Abstract: The main objective of each reserve is the conservation requirements and at the same time ensuring sustainable use of its natural resources and increasing understanding of the value of natural ecosystems deltas.

The main challenge in this activity is actually a balance between measures to be taken to conserve natural heritage and the values that make possible an intensive use of natural resources according to the ever growing local population.

Tourist facilities often come into conflict with conservation goals and spoils landscapes; pressures to develop such facilities are particularly strong bloc of Eastern European countries, while in some protected areas, tourism simply does not occur. But, if planned and managed for sustainable tourism can be a very positive force, bringing benefits both protected areas and local communities. Tourism will be welcome in the area or near protected areas where these meet the special character of the area, so that damage and pollution to a minimum.

Keywords: sustainable, natural resource conservation, environmental protection, nature reserve, pollution

INTRODUCTION

Tourism activities in a protected area must be consistent with the load capacity and the particular ecological ecosystems. Tourism planning and adequate capitalization and prudent, as effective management must become punctul forte to preserve the environmental integrity of such resources.

The guiding principle for tourism development in protected area such that the operation must be balanced all natural, human and cultural, in a way that provides great satisfaction to tourists and opportunities for balanced and sustainable development of tourism related settlements. Although at first glance tourist activities are perhaps the least polluting, yet while they gradually lead to environmental pollution.

"Biosphere Reserve" is intended for the exclusive protection but has several purposes, among which only a few, namely: conservation of ecosystems and balanced use of renewable natural resources, the preservation of traditional forms of economic activity, which contributes to ecological imbalances, research and continuous monitoring of ecosystem components protected the interests of the local population harmonize with the fundamental objective of the “Biosphere Reserve” – conservation [3].

Becomes increasingly clear that the development of tourism in sensitive natural areas in the absence of appropriate management may present a threat to the integrity of ecosystems and local communities. A growing number of visitors to areas of ecologically fragile can lead to a strong environmental degradation [1]. Also, local communities and indigenous culture may be negatively affected by increased influx of foreign visitors with a modern lifestyle. In addition, climate change, economic instability and political and social conditions can make travel a risky business, especially in areas heavily dependent on the economic activity.
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Tourism development in sensitive natural areas in the absence of appropriate management may present a threat to the integrity of ecosystems and local communities. A growing number of visitors to areas of ecologically fragile can lead to a strong environmental degradation. Also, local communities and indigenous culture may be negatively affected by increased influx of foreign visitors with a modern lifestyle. In addition, climate change, economic instability and political and social conditions can make travel a risky business, especially in areas heavily dependent on the economic activity. Given that the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, there is a strategy for tourism development but also organizational measures implementation of ecotourism, tourism optimal shape for an area with protected status as RBBD must propose and to implement certain strategies and methods to protect nature reserves.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Ecotourism is a component of sustainable tourism. Ecotourism is a sustainable version of tourism in natural areas, while also including elements of rural and cultural tourism.

The following principles have been established and promoted by the Association of Ecotourism in Romania (AER) on two international models: accreditation programs on Nature and Ecotourism developed by the Ecotourism Association of Australia, and Nature’s Best, the certification of the Association of Ecotourism in Sweden. In addressing the EAR, these principles should be implemented by those who offer ecotourism products, but also the planning of an area-based ecotourism development [5].

- Ecotourism takes place in nature and is based on direct experience and personal in nature tourists.
- Ecotourism contributes to a better understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of discovering and preserving nature and traditional local culture, both for visitors and the local community.
- Ecotourism offers the best tourism practices and planning in terms of nature conservation and sustainable development. Ecotourism product is conducted and operated so as to protect and highlight the natural and cultural environment in which it is conducted.
- Ecotourism contributes positively to protect natural areas. Ecotourism provides practical ways for good management and protection of natural areas (eg: providing financial aid rehabilitation actions natural areas, waste collection left by tourists or directed contributions to conservation organizations).
- Ecotourism provides sustainable contribution on the development of local communities. Local benefits can come from using local guides, buying local goods and services and use of local facilities.
- Ecotourism should ensure a reduction in the negative impact on the local community visited and contribute to conservation of local culture and traditions. Ecotourism activities while providing long-term constructive contributions of these communities.
- Ecotourism must meet tourists. Potential eco-tourists have a high level of education and expectations, so the degree of satisfaction related to ecotourism product is essential.
Marketing ecotourism and responsible offer customers full information leading to the enhancement of natural and cultural environment of the areas visited and the degree of satisfaction of tourists.

Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve covers an area: 5800 km² of which 3,510 km² delta itself Romanian sector, 1145 Razim-Sinoe km², 1030 km²-isobath marine waters to -20 m, 13 km² Danube riverbed between Cat and Isaccea elbow (in Romania) and 102 km² - Danube floodplain between Isaccea and Tulcea.

Geographic position of the planet and Continental has a special importance, since it derived a set of features, their unity both delta and basin whose outcome is.

The landscape is characterized by sand dunes Letea and Caraorman typically associated with vegetation and fauna of landforms, which increases the complexity and aesthetic and scientific value. Gaza coastline - beaches (accumulation landforms are in a continuously changing), those from Sulina, Saint George, Portiței constitute natural tourism resources, exploited directly by practicing spa tourism activity, physical support helio cure [4].

In the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, especially in the surrounding area, there are many artifacts, monuments, museums, showing stages of habitation from antiquity to the present. Also, the population of delta itself is the holder of traditions - houses, costumes, customs of particular value.

Fig. 1. Tourist attractions
Source: Institute of Eco-museum Tulcea

Archaeological remains and ruins of cities (Fig. 1) are traces of occupation and popular stages of the Danube Delta and Dobrogea Plateau area of contact (strategically important military and economic) Argamatn city remains at Cape Dolosman (Jurilovca) Byzantine ruins Island Lake hurting churches, city remains in Beştepe, Mahmudia (traces of the fortification system dating from the city's defense. IV BC) Dinogeița settlement ruins, the ruins of the twelfth-century Genoese XIV (the last period of Byzantine rule) from Enisala, the city Noviodunum (near Isaccea), dating from the pre-Roman ciency.
Forms of tourism in the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve (DDBR)

Types of tourism in DDBR are: climatic spa tourism (practiced mainly in deltaic coast), tourism scientific (research information), sports (hunting and fishing), recreational, educational and youth.

Geographical characteristics and, in particular, climate, hydrography, topography creates conditions for spa tourism seaside climate, from Sulina to Cape Midia (and especially the beaches at Sulina, St. George, Portiței) and the delta and in southwestern DDBR (lakes Histria, weddings, Tuzla), this form of spa tourism components are: air bath, sun bath (heliotherapy), aerosols cure natural sand bath, large bath (thalassotherapy).

Tourism activities in relation to the types of tourism mentioned, takes place in an organized DDBR (group) and unorganized (individual). Tourism organized tour is conducted by companies spread DDBR in Tulcea Murighiol Uzina, Red, Crisan, Mahmudia and St. George. To these are added floating hotels. Usually organized tourism takes place about 95% of tourists Stain and about 50% with Romanian tourists. If organized tourism is practiced by authorized companies and routes established annually unorganized tourism, practiced individually, however, with certain places authorization on the ARBDD (Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve) [1].

With the declaration of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve (1990) was established to manage the natural heritage institution in the national interest of the Reserve, and restoration and protection of the physical and geographical units DDBCA - Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve (ARBDD).

According to Law 82/1993 as amended and supplemented, ARBDD is a public institution under the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

The main objectives of DDBRA for the management of the Biosphere Reserve are:
- conservation and protection of existing natural heritage
- promote sustainable use of resources generated by natural ecosystems of the reserve;
- reconstruction of areas damaged by the impact of human activities.

Fitting Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve tourism

Reserve territory September touristic areas were outlined, each with some degree of importance calculated as: accessibility, tourism resources, material and technical basis, the degraded natural and infrastructural possibilities and position of full protection areas with appropriate buffer zones. Areas with the greatest potential for tourism are: Matița - Three Iezere - Bogdaproste, leaf Mile 35 - Mile 23 village; Gorgova - Uzina, Red - Puiu and Sulina, St. George area. Tourist pressure maximum occurs along the Sulina channel in the 35-Mila Mila 23, where it conducts about 75% of tourist flow. Endowment and tourism development in the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve is given the material and technical basis of tourism: transportation, accommodation capacity, catering, tools and equipment to ensure the practice of business.

Infrastructure and tourist facilities in the Danube Delta

Endowment and tourism development in the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve is given the material and technical basis of tourism: accommodation capacities, transportation, catering, tools and equipment to ensure the practice of business.
A first condition to promote and tourist activity is the ability of accommodation, food and entertainment forms.

**Existence of improper or lack of roads on DDBCA, the following disadvantages:**

1. providing hard links between different communities or townships in a community within the reserve, with important implications regarding:
   - solving cases in a medical emergency;
   - moving to a village school children in common - school is usually located în comună;
   - lack of transportation between localities on DDBCA;
2. difficult access and municipal townships in the delta, making Delta residents to remain isolated from the center of the county seat;
3. slow recovery of their products (milk, meat, agricultural products) - recovery would ensure minimum conditions of existing residents delta;
4. reduction potential of tourism in the area, with negative effects on the living standards of the population.

The advantages of road infrastructure, the minimum required:
- quickly and easily access to settlements delta, emergencies or disasters
- natural;
- facilitate adequate supply of merchandise Delta localities;
- allows the development of economic activities in the area, which would help raise living standards;
- provided an opportunity to capitalize their products for Delta residents.

Usually all hotels have conference rooms, restaurants, swimming pools and fitness rooms, excursion boats surrounding areas.

Tourist transport craft are represented DDBR as: boats, motor boats, pontoons, boats and pontoons, tugs, practiced on the river branches, channels, lakes, the itinerant tourism. To access the interior channels, transport is carried by ships and small boats with drafts.

Rural tourism could be an alternative source of income for the local population, either as direct employees or involved in collateral (such as getting local produce: fresh fruit and vegetables, aquaculture and fisheries products, handicrafts that can be sold to tourists as souvenirs).

For smooth running of this type of tourism is needed to improve rural infrastructure, the revitalization of local culture, customs and traditional cultures and improving the local economy.

**Consequences of use of protected areas**

Tourism as an economic activity can cause great damage protected areas, especially if not managed properly, but it can bring great benefits. Pressures from tourism rising rapidly. Pressures grow best known tourist places so that valuable natural areas are becoming more and more jobs for long-term tourism, visits a day and even sports. In some protected areas are simply so many visitors in parts, or at certain times, that nature - and the quality of visitor experience - suffering, in others, visitors can get into the most remote areas.

If planned and managed for sustainable tourism can be a very positive force, bringing benefits both protected areas and local communities. Tourism will be welcome in the area
Tourism can help justify the establishment of protected areas in marginal regions, and lead to a revival of local communities economically and traditional cultures.

**From the point of view of tourism, measures that have protected areas include:**
- transformation of existing development in a more sustainable nondurable;
- establish sustainable standards for new developments, especially in sensitive environments;
- designation of areas for various degrees of travel, based on bearing capacity of protected areas, including sanctuaries and quiet areas as well as areas suitable for different levels of tourist use and development;
- reducing pollution and traffic decongestion holiday;
- avoid excessive tourism and recreation within protected areas;
- ensuring that local communities benefit from tourism;
- providing support and resources for the implementation of plans;
- training managers of protected areas in sustainable tourism.

**European Federation of National Parks and Natural (FNNPE)** has recently reviewed the tourism around protected areas and concluded that tourism and conservation can often be compatible, mutually beneficial, but only if it is practiced in a sustainable manner, in suitable areas (FNNPE report, Loving Them to Death - sustainable tourism in national parks and nature of Europe, 1993).

FNNPE defined as all forms of sustainable tourism tourist development, management and tourism activities that maintain ecological integrity, social and economic and natural resources and cultural welfare, built in perpetuity.

**Sustainable tourism within and outside of protected areas requires:**
- close cooperation with the authorities of protected areas;
- tour operators and guides who work in protected areas have high ecological knowledge;
- Practical and financial contributions tour operators for conservation of protected areas;
- rules for promotion and marketing based vacations protected areas;
- guidelines for involving local communities;
- standards for the design and operation of facilities for sustainable tourism and business.

**Sakhalin Island** is an important nesting place for birds in the Danube Delta. Strictly protected area, where access is strictly forbidden tourists Sakhalin Island but did not escape the fate beautiful places visited so-called nature lovers. Not infrequently rare birds nests were endangered by barbecue enthusiasts who have forgotten to respect nature. Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority recognizes, however, that has a problem with panotarea and warning tourists in connection with the penalties they may.

**Sakhalin Island** is located at the mouth of the Danube to the Black Sea. This island is part of the Danube Delta strictly protected areas, where access is prohibited tourists. Island has an area of 21,410 hectares and was placed under protection in 1938. Since it is located near the town of Saint George, there is constant pressure from tourists who really want to see the island. Therefore, the management reserve seconded a more
ecological agents in this area. Unfortunately this does not work, because tourists fail to reach the island.

Promoting sustainable development strategies and plans in DDBR

*Delta Master Plan* is a framework and strategy for the future development of the Danube Delta. It sets out in detail the stages of development that the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve and their stakeholders in the region should follow the natural patrimony conservation, preservation of local traditions and improve living conditions of the population in the area.

Master Plan of Regional Development of the Danube Delta adheres to the principles of sustainable development, together with the definitions imposed by the United Nations and accepted by most nations worldwide government. In a few words, sustainable development is explained as "... development that provides answers needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs" (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987). An important principle of the concept of sustainable development is *equity between generations*, meaning that the degree of access to resources on the planet can provide not less in the future than the present. This is the notion of fairness between generations, it is equity in the current population and resource consumption is required to use denying others.

To give the best possible solutions to regional plans, *Delta Regional Master Plan* focuses much more closer to the definition of development: change management Planning at local and regional level to accelerate growth and improving living standards for resources in a sustainable way.

Part of Master Plan strategy is pursuing good governance at all levels, starting with the very master plan to its implementation strategy. *Good planning and change management depends not only on a plan to contain not only what to do but how to do it. It is expected that similar efforts and local government plans to generate local, regional, to be fully harmonious, very transparent, and make the area proposed for sustainable development in both urban and rural.*

*Tourism development strategy* proposed by the County Council is structured objectives, priorities and measures and consider all components of tourism development.

**Some of the measures necessary for the implementation of the strategy are to:**

- Development of tourist offers for Tulcea ie ecotourism, sport fishing and hunting, rural tourism, cultural tourism, urban;
- Quality in tourism development through: supporting tourism destinations renovation, building new accommodation that fits the specific architecture and landscape of the county, improving tourist facilities, establishing a network of county boards and signs consistent signal sightseeing;
- Support services for tourism: tourism, booking systems places, market research, development of packages for target groups and rural travel packages, creation of information centers and so on;
- Utility infrastructure development and access: construction and modernization of roads, construction of jetties for all types of vessels, clogging actions, planning beaches, drinking water, sanitation facilities and water treatment plants;
• Widening and improvement of environmental infrastructure: awareness and awareness regarding environmental protection actions waste collection and recycling, refurbishment actions for tourist transport ships etc. The strategy proposed by the County Council is consistent with sustainable tourism principles and includes all measures necessary for the development of organized tourism, and quality controlled.

The Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, there is a strategy for tourism development but also organizational measures implementation of ecotourism, tourism optimal shape for an area with protected status as RBDD. The main actors in the implementation and organization of ecotourism in DDBR are - *Institute for Research and Development Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Danube Delta*.

*Priority actions for facilitating and organizing ecotourism are:*

- Planning access routes and ornithological observatories;
- *Spatial Information and Environmental Education Centre.*

**CONCLUSIONS**

Since the development of tourism and tourism infrastructure in the county and RBDD is a current priority both at national regional and local levels need to be aware of all the data needed to develop sustainable tourism without affecting natural ecosystems. For those working in protected areas planning tourism development must be closely related to environmental planning, planning that involves all elements of the environment to be monitored and analyzed to determine the most appropriate development and land use patterns.

Ecological systems and environmental planning must take into account the following principles and actions:

- The precautionary principle in decision making;
- The principle of prevention of environmental risks (negative effects on the environment) and damage occurrence;
- The principle of conservation of biodiversity and natural ecosystems specific biogeographic framework;
  - The "polluter pays" principle;
  - Removal of priority pollutants which directly and seriously endanger human health;
  - Creation of integrated environmental monitoring system (monitoring, forecasting, warning and response);
- Sustainable use of all resources;
- Creating a framework for the participation of NGOs and people in the development and application development plans;
- Developing international cooperation to protect the environment.

Sustainable tourism development planning at national, regional or local level must also take into account the indicators and standards for systems management and tourism and visitor management techniques developed by researchers in recent years as a basis for planning and management areas protected.

In this regard, the following studies are required to ensure the extent to which tourism development and tourism does not affect the ability of the infrastructure to support RBDD:
1. Study to assess the optimal accommodation capacity (capacity support);
2. Study to assess the impact of tourism on delta ecosystems;
3. Elaborate study measures to reduce harmful impacts of tourism activity.

Achieving these studies require interdisciplinary teams of researchers and a minimum of three years, given the large area of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve and parameters / indicators to be measured.

It is necessary to coordinate efforts and investment unit to implement environmental policies and sustainable management DDBR. Achieving sustainable exploitation requires annual stock research and exploitation and to establish sustainable management tactics (control output - peak catch and / or control inputs - peak effort), adaptive process efficiency measures and response dynamics fish populations to exploitation but also to natural variations in environmental factors or pollution. Natural resources in the Danube Delta are particularly attractive economic devedere and provide premises for economic activities diversified.

REFERENCES

1. CREŢU ROMEO CĂTĂLIN, 2005, Resurse agroturistice, Editura Cartea Universitară, Bucureşti
4. HONŢUŞ ADELAIDA, 2005, Amenajarea agroturistică a teritoriului, Editura CERES, Bucureşti
5. HONŢUŞ ADELAIDA, 2009, Geografia turistică şi agroturistică a României, Editura CERES, Bucureşti
6. STĂNCIULESCU GABRIELA (coordonator), 2002, Lexicon de termeni turistici, Editura Oscar Print, Bucureşti

*** Consiliul European, Raport asupra creării parcurilor naturale, regionale şi parcurilor naturale de frontieră, Doc.2708/1970
http://www.cofrat.com
http://www.ddbra.ro
http://www.eco-label-tourism.com - The European Eco-label for tourist
http://www.ecotourism.org - The International Ecotourism Society (TIES)
http://www.mmediu.ro
http://www.sgg.ro