

In literature, we find several methods to regionalize high waters (floods), low waters and FDS (flow duration curves), the characteristic elements of the yearly hydrograph, in this case we will use a continuous streamflow regionalization method which helps in assessing all of the above.

The Someşean Plateau represent a hilly agricultural area, highly anthropized, typical for the Transylvanian Depression land use and morphometry. The growing population, also the increasing frequency and severity of floods and droughts events, due to climate change, and the various impact of human activities on the water resources, demand the best assessing and predicting of hydrological values, to establish a reliable water resources management which includes water allocation, long-term water planning, groundwater recharge, water supply and even hydropower production. For the area's future development, a correct local water resource assessment is needed which could only be fulfilled with a proper hydrological regionalization.

SPATIAL DIFFERENCES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRUST ACROSS EUROPE, BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

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The present paper addresses one of the key features of social capital – trust. Based on data from freely available survey, it aims to analyse if there are differences among the rural and urban areas of Europe regarding to generalised trust. The importance of generalised trust is emphasised by various social 'grand' and 'mid-range' theories; among other concepts it is considered as a fundamental feature of social reciprocity, solidarity, collective actions, social inclusion, tolerance, confidence in institutions; it is understood, actually, as a condition for social integration and democracy. Studies addressing differences between rural and urban existence, investigating the social realm of these two relevant structures shaping the space have always attracted intense scientific interest. Trust is an often analysed issue of these works, yet it is hard to elaborate a clear argument on the specificities of trust in rural and urban areas, about the scales and especially about the causes of possible discrepancies.

REHABILITATING COMMUNITY VALUES THROUGH CULTURAL TOURISM INTERVENTIONS AIMING A COMMUNITY BASED TOURISM IN RURAL ROMANIA

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The paper analyses the transformation and redefinition of local values and identity in rural Romania. Cultural heritage is a social construction and an important resource for local action. In a place where the community is the witness of a proud, well-known historical population (named "moti") who has worked hard in mining and who is currently facing depopulation and decline of population, the habitat has not a lot of damaging interventions that, in the majority of localities in Romania, have shattered local identity and specific.

These perspectives permit to analyse the regenerative valences of the cultural patrimony by the conservation in situ, generating the local rural tourism development. This article critically reviews the perception and the treatment of the rural unprotected patrimony in Romania and the community based tourism approach in the light of a fieldwork in the Apuseni Mountains tourism destination. It defines the criteria that outline a tourist destination based on the support and participation of local