

ABSTRACT

One of the missions of the national park [NP] is to offer a background for tourism and recreation which does not harm the environment. An efficient management which can be maintained for a longer time of such a protected area [PA] needs therefore the knowledge of the exploitation of the given region and of the points of view and observations of their visitors towards the environmental conditions of the PA and to the procedure's of their maintaining or the knowledge of the quantitative and qualitative aspect of the local frequencies of visits.

This work is treating both the quantitative and qualitative exploration of the touristic and recreational use of the National park and the Biospheric reservation of the Šumava. For the part of the research mentioned as first it has been used the physical counting method and for the second part an examination using a the spectrum questionnaire of visitors opinions using the oriented conversation method. both was done simultaneously in the years 2005 and 2006 always in periods of two weekends and a whole working week of a peak tourist summer season. The background of the monitoring was the central part of the NP in the places of important crossing roads - Antýgl, Horská Kvilda, Kvilda and Modrava, the second year one has added Březník.

In the year 2005 one could notice on the basic points 45 241 physical "passages", 47.9 % of this number was made by pedestrian tourists, 31.4 % by cyclists, 17.6 % by motor vehicles and 3.1 % by other subjects. In the year 2006 it was already 53 356 physical one - way "passages". 47.3 % of this number was made by pedestrian tourists, 33.9 % by cyclists, 15.8 % by motor vehicles and 3.1 % by other subjects. The average amount of all the physical "passages" (pedestrian tourists, cyclists, motor vehicles and other subjects) was the highest on the point Modrava, then on the points Horská Kvilda, Antýgl, Kvilda and on the last place on the point Březník. The mostly frequented point by the pedestrian tourists was the point Antýgl, by the cyclists the point Kvilda and by the motor vehicles the point Horská Kvilda.

In the year 2005 one succeeded to fill in 648 questionnaire, in the year 2006 already 877. Both men and woman equal, belonging to the age category of 40-59 years and came from towns with 10 to 100 thousands of inhabitants or from large agglomerations. Above all there were repeated and one week natural - motivated visits. Respondents recognized an ameliorated situation of the NP environment, but in spite of that they did not omit to mention first of all the problems of the bark beetle and they were prepared to submit their entrance in the mostly vulnerable parts of NP to a appropriate regulation (the accompaniment of a qualified conductor).

On the resulting dates one could prove through the function χ^2 statistically important dependencies, on the basis of which, taking into account the actual problems of the NP Šumava, one could chose variable values entering into the following cluster analysis. In the first place there were the declaring values of the respondents on the questions concerning the access to the solution of the gradation of the bark beetle, the new edification and allowing the access of tourists to the mostly endangered places of the NP, and after this the perception by pedestrian tourists and cyclists of the cyclist movement in the NP and the phoenix in the relation with the cyclo-tourism. In the first case the cluster combined the most numerous respondents, who don't agree with the exploited glades neither with the way and intensity of the construction works in the NP and would rather avoid the entrances into its mostly vulnerable parts (342 persons), in the second case the most numerous cluster is represented by pedestrian tourists who don't consider the touristic movement on the roads as too high, and don't consider neither the conflicts in the common use of roads by both pedestrian and cyclo-tourists and prefer for their movement inside the NP the arranged passes with not consolidated surfaces (729 persons). The resulting groups were tested moreover with the orientation to the statistical dependence with different independent variables (the rest of the answers of the respondents) and in this way more precisely characterized.