

NATURAL MUSEUMS OF NATION PARKS AS A TOURIST DESTINATIONS

Предметом опрацювання був аналіз умов функціонування і розвитку туристичної ролі музеїв. Проведений аналіз туристичного руху в польських музеях з врахуванням їх просторового розміщення та виду. В другій частині проведено аналіз туристичної ролі музеїв природи на території вибраних національних парків в Польщі з детальним врахуванням туристичної ролі Музею Природи Словінського Національного Парку в Смолдзіне.

Предметом исследования был анализ условий функционирования и развития туристической роли музеев. Проведен анализ туристического движения в польских музеях с учётом их туристического размещения и вида. Во второй части проведен анализ туристической роли музеев природы на территории национальных парков в Польше с детальным учётом туристической роли Музея Природы Словинского Национального Парка в Смолдзине.

The aim of this article was an analysis of the determinants of functioning and development of tourist function of museums. In this work was made an analysis of tourism in polish museums taking into consideration localization of museums and types of museum in Poland. In the second part of this work was made an analysis of the tourist function of natural museums in national parks with example of Natural Museum of Slowinski National Park in Smoldzino.

The important element of the tourist space constitute the tourist attractions. The very important role in tourism plays cultural attractions and attractions of the heritage .of nature. Museums play very important role between the tourist attractions of heritage and culture.

The first museums opened for mass tourism appeared in the tourist space of biggest cities in the XIX age. The first museums were localized in the old monumental buildings. With passage of time scientific research development caused the necessary of collecting the cultural and natural heritage elements and it was loaded to create specialistic museums. Between the modern museum were created natural ethnographic and archeological museums. The first museum in Poland was museum opened in the year 1801 in the Pulawy. It was placed in the classical building and was named Sybilla's temple for its architecture style.

The owners of this building was the family of Czartoryski. The museum was founded by princess Izabella Czartoryska. The initiative of creating of new museum received recognition and popularity of a lot of aristocrats. It become of the beginning for creating museums and galleries in others cities and polish towns. The new galleries and museums were opened by others families as Rzdziwilowie, Lubomirscy, Potoccy and Raczynscy. In that time very important role played the ethnographic museums. After the regaining the independence a lot of museums in Poland obtained new meaning and significance. In this way was created new museums regional cities which were opened and were able to the general public. The time of the Second Word War caused disruptions of the majority of museums and for loss of the greater part of collection. According to Przewoźny (2006) there was about 6000 ethnographic exhibits in Museum of Wielkopolska before the Second World War and after the Second World War

there were only forty two exhibits [4]. The time after Second World War was dominated by reconstruction of museums and its infrastructure. A lot of museums tried to recover their exhibits loosed during the II World War. And tried to place them in new rebuilding objects. At the same time after the Second World War was the time of recovering of loss exhibits.

There are a lot of definitions and typologies of museums in the modern literature of an art and history. Basing on the GUS typology of museums in Poland we can distinguish following museums:

- art museums – with the painting, graphic, sculptures collections and with applied art, In the same group belong interior's museums with historic interiors of the buildings and mansions furnished in old historic style;
- archeological museums – with the collection of historic exhibits, old objects of heritage from the time preceding writing materials, there are the archeological reserves in this group of museums;
- ethnographic museums with the collection of the ethnographic exhibits coming from the polish countries, and from the European countries an others and products of the primitive cultures, in that group there are ethnographic parks and reserves;
- historic museums collecting historic exhibits from the ancient history of different cities and history of social systems and liberation movements;
- biographic museums- collecting exhibits connected with the live and activity of outstanding polish persons (writers, artists, scientists, politics, musicians);
- literacy museums – collecting collects connected with examples of outstanding literary masterpieces;
- martyrdom museums – these museums were created for protection of concentration camps, prisoner of war camps, prisons from the Word War Second with the infrastructure and places of execution, mementos of concentration camp victims;
- natural museum- collecting collects of natural heritage from the different landscape zones;
- geological museums collecting collects and expositions of the rocks, minerals and others interesting exhibits from the geological history of different parts of the country;
- museums of technology and science- collecting collects and exhibits from the different areas of science and production for example, transport, agriculture, textile and others types of industry and different parts of science;
- military museums collecting the exhibits and collects of historic polish of militaries;
- interdisciplinary museums – museums collecting with wide collections of restoration activities;
- museums- reserves – opened air objects collecting exhibits and collects with the exhibits of the local and peoples culture and exposing monument

objects (archeological, ethnographical, historic buildings) of individual regions;

- museums of fan interior- museums presenting interiors, salons, collecting exhibits and collects connected with the history of presented objects;
- others museums - museums where there are exhibits and collects from different parts of human activity without one dominating profile of collection.

Tab.1

Types of museums in Poland in 2010 year

Region	Total		Art	Archeo-logical	Ethno-graphi-cal	Historic	Biogra- phic	Literacy	Marty- rdom
	L	%							
Polska	782	100	81	22	51	149	46	5	19
dolnośląskie	58	7,4	10	2	2	7	1	-	1
kujawsko – pomorskie	29	3,7	1	1	3	7	4	-	-
lubelskie	45	5,8	3	1	2	10	6	1	3
lubuskie	15	1,9	-	2	1	3	-	-	2
łódzkie	46	5,9	6	1	1	8	-	-	2
małopolskie	115	14,7	19	2	11	28	5	1	1
mazowieckie	115	14,7	13	2	4	31	16	1	4
opolskie	13	1,7	-	-	1	2	-	-	1
podkarpackie	44	5,6	3	1	3	5	-	1	-
podlaskie	26	3,3	5	-	4	3	1	-	1
pomorskie	57	7,3	7	3	6	14	-	-	1
śląskie	55	7,0	2	-	4	6	2	-	-
świętokrzyskie	24	3,1	1	2	1	3	2	-	-
warmińsko – mazurskie	27	3,5	3	1	5	3	4	-	-
wielkopolskie	86	11,0	7	3	3	13	5	1	3
zachodnio – pomorskie	27	3,5	1	1	-	6	-	-	-
Region	Natural		Geo- logic	Technical	Mili-tary	Interdis- ciplinary	Rese-rves	Interior	Others
Polska	30		14	43	8	102	18	9	185
dolnośląskie	3		4	3	3	9	1	-	12
kujawsko – pomorskie	1		-	2	-	4	1	-	5
lubelskie	1		-	-	-	7	-	1	10
lubuskie	-		-	-	-	6	-	-	1
łódzkie	2		1	2	-	7	1	-	15
małopolskie	3		3	4	-	10	2	2	24
mazowieckie	3		3	9	1	9	1	1	17
opolskie	-		-	1	-	5	-	1	2
podkarpackie	4		-	1	-	5	3	1	17
podlaskie	1		-	-	1	2	1	-	7
pomorskie	3		-	2	-	4	4	1	12
śląskie	-		1	7	-	12	1	1	19
święto-krzyskie	1		1	5	1	1	-	-	6
warmińsko – mazurskie	2		-	1	1	4	-	-	3
wielko-polskie	3		-	4	1	14	3	1	25
zachodnio – pomorskie	3		1	2	-	3	-	-	10

L- number of museums, %-percentage share in the following region

Source.: own study basing on the „Culture in 2010, GUS, 2011, Warszawa 2011.

According to the report of GUS from the 2010 year there are 782 museums in 2010 year in Poland. with about 222 branches. According to Janiszewska Folga [1] there are 910 museums functioning in Poland. The most of museums in Poland are in the regions mazowieckie, malopolskie (n both there are 115 museums, and about 30% of total number of polish museums).

In the territory of wielkopolskie region there were 86 museums (11% the total number of museums in Poland). Least number of museums in Poland there were in opolskie region – 1,7% (13 museums), lubuskie – 1,9% (15 museums) and swietokrzyskie – 3,1% (24 museums).

The most numerous group of museums constituted historic museums and there were 149 historic museums in Poland (23,7% of total number of museums in Poland), interdisciplinary museums -102 objects (13,0% of total number of museums in Poland,

The least number of museums constituted the literary museums- 5 objects, militaries - 8 objects, and museums of an interior - 9 objects . The number of natural museums in Poland in 2010 year was about 30 objects and it was about 3,8% of the total number of museums in Poland in 2010 year.

The museums since their creation are the tourist destination. The specific role between others museums play natural museums in national parks [1,2]. Its specific role results from its localization in the area of national parks, areas of the tourist movement from the all parts of the country. The most often natural museums are individual tourist destinations collecting interesting collects of the nature of its areas. The natural museums of national parks the most often are visited by tourists with the occasion of the visit in the national park.

In the present work was made an analysis of the functioning of the tourism in selected natural museums of the national parks in the polsih territory. It was made an analysis of tourism in the natural musuem in eight polish national parks with the special analysis of the tourism in the Natural Museum of Slowinski National park situated in the middle part of the baltic coast of Poland.

The natural museum of the Slowinski National Park was opened of the 24 of July of 1974. The main purpose of the exposition covered 255 m², is the exposition of natural resources characteristic for the national park ecosystems as beach, lakes, forests and woodlands [3,5,6,7]. For the following types of the ecosystems attributed proper sectors of the exposition of the natural resources of Slowinski National Park

The number of tourists visited the Natural Museum of Slowinski National Park in Smoldzino has amounted to 133265, average annual 26 653 persons during the year (tab.2).

Tab. 2

Tourist attendance in Natural Museum of Slowinski National Park in Smoldzino in the years 2007-2011.

Natural Museum of Slowinski National Park					
Year	Unfull pay tourists	Full pay tourists	Education activities	Total	% percentage share
2007	23560	2053	1315	26928	20,21
2008	22294	2593	1545	26432	19,83

<i>2009</i>	23443	2779	2925	29147	21,87
<i>2010</i>	20041	2235	4000	26276	19,72
<i>2011</i>	16909	2190	5383	24482	18,37
<i>Total</i>	106247	11850	15168	133265	100

Source Own study basing on the data of the Natural Museum of Slowinski National Park In Smoldzino.

The students and schoolboys were the groups the most visiting the Natural Museum of Slowinski National Park. The total number of students and schoolboys in the total number of tourists visiting Museum has amounted to 79,7%. Such high of number of students and schoolboys between the visitors in Museum is a proof of educational role of Natural Museum in Smoldzino. In the last years educational role of Museum has been growing what can be a proof of growth of interest between visitors in natural topic and in protection of natural heritage.

The opening of educational sector with the audiovisual hall has effected growth interest of Museum and growth of number of tourists in the Museum.

The important factor of the growing of interest and attendance of tourists in museum is the neighborhood of one of the biggest complexes of coastal dunes in Poland Besides it very important factor for the significant attendance in Museum is the neighborhood of Leba, the one of the most popular tourist resort of middle part of polish Baltic coast visited average annual by 500000 tourists.

Tourism in national parks is characterized by significant attendance what is an effect of landscape diversity the following parks, trick network of tourist router, and the most of polish national parks are placed in the main tourist areas of country or in the neighborhood of main regions of tourist reception.

The growth of the tourism in natural museums of national parks in Poland is an effect of modernization of the educational bases in natural museums of national parks and growth of educational consciousness of polish society.

The confirmation of the important role of natural museums of national parks is an analysis of the tourist attendance in the museums of eight national parks of Poland distinguished by the reason of its location and landscape diversity (tab.3). In 2011 year number of tourists who was visiting natural museums in eight distinguished polish parks has amounted to 368 345 persons.

Tab.3

The number of tourists in natural museums of polish natural parks in the years 2010-2011

	<i>Number of tourists in museums in 2010 year</i>	<i>Number of tourists in museums in 2011 year</i>
Bialowieski PN	85708	80687
Kampinoski PN	18840	11795
Ojcowski PN	23974	27847

Slowinski PN	26276	24482
Tatrzański PN	151250	159000
Wielkopolski PN	9259	10007
Wigierski PN	16029	18418
Wolinski PN	35714	36109
Total	367050	368345

Source: Own study basing on the data of the Natura Museum of Slowinski National Park In Smoldzino in the years 2010-2011

In the group of chosen parks the most of tourists in the years 2010-2011 have visited the museum of Tatrzański National Park. what was an effect of its localization in region of Zakopane the resort with the most often of tourists in Poland The next most visited museum was natural museum of Bialowieski National Park visited by 85708 in the year 2010 and 80687 in 2011 year. Others natural museums of national parks were more rarely visited. The lowest number of tourists were observed in the natural museum of Wielkopolski National Park visited in 2010 year by 9295 persons and in 2011 year by 10 0007 persons.

The analysis of the tourism in the Natural Museum of Slowinski National Park in Smoldzino and in eight chosen museums of national parks in Poland show the tourist attendance and interest is an effect of landscape diversity, tourist popularity of national parks and localization of parks in relation to the main tourist region in Poland and in relation to the main places origin of tourists.

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