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Gorobtsov I.V., Dudar T.V. (Ukraine, Kyiv)**ANTHROPOGENIC TRANSFORMATIONS OF RECREATIONAL LANDSCAPES CASE STUDY: SHATSKY LAKES DISTRICT**

The problem of the dominance of artificial and altered landscapes and the preservation of natural landscapes is eternal and stands for each country, because human activity is now focused only on expansion - the expansion of industry, of agriculture, residential areas, developing of more and more mineral deposits and so on. Thus, are changing those zones on the planet that should not be changed. Very soon on the planet will not remain completely untouched natural locations. Therefore, in order to prevent such succession of events, are conducted analyzes of landscapes of various areas, with the aim of their preserving or reducing the impact on them. The aim of a given research is to analyze the state of the Shatsky district in terms of anthropogenic transformations and make conclusions and recommendations about improving of condition in case if it is needed. To reach this aim the following tasks were put to be completed:

1. Analyzing natural and anthropogenic factors impacted the environment in the researched area.
2. Building Maps of basic landscapes in the district.
3. Calculating coefficient of anthropogenic load developed by Shishchenko P.K.

During the investigation of anthropogenic load on Shatsky district of Volyn region, we used Mapinfo software and the method of Shishchenko P.K. for calculating the coefficient of anthropogenic load into landscapes. There were taken into account various natural and man-made landscapes, their ratio, as well as the intensity, diversity and types of human activities on this territory.

During the research it was determined that the area includes the following industry types like light and food as well as forestry. Agricultural activity is represented with four cooperatives and enterprises. It should be noted though, that both industry and agriculture in the district are not widely developed and works only for satisfaction of local needs.

But the main branch of economic activity in the district is recreation. The most common are rural (green) tourism. It mostly develop in the zone of intensive recreation lakes Svityaz, Pischne. In direct service of tourists are mainly engaged villagers. In the district is established travel agency "Svityaz Tour" on a private basis. There're activities aimed at involvement private sector to recreational and tourist businesses. The development of tourist routes to show the cultural heritage is held. On territory of district operates a significant number of recreation centers, which are in the vast majority located in the natural boundary of Gryada. Operate sanatorium "Forest Song" and pension "Shatsky Lakes". There are 5 camping. All recreational infrastructure is designed for simultaneous reception of up to 10 thousand holidaymakers and tourists. For a differentiated way of doing environmental management to preserve the unique objects of animate and inanimate, restore indigenous ecosystems affected by anthropogenic influence, organize recreational use of the natural resources of the park, was conducted the zoning of its territory. Highlight the following functional areas: protected or reserve (4805 hectares); regulated recreation (12325 hectares); stationary recreation (1283 hectares); households or economic area (30584 hectares). However, it should be noted that the loading in the district is highly dependent on the season, because Shatsky district is favorable for recreation in the spring and summer months and in early autumn.

After calculating of the coefficient of anthropogenic load with help of formula of Shishchenko we defined that it is 3.73, which means that transformation of the district is medium. It is not a surprise since the district is mostly occupied by Natural reserve. But it is pity that even region so distant from intense human activity have "medium" coefficient, and not "slightly".

As a conclusion we can say, that Shatsky district is protected quite well, and its resources not overexploited and their usage and restoration is regulated very carefully. For even better improving of the situation there can be suggested expanding of the protected area and increasing of accurate control over recreational activity in the region in terms of prevention of violation of wildlife and nature functioning as well as prevention of pollution of the area with wastes from human activity.