different cultural and sport manifestations. These tourist potentials are the basis for the development of the cultural, religious and manifestation tourism. But as the limiting factor is the lack of accommodation that can be offered to the guests, such as the accommodation in the city and because of that as an alternative the tourists can use the hotel White Stone which is about 20 minutes away from the city.

In this part of the tourist region Strumica-Radovich, as a separate ethnographic area is the Jurukluk which these days does not take part from tourism. This area is characterized by a higher level of ethnological, linguistic and cultural autochthony. It is a Turkish nomadic group of people from Anatolia that during the 14th and 15th centuries repeatedly settled on the eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula, comprising the mountainous areas of the municipality of Radovich. An important part of these villages are formed during the 17<sup>th</sup> century and in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The population of these villages lives isolated and traditionally, and it is engaged in the cultivation of tobacco, cereals, vineyards, gardening and farming. This ethnicity cares to keep the religious, traditional and other customs, the method they use for managing the area and the changes and challenges of the modern living. Of particular importance for this ethnicity are their customary and folk specifics (weddings, circumcision and holidays) that serve to maintain their social life and integration into the community. (Iliev & Ljakoska, 2013, p.380).

## CONCLUSION

The development of tourism, besides the other factors, its also conditioned by the existence of the natural and anthropogenic attractive tourist elements. According to the natural and anthropogenic conditions and resources, by the quantity and quality of the Strumica-Radovich tou-

ristic region, there are 5 touristic zones and 21 touristic localities which are the base of the present and future development of the touristic offer (activities, accommodations, tourists target group, monuments, contents). The touristic offer should be in correlation with the spatial and strategic plans for the development of the tourism which are applied on local and regional level. The heterogeneity of the offer is revealed in the development of urban and culture tourism (tourist zone of Strumica), religious tourism, rural tourism, sport and recreation (tourist zone of Strumica, tourist zone of Mantovo and Konche, tourist zone of the western part of the mountain known as Plachkovica), spa tourism, eco tourism, picnic and recreational activities (tourist zone Turiya-Ograzhden, tourist zone Bansko-Belasica-Podgorje) etc. From the tourist offer, it can be concluded that all of the defined tourist zones in Strumica-Radovich region are characterized by a mixed composition, because they have a tourist attraction of natural and cultural character. Tourist localities in the tourist zones are characterized by local importance (Asebalica, Varvarica, Shipkovica etc.), by regional importance (Lake Mantovo), by national importance (Bansko Spa, Smolarski Waterfall) and by international importance (Strumicki Carnival). The identified localities provide opportunities for establishing public-private partnerships, and this type of approach can be applied on micro level (sales of traditional products, souvenirs, etc.), through partnerships with major investments in modernization and activation of individual localities, putting some of the localities under concession and etc. But, besides the positive aspects it is necessary to mention the negative aspects, so as a limiting factor in the development of tourism, is the deficit of the modern infrastructure in the zones and localities (roads, tourist signalization, roadmaps), deficit of accommodation etc.

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# ДЕФИНИРАЊЕ, СИСТЕМАТИЗАЦИЈА И ТУРИСТИЧКИ ПОТЕНЦИЈАЛИ НА ТУРИСТИЧКИТЕ ПРОСТОРНИ ЕДИНИЦИ ВО СТРУМИЧКО- РАДОВИШКИОТТУРИСТИЧКИ РЕГИОН

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## ИЗВОД

Врз основа на природните и антропогените услови и ресурси по обем и квалитет на територијата на Струмичко-радовишкиот туристички регион се издвојуваат 5 туристички зони и 21 туристички локалитет на кои во иднина ќе се темели развојот и организацијата на туристичката понуда (активности, сместувачки капацитети, целни групи на туристи, знаменитости и содржина и сл.). Туристичката понуда треба да биде во корелација со просторните и стратешките планови за развој на туризмот кои се изведуваат на општинско и регионално ниво. Хетерогеноста на понудата се гледа од можноста за развој на урбан и културен туризам (Струмичка туристичка зона), верски (манастирски) туризам, рурален туризам и спортско-рекреативен туризам (Струмичка туристичка зона, туристичка зона Мантово-Конче, Западно-Плачковичка туристичка зона), бањски туризам, еко туризам и излетничко-рекреативни активности (туристичка зона Турија-Огражден, туристичка зона Банско-Беласица-Подгорје) и сл. Од понудата се забележува дека сите дефинирани туристички зони во Струмичко-радовишкиот регион се од мешовит карактер, а тоа значи дека во својот состав имаат туристички локалитети од природен и културен карактер. Туристичките локалитети кои се издвоени во рамките на зоните имаат локпано значење (Асебалица, Варварица, Шипковица), регионално значење (Езеро Мантово), национално значење (Бања Банско, Смоларски Водопад) и меѓународно значење (Струмички карневал). Идентификуваните локалитети даваат можности за формирање на јавни-приватни партнерства и ваквиот пристап може да се примени на микро ниво (продажба на традиционални производи, сувенири и сл.), до партнерства со поголеми инвестиции во активирање и модернизирање на поединечни локалитети, ставање на туристички локалитети под концесија итн. Но, освен позитивните страни потребно е да се споменат и негативните страни, па како ограничувачки фактор во развојот на туризмот се јавува недостатокот од современа инфраструктура (патна, туристичка сигнализација, патокази и др.) во зоните и локалитетите поради што некои од нив се послабо инфраструктурно опремени и тешко достапни, а тоа успорува развојот на туризмот.