



# Somes Transilvan

Local Action Group

Transilvania



# Location and population

The Local Action Group (from now on LAG) Someș Transilvan territory is identified in the North-West region of Romania, in Cluj County, in the Eastern part of Cluj-Napoca Municipality and includes the North - East of it, at the crossroads of two major units of relief: the Someșan Plateau in the West and the Transylvania Plain in the East, and from the South to North it is crossed by the river Someșul Mic.



*Someșul Mic river*

The territory consists of 14 communes (comună in Romanian - is the lowest level of administrative subdivision in Romania): Aluniș, Apahida, Bonțida, Borșa, Bobâlna, Cornești, Dăbâca, Jucu, Iclod, Mintiu Gherlii, Recea Cristur, Vultureni, Sic and Gîrbou commune from Salaj County, the entire territory of the LAG covering 85 villages. The territory is in an interference area of two major relief units: the Transylvanian Plain and Someș Plateau separated by the valley corridor of Someșul Mic, major traffic axis.

Total population consists of 43,141 inhabitants with a density over the entire area of 41.15 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>. On the entire discussed territory the population is characterized as being a multicultural one: Romanians, Hungarians, Roma and a lower percentage of Germans. Confessions are: Orthodox, Protestant, Pentecostal, Greek Catholic, Baptist, Adventist and Roman Catholic.

# Local Development Plan

The Local Development Plan of LAG Someș Transilvan is a complex document, which is based on the National Rural Development Plan 2007 - 2013, National Strategic Plan, strategies and also development plans of local communities and sectoral planning documents.

The LAG implements the project entitled "The Functioning of the Local Action Group, acquiring skills and animating the territory" financed through European Agriculture Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), Axis 4 LEADER from National Program for Rural Development (NPRD) 2007 - 2013

LAG Someș Transilvan main priorities consist of (according to the Local Development Plan of the LAG Someș Transilvan Territory):

- increasing the value of vegetable products and animals in the territory;
- increasing the value of local resources (cultural, turistic, craft etc.);
- improving life quality;
- stimulation of cooperation efforts.

To reach these priorities LAG Someș Transilvan has settled a set of objectives which are: supporting the vegetables production and zootechning processing, supporting sales and local products marketing, agriculture development especially the ecological one, supporting craft, cultural and turistic activities, tourist area promoting and turistic services development, fostering a healthy lifestyle through sports, social and health programs development, human resources and educational programs development, territorial and international cooperation projects, supporting youth initiatives.



# Aluniș Commune

## TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Some of the religious places are in the historic property, mainly because of their age. These are: the Orthodox Church in the village Pruneni, made of wood and wearing the patron "Exaltation of the Cross", documented as functioned in the eighteenth century (according to documents from the archives of the parish), the Reformed Church from the village Aluniș (XVII), the Reformed Church in the village Ghirolt (XVIII). These religious places are the main attractions of the commune.



*Reformed Church - Ghirolt.*

Reformed Church (XVII) from Aluniș, a historical monument that was built by the Kecseti family.



*Wooden Church "Exaltation of the Holy Cross"*

The wooden church from Ghirolt village, Aluniș, built in 1809 and was dedicated to "St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel". Although it was dismantled around 1990 it is still listed as historical monuments under Code: CJ-II-mB-07671.

Historically attested around the year 1300, the village Aluniș and Aluniș commune held various names over the years: Kechech, Kechet of Sorcodos, Kykyt, Chiceghea, Kecséd - Chicediu. These names probably derive from the word of Hebrew origin Kecsethi (Hazel tree) and were taken from the old former county documents archives Solnok-Dabici to which the municipality belonged.

For the locals, the usual name of the village and Aluniș commune was Chiceti, and from 1926 - Aluniș, name taken from one side of the border once covered with forests of oak and hazel and which was called "Aluniș" (in Romanian "alun" means hazelnut tree). Aluniș is located at 22 km from the nearest urban area respectively Gherla city and about 46 km from the city of Cluj-Napoca.

In the cultural field, work is carried out generally in the 5 cultural centers in each commune village – which are fully restored, or in libraries, schools library.

Spiritual life of the inhabitants is intensely experienced by the existence of different religious places: Orthodox, Reformed churches or churches of other denominations.

The commune is made up of eight villages and is located in northwestern Transylvania Plateau, at the right side of Somesul Mic River, at only 13 km from Cluj-Napoca. It is one of the largest communes in the county with over 100 km<sup>2</sup> area and 9,341 inhabitants (in 2007). The commune relief is mostly hilly; the climate is temperate continental, with maximum temperatures in July. In the area of this locality was revealed the presence of a massive salt rock and some salt springs, brine was used since ancient times by the locals. Before 1989 Apahida was a strong livestock center, specializing in increasing dairy cow breeding and fattening cattle, sheep and swine husbandry, breeding birds and so on.

Apahida has also strong fruit traditions (IAS Apahida) and vegetable traditions (the famous radish from Apahida).

Within Apahida commune it had been made important archaeological discoveries, including the Celtic graveyard dated from the 3rd-2nd century B.C., the Goths graves from V century A.D.

There were also discovered two treasures: one, found in 1889, consists of a coffin containing the body of a man Omharus, named as one of the Gepids captains. The tomb contained numerous specific Gepids ornaments. A second treasury was discovered in 1968, 300 m away from the first, at the time of excavation for installation of some concrete poles.

Among the most important tourist attractions we mention the followings:



**Fishing lakes from Câmpenești village, Apahida**

In the fishing lake area fishing is being practice by fans of the sport that live nearby or in Cluj-Napoca. The area has 1 hotel, 1 boarding house.

Hayfields of Cluj is a botanical reservation with specific vegetation zones from Asia and Eastern Europe. The soil is rich in calcium carbonate, the terrain and pleasant climate here has led to the development of steppe vegetation.



**Hayfields of Cluj**

Here are identified Apahida Orbeți (local specie of rodent) and the crossed limits of two gloabal spread species of animals: the southern edge of the marsh frog (*Rana arvalis*) and southeastern limit of the green wren (*Phylloscopus trochilus*). The reserve is also known as the only place in Romania where the meadow viper lives (*Vipera ursinii rakosiensis*). Orbeții are a small rodent, 18-24 cm and weighing between 140 and 200 grams, they are entirely covered with a reddish-gray fur.



**Orbet from Apahida**

They are also known in folk language as “the small fry of the earth”, they dig trenches, which can be spread over areas of up to one hectare for a single rodent, or even at depths of three meters. For that they destroy plant roots, orbetele (the local specie of rodent) is considered a pest.



# Bobâlna Commune

## TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

The wooden church from Antas, Bobalna, Cluj County, dates from 1909.



**Wooden church from Antas**

From the inscription above the entrance we find that the church building used wood from two other wooden churches, one being the old wooden church in Bobalna, and the second is the old church of the monastery of Șimișna, Salaj County that was moved in Pustuta village in 1795.

The wooden church is dedicated to "St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel" and was built between 1910 and 1912. On a Minei (liturgical book) from 1838, is a short presentation regarding the construction of the church: "This holy Church was built by craftsman Tamas David from Curtuiuș, by Ion Pop from Antas and Puscas Nicolae also from Antas".



**Wooden church from Cremenea, Bobalna**

This church is dedicated to "St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel". The church is on the new list of historical monuments under LMI Code: CJ-II-mB-07582.

The church was founded in 1677. The bell is engraved in 1770. The interior painting in tempera was made in 1758 and requires urgent introduction in a conservation program.

Bobâlna village consists of 9 villages and it's located in the suburban area of Dej city, bordering with Dej City, Recea Cristur, Cornești, Jichisul de Jos, Vad and Simisna. Bobâlna is located at 19 km west of Dej city, Cluj County, being crossed on the West to East by the 108 B County Road linking Dej City with Zalău Municipality. Optimal natural conditions favored the development of agriculture in these regions particularly crops and livestock. Hilly landscape provides conditions for growing of fruits. Bobâlna has a historical resonance that does not require recommendations, here taking place one of the largest serfs revolt of the Transylvanian medieval.



**Bobâlna monument**

The Bobâlna monument commemorating the uprising of serfs in 1437 was built in honor of the rebellious peasants, marking one of the most important moments in the struggle for peasants' social freedom in Transylvania.

Bonțida is located in the northwest of the Transylvania Plateau, mostly on the right side of River Someșul Mic, near the contact area between the Transylvanian Plain and Someș Plateau. In its over time development, Bonțida benefits from the low distance from Cluj-Napoca -30 km and Gherla-17 km. The name of the commune comes from Boncz Benko, one of the inhabitants of the village in the past, which legend says that he built a bridge across the river Someșul Mic to establish contact with the army of Tușuț, located on the right bank of the river. The bridge that remained in local tradition as " Boncz Bridge" (in Hungarian "Boncz-Híd"), where the Romanian name "Bonțida". Bánffy Castle in Bonțida village is certainly the most important attraction of the community, but there are some others too. For example another Castle of the same Bánffy Family located in Răscruți village, that was inhabited by Baron Adam Bánffy, an art enthusiast.

Bánffy Castle, formerly known as the Versailles of Transylvania, the Bánffy castle was built in successive stages since the sixteenth century. Situated on the shores of Someș, its towers can be seen right after passing the Răscruți village, on the road leading from Cluj-Napoca to Dej city. The first buildings were built since 1581. Denes Bánffy began rebuilding the castle in 1747. New buildings, designed in the spirit of Baroque imperial Viennese were composed of: riding school, stables and servants' houses. The ensemble reached an extremely precarious condition by the end of the nineties. The property is now in a complex process of restoration and reconstruction designed to restore former glory.



*Versailles of Transylvania  
the Bánffy castle*

In 2005 it had been opened in one of the castle buildings the Heritage Conservation Centre built under the Transylvania Trust Foundation and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation, UK.

The site was included on the 100 Most Endangered Monuments List published by the World Monuments Watch in 2000. The overall aim of the project is the complete restoration of the ensemble, carried out using traditional methods and materials, through international collaboration. Every year, mostly during the summer Transylvania Trust Foundation organises several renowned events as the Barock Festival and camps for architect student from Romania and abroad.



*Banffy castle - Răscruți*

From the balcony of the castle can be seen throughout the Bánffy castle property.

The Calvinist Reformed Church of the eighteenth century (foundations in the XII-XIII centuries) with subsequent reconstruction since 1720, built by David Sipos.



*The Calvinist Reformed Church*



*Kallós Zoltán Museum*

Kallós Zoltán Museum from Răscruți hosts a large collection and library about the Transylvanian and Csángó culture.



# Borşa Commune

## TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



***Bánffy Castle - Borşa***

The castle was built in the nineteenth century eclectic style with neo-baroque and neoclassical elements. It was claimed by Bánffy family heiress who lives in Hungary.

The castle cannot therefore be renovated, being in a process of restitution. The castle is located on a sprawling area from which are remaining main alleys bordered by trees. South-west of the castle is a small memorial to Daniel Bánffy (14 May 1812 - 29 April 1888), built by his wife Anna and sons Gyárfás, Dezso, Jenó and Ernő. The castle is listed on the Historical Monuments of Cluj County, drafted by the Ministry of Culture of Romania in 2004.



***Reformed Church Ciumăfaia***

The Calvinist Reformed Church Ciumăfaia village, Borsa dates from the 16th century. The church is listed on the new list of historical monuments under the code:LMI: CJ-II-m-B-07570.

Monument of Heroes built after the 2nd World War in the honor of the heroes of the two world wars.

The monument was built with the contribution of citizens.



***Monument of Heroes, Borşa***

Borsa commune, Cluj County, is situated on Borsa Valley at 10 km to west from the flowing into the river Someş, at 36 km from the Cluj-Napoca municipality, and 30 km from the city Gherla. There are no documents showing precisely the age of Borsa commune and villages belonging to it. However some written documents show that the commune was originally a settlement of shepherds. After 1337 Borsa becomes the property of Baron Banffy, given to him by the Hungarian King Louis I. The Banffy family remains in Borsa until after the Second World War, when all his property was expropriated.

Over time there have been many changes in the administrative authorities. Especially after World War I such changes have occurred repeatedly during certain periods encompassing the commune and villages Bădeşti and Chida, who currently belong to Vultureni commune and Satulung, which currently belongs Chinteni village.

In the castle which Baron Banffy left it is now installed the Chronically Mental Diseases Hospital that was built after 1900 and has no historical significance. In Borsa, after the Second World War it was build a memorial stone in the honor of the heroes of the war and a common grave where were buried the dead from the battles that have given for issuing the village in October 1944. The area of the commune is 60 square kilometers.

Cornești commune, called Chendu in the past (in Hungarian Magyarszarvaskend) is a commune in Cluj County, Transylvania, Romania, located west of Gherla and composed of nine villages. The village is situated at the southern foot of the hill Bobalna of 693 meters, on the river Lujerdiu. The first documentary mention of the commune Cornești in 1306, under the name of Kendal. In the middle ages it was one of the most important Hungarian latifundia of the noble family Kendal. Cornești has a great touristic potential, represented by historical, architectural monuments and an interesting historical, gastronomic traditions and folk traditions. The geographical position favors the development of village tourism through landscape diversity. As historical monuments we can include among others:

- The Orthodox Church (Voivodships Church) in Lujerdiu village, built by Voivode Michael the Brave (in Romanian Mihai Viteazul), dedicated to "St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel"
- The Catholic Church "Saint Mary" in Cornești
- The Reformed Church from Tiocu de jos village with wooden belfry dated around 1700.
- The Wooden church from Toltliur village.

Reformed Church - stone masonry, dates from the fifteenth century, in the historic village Stoiana, Cornești



**Reformed church from Stoiana village, Cornești**

Wooden Orthodox Church "Holy Archangels Michael and Gabriel" in Toltliur village dates from 1800, is an historic monument. The church is on the new list of historical monuments under LMI Code: CJ-II-mB-07785.



**Wooden Orthodox Church - Toltliur village**

Memorial house of Raoul Șorban, a Romanian painter, journalist, writer, essayist, art historian, academic, and memoirist. In 1944, Șorban played an active part in the rescue of Jews who faced death during The Holocaust, helping the remaining members of the community to escape to British Palestine.



**Șorban mansion, Stoiana village**



# Dăbâca Commune

## T O U R I S T A T T R A C T I O N S

The Teleki castle ensemble is one of the most spectacular points of the commune.



*The ruins of the south gothic tower of Teleki Castle*

From the old castle it has survived just the south tower with a height of about 35 m and partly the Park. The rest of the castle was demolished by orders of the Emperor of Austria after 1700. From the stone resulting from the demolition was used to build a wall about 700 m long, one meter thick and 4 m high, and a new building (Teleki castle), which now houses the local hospital.

After 1980 a stretch of 500 meters of stone wall was demolished and valued. There are still about 200 m from the wall around the Care center and local social assistance support. The castle park includes trees older than 500 years (oak, beech, chestnut).



*Remaining walls of Dăbâca's Fortress*

Dăbâca's Fortress (also known as the Fortress County) is a former royal citadel and residence of Dăbâca commune. In the X-XIV centuries it played an important role in the history of Transylvania.

Dăbâca is situated on the Somes Plateau, at 35 km from the city of Cluj-Napoca. The commune is made up of 3 villages, Dăbâca, Pâglișa and Luna de Jos. It is bordered on the north by Panticeu commune, south of Borșa and Bonțida, at the west with Vultureni and at the east with Cornești and Iclod.

Attraction could be the two reformed churches from Dăbâca village and Luna de Jos.



*Late gothic reformed church (1727) Luna de Jos*



*Reformed church (1743), Dăbâca*

Gârbou commune is situated in one of the largest morpho-structural units of the country, namely in the Somes Platform. Located in the eastern part of Salaj County, Gârbou is bounded in the north by the Surduc and Cristoflău communes, in west by Balan commune, in the south by Hida commune, in the north-east of the Zalha commune. Gârbou enters in the history in the year 1230, when the oldest documentary Popteleac mentions it.

Gârbou became a center of intellectual, Romanian culture in the area. Here was the place where each year the intellectuals gathered, where Romanian theater was played, and in the year 1910 it was first introduced "Călușarilor dance" (in Romanian "dansul călușarilor").



**Haller Castle (ruins), Gârbou**

The castle was built in 1766 and was a valuable baroque architectural complex consisting of residential flag, church gate, fountain and defensive walls. Villagers say that after 1989, the castle began to wear out to the local residents.



**Haller Castle (ruins), Gârbou**

Today is standing only the fountain, the chapel and next to it a small building, and the entrance gate in very poor condition.

An other attraction is the Wooden Church "Assumption" from the 18th century in Solomon village, Gârbou



**"Călușarilor dance"**



**Wooden Church "Assumption" 18th century) Solomon village**



# Iclod Commune

## TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



*The orthodox Church "Ascension"*



*Greek Catholic Church "Ascension"*



*The Orthodox Church*

The orthodox Church "Ascension" from Iclod - dates from 1791, is an historic monument.



*Monument in the honor of heroes from Fundătura*



*Monument in the honor of heroes from Iclod*

Iclod is located in the central part of Cluj County in the wide corridor of the river Someșul Mic, in his meadow, except Orman village which is located in its valley. The village is made up of villages Iclod, Fundătura, Livada, Orman and Iclozel. The main attractions of the village are:

Iclod's Ethnoarheology Museum that has parts dating back to the Neolithic, Eneolithic, Bronze transition.



*Iclod's Ethnoarheology Museum*

# Mintiu Gherlii Commune

Moreover the village is found as documented above in the XII century. Currently in Mintiu-Ghelii we can find the following historical monuments - Reformed Church - built in a former Roman fortress "Congress" under Martinuzzi II. It is built of stone and covered with iron sheets. The oldest of the village is Bunești, the written historical sources dates from the year 1343. Due to its favorable position, the settlement was inhabited long before documented. The main sights of the common are:



*Biserica greco-catolică, Nima*

Mintiu-Gherlii in Cluj County, Transylvania, Romania, is composed of six villages: Bunești, Mintiu Gherlii, Nima, Pădureni, Petresti, Salatiu. It is located in the north-east of the Jimborului Hills, east of Dej Hills on the river river Someșul Mic. The village was founded in XI-XII century by German settlers from Bavaria and belonged in the Middle Ages to the landowners of the Unguras domain.

From traces of the Romans occupation - the four Roman camps - all around town Gherla - one is right in the village Mintiu-Gherlii. The Roman camp "Castro Mentho" gives the actual name of the village Mintiu.

Jucu lies at the crossroads of two major relief units: Somes Plateau in the west and in the east Transylvanian Plain, being crossed from south to north by the river Somesul Mic. The villages that made up the commune are: Gădălin, Jucu de Sus, Jucu de Mijloc, Juc-Herghelie and Visea. The commune surface is of 85 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 4,000 inhabitants. With the opening of the industrial park Tetarom III it is expected a rapid population growth and an eventual advance transition from commune to town in the coming years. The first documents attesting the commune are from the fourteenth century. Jucu de Jos is mentioned in written documents in 1314, and Jucu de Sus in documents from 1325. On the left side of the river Somes was Jucu Noble, a domain held by the Suky family. Here was the oldest Transylvanian village school mentioned in 1332. On the other side of the river Somes were identified further domains of the Suky family. The Suky noble family, were of German descent, came to Transylvania from the thirteenth century, and the last descendants of the family died in the eighteenth century. In Cluj-Napoca they held a family residence on which place it was built in the nineteenth century the Horvath Petricevich Palace (now the Museum of Transylvania). The best known representative of this family was Suki László (1741-1791), benefactor of the Unitarian Church. The main attractions of this village are:

Teleki Geza Castle - the construction of the castle began in the second half of the XVIIth century, and was completed in 1700 by Pál Teleki (1677-1731), philanthropist and supporter of Francis Rakoczi



*Teleki Géza Castle, Jucu de Sus*

Kemény castle was built in the nineteenth century, is listed on the Historical Monuments list of Cluj County, drafted by the Ministry of Culture of Romania in 2004.



*Kemény castle from Jucu de Sus*

The rustic villa from the 2-3rd century, B.C in Jucu de Sus village, Jucu commune.



*The rustic villa ( II-III century, B.C) Jucu de Sus*



# Vultureni Commune

## TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

The Reformed Church from the thirteenth century, with some changes from the eighteenth century Bădești village, Vultureni.

The Reformed Church from the thirteenth century, with some changes from the eighteenth century Bădești village, Vultureni.



*The Reformed Church - Bădești*



*The wooden church "St. George"*

Dates from 1761. Is dedicated to "Saint George". The church is on the new list of historical monuments under LMI Code: CJ-II-mB-07564.

Vultureni commune covers an area of 7016 ha and is situated on the Somes Plateau in the hills region of Cluj and Bors. The main touristic attractions in Vultureni mostly churches.



# Recea Cristur Commune

Also, a random number of archaeological discoveries confirm the existence of settlements within Recea Cristur. The main attractions of Recea Cristur are:

The wooden church "St. Nicholas" (1829) Ciubancuta, Recea Cristur and The wooden church dedicated to "St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel "Osoi village, Recea Cristur



*The wooden church "St. Nicholas"*

Recea Cristur is located in the north of Cluj County being bordered on the north by Rus and Zalha communes (Salaj County), in the west by Garbou commune (Salaj county), Panceu commune in the south and on the east by Bobaln commune. The commune consists of 9 villages: Recea Cristur, Caprioara, Ciubanca, Ciubancuta, Elciu, Escu, Jurca, Osoi, Pustuta. The existence of human communities in Recea Cristur is attested six millenniums ago by Neolithic settlements Caprioara ("Seliste"), Ciubanca ("Valley of priests" – in Romanian "Valea popii") and Ciubăncuța ("Forward"- in Romanian "în față"). A Neolithic settlement is reported in Eseu village (with the name "Snow"), and others, from the Bronze Age have been reported to Ciubanca and Căprioara.

# TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

# Sic Commune

Sic is located in the north-east of Cluj County, at a distance of 60 km from Cluj-Napoca and 15 km from Gherla. The commune spans on an area of 56.4 square kilometers and includes only Sic village, attested since 1291, when it was considered a free royal city. Touristical attractions of the commune are:

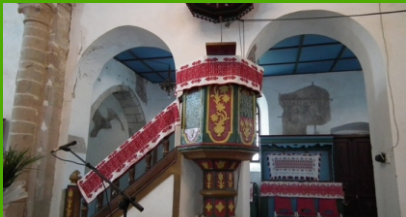
The wooden Church "St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel" from Sic, Cluj County.

Situated on a small hill in one part of the village called "peasants" - name due to the Romanian population living in that part of the village - the church is dedicated to St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel. It dates back to 1731, according to the inscription above the entrance in the church. It is on the new list of historical monuments.



*The wooden Church "St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel"*

The Reformed church (XIII century), Sic is the most important monument of Sic. The building began in 1241, after the Mongol invasion and was in the past a Roman Catholic church.



*The Reformed church - Sic*

It is built in a Gothic style, consisting of 3 distinguished parts. In 1470 Matthias Corvinus gave the name of the church "Holy Spirit".

Reeds of Sic are identified as protected area. It is a natural reserve of national interest, located in the Fizeş basin consisting of steep hills in northwest of the Transylvania Plateau, situated on a salt deposit, being carved by water courses forming the Fizeş basin.

These results gave rise to one of the most beautiful regions of Romania consisting of a complex mosaic of wetlands, lakes and ponds bordered by steppe reeds and rushes. This oasis of quiet vegetation respite is just 15 kilometers from Gherla and 60 kilometers from Cluj-Napoca.



*Reeds of Sic*

The reeds of Sic are the place to "look" in a quiet hidden location covered in steppe reeds and rushes. This oasis of quiet vegetation respite is just 15 kilometers from Gherla and 60 kilometers from Cluj-Napoca.



*The pike lake - Sic*

The pike lake, is protected by Natura 2000, with reeds surrounding and developed on tributary valleys, compose a complex typical wetland ecosystem, spread over an area of about 120 ha. The lake was formed on an ancient salt mines, but now its waters are sweet due to clogging with silt brought from the slopes and depositing organic sediments, which prevents water from coming into contact with salt. The Pike Lake is currently the only natural lake in Transylvania, which has not undergone any significant negative human influence; it is the deepest natural sweet water lake in the country, its depth reaching around 10 m; it is the only inland lake in the Transylvanian Plain that develops reed (reed floating formations), as the Danube Delta. It covers an area: the slick is about 26 ha and the reeds around (especially upstream) occupies about 95 hectares.



# Remarks

It is known and accepted the fact that once exploited as much as possible; tourism brings a lot of benefits, both economic and social. Each region tries to use its natural and cultural values as advantageous as possible. Of course not all regions dispose of mountainous areas with spectacular scenic landscapes or hydrographic resources as lakes, seashores, which could be the base of a touristic resort, so these zones compensate this fact by promoting their most important cultural and natural heritage as castles, churches, reservations, this is also the case of the Somes Transilvan territory. A well managed tourism brings both economic and social advantages for a region. First of all contributes substantially to the local budget and provides jobs. From the social point of view, the fact that youngsters can be integrated better and faster in society offer them the possibility to occupy facill and attractive jobs. Tourism has beneficial effects on how a country is perceived internationally, it increases the country's image at the international level, thus attracting more and more international tourists, being promoted and preserved culture identity of the people of that country, because they will want to provide services that reflect customs and traditions that will trigger and preserved a culture that would otherwise disappear.



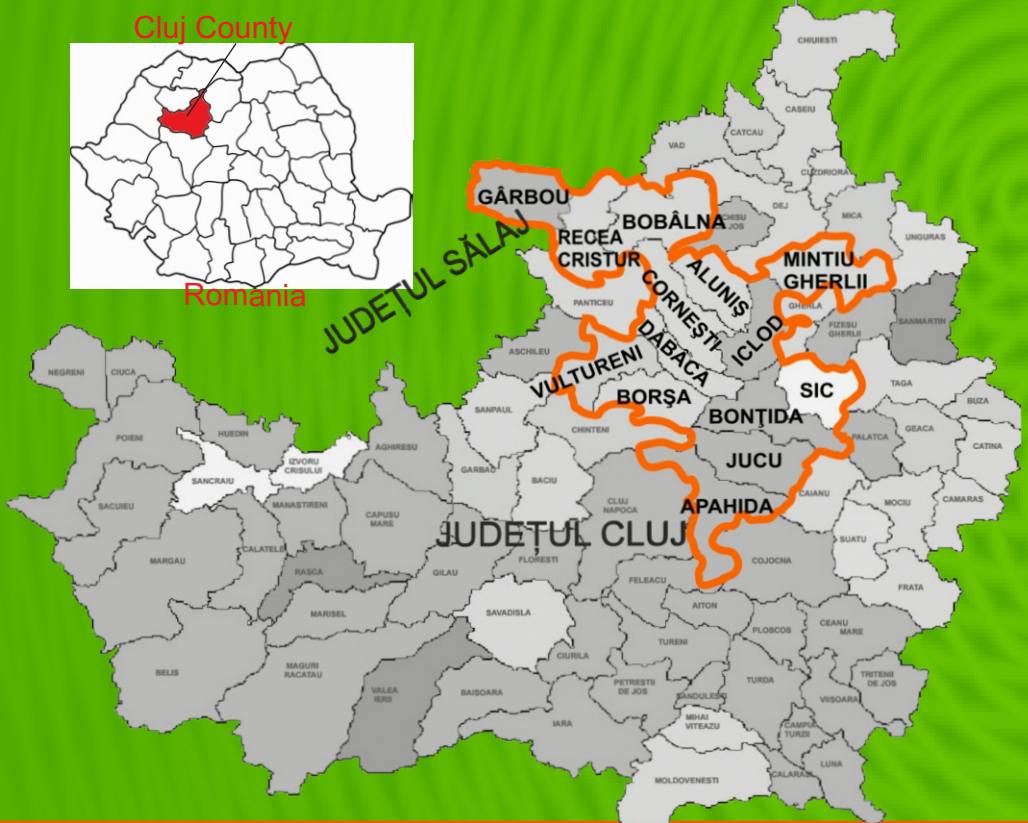
Cluj County



Romania

JUDEȚUL SĂLAJ

JUDEȚUL CLUJ



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