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THE STUDY OF TOURISTIC LOCAL LORE

LECTURE NOTES

for the students of the direction 6.140103 «Tourism»
of full-time education

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INTRODUCTION

The Program for the study of regulatory discipline “The Study of Touristic Local Lore” is prepared in accordance with the educational bachelor training program in direction 6.140103 «Tourism».

The object of study of the course includes the study of features of the theoretical and methodological foundations, history and development of study of touristic local lore, travel zoning, natural, historical and cultural resources of Ukraine.

Interdisciplinary connections: the discipline “The Study of Touristic Local Lore” refers to professionally-oriented courses of bachelors’ curriculum. Studying the discipline “The Study of Touristic Local Lore” is structurally-logically connected to the disciplines "History of tourism", "Basic Museology", "Recreational Geography" and will contribute to a better development of the professional disciplines for the students in direction 6.140103 «Tourism».

The goal of the discipline: coverage of the tourism resources of Ukraine in regional terms, acquaintance of the students with the natural-recreational, historical-cultural resources and infrastructure areas.

The main tasks of the discipline: to master basic professional knowledge and skills by the students in direction 6.140103 «Tourism» that will enable them to navigate freely in matters of tourism, including tourist local lore.

In accordance with the requirements of the *educational discipline the student must know*:

- the history of occurrence and regularities of the development of the study of touristic local lore;
- the essence of the study of touristic local lore as a science;
- the features of zoning of Ukraine;
- the fundamentals of mapping methods;
- the natural study of touristic local lore – recreational potential of Ukraine;
- other local lore and tourist objects of Ukraine;
- the patterns of allocation of resource resorts of Ukraine;
- the features of organizing the infrastructure resources of Ukraine;
- the regulatory and legal framework for functioning natural reserves and national historical-cultural reserves of Ukraine;
- the essence of museology.

be able to:

- work with legal and regulatory documentation;
- analyze regional tourist potential of the territory;
- use in practice the basic cartographic methods;
- work with regulatory and legal framework that regulates tourism activities in Ukraine.

have the skills to:

- the collection, processing, storage and use of tourist-local lore information;
- the development of tourism local lore characteristics of the territory;
- organizing and conducting local lore and thematic tours of the event.

Content module 1. THEORETICAL-METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF TOURISTIC LOCAL LORE

Topic 1. TOURISTIC LOCAL LORE AS A SCIENCE

1.1. HISTORICAL, ECONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, ARTISTIC LOCAL LORE

Local history is the collection, storage and popularization of information about a certain area from different perspectives: geography, geology, meteorology, flora and fauna, population, economy, history, culture, etc. It is also a social movement.

There are several definitions of the term, including the geographer Alexander Barkov who believed that local history is a complex of scientific disciplines, different in content and methods, those that lead to a common goal – a scientific and comprehensive knowledge of any region.

According to the definition of 1930 **local history** is a social movement that unites the local population which is actively involved in socialistic construction of the region based on its comprehensive study.

One of the objects of the study of local history is an area (region). Moreover, the first component of national local history is geographic local history; the second is historical local history and the third – social local history. Thus, national local history consists of the triad – “territory – time – man” and the beginning of it is geographical local history, the continuation is historical one and the end – social one.

Historical local history is a field of knowledge and academic discipline that studies history, theoretical foundations, content and methodology of a comprehensive study of the past of an area. **The tasks of historical local history** are – to find out the ways, patterns, forms and methods of integrated knowledge of the historical development of a region, use of the results of historical-regional studies in different spheres of the society.

The term “historical local history” became popular in the second half of the XXth century and had such meanings: 1) one of the elements of historical education; 2) the objective direction of local history.

Historical local history is a branch of general local history inside of which it was formed as a direction of social activities, applied historical discipline, a source of cultural studies. The object of the study of local history is an area which is a conventional concept. The boundaries of the study area depend on who explores this region and for what purpose. The subject of the study is the nature, toponymy, history, population, economy and culture. Local history is considered as a complex of scientific disciplines that are different by the content and special techniques, but those which lead in their set to the scientific and comprehensive knowledge of the region. In historical local history all these subjects of research are studied in historical perspective. The main things in such studies are to identify and clarify the relationships between all elements of the environment in their historical development. **In practice historical local history** is found in the history of towns and villages, enterprises, properties, institutions, genealogies, great countrymen’s life and work, important local historical events, active participation of the population in the regional

museum building, protection of the historical and cultural sites, nature, tourism, and tour business.

Natural local history is a system of Earth sciences (geography, geology, hydrology, soil science, biology, etc.) which study the nature of a particular area – land (within the region or less). The tasks of natural local history include not only the study but also the preservation of natural homeland. Due to the last task natural local history approaches to the field of human activity – environmental protection.

Literary local history is a specific branch of literature the subject of which is the study of folklore and literary works, artistic images inspired by nature, historical events, traditions, customs, and way of life and people of a certain region.

Ecological local history is a special chapter evolved from geographic local history where the activities of young ecologists focuses on more enhanced study of the environmental conditions, factors, and other components of an area.

The main sources of local history are:

local bibliography – information about the literature of the region which was released in the past or is published now. Its task is identification, record and description of regional literature. Local bibliography is varied by the mode of publication, by the function and completeness of literature selection, by periodicity and the period it includes, and by topics. There are special directories of local history literature apart from general directories almost in all regional as well as in many city and district libraries;

cartographic sources (museum archives, public archives) serve as a source of information and a means to demonstrate the results obtained in other ways;

oral sources – folklore: tales, legends, ballads, songs, proverbs, sayings and so on. Some talks in the form of meetings with certain people can also be included into oral sources;

official sources – documentary heritage. The records can be in museums (state, public, art, memorial, local history) and libraries.

statistical sources;

observation – an overview of various objects and processes;

printed sources – textbooks, reference books, encyclopedias, guides, maps, magazines, newspapers, etc.;

historical and cultural sites are related to historical events in the life of an area, the development of the society and state as well as works of material and spiritual activities that have historical, scientific, artistic or other cultural value.

Functions and methods of the study of local history.

At present there are three main functions of local history:

Educational shows local history as a didactic principle with the help of which one can improve the educational process in educational institutions, successfully acquire knowledge of nature and human activity; it helps to form practical skills and abilities.

Training displays local history as a separate basic course of elementary school geography after which the study of systematic geography course in school begins.

Scientific – shows local history as a structural component of geography with its research methods. It acts as an important tool for comprehensive learning and

transformation of a certain territory which actually defines its subject and scientific principles. The theory of scientific local history is connected with the theory of geography primarily with the country studies. The difference between them is not in the theory but in the scale of the object of the study.

Various traditional methods are used at all stages of local history activities such as:

Literary method is the selection and analysis of the literature related to the object of the study. All literary sources can be divided into four categories: archives, books (non-fiction, academic monographs, encyclopaedias, reference books, etc.), articles from periodicals and conferences;

Statistical method is the study of the quantitative indicators in the characteristics of a number of local history objects and phenomena. There are several statistical methods: method of statistical evaluation, method of statistical hypothesis testing, method of statistical testing (Monte-Carlo method), etc.;

Visual (observation) method is the generalization of the observations in the study of local history object. During the operational period of the study some interviews with the local residents, representatives of public authorities, specialists in economy, culture and education, witnesses of the events, research workers and others are conducted. All interesting and memorable places are desirable to be photographed or filmed;

Mapping method is one of the most common methods. Although it has been known for a long time, but it should be included into modern methods when it is considered as a particular form of modelling. A map is a figurative and symbolic logic model of the territory that specifically reflects the objects, events, relationships and interdependencies that belong to this area. The map serves as the result of achieved level of knowledge about the area and tool of knowledge that enables to reach a higher degree of knowledge;

Method of survey is a written or oral examination of the local historians or residents of the residential place using a certain application or especially composed questions to gather the material for the establishment of certain patterns or phenomena. It can be used in the field or during the stationary forms of the local history works;

Descriptive is a method that is used in the study of the location of activities and settlement. Nowadays descriptive statistics is widely used in the form of a set of numerical data that characterize a particular situation.

Expeditionary is a method created to enhance the local history work.

Photography enables to fix the most interesting episodes and it is an important document of the work. Recently *video* is also widely used.

There are other new (modern) methods in addition to these traditional methods described above. They include the following methods:

Geographical is a basic local history method used almost in all regional studies. This method is specific and according to Ye. B. Alaiev it is formed as a “thriunique” approach to the study that leads to abide the territoriality, complexity, specificity.

This method is not possible without the simultaneous use of *cartographic method* which is a special form of perfect 3D modelling.

Modelling is a general scientific method that makes it possible to study the object not directly but due to an ideal (imaginary) or physical model.

Mathematical is a group of scientific methods that enables to explore the object using mathematics. The main methods are statistical analysis, factor analysis, cluster analysis, regression analysis and so on.

Economic is a method of the comprehensive study of economic phenomena and processes within the selected area, identification of the relationship and interdependence between the economic indicators of the state of tourism industry in the region, the study of economic phenomena and processes in the dynamics and more.

Sociologic is a method of the complex study of social phenomena and processes within a selected area, consumer preferences and recreational needs of the population, its age and social structure and so on.

At the end of the XXth century the role and importance of *computer technologies* increased in local history studies. They enable to handle huge amounts of data in a short term and with low costs. Such methods as modelling, mathematical, mapping and others can be widely used on the entirely new basis due to them.

Forms of local history

Table 1.1

Local history							
State		Educational				Social	
Local history museums	Research institutes	School	Higher educational establishments			Organized tourism	Flashpacker tourism
			Programmed		Without a program		
			curricular	extracurricular	trip	excursions	

Depending on the goals and objectives of the research, there are three basic forms of local history: state (academic) educational (schooling) and social (public).

State local history is a comprehensive scientific local history study of a certain territory of the country by the state scientific institutions (museums, research institutions, government bodies, etc.).

Educational local history is a system of local history education in the educational work of the educational institutions which is held in different areas: literature, history, geography, natural history, ethnography, folklore. Its essence is in the comprehensive study, with the educational purposes, of the region according to various sources based mainly on previous observations.

Social local history is the activity of various non-governmental associations, unions, etc., to organize regional studies, conferences, exhibitions and so on. In order to promote local history, Ukraine has provided comprehensive support enthusiasts and fans of local history social movement are provided with a comprehensive support in Ukraine.

1.2. THE OBJECT AND THE SUBJECT OF TOURISM LOCAL HISTORY

Tourism local history is formed at the intersection of geographic, economic, historical and ethnological local history, tourism and leisure studies due to the interdisciplinary synthesis of theoretical-methodological and applied results.

During the XX-th century tourist industry boomed on the territory of Ukraine. A comprehensive study of tourism and recreational resources is required by the means and methods of local history for the all-round development of tourism industry in a particular area.

So the main object of tourism local history is, in the broad sense, recreational and tourism potential of the territory and, in the narrow disciplinary sense, – recreational and tourist complex (RTC) of the native land.

Recreation and tourism complex (RTC) is a functional subsystem of the territorial recreation system which is characterized by the unity of the territory that has significant recreational potential, the presence of a set of recreational facilities and business infrastructure, the unity of the organizational forms of the government to ensure the effective use of natural and economic resources.

In other words, the object of the study is **the native country through the prism of its tourism identity**. Typical objects of the national tourism local history are the territories of the individual units of the administrative-territorial division of the state, historical and ethnographic regions (Volyn, Boikivshchyna, Hutsulshchyna, Slobozhanshchyna, etc.), biosphere reserves (Eastern Carpathians, Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, etc.), national parks (Shatskii, Carpathian, Podilski Tovtry, etc.), landscape parks (Meotyda, Dniester Canyon, etc.), historical and cultural reserves (the field of Berestetska battle, Ancient Galych, etc.) and others.

Derivatives (the objects of a lower rank) of the main research object of tourism local history are separated territorial units of the investigated land which are distinguished by the nature of the existing recreational resources, the degree of tourist specialization and specificity of the tourism development within them. Such objects of the study in recreation studies (and recreational geography) are called territorial recreational systems (TRS).

The objects of the local history interest are TRS of the local level. In particular, these include the following taxonomic units of the national recreational and tourist complex:

- Recreational and tourist centre (such as Lviv, Morshyn, Slavske).
- Recreational and tourist joint (Skhidnytsko-Truskavetskii, Poliana-Svaliavskii, Evpatoriisko-Satskyi).

- Recreational and tourist subregion (Great Yalta, the Arabat Spit, Svydovetskii massif Satanivski Tovtry, Gologory, etc.).

The subject of the study of tourism local history is individual components of the tourism and recreational potential of the region – natural recreation resources (mineral water, climate, lakes, etc.), the degree of their development and the nature of their exploitation, historical and cultural sites, travel institutions, other tourism infrastructure facilities, and different aspects of the development of tourism in the territory.

The combination of the main aspects of the subject of tourism local history research is shown in Tab. 1.2.

The Main Aspects of the Subject of Tourism Local History Research

Table 1.2.

The subject of tourism local history studies
Recreational resources of the territory
Recreational resources of the population and visitors of the territory
Territorial and functional organization of tourism in the territory
Tourist specialization of the territory
Resort and rest infrastructure
Recreational and tourist image of the territory
Problems and perspectives of tourism development in the territory

Each aspect in Tab. 1.2 is a significant aspect of national tourism and local history studies that require the development of specific research methods and involving interdisciplinary approaches and models of synergistic analysis and synthesis of initial information. And due to this objective circumstance tourism local history, at the present stage of its development, “goes beyond” the research arsenal of recreational geography and uses a number of interdisciplinary methodological approaches: geomarketing, socio-cultural, historical and geochronological, environmental, economic, geopolitical and many others. Due to this tourism local history approaches a qualitative new level of the investigation of the territory (region) in the context of tourism management, generation, distribution and adsorption of tourist flows, creating an original image of tourism.

With a powerful arsenal of research methods and approaches tourism local history faces a number of important challenges both theoretical and primarily applied of oriented nature.

Tourism local history is able to present the wealth of national historical and ethno-cultural heritage around the world, catch the interest of the general population of the state, especially of young people. It can revive from the ruins unique abandoned objects of antiquity, and can “help” Ukrainian museums, reserves and national parks to earn sufficient funds for expanded self financing and for the restoration, conservation or administrative works.

The main tasks of Ukrainian tourism local history in the present state of its development require focusing attention from the government, public organizations and foundations, academics and practitioners in local history are shown in Tab. 1.3.

The Main Tasks of Tourism Local History in the Present State of its Development

Table 1.3

The main tasks of tourism local history in the present state of its development
Change of the paradigms of national local history education with strengthening in it the role of active tourist forms of the native land knowledge
Activation of mass tourism local history
Transformation of the sector, territorial, functional and management structure of the national economy at the national, regional and local levels
Preservation and reproduction of traditional ethnic culture of the Ukrainian nation
Tourist popularization of the objects of the historical memory of the population
Travel arrangement of the territory of the objects of national heritage
Conservation, preservation and restoration of the monuments of national cultural and historical heritage in the context of the objectives of UNESCO
Development of tourism local history cadastre of the territory
Expanding the network of the state natural and reserved funds and national ecological network in the context of EU-wide ecological network formation
Creating an attractive tourist image of historical and ethnographic regions of Ukraine by means of mass media
Development and infrastructure facilities of the national network of the local history trails and tourist routs
Development and wide replication of the guide and tourism local history catalogues in Ukraine

Many of these problems should be solved by the scholars and activists of local history organizations. The status of the Ukrainian castles and fortresses (or their attraction fragments), open-air museums of history and nature, protected woodlands and fields of archaeological sites or historical battles depends on their attitude and work.

Questions for self-control.

1. Give a description of the subject and object of local history.
2. Give a description of the subject and object of touristic local lore.
3. What are the main sources of local history research?
4. What functions and methods do you know in the study of local lore?
5. Describe the basic tasks of touristic local lore.
6. Uncover the main aspects of the subject of touristic local lore.
7. How can you name the form of local lore?

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

Basic [4, 8, 9]

Auxiliary [2, 5, 7]

Topic 2. TOURISM ZONATION SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

2.1 BASIC PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA FOR ZONING

Zonation is a division of areas according to certain characteristics – administrative, physiographic, geological, etc. This is the process and result of the territorial division into districts (regions) or the detection, isolation and differentiation of the areas in any environment. Zonation is always accompanied by a specific goal – from the convenience of the study and reflection of the phenomena that are investigated to the solution of applied problems of administrative and territorial division, management, action on the economy at directive or indicative planning, regional policy and so on.

Physiographic zonation is to identify relatively homogeneous regions in terms of natural conditions that differ from each other in their landscape structure.

Physiographic zonation of Ukraine

The zone of mixed forests

The southern boundary of the zone is near Rava-Ruska – Volodymyr-Volynskiy – Lutsk – Zhytomyr – Kyiv – Nizhyn – Krolivets – Hlukhiv.

The forest-steppe zone

It includes Subcarpathian region to the western foothills of the Central Russian Upland for nearly 1100 km. Its southern boundary runs in the north of Great Mykhailivna, Shyriaievo, through Pervomaisk, near Novoukrainka, Kirovohrad, Aleksandriia, along the Vorskla River to Kobeliakiv, through Krasnohrad, Balakleia, along the Oskil River to the border with Russia.

The steppe zone

It is in the south of the forest-steppe zone and extends to the Azov-Black Sea coast and the Crimean Mountains.

The dry subtropical zone of the Mediterranean Sea

The southern coast of Crimea

The Ukrainian Carpathian Mountains

The Crimean Mountains

Economic zonation is the territorial division of the national economy of the country, the block or the world into economically balanced parts that are marked by physiographic, historical, technical, socio-demographic and, first of all, economic commonness and permanency in the structure of the main complex of internal and external inter-industry relations, internal cooperation, integration, external specialization and comparative level of the development.

Economic districts of Ukraine:

1. *Donetskyi* economic district consists of Donetska and Luhanska regions.
2. *Prydniprovskiy* economic district consists of Dnipropetrovska and Zaporizka regions.
3. *North-Eastern* economic district includes Poltavska, Sumska and Harkivska regions.
4. *Central* economic district includes Kirovogradska and Cherkaska regions.

5. Vinnytska, Ternopilska and Hmelnytska regions belong to *Podolia* economic district

6. *Carpathian* economic district consists of Transcarpathian, Ivano-Frankivska, Lvivska and Chernihivska regions.

7. *The Black Sea* economic district includes Mykolaivska, Odeska, Hersonska regions and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

2.2 HISTORICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF UKRAINE AND ETHNIC GROUPS OF THE UKRAINIAN POPULATION

Due to the process of historical formation of the nation and its ethnic territory, depending on the environmental conditions, the nature and mode of economic occupation of the population, certain features of life and traditional culture are formed in different regions. The generality and uniformity of such local features are the basis to determine the historical-ethnographic region of the resettlement of the population and its ethnic groups.

Internal ethnographic zonation, cultural and general characteristics of the population of these areas is inherent for each population. Thus, Saxons, Swabians, Bavarians represent the Germans; Bretons, Normans, Occitans – the French; Florentines, Sicilians, the Genoese – the Italians; Mazurs, Podhalians, Krakowiaks, Kashubians – the Poles. Numerous ethnic groups are typical for the Russian people. They are divided into three large subdivisions: North, Middle and South Russian.

The origin of ethnic groups of the population is different. They are often the descendants of the former tribes that merged into a single ethnic group and retained certain features of life and traditional, material and spiritual culture, language and so on. Local features of life, economic and cultural system of the separate parts of the population were formed depending on natural geographic conditions, cultural and social relations with other nations, migrations, etc.

Regional ethnographic peculiarities of the population were gradually giving up in the process of its development. So, the ethnographic group is not a sustainable form of the community, its members do not always perceive themselves peculiar. These communities are determined mainly by the ethnographic studies of the regional characteristics of traditional and everyday culture.

In this regard, the concept of “ethnographic group”, which means a component of the population, cannot be equated with the concept of “ethnic group”, which means a share of any other population which does not live in the ethnic territory – national minority. For example, in Ukraine ethnic groups can be considered the Russians, Jews, Poles, Czechs, Hungarians and others, and ethnographic groups – Hutsuls, Boiko, Lemkos, Polishchuks, etc.

The problem of the historical and ethnographic zonation in Ukraine is currently solved only in very general terms, mainly due to a lack of the ethnographic studies of many regions and localities. Based on the available ethnographic materials and data of other disciplines, including linguistics

(dialectology), history, folklore, geography, the definition of the first three regions of Ukraine was offered: Central Eastern (more specifically the South-East), Northern (Polesia) and Western (Southwestern), which, in turn, are divided into ethnographic regions and sub-districts. This zonation can still be offered only as a kind of functional diagram that requires improvement and refinement.

2.3 HISTORICAL-ETHNOGRAPHIC ZONATION OF UKRAINE

1. *Central Eastern region* comprises a large territory of central and south-eastern Ukraine. Modern Kyivska, apart from northern part, Cherkaska, Kirovohradska, Poltavaska, Harkivska regions, southern districts of Chernihivska and Sumska regions, all southern steppe part of Ukraine (Donetska, Luhanska, Zaporizka, Dnipropetrovska, Hersonska, Mykolaivska, Odeska regions), south-eastern districts of Zhytomyrska region, east of Vinnytska region and northern districts of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Three districts are distinguished within this ethnographic region: Middle Dnieper Ukraine, Sloboda Ukraine and Southern steppe area.

Middle Dnieper Ukraine (the biggest part of Kyivska, Poltavaska, Cherkaska regions, southern part of Chernihivska region, south-eastern part of Zhytomyrska region, south-western part of Sumska region, eastern part of Vinnytska region, northern part of Kirovohradska region and south-western part of Dnipropetrovska region) is one of the oldest inhabited regions of the Ukrainian territory; it is the focus of an intensive process of Russo-Ukrainian ethnicity formation.

Sloboda Ukraine covers the eastern part of Ukraine – present Kharkivska, the south-eastern part of Sumska, north-eastern districts of Dnipropetrovska region, eastern districts of Poltavaska region, northern districts of Donetska and Luhanska regions and adjacent western areas of Bilgorodska and Voronezka regions, which now belong to Russia. The name of this historical-ethnographic region comes from the fact that during the period of its intensive settlement (XVII-XVIII centuries) the immigrants from Left- and Right-banks Ukraine, from Russia, getting here various benefits for certain period (“svobody”), founded settlements – “slobody” or settlements in “slobody”.

The South of Ukraine. Sloboda Ukraine from the ethnographic point of view is a kind of transition zone between Middle Dnieper Ukraine, including Left-bank, and the South (the Black sea) historical-ethnographic region of Ukraine. The last region covers the territory of Zaporizka, Khersonska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, southern regions of Dnipropetrovska, Kirovohradska, Donetska, Luhanska regions and northern districts of Crimean region. This is a steppe part of Ukraine, which in ancient times was a residence for various nomad tribes.

II. Ukrainian Polesia is an ethnographic region which covers all northern area of Ukraine from east to west and together with adjacent Belarus Polesia, which is called Briansko-Zhyzdrynske Polesia in Russia, and Lublin Polesia in Poland belongs to one of the peculiar geographical and historical-ethnographic regions of the Slavic world – Polesia.

The name Polesia as a geographic definition of a certain region in Eastern Europe has ancient origin. The Galician-Volhynian Chronicle in 1274 tells about

Prince Mstyslav, who fought in Polesia. This concept was used by the Polish historians of XV-XVI centuries.

The meaning of the name Polesia is related to the word “forest” (“woodland”, “small forest”, “near forest”).

Ukrainian Polesia borders on Belarus in the north and covers the northern districts of Volynska, Rivnenska, Zhytomyrska, Kyivska, Chernihivska and Sumська regions. In the western part the southern edge of Brestska region (now within the territory of Belarus) and Pidliashshia (now part of Poland) belong to it historically and on the basis of linguistic and ethnographic data. Southern ethnographic edge of Ukrainian Polesia covers the Western Buh River and farther in the east according to a conditional line to the north of Volodymyr-Volynskyi, Lutsk, Rivne, Novohrad-Volynskyi, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, and in Left-bank Ukraine – Nizhyn along the Seim River to the modern border with Russia in Kurska region.

Depending on the position as to the Dnieper River Ukrainian Polesia is divided into right and left banks. There are such common names: Eastern and Western Polesia. Western Polesia is also called Prypiatske, Eastern – Naddesnianske.

III. Western (south-western) region. From the ethnographic point of view it is the most complicated and very diverse region. Within the present territory of Ukraine they are Lvivska, Ternopil'ska, Khmelnytska, Ivano-Frankivska, Chernivetska, Transcarpathian regions, southern districts of Volynska and Rivnenska regions, as well as part of Vinnytska region.

This region was inhabited long ago and it has a relatively stable structure of the native population. Its historical destiny was very difficult. It was a part of Ancient Kyiv Rus, Galicia, Volodymyr-Volynskyi and Galicia-Volynskyi principalities.

Within the different natural and geographical areas of Western Ukrainian Region (Volynsko-Podolia, Subcarpathian, Carpathian and Transcarpathian) there are several historical and ethnographic regions and sub-regions with distinct local features of cultural and social traditions: Volyn, Podolia, Subcarpathia, Hutsulshchyna, Boikivshchyna, Lemkivshchyna, Transcarpathia. These ethnographic regions mostly coincide with the area grouping of local dialect features of the Ukrainian national language.

Volyn covers a basin of the upper right tributaries and middle river lands of the Western Buh River – southern areas of present Volynska and Rivnenska regions, south-western districts of Zhytomyrska region, north-western part of Khmelnytska region, and northern districts of Ternopil'ska and Lvivska regions.

Podolia is a historical and ethnographic region that occupies the basin of the interfluvium of the Southern Buh River and left bank of Transnistria. It covers most of Vinnytska, Khmelnytska, Ternopil'ska regions and adjacent to them in the south – part of Chernivetska region and in the west – parts of Ivano-Frankivska and Lvivska regions. In ethnographic literature Podolia is divided into Eastern, Western, and Bukovyna.

Opillia is a peculiar ethnographic area, western continuation of Podolia that is included in the Subcarpathian area. This concept is better known in geography than in ethnography. It defines an area of the north-western part of Podolia Upland within Lvivska, Ivano-Frankivska regions and central western edge of Ternopil'ska region. From the ethnographic point of view, this area is still very poorly understood, although its allocation between Volyn'ska and Subcarpathian regions make particular scientific, historical and ethnographic interest.

A kind of ethnographic region of Subcarpathian zone is Pokuttia. The origin of the name has a different interpretation. The most reliable is from the derived word “corner” – as the name of the land “in the corners” formed by the sharp bends of the river (in this case, the Dniester, Prut and Cheremosh Rivers with their tributaries) – similar to the names Podolia, Poniattia (from “bottom”), Polesia (from “forest”).

The name Pokuttia concerns the south-eastern lowland part of the present Ivano-Frankiv'ska region, its northern boundary is considered Dniester, southern – the mountains, south-eastern – the border with Bukovyna.

Another sub-region of Subcarpathia is Ukrainian Bukovyna. This name historically defines the south-eastern part of Western Ukraine; it is the political-administrative unit preferably spatially coincides with the middle part of modern Chernivets'ka region.

Carpathian area of the western region features vivid ethnographic peculiarities. It is divided into three historic and ethnographic regions: Hutsul'shchyna, Boikiv'shchyna, and Lemkiv'shchyna. Unlike the previous cases, where a local name of the population of a region (Slobozhantsi, Poltavtsi, Podolians, Polishchuks, etc.) is derived from the name of the region, here the name of the region comes from the name of the ethnic group: Hutsuls, Boikos, and Lemkos. The names of the population have older origins and their derivatives – Hutsul'shchyna, Boikiv'shchyna, and Lemkiv'shchyna are the concepts introduced in the scientific revolution of the late XIX – early XX centuries to determine an area that is inhabited by each of these ethnic groups.

2.4 TOURISM ZONATION

Recreational resources, flows of tourists, material and technical resources enable to distinguish such zones in Ukraine.

1. Crimean recreational area is the most popular, world famous health resort and therapeutic region of Ukraine. Climate, water, mud, beaches, educational resources contribute to this. The mild Mediterranean climate of the southern coast of Crimea is a determining factor in the rising popularity of the region.

The most popular resorts in the west of Crimea are Yevpatoriia, Saky, in the south – Yalta, Alushta, Hurzuf. Sevastopol, Kerch, Feodosiia, Sudak are the major tourist attractions.

2. Western Black Sea recreational region within Odes'ka, Mykolaiv'ska and Kherson'ska regions is famous in Ukraine. The following districts: Karolino-Buhaz, Chornomorka, Shabo, Skadovsk, Koblevo, Sergiivka are popular in this region. Estuaries and sources of mineral water attract the tourists too. The most valuable

recreational resources of the region are temperate continental climate, warm sea, sandy beaches, therapeutic mud and mineral waters. The largest reserves of therapeutic mud are concentrated in Kuialnytskyi, Budzhatskyi, Khadzhybeyskyi and Tylihulskyi estuaries and Hriazeve Lake. Mineral waters deposited in the Black Sea Artesian Basin (Ochakiv, Koblevo, Odesa Sergiivka, Karolino-Buhaz, Tatar-bunary).

Educational tourism is developing in this region too. Sea cruises, an extensive network of railways and highways contribute to this. Famous tourist centres are Odesa, Mykolaiv, Kherson, Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi.

Among the marine resort areas there is a recreational area of Berdiansk coast that covers an area of Fedotova kosa to the eastern border of Ukraine and part of Eastern Black Sea region. Climatic and mud spas of Berdiansk and Mariupol are very popular there.

3. Ukrainian Carpathians is a favourable region for the spa treatment, therapeutic tourism and recreation.

Carpathian recreational region covers an area within the Transcarpathia, Ivano-Frankivska, Chernivetska and Lvivska regions. The third part of the Ukrainian recreational potential belongs to its area. There are about 800 mineral water resources of all balneological types. Therapeutic mud, Subcarpathian wax and favourable conditions for climatic treatment make it possible to develop a network of spa and climatic health resorts, boarding houses and recreation centres, tourist facilities.

If we take into account the uneven allocation of the recreation resources, especially of the natural resource base, three districts can be distinguished in the region: Subcarpathian and Transcarpathian health resort districts and mountain Carpathian tourist and therapeutic district.

There are great natural resource opportunities for the organization and development of winter sports, including skiing in the Carpathian Mountains.

Carpathian region has significant educational resources. In particular, they are in Uzhhorod, Lviv, Mukachevo, Sambor, Drohobych. Mukachevo district of Transcarpathian region, Kosovo district of Ivano-Frankivska region and Drohobych district of Lvivska region have a great educational value of the recreational resources among rural administrative districts.

The most popular resort is Truskavets which specializes in treating the diseases of the kidneys, liver, urinary tract, digestive organs and metabolism. Yaremche, Vorohta, Kosovo belong to the climatic spa resorts.

4. Central Ukrainian recreational zone covers the biggest part of the territory of Ukraine and includes Prydniprovska, Donetska, Podolia and Transnistrian recreational areas. The main recreational resources of the area are moderate continental climate, dense river network, many reservoirs, and mud and mineral water resources.

If we characterize the regions of this zone in general, it should be noted that the number of swimming days are almost the same as, for example, in Odesa group of the resorts. In addition, Donetska recreational region is distinguished by a group

of the lakes (Solonyi Lyman, Banne, Ripne, Slipne, Veisove and Chervonooskilske reservoir) that creates favourable conditions for the development of water types of tourism.

Part of Polesia recreational zone today is actually closed for public entertainment and recreation due to the harmful effects of Chornobyl. On the other hand, the perception of an unfavourable situation in this area demands the need to form a tourist and recreational areas to enhance the role of recreation resources as a factor in public health promotion. Important place in this zone occupies western Polesia recreational area with its centre in Shatsk, where there are 30 freshwater lakes. There are 74 recreational facilities there. Water, climatic and forest resources are of great value.

Thus, the recreation complex of Ukraine is multifunctional. Its activity contributes to the health improvement of the population, the increase of internal human culture, human development.

Questions for self-control.

1. Give a description of the physiographic zoning of Ukraine.
2. Describe the economic zoning of Ukraine.
3. Describe the historical and ethnographic zoning of Ukraine.
4. Describe the main ethnographic group of Ukrainian peoples.
5. What are the main criteria for ethnographic zoning?
6. Describe the tourist zoning of Ukraine.
7. What are the main tourist systematic units of zoning?

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

Basic [5, 6, 9]

Auxiliary [2, 4, 7]

Topic 3. TOURISTIC CARTOGRAPHY AS A MAJOR TOURIST TOOL OF STUDY OF TOURISTIC LOCAL LORE

3.1. ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL TOURIST CARTOGRAPHY

Cartography is an ancient science. The first maps - Road guides – were engraved on metal (antique hoardings) or skins, and traced on papyrus in III millennium BC. Own cartographic schools existed in ancient Egypt, Cretan, Hittite, Babylonian kingdom, China and Assyrian empires. In ancient Greece with the development of navigation appeared specialized cabotage marine maps perils appeared, which contained not only a graphical image, but the description of distant lands, ports, and the distances between them.

The beginnings of scientific cartography were layed by the great scholar of ancient world Claudius Ptolemy (II century BC).

In the development of geographic cartography and tourism industry appeared a special cartography discipline - tourist cartography.

Tourism Cartography is called to help travellers. Practical needs of travellers (tourists) always demand geographic information and cartographic support of travels.

Lets consider the origin and the development of tourism cartography in history.

The achievements of ancient tourism cartography had been lost for a long time after the fall of the Roman Empire and the appear of "barbarian kingdoms". In the history this period is called "Dark Ages".

The creation of the first tourist guides in medieval Europe, containing a geographical (road, regional, climate) information refers to VIII century - when Frankish nobles started to organize trips to Palestine and other Middle East countries. Travels to Jerusalem were popular and in the later times. They left their mark both in the medieval historical narratives (the oldest of which - "Abbot Daniel Journey in the Holy Land" - dates to the XII century) and in manuscripts and later printed illustrated guides.

Gradually, from the descriptions with the sequential verbal explanation –a transition to cartographic support of travels in particular pilgrimage takes place. The first of these maps of pilgrims, such as "Map of Europe" Erhard Alplaub dated by sacred 1500 year, when thousands of pilgrims mass went to Rome.

In the XVI century road atlases of portable format with a display of major trade routes, maps appeared and atlases of cities with their perspective view.

It is interesting that the earliest among printed on Ukrainian territory plans depicting neighbor (Anthony) and distant (Feodosiy) caves of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra, were created in 1638 lately were repeatedly engraved, thus, becoming a kind of simple and affordable travel guide - mapped schemes for pilgrims in the country's largest sacred architectural memorial.

In 1723-1747 Ukrainian traveller Vasily Barsky accomplished a multi-year journey, the route of which ran from Kyiv through Galicia, Slovakia, Hungary, Austria, Greece, Cyprus, Palestine, Syria, Egypt and Turkey.

Barsky wrote and published a description of trips, illustrated by 150 own drawings, which include pictures of cities, monasteries, fortresses.

The author of the first atlas, which rightly qualifies as tourism atlas, was the frenchman Jean Chardin. He accomplished three trips to the East by own initiative in the second half of XVII century. Combining commercial aims of the trips with the regional ethnography, Jean Chardin gathered valuable historical, ethnographic, linguistic scientific material. In the atlas on "Map of the Black and Azov Seas", Jean Chardin established in 1672, the image of territory.

The first guides "for the curious" in the Russian Empire appeared in the end of XVIII century. They introduced St. Petersburg and Moscow. Crimea, only in the second half of the XIX century attracted the attention of those who loved to travel and rest, because of its remoteness, lack of reliable means of communication, the places for travellers and limited information about the medicinal natural conditions along the southern coast.

Among the imperial publications there are guides, well provided with cartography information. As a supplement to the guide books as well as, separate publications were printed and detailed multicolored maps that after scale and special loading corresponded the requirements of hiking, riding, driving tourism at resort outskirts of Yalta, Crimea mountain territories, plans of resort towns (Yalta, Odessa).

Cartographic provision development of tourism in Galicia should be described separately.

During the Austro -Hungarian Monarchy (until end 1918) publishing house "Freyth and Verndt" (Vienna) created topographic maps in which more vivid colour drawings of tourism routes were interested: hiking, horse-drawn carriages on. Maps had the proper cover, text, tourism and marketing and cartographic advertising.

Since 1910 the tourism company "Chotnogora" actively engaged to marking tourism routes in the mountains, in the development and distribution of cartographic material.

In general, during the time, when Galicia was a part of Poland (1918-1939) on its territory road maps and plans of Lviv were published. In particular, a large quantity of cartographic material of regional ethnography characters was published by E. Romain cartographic Institute.

Before the Second World War for Ukraine the first mapping factory in Leningrad published two maps, which covered the territory of the Southern Crimea and the Middle Dnieper that contained topographic based qualitative information about the tourism infrastructure of these regions of Ukraine.

In the 1970s, tourism and excursion maps and schematic plans covered all administrative units of Ukraine, some physical and geographical, historical and ethnographic regions, planning tourism routes, health resorts and tourist centers. Was established cooperation with tourist organizations which provided domestic and inbound foreign tourism, establishment guard of historical and cultural monuments, landmarks, monuments, museums.

Subject of tourism cartography was enriched with cartographic works for hiking, water, cycling, commuter Weekend routes, cognitive trails of literary and historical themes, sports and entertainment activities (XX Olympic Games), river and sea cruises, horse riding and transportation (bus, train) routes.

Obstacles for full tourism cartography within the world standards throughout the period under review were: inability to use full topographic bases, limit of showing some subjects of geographical environment, excessive ideology (which did not allow full coverage of historical and commemorative subjects), isolation from the world experience of cartography, lagging of technical basis of international standards.

Only since the end 1980s, the democratization in all spheres of life gradually returns Tourism maps and plans their inherent attributes: scale, orientation in space, topographical accuracy, completeness of information, cognitive value .)

3.2. THE CURRENT STATE OF TOURISM CARTOGRAPHY IN UKRAINE.

Ukraine gained independence led to significant changes in the organization of tourism cartography. It created it's own cartographic and geodetic Service - Department of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre of Ukraine (Ukrgeodescartography).

In the national cartography after a long break, new types of cartographic products appeared that may be useful for employees of tourism and excursion areas: martyrology and presentation, cartography brochures, postcards, calendars with

artistic and cartographic drawings or images of antique engravings perspective, maps with elements of business tourism.

The most interesting up today works related to the tourist theme are: series of maps "Cities of Ukraine", "Resort cities", "Tourist routes of Ukraine", "Traveller", "Historic Ethnographic" "Republic of Crimea" with many additional schemes of famous tourism destinations, atlases of Kyiv, Odessa, Ukraine highways for Kyiv drivers.

A very interesting map – martyrology for tourist and excursion business "Monuments of Kyiv, destroyed in the XX Century" was published in 1991. The topic of the coverage of historical monuments was continued by schemes of historical and cultural reserve "Old Kyiv" and memorial reserve "Lychakiv cemetery".

The use of topographic base allowed the air geodesic company Ukrgeodescartography to create route maps for water, hiking and cycling in the Carpathians maps for fishermen, gardeners and campers around Kyiv and Military cartographic factory - set of maps for hiking route from Bakhchisarai to Yalta in the Crimea.

Other original cartographic works of the last decade, we distinguish:

- Plan of Istanbul, designed for small businesses engaged in commercial shuttle trips between Ukraine and Turkey;
- Artistic and cartographic representations Crimea and Yalta, Crimea maps of individual regions;
- Plan "Jewish Kyiv address";
- Map- retrospective "Kiev at the end of the XIX century";
- Guidebook cities and regions of Ukraine publishers;
- Artistic and cartographic calendar featuring the center of Kyiv, the artist - cartographer R. Atoyan ;
- Axonometric image building historic streets of Kyiv - application to a series of cultural guides "Story of the street";
- Mapping stories that accompany new forms of tourism advertising in the magazine "Tourism village green";
- Fragments of city plans in the guide "Ukraine";
- Booklet "Andrew's Descent in Kiev";
- Electronic maps and tourist atlas on CD-ROM;
- Maps and Maps of cities in Ukraine (Lviv, Kyiv , Kharkiv);
- Car tourist map "Crimea";
- Travel photo booklets with Maps "Chernihiv Tourism" (Chernigov, 2002).

3.3. TOURIST MAP: THE GOAL OF CREATING, REQUIREMENTS THAT RELATE TO THE TOURIST MAP.

Map - a cartographic projection of earth's surface (or the surface of another celestial body or extraterrestrial space) constructed in a thumbnail image on an area in specific scale using symbols.

Scale - is the measure of reduction of the objects in the area. There are numeric, and called a linear scale.

Cartographic projection - a mathematical method to move the meridians and parallels of degree grid from the surface of the globe on a area (map) with accurate geographical location of any point of the earth's surface.

Cartographic generalization is the selection of major and substantial information, its focused generalization for imaging one or other part of reality in its basic, standard features and characteristics on map, according to its purpose, scope and scale (by KA Salischevym).

To special group of maps belongs those maps, which are designed to provide of tourists.

Maps for tourists - maps designed to meet the needs of tourist and excursion business, one of the types of thematic maps.

Tourist maps are marked by scenic design, accompanied by detailed figures, and reference information. They can cover large areas of interest in terms of tourism and recreation (eg, resort coast of Spain), national parks, towns, some hiking, skiing, driving directions.

This group includes maps for orienteering specially adapted for the organization of competitions in this sport.

3.4. CLASSIFICATION OF TOURIST MAP.

Nowadays, there is a big variety of maps. According to certain features of specific types of maps, and to facilitate the processing and retrieval of mapping information maps are grouped by:

- scale;
- coverage area;
- content;
- appointment.

In content maps are divided into:

1. general geographic;
2. thematic.

Thematic maps are divided into:

1. maps of natural phenomena (geological, geomorphological, climatic, meteorological, soil, vegetation, etc.);
2. map of social phenomena (economic, historical, maintenance, travel, etc.);
3. intermediate topics (agro-climatic, etc.).

General geographic maps at scale are divided into:

1. large-scale (topographic): 1:5 000, 1:10 000, 1:25 000, 1:50 000, 1:100 000, 1:200 000;
2. medium-scale (overview and topographical) from 1:200 000 to 1:1 000 000;
3. small-scale (Review): smaller scale 1:1 000 000.

Topographic maps have the greatest accuracy of the image. They are designed for a detailed study of a small area. This class maps are commonly used in tourism and local history research, hiking, trips and excursions.

Survey topographic maps are characterized by somewhat less accuracy and thoroughness in the transfer character of the region than topographical. That are used

for practical consideration of economic problems for the organization of the tourism business (touropereytynh, designing multi tourism routes).

Survey maps cover large parts of the Earth's surface, states, continents, hemispheres, and the globe as a whole. Picture them significantly reduced and generalized.

According to coverage area are distinguished:

1. maps of the world, map of hemispheres, maps of the oceans and land;
2. maps of continents, parts of the world;
3. maps of regions;
4. maps of individual countries;
5. maps of individual areas of the country and so on.

Tourist maps are accompanied by explanatory text, list of facilities and services of the tourist destination list of streets and squares, public transport routes, colour illustrations and drawings.

Popular tourist maps are mainly published in folded or portable brochures. This method takes into account practicality and usability, as drafted or brochures of travel maps take up little space in the road tripper bags and do not require much effort to see their thematic content.

Making scientific inquiry tourist maps is associated with research, organization and planning of tourism as an industry of Ukraine. To this end, evaluation maps are developed. They estimate natural, social, cultural and economic conditions and engineering prerequisites for tourism, tourism zoning.

Versatile tourist maps are the basis for the creation of tourist atlases.

Geographic Atlases - a system of maps, united by some idea, content, methods of representation of geographic phenomena and objects.

Ukraine has a lot of tourist atlases with various tourist - cartographic content. The most interesting among atlases:

Crimea. Tourist Atlas, 1985;

Ukrainian Carpathians. Tourist Atlas, 1987;

Kyiv. Tourist Atlas, 1988;

Azov and Black sea coast of the USSR. Tourist Atlas, 1989;

Lviv region. Geographic Atlas: My Small Motherland - ness, 2002;

Training and Regional Ethnographic atlas of Lviv region, 1999

Training and Regional Ethnographic Atlas of Chernivtsi region, 2000 and others.

Content, cartographic representation methods and thematic content of tourist maps are constantly changing and have a big variety. In addition, every country has its own traditions regarding the form, the form and content of the tourist maps.

3.5. CONTENT OF TOURIST MAP LEGEND.

The main purpose and content of travel maps - tourists, and regional ethnographers getting acquainted with the terrain, region, country area for future travel.

To fill the map with useful information we use special symbols. Conventional images of geographical objects on the maps (including tourist and regional ethnographic) are achieved with symbols. The ability to read any card begins with

learning the alphabet of a map - its conventional symbols. All symbols used to create maps are deciphered the map's legend.

Legend of a map - special mortise explanation, which is placed at the side of each map, and which in a systematic manner has all symbols contained in this map with a short text explaining of their meaning.

Tourist and regional ethnography objects and phenomena on tourist maps are depicted in the following ways:

- way of icons;
- way of contours;
- way of qualitative background;
- way of quantitative background;
- way of habitat;
- way line marks;
- way lines;
- cartodiagrams;
- localized diagrams etc.

Cartodiagrams and local (mortise) diagrams are used in scientific tourist maps that contain a large amount of quantitative information. For example, when you specify the map recreational capacity of a resort or health and rest institutions, or when you want to display the value structure of tourists by age, preferences, social characteristics.

Way of motion lines is used to apply motion lines to show the quantitative effects of geographical displacement volume of the investigated area. For example, tourist is an effective way to display map areas (volumes) of mass recreation flows, volumes of rail and air passenger and so on.

Line symbols are traditionally used on all maps. In tourism they are used to show travel routes and eco routes, highways, borders ethnographic or archaeological areas, national parks and other protected areas and so on.

Way of habitat is quite common in habitat mapping and is used in almost every tourist map for the discrimination of individual units, differing among themselves on certain recreational performance. For example, a way of habitat is widely used for the habitat map showing the boundaries of the local territorial recreation systems, certain resort areas and so on.

Qualitative and quantitative background in cartography is used traditionally to fill the area map that displays the spatial configuration (mosaic) something different interconnected units. This way, including convenient display of recreational and tourist zoning edge (qualitative background), highlight areas with different, measurable quantity, recreational potential (quantitative background - different shading density or density of pixels), the units with varying degrees of recreational loads and more.













Contour way is used in the research of tourist maps to show the quantitative nature of the distribution in geographical space of a process or phenomenon. For example, the contours are convenient to display the nature and volume of distribution of planar recreational loading within the National Park or suburban recreational area.

Way of icons - the simplest , oldest and most widespread in the world way of conveying useful information. In our daily life we face with information icons every day: in the morning, when we read or watch on TV weather (icons - sun halfshaded by cloud sun, cloud and rain) when we leave out and guided while driving a number of road signs and so on.

In Table. 3.1 The main types of travel symbols that may occur in tourist maps, Maps and plans issued in Ukraine or Europe.

Common signs that occurron tourist maps, plans and Map charts.

Table 3.1.

1	2	3
3		<i>Монастир</i> <i>Monasterie</i>
4		<i>Церква (пам'ятка церковного зодчества)</i> <i>Church</i>
5		<i>Пам'ятка архітектури</i> <i>Architecture monument</i>
6		<i>Пам'ятка археології</i> <i>Archeological monument</i>
7		<i>Музей</i> <i>Museum</i>
8		<i>Туристичний інформаційний центр</i> <i>Information tourist center</i>
9		<i>Центр народного мистецтва</i> <i>Handicraft center</i>
10		<i>Сувенірний базар</i> <i>Souvenir bazar</i>
11		<i>Унікальний природний об'єкт</i> <i>Unique nature object</i>
12		<i>Водоспад</i> <i>Waterfall</i>
13		<i>Гірськолижний комплекс / Гірськолижні підйомники</i> <i>Ski resort / Ski lifts</i>
14		<i>Гірський туризм</i>

Marking of tourist routes in locality.

Along with special tourist icons that are traditionally used on maps, plans and diagrams, a system of tourist signs on the ground exists. Both systems of symbols are designed to promote the tourist with a timely useful information, to help him navigate the unfamiliar terrain, to report on the most interesting tourist attractions and tourist infrastructure facilities, to indicate the direction of movement along the tourist routes, etc.

Classification of tourist routes is carried by the following criteria:

territorial - the length of the territory on which they are laid - international, national, regional, neighbors, local;

means of transportation - hiking, biking, skiing, water, horse, combined;

length - short-term, multi;

purpose of travel - educational, informative (tours, local history, environmental), recreation (recreation), sports, extreme, etc.

Local (regional ethnographic) route - a route that begins and ends in the same locality district and lasts no longer than one day. These include: training, walking and sightseeing and tourist sightseeing routes.

Training paths - is specifically designed for the purpose of learning routes for up to 3 hours.

Recreational and educational routes – routes that last 3-4 hours.

Tourist sightseeing routes - one day "Weekend routes" average duration of 4-8 hours.

Near routes - long "Weekend routes" which can cover the territory of their and neighboring areas and last 2-3 days.

Regional routes covering the territory of the region and last for more than 3 days, national - beyond region and international - outside the state.

Classification of sports tourist routes by category of difficulty is conducted by route-qualification commission (RQC) under the federation of sport tourism. Those routes, which are considered by RQC to be standard, entered into the List of classified tourist routes (passes, caves).

Tourist signs in locality should confirm the accuracy path selection in advance to inform them of the direction of motion, natural, historical or cultural sites, hazardous areas in the path objects of cultural and community services, camp, forbidden behaviors etc.

Tourism marking - a system of special symbols that are applied to local objects on the ground or attached in locality to a marking of tourist routes (hiking trails in natural landscapes, tour routes, bike, motorcycles, skiing and other ways).

Questions for self-control.

1. Describe the history of the formation of a special tourist cartography
2. How would you describe the current state of development of tourism in Ukraine cartography?
3. Uncover concept of "tourist map" and indicate the main elements of its content
4. Name the types of tourist maps.
5. What is the difference between the tourist map?
6. What special symbols are used on the ground and on the cards?
7. Classification of tourist maps

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

Basic [8, 10, 11]

Auxiliary [2, 5]

Topic 4. RESORT RESOURCES OF UKRAINE

4.1. SCIENTIFIC NATURE AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF RECREATION IN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Local lore and tourism are based on the target and the sustainable use of recreation resources. Determine the value of certain areas to touristic local lore will learning recreational resources – a combination of natural and man-made objects and phenomena of the natural environment, suitable for tourist activities and local history.

Environmental management is a set of activities related to the use of natural resources to making healthy people, the restoration of physical and psychological well-being, the expansion ecological and cultural outlook.

Environmental management carried at certain areas with certain socio-economic and natural conditions. The system of environmental management shaped by the growing needs of society for recreational services and suitability level potential of natural resource areas for recreational use.

There are five major functions of a environmental management: socio-economic, medic-biological, educational, political and environmental.

The essence of the socio-economic function is to obtain economic benefits due to the operation of the recreation business. Recreational activities with proper organization can give a boost socio-economic development of the area where this activity is formed. In addition, the socio-economic side effect is achieved through increased productivity, reduced disease tourists.

Medic-biological function of recreational activity reduces of morbidity, increasing life expectancy. Active rest in the forest reduces the incidence of cardiovascular system by about 50%, respiratory – 40%, nervous and musculoskeletal systems – 30%. Great importance of recreation is in the prevention of mental illness.

Medic-biological function has an exceptional importance, since it is formed by the main demand for a variety of recreational services. The main recreational resources are considered to be curative mineral waters, peloids, ozokerite the use of which has a positive effect on the treatment of blood diseases, heart, digestive system, neurology and more.

Important values in the treatment and prevention of pulmonary diseases have climatic conditions of valleys, especially in combination with the wellness properties of wood. These properties include: oxygen production, phytoncidic, ionizing .

Educative function is realized mainly through the satisfaction of cognitive needs.

The political function is realized, mainly through international tourism. Educative function is realized mainly through the satisfaction of cognitive needs. Acquaintance with cultural and historical heritage of the country, close contact with the local people participate in traditional folk rituals are often the basis for personal

friendly relations, and for close international cooperation in science, culture and business.

Nature protective function is both directly and indirectly. The importance of this function often determines the priority of farming in certain areas. Recreational activities like any other form of nature, has a negative influence on the environment. However, we should take into account the fact that certain recreational territories claimed by other industries in the region, which, respectively, during the development of recreation are limited geographically and functionally.

The environment in recreational activities serves not only as an object but as a human partner in the organization of this activity. After all, nature itself, which is a combination of conditions and resources, treats, heals and recreates the healthy physical and mental condition tourists, but the man only acts as intermediary organizing recreational infrastructure maintenance. Therefore, the process of recreational nature is closely dependent on ecological factor, because saving natural environment, which is formed recreational activities is main value by which this activity is possible.

Loss of qualitative or quantitative characteristics of the environment can lead to significant environmental and thus economic loss or termination of recreational activities at all. That's why the maximal preservation of natural systems is a prerequisite for recreational nature and the guarantor of sustainable economic development of the area.

Sustainable tourism is a transaction economically viable tourism economy, which influence on natural systems does not exceed the limits of natural self-healing during this activity. These requirements possible only perform at maximum organized recreational activities, and it should be controlled and regulated.

The prerequisites for the use of natural resources and objects for tourism (local lore) are the tourist interest and travel impression.

Tourist interest – is the prospect of obtaining objective information for tourist, positive emotions and opportunities for satisfaction the personal recreational needs.

The objects of tourist interest are distinguished places, natural features and natural climate areas and so on.

The specific interests of different groups of tourists give reasons for the selection of four categories of tourist reasons (motives for traveling).

1. Natural and climatic reasons. The terrain relief, vegetation, air temperature, etc. Are extremely attractive for tourists, play a significant role in creating forms of tourism such as sports, water, ski, beach and more.

2. Cultural-ecological reasons. Communicating with nature is seen as an attribute (the need for) personal development.

3. Recreation-psychological reasons. Displays biological and psychological needs of the urban population, urban agglomerations to change their everyday environment.

4. Economic reasons. Analyzing the level of tourism development can be seen that the higher level of prosperity and culture of the society makes the level of its members who use their free time as tourism and cognitive local lore.

Sustainable development of tourism depends on the normalization of recreational pressure on natural systems (or throughput capacity).

Recreational load – it is an indicator that is characterized by the number of tourists per unit of area over time.

Throughput potential of the area – this is the maximum load that can withstand one or another natural tourist attraction without losing their physical and aesthetic properties.

Accepted provide three basic kinds (components) crossing capacity of natural areas:

Ecological throughput potential is the level of attendance natural object or area, the excess of which leads to negative ecological consequences by the actions of the tourists themselves, or by operation of infrastructure serving tourism.

Psychological throughput potential – is a level of touristic attendance of object or area, the excess of which will cause deterioration of the impressions of his visit.

Demoetnokcultural (social) throughput potential is the country's level of visiting tourists, the excess of which leads to negative consequences for the local culture and the deterioration of relations between the local populations with tourists.

Thus, potential of throughput restricts the potential use of the resource potential of the territory in terms of the sustainable preservation, maintenance and restoration of the natural properties of the object or tourist areas.

4.2. POTENTIAL OF NATURAL TOURISTIC-REGIONAL STUDIES RESOURCES OF UKRAINE

Natural touristic-local lore resources are natural and natural-anthropogenic landscapes, objects and phenomena of animate and inanimate nature, which have comfortable property for tourist activities that can be used for their organization over time.

Development of tourism and local lore studies provides the maximum use of natural, historical and cultural opportunities of the territory and infrastructure of production and non-production economy sectors, the administrative-territorial division of taking into account requirements an effective Nature Use and environmental protection.

Ukraine has very rich and diverse natural touristic-regional studies resources: climate, water, orographic (mountain ranges and foothills), seaside- beach, biotic (forest), landscaping, balneal, fito-treatments (tracts of forest and parklands), speleological, etc.

The total area of natural recreational landscapes of Ukraine is 9.4 million hectares (15.6% of the state).

Ukraine has mostly plain area with small heights. Ukrainian Carpathians and the Crimean Mountains are unique for recreational reclaim natural systems. Mountain-recreational resources of the Ukrainian Carpathians and Crimean mountains are used for recreational development, equestrian, skiing, educational, eco-tourism and so on.

Water resources - a hydrological and limnological (rivers, streams, reservoirs and ponds, canals and the sea), balneal (mineral and thermal waters) and balneol-mudy (funds mud) resources.

Ukraine relatively well endowed with water-recreational resources.

The largest rivers of Ukraine: Dnieper, Dniester, Danube, Southern Bug, Seversky Donets, Western Bug, Pripyat, Desna, Vorskla, Orel, Cheremos, Prut, Stry.

On rivers of Carpathians and the Crimean Mountains are frequent rapids and waterfalls that are tourist attractions. The most famous of the Carpathian waterfalls: Hook (at the foot Goverly) Manyavsky (at pp. Manyavtsi), Shypit (on the River Shypit) Yaremchanskiy (yaremcha), the most beautiful Crimean: Wuchang-Su and Jur-Jur.

Lakes of Ukraine can be grouped into Volyn, Danube, the Black Sea (lakes-estuaries), Crimean and Desna.

There are a lot of lakes in Volyn area. The most famous group Shatskykh lakes (consisting of 22 lakes). The biggest is the lake Svitiaz (surface area 24.5 km², maximum depth 58 m) - called "Ukrainian Baikal". Other major lakes of Shatsky popular among tourists are the following: Pu-lemetske (16.3 km²) Tours (13.5 km²), Luke White, Long. By the Danube Lakes are the largest freshwater lake Ukraine - Yalpug (149 km²), is connected with the lake Kugurluy. You can find interesting such lakes as China (60 km²) and Katlabuh (68 km²).

There are 22 lakes-estuaries on the coast of the Black Sea,: Sasyk (210 km²), Tylihuysky (160 km²), Khadzhybeysky (70 km²), Alibei of (72 km²) Shagany (70 km²) Kuialnyk (61 km²) Budatsky (30 km²), etc.

In Crimea there are some major lakes Sasyk-Siwash (76.3 km²), Donuzlav (46.2 km²), Ayhulske (37.5 km²), Aktakske (26.8 km²), Uzunlarskoe (21.2 km²), Kyrleutske (20.8 km²), Tobechytske (18.7 km²) and others, on the coast of the Azov sea - Molochnyi estuary (170 km²).

The biggest in Ukraine are Dnipro (860 km²) and the Dniester (360 km²) estuary.

Carpathian lakes by way of occurrence divided into glacial, volcanic and crashed. Among the tourists and ethnographers the most popular are famous Carpathian alpine glacial lakes: Brebeneskul (at an altitude of 1801 m), Breskul (1750 m), Nesamovyte (1750 m), Upper (1628 m), Drahobratske (1600 m), Bottom (1515 m) Maricheika (1510 m), Vorozheska (1460 m), Shybene (1024 m), Ozirtseh (1000), Synevyr (989 m), Vorochivske (706 m), Bruises (600 m).

Ukraine is rich in reserves of various mineral waters. According to operating reserves of mineral water allocate: Crimea, Transcarpathian, Lviv, Khmeltsky, Vinnitsa, Poltava, Odessa and other areas within which based on the approved reserves of mineral waters have long known are resorts like Truskavec, Morshin, Skhidnicya, Nemiroff, Shklo, Church, Uzhgorod Sheshori, Satan, Khmilnik, Myrgorod, Berezivka, Kuyalnik, Evpatoria, Saki and more.

Promising from the point of view of regional studies, tourism is a forest and lake natural territorial complexes Polissja. However, much of this area is contaminated with radioactive materials as a result of the Chernobyl accident. Ecologically clean

was only the territory of Western Volyn region, where a special place among attractive recreational areas takes Shatsky National Park (SNP).

Shatsky NNP was founded in 1983 with aim of conservation, reproduction and efficient use of natural complexes and objects that have special nature protective, recreational, historical, cultural, scientific and aesthetic value.

Today prevailing in the park is generally rest in stationary recreation area Svitiiaz lakes and PISOCHNE. There are concentrated 56 recreation centers with little capacity, recreational and children's camps, motels, resorts, full-time departments of universities and two tent cities. At the same time in different institutions can relax about 7,600 people.

Recreation and resort resources are rich in the area Shatskykh lakes. They are very promising for mass organizations controlled recreation, tourism and sanatorium treatments. But now in the Lake Svitiiaz due to excessive recreational load has greatly increased environmental situation.

Forest resources of the state, along with economic functions play an important recreational and ecological role. Recreational value of forests determined by their socio-cultural, economic and biomedical functions.

A special importance has the medical and biological function, which help to reduce morbidity, increased life expectancy. The second important recreational function of forests is their aesthetic properties. Crucial aesthetic properties acquired in those forests plantations where tourists come for walks, weekend rest, gathering berries and mushrooms, herbs and more.

Mountain-tourist resources of our country are concentrated in the Crimean Mountains and Ukrainian Carpathians.

Ukrainian Carpathians - one of the most picturesque regions of Ukraine Highest massif Ukrainian Carpathians - in Montenegrin, also arrays Svidovets, Gorgan, Hryniava, Maramorosh Svidovetsky, Beskydy, Volcanic Carpathians.

Crimean Mountains occupy the southern part of the peninsula. In Crimea studied in detail more than 760 caves and mines a total length of about 32 km. Popular among tourists are interesting caves such as Red (Kizil-Koba, a length of about 13 km), Cold (210 m), Tysyacheholova (Banbakh-Koba, 110 m), Ayan (550 m) rock (570 m) and others. The largest cave of Crimean mountains (Marble, Red, Emine-Bair-Khosar) equipped for mass tour visiting.

Crimean mountains are widely used for all kinds of mountain tourism. The low forest covers (10%), the presence of steep bare slopes are the perfect pledge for rock climbing and thrill.

Crimean mountains by exotic not yield Carpathians. Region rich in unique monuments which are of great regional studies, and scientific value. No wonder the region known as the Museum of Nature.

The greatest variety and richness characterized by Southern coast of Crimea. Great interest in the Southern coast of Crimea for local historians and tourists are: volcanic massif Caradag, overgrown relic pine Stankevich near Sudak and Cape Aya, Hanhal gorge with a waterfall Jur-Jur, Yalta waterfall gorge Un-Kosh, Green Bay and more.

Mild Mediterranean climate of southern coast is a determining factor in the popularity of outdoor Crimea. Today in the Crimea are more than 700 medical and health institutions. The most popular resorts in the Crimea are: Evpatoria, Saki, Sevastopol, Foros, Alupka, Yalta, Alushta, Sudak, Koktebel and Theodosius. Among the major tourist centers of Crimea allocate Sevastopol, Kerch, Feodosia, Sudak, Yalta Bakhchisarai etc.

4.3. RECREATION AND TOURISM RESOURCES

Recreation and tourism resources are objects and natural phenomena, natural and human, social origin, used for tourism, medical treatment, rehabilitation and impact on territorial organization of recreational activities, establishment of recreational areas (centers), their specialization and economic efficiency, a set of natural, naturally-technical, socio-economical systems and elements that contribute to the restoration and development of the physical and spiritual powers of human, his performance and for today and future recreational needs and structure of technical and economic capabilities are used to direct and indirect consumption of recreation and tourism and resort, medical services.

Within the recreation and tourism resources identified two components:

Natural and socio-economic (natural, historical and cultural resources, recreational activities).

Recreation and tourism resources are divided into: natural and geographical, natural and man-made, social, historical, superpoint - tour, which in turn are combined into a trace resources (through objects) are classified into homogeneous and pararecreational.

Recreational –touristic resources:

Natural-geographical :

- geological, including speleological resources, orographic;
- soil and vegetable fauna;
- water, climate (including meteorological phenomena);
- landscape.

Socio-historical:

- architectural and historical;
- eventual;
- biosocial.

Natural and man-made:

- national parks;
- natural and biosphere reserves;
- reserves and natural monuments;
- arboreta, botanical gardens, zoos.

Superpoint tour.

Natural -geographic recreational-touristic resources (RTR) - objects and phenomena of natural origin, involved in the field of recreation and tourism.

Their lifetime can be over long, long, short-term , episodic. In the space they can be cosmopolitan, zonal , unzonal , discrete , continuum; by value - traditional , exclusive , rare , unique by polygonal configuration , linear point .

Natural RTR are less sensitive to social situations than socio -historical RTR, although tourism and recreation "politics" (attitude of society to the prominent tourist sites) significantly affects the quality and sustainability of natural RTR.

Natural- anthropogenic RTR - geosystems which include both natural and man-made objects used in the recreational sector (natural and biosphere reserves, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, botanical gardens, zoological parks, dendrology parks, parks of landscape architecture, etc.).

Natural -anthropogenic RTR divided into:

RTR natural origin:

1. National significance:

- natural and biosphere reserves;
- national parks;
- Preserves;
- monuments of the nature.

2. Local importance

- regional landscape parks;
- tracts;
- preserves;
- monuments of the nature.

RTR anthropogenic:

- park monuments of landscape architecture;
- botanical gardens;
- zoos;
- arboretums;
- mountain towns;
- forest parks;
- gidroparks;
- onionparks.

Socio-historical RTR are objects and phenomena of human (socio-economical, socio-historical) origin, involved in the field of recreation and tourism.

Socio-historical RTR divided into:

- architectural history :
- places of public architecture;
- sightseeing military architecture ;
- sightseeing landscape architecture
- sacred places (cultural) architecture;
- architectural monuments and sculptures.

3. Biosocial (life cycle significant events prominent people)

- stay ;
- birth ;
- death (burial , reburial);

- activities.

Resources of the action (event)

- political events ;
- cultural events;
- environmental events;
- military events
- economic events.

Biosocial RTR - RTR of specific component that integrate cultural, historical and other objects associated with a specific lifecycle (episode) of a celebrity (birth, work, stay, death, burial).

Resources of the action RTR are the most significant manifestations of social and natural movement and significant events in the history of the area. Distinguished political, military, cultural, economic and environmental developments.

Questions for self-control.

1. What do you know about the recreational nature management?
2. What recreational management functions familiar to you?
3. Uncover the meaning of "sustainable tourism"
4. Uncover the meaning of "throughput potential of territory"
5. Name the types of natural tourist resources and local lore
6. What are the natural resources of Ukraine anthropogenic
7. Give a description of the most famous anthropogenic resources in Ukraine

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

Basic: [3, 4, 5, 8]

Auxiliary: [5, 7]

Content module 2. THE TOURIST PRODUCT.

Topic 5. NATURE RESERVE FUND OF UKRAINE.

5.1 HISTORY OF RESERVES IN UKRAINE AND THE CONCEPT OF THE STATES NATURE RESERVE FUND

With the development of human civilization, technological and global consequences of economic activity (deforestation, cultural transformation of landscapes, desertification, greenhouse effect, etc.) necessity in maintaining the

pristine nature of our planet has appeared. For this purpose in many countries certain areas of land and water areas were selected and declared as areas where human activities limited or even prohibited. These areas are given reserve status.

The development stages of the environmental protection concepts

Table 5.1

<i>Stage of utilitarian protection</i>	<i>Stage of resource protection</i>	<i>Stage of territorial nature protection</i>	<i>Stage of environmental protection of the biosphere</i>
from ancient times to the beginning of the XVIII century	The beginning of the XVIII century – mid- XIX century	from the mid- XIX century to mid XX century	from the second half of the XX century.
Individual lands were protected in respect their economic, hunting or defense value (Black Forest on the south-eastern border of Kievan Rus and Lithuanian-Russian state)	The development of biological sciences (botany, zoology) and systemization of human knowledge about species of living organisms caused that certain species of plants and animals were taken under protection	It is based on feasibility of protection the most unique places of virgin nature, inhabited with endemic, rare and endangered species of flora and fauna	it is integrated approach to the problem of preservation of the biosphere and all its ecotones; within this approach a global network, known as biosphere reserves, is built up which covers almost all the representative ecosystems of our biosphere

History of **Reserve Management** development which dates back to ancient times, as well as the history of nature conservation in general, is closely connected with the development of human society. Tasks solved at each stage of historical development has been determined by relationship between the man and the natural environment, the degree of natural resources use and the needs of society. Simultaneously, the process of formation of the Nature Conservation science is being carried out.

The development of environmental concepts from primitive to modern biosphere concept has passed several successive stages (Table 5.1).

In prehistoric times primitive people entirely depended on the nature and its gifts. The man of that time, worshiped natural phenomena, some representatives of flora and fauna, based on his certain experience adapted to the environment without

causing significant damage to it. Numerous prohibitions in primitive tribes were aimed at protecting certain area, some species of plants and animals, because that contributed to the preservation of natural resources and met the interests of the very primitive collectors of natural gifts (fishermen, hunters). So the first "reserved ravines" appeared.

The first acts of legislation on the protection of natural resources on the territory of Ukraine were issued at the time of Kievan Rus. "Ruska Pravda" of Yaroslav the Wise determined responsibility for illegal shooting beavers and some rare species of birds.

By order of Prince Daniel Galician (1220-1264 years) large reserves within modern Bilovezka (Belarus) and Uman (Ukraine) forest preserves were established, which are now marked as the nature protection areas where species of plants and animals, in particular bison population, are protected. In addition to permanent sanctuaries, there were temporary customized areas where bisons, tours, deer, roe deer, fallow deer, and valuable fur and rare fauna species were guarded, and hunting was regulated.

The oldest legal precedent of legislative upholding of the nature protection in Ukraine was the legal proceeding brought at the beginning of the XVII century by the residents of Bila Tserkva against governor Ivan Danylovysh, who started cutting out of woods of defense value for potash production.

The rapid pace of technological progress, unlimited use of given natural resources in the Middle Ages and the era of the emergence and development of capitalism led to extremely rapid destruction of natural resources, reduction of unspoiled nature areas. Established reserves and wildlife reserves conserved a number of plants and animals species from destruction, as well as preserved their place of residence.

In 1735 Zaporozhye kish (a military camp) by special decree took under its protection forests on the island Monastyrsky, which had defensive value. In 1743 the Velykoanadolsky forest was established in the steppe zone for the first time, which is considered the cradle of the steppe afforestation.

Important role in the development of Reserve Management on the planet belongs to A. Humboldt (1769-1859), the famous German scientist, naturalist and itinerant. He is the first of scientists set out the task to study nature as a whole and made the first attempt to classify protected areas. He introduced the term "national monument" in the scientific literature as the first science-based protected area.

The idea of taking under protection of the unique landscapes as national relics and introduction of completely protected mode in such areas with prohibition of any activity became fairly common in those days.

This idea started almost implementing in the second half of the XIX century in the United States. In 1864, on the American continent Yosemite Park was created for the first time in the world, and in 1872 Yellowstone National Park- on the area of 899,104 hectares.

At the beginning of the XX century the idea of creating national parks was almost realized in Europe. The first National parks (NP) were organized in the Netherlands (1905), Sweden (1909), Switzerland (1914).

An important contribution to the scientific rationale for the creation of network of protected natural systems that would cover all typical natural areas in regions belongs to Ukrainian soil scientist V.V. Dokuchayev. The scientist introduced a scientific concept "nature patterns". As V.V. Dokuchayev noted, nature patterns have typical for each region protected areas stored in natural (unspoilt) state. In 1890 in Starobelsk county Kharkiv province he founded the sanctuary in the virgin area of steppe.

In the XIX century in Ukraine and Russia people began to create private preserves, took under protection certain natural monuments (the preserve " Bilovezka Pushcha" belonged to the imperial Romanov family).

In southern Ukraine in Kherson region in barony of F. E. Phalz -Fein the first aviaries for birds and local mammals were set in 1874. In the late 1880's in Askaniya Nova Arboretum was laid, in 1888 F. E. Phalz -Fein withdrew from practical use the territory of about 1thousand ha of virgin steppe in order to protect the local fauna. In 1898, F. E. Phalz -Fein allocated a new plot of virgin land (500 acres) and declared it "protected in perpetuity". This year is the year of foundation of the steppe preserve Askaniya Nova, one of the first private reserves in Ukraine.

At the beginning of the XX century initiated by many researchers **network of reserves was started to create** that were kept on public funds. At the same time, Galician scientists, under the Austro -Hungarian Empire, and then Poland , using enthusiasts and public companies successfully dealt with the matters of nature protection.

From January, 1, 1853 the oldest nature conservation document in the Austrian Empire "Charter of the Forests " about conservation of forests in Galicia began operating. If the protection of forests was carried out by governmental institutions, the protection of nature in different its forms was implemented by public organizations and individuals in Galicia.

The first who successfully worked on the Nature Conservation, was a professor of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow zoologist A. Nowicki, who proposed a draft of Charter from 11/07/1869. During 1870-1900 environmental work was done by the members of the physiographic Commission of Academy of Sciences and Tatra Society in Krakow and the Naturalists Society named after

Copernicus in Lviv. Enthusiasts of the Naturalists Society developed an environmental activities plan, adopted by the Tenth Congress of Physicians and Naturalists, Galicia 07.22.1907.

11.15.1910 Yu. Brunitsky had a speech on the importance of nature protection before regional ambassadors of Seim. He demanded to create a number of reserves and parks in Galicia, but before the First World War in this area nothing was done. Only after visiting Chornogora by two high ranking officials from the Forest Department of the Ministry of Farming and Public Estates of Poland, the Ministry letter dated 10.29.1921 ordered to string barbed wire to enclose 477 ha of forest and meadows of Chornogora, and this was the beginning of the reserve creation. At the same time the reserve in Knyazhodvir with area of 94.1 ha (relict yew wood) was created and then the reserve area on Chornogora was increased to 1512 ha.

The first environmental organization in central Ukraine was founded in May, 21, 1910 by the teacher of Natural Study P. Buzuk in the village **Verhnya Khortytsya** Katerynoslavsk province (now Zaporizhia region). It was called "Khortyts'ke Society of nature guardians" and was aimed at the protection of "animal, plant and mineral nature in the sense of maintaining the integrity, beauty and wealth of its representatives and expansion of awareness of smart using of nature gifts among the local population". In 1911, Professor of Botany of Kharkiv University V.I. Taliyev created Kharkiv Society of nature lovers which published a special newsletter of environmental content.

After the Revolution of 1917, Ukraine began to create a new network of protected areas. In 1919, Askaniya Nova, the national reserve park, was created in Kherson region based on the private reserve of F.E. Phalz -Fein. In 1921, Concha Zaspa reserve was established on the skirts of Kyiv, and in 1923 near Kaniv forest steppe reserve named after Shevchenko was created. In 1920, in the steppe zone of Ukraine some local reserves – Homutivskyi step, Kamyani Mohyly, Bilosaraiska kosa were taken under the protection. In 1940 two large state reserves - Montenegro (68 thousand ha) and Gorgany (50 thousand ha) were created in the Ukrainian Carpathians.

After the Second World War in Ukraine environmental activities activated. In 1960, of USSR adopted the law on nature protection. Chain of protected areas regularly extended. In 1968 the Carpathians, Polisky, Kanivskyi and Luhanskyi Reserves were organized, in 1972 the Cape Martyan and Yalta reserves were created in the Crimea.

Resolution of the Council of Ministers of USSR from 10.12.1973, № 489 approved the Charter of Ukrainian Society for Nature Conservation - a voluntary public organization that deployed active environmental activities in Ukraine.

Relatively new direction in Protected Areas of Ukraine is finding a solution to the problem of combining nature protection with organized public holidays. Unlike reserves, National Nature Park (NNP) are open to informative and tourist-recreational purpose, but their visiting is allowed only in the prescribed limits.

In 1980, in Ivano -Frankivsk region the Carpathian National Park was created (it was the first) in Ukraine, and in 1983 the Shatskyi National Park - in Volyn region.

In 1990, as part of a global UNESCO program "Man and Biosphere" the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve became the first in Ukraine .

22.06.1999 p. the first in the international practice trilateral Biosphere Reserve "Eastern Carpathians" was organized based on territory of Ukraine, Poland and Slovakia. Thus, the ideas of environmental protection in Ukraine are developed in close cooperation with the global concepts and programs of our planet biosphere.

Environmental conditions in Ukraine favored the formation of its rich flora. Ukrainian flora numbers 4523 species of vascular plants, about 800 species of mosses, 1,000 species of lichens, more than 4 thousand species of algae, about 15 thousand kinds of mushrooms and slime molds. The most original and rich flora marks mountain areas – the Crimea, the Carpathians, the Kremenetsky mountains.

Ukrainian fauna is characterized by the same richness and species diversity, numbering 44,800 species of animals, including: vertebrates - 694 species, birds - 344, reptiles - 20, amphibia - 17, fish - more than 200, others - 12 species.

In 1980 "The Red Book of Ukrainian SSR "was published - the main document that generalized materials about modern status of rare and endangered species of animals and plants in Ukraine, that promotes the development of scientific and practical measures for their protection, restoration and rational use. Listing a species in the " Red Book ..." provides its protection, that is prohibition of its collecting and hunting in all places where it occurs.

UNESCO of Ukraine adopted a number of laws, regimenting legal basis of environmental activities and use of natural resources in our state. The Constitution of Ukraine states: "Every citizen has the right to use natural objects property right of the people according to the Law" (Article 13), "Everyone is obliged to act not to do harm to nature, cultural heritage and to compensate for losses caused by him"(Article 66).

The Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection" (from 25.06.1991) defined the basic requirements for nature protection and the use of natural resources, the range of natural objects to be legally protected, agencies and public bodies that ensure the conservation of nature and regulate the use of natural resources in Ukraine.

The Law states basic principles of environmental protection: the priority of the environmental safety, ensuring environmentally safe environment for human health

and life, preventive measures for environment protection. It introduced a fee for special use of natural resources, pollution of the environment and deterioration of natural resources quality.

The Law of Ukraine "On the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine" (from 16.06.1992) defined the legal basis for the organization, protection and efficient use of nature reserve fund of Ukraine, reproduction its natural complexes and objects. This law provides a classification of areas and objects of nature reserve fund of Ukraine, defines ownership of them, determines the territories and objects mode of protected areas, their status and objectives, requirements for the protection of natural systems, etc. The State control over the adherence of territories and objects mode of protected areas was imposed on the Ministry of Environmental Protection and its local representatives.

In addition to these basic laws on environmental protection the Parliament and the Cabinet approved a number of other laws of Ukraine and other government regulations, as well as ratified a number of international conventions. These issues found their elucidation in codes of sectorial regulations of Ukraine, particularly in the "Forest Code of Ukraine" (of 21.01.1994), the "Code of Ukraine on Mineral Resources" (from 27.07.1994), "The Water Code of Ukraine" (from 06.06.1995), "The Land Code of Ukraine" (from 13.03.1992).

The Law of Ukraine "On the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine" presents a formal interpretation of this important notion.

The Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine is a system of plots of upland and water space, natural complexes and objects that have special environmental, scientific, aesthetic, recreational and other value allocated to preserve natural diversity of landscapes, genofond, animal and plant world, maintain the overall ecological balance and ensure the background environmental monitoring.

The legislation of Ukraine conserves the Nature Reserve Fund as a national treasure. Ukraine considers this fund as part of the global system of natural areas and objects to be specially protected.

The main problems of Reserve Management development in Ukraine caused, above all, imperfect management system in the area, low financing, material and technical support, insufficient development of specific research, a weak legal liability for breach of reserved areas and facilities mode.

"Network of areas and objects of the Nature Reserve Fund (NRF) is expected to expand by minimally anthropogenically disturbed land and water areas, as well as those where wider range of plant and animal species listed in the Red Book of Ukraine, and rare plant groups listed in the Green Book of Ukraine. It should be ensured that each physiographic province has at least one nature or biosphere reserve or a national or regional natural landscape park, where protection of natural systems

and maintaining ecological equilibrium level is combined with organized forms of specialist training, environmental education, environmental tourism, regulated outdoor recreation" (Resolution of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On the Program of perspective development of Protected Areas of Ukraine" dated 22.09.1994 , № 177/94).

5.2. CLASSIFICATION OF OBJECT OF THE NATURE RESERVE FUND OF UKRAINE.

The Law of Ukraine "On the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine" classifies protected areas and objects of Ukraine (Article 3) and ownership of territories and objects of the nature reserve fund (Article 4).

The nature reserve fund of Ukraine includes (Figure 5.1) both natural and man-made areas and objects.

The state nature reserve fund is a complex system, which includes four subsystems:

- 1) environmental protection and research (biosphere reserves, reserves and natural monuments);
- 2) environmental protection and recreation (national parks and monuments of landscape art);

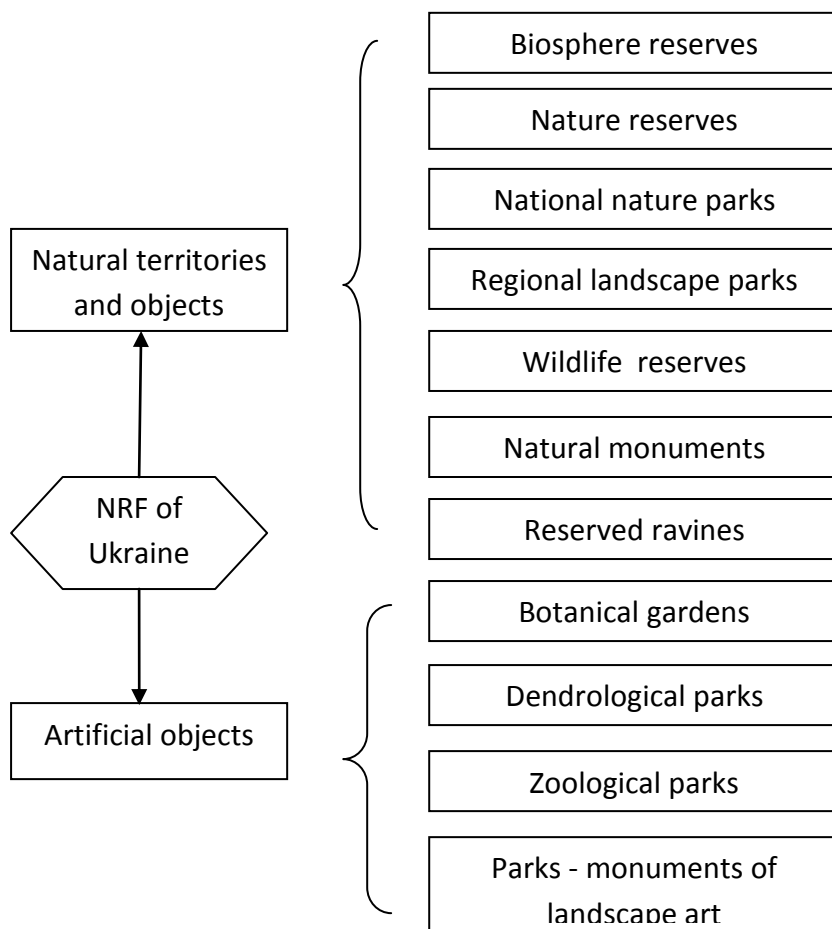


Figure 5.1. Structure of areas and objects types included in the Nature Reserve Fund (NRF) of Ukraine

- 3) environmental protection and renewable resources (wildlife reserves);
- 4) research and environmental protection (botanical gardens, dendrological and zoological parks).

Depending on the level of scientific and conservation value wildlife reserves, natural monuments, botanical gardens, dendrological, zoological parks and monuments of landscape art get a status of the state or local importance. Depending on the origin and other characteristics of natural complexes and objects declared as wildlife reserves or natural monuments, wildlife reserves are divided into the landscape, forest, botanical, generally zoological, ornithology, entomological, ichthyological, hydrological, geological, paleontological and karst and speleological; nature monuments are divided into complex, botanical, zoological, hydrological and geological.

As at January, 1, 2004 a nature reserve network covered 7023 territories and objects with a total area of more than 2.7 million ha.

Correlation of areas and objects included in the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine, is shown in Fig. 5.2

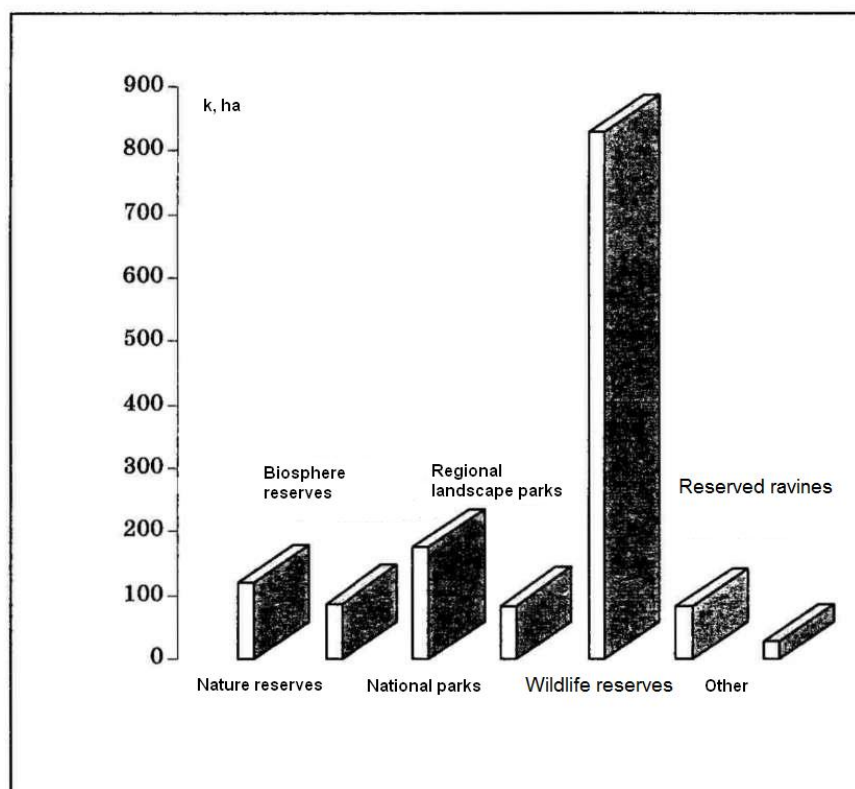


Figure 5.2. Correlation of areas and objects (thousand ha) included in the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine

Wildlife reserves and reserves making up the largest number and occupying the largest territory of protected areas, are limited both geographically and functionally. They generally occupy small areas of territory without a buffer zones. Restrictions of any activity on the adjacent areas are limited only by recommendations not to place environmentally hazardous production close to the objects of the nature reserved fund. This leads to insecurity in the peripheral areas with strict conservation status from agricultural impact, forestry, recreational activities and industrial production (Table 5.2).

Biosphere and nature reserves of Ukraine

Table 5.2.

№	Name	Submission	Established	Total area, ha	The area of land in permanent use, ha
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Biosphere reserves</i>					
1.	Askaniya Nova	National Academy of Agricultural Sciences	1985	33 307,6	11 312,3
2.	Chernomorskyi	NASU	1986	89 129,0	70 509,0
3.	Carpathian	Ministry of mineral resources	1993	53 630,0	31 977,0
4.	Danube	NASU	1998	46 402,9	22 662,0
5.	Eastern Carpathians	Ministry of mineral resources	2002	—	—
<i>Nature reserves</i>					
1.	Crimean	State Government	1923	44 175,5	44 175,5
2.	Kanivkyi	Taras Shevchenko National University	1923	2 049,3	2 049,3
3.	Ukrainian steppe	NASU	1961	2 768,4	2 768,4
4.	Luganskyi	NASU	1968	1 575,5	1 575,5
5.	Polessky	State Forestry Committee	1968	20 104,0	20 104,0
6.	Yalta mountain forest	State Forestry Committee	1973	14 523,0	14 523,0
7.	Cape Martian	National Academy of Agricultural Sciences	1973	240,0	240,0
8.	Karadazkyi	NASU	1979	2 855,2	2 855,2
9.	" Roztochya "	Ministry of Education	1984	2 084,5	2 084,5
10.	" Medobory "	State Forestry Committee	1990	10 516,7	10 516,7
11.	Dnieper	State Forestry	1990	3 766,2	3 766,2

	Oril's'ke	Committee			
12.	Yelanetskyi Step	Ministry of mineral resources	1996	1675,7	1 675,7
13.	Gorgany	Ministry of mineral resources	1996	5 344,2	5 344,2
14.	Kazantip	Ministry of mineral resources	1998	450,1	450,1
15.	Cheremoskyi	State Forestry Committee	2001	2 975,7	2 975,7
16.	Oputskyi	Ministry of mineral resources	1998	1 592,3	1 592,3
17.	Rivne	State Forestry Committee	1999	47 046,8	47 046,8

Strict limitation of any economic use of reserved areas causes negative relation of local people and is accompanied by frequent disturbances of environmental legislation. Functional restrictions, in particular conducting only scientific research and environmental activities, put the institution in strict dependence on the state financing that is not up to the mark. In addition, stored the most interesting natural formation of the state is virtually inaccessible to visitors both foreign and domestic.

Employees of nature reserves, understanding the complexity of the problem, often hold regional-study excursion activities, motivating the need for ecological education and upbringing which is one of the additional features of the environmental institutions. However, this activity is possible only under the supervision of the reserve staff on specially designed ecological paths, the creation of which requires additional funds.

Instead, institutions of the Nature Reserve Fund which provide multifunctional use of land are becoming increasingly popular with tourists. These are national parks and regional landscape parks. In the structure of their activities recreational nature use occupies a leading position (Table 5.3).

National parks and their network in Ukraine

Table 5.3.

№	Name	Year of creation	Total area, ha	Area of land in permanent use, ha
1.	Carpathian	1980	50 303,0	38 591,0
2.	Shatskyi	1983	48 977,0	18 810,0
3.	"Synevyr"	1989	40 400,0	27 208,0
4.	Azov-Syvashskyi	1993	52 154,0	52 154,0
5.	Vyzhnytskyi	1995	7 928,4	7 013,4
6.	"Podilski Tovtry"	1996	261 316,0	3 015,0
7.	Svyati Hory	1997	40 589,0	11 878,0
8.	Jaworowskyi	1998	7 078,6	2 885,5

9.	"Skole Beskydy"	1999	35 684,0	24 702,0
10.	Desnyansko-Starogutskyi	1999	16 215,1	7 272,6
11.	Uzhanskyi	1999	39 159,3	14 904,6
12.	"Hutsulshchyna"	2002	32 271,0	7 606,6
13.	Galician	2004	14 600,0	14 600,0

National parks carry out both recreation and environmental functions. It is because of this category at the national level the contradiction between preserving of natural beauty and its recreational use is solved practically.

Depending on the purpose, nature conservation status, territorial and landscape structure of protected objects, S.M. Stojko identified their main features:

Research function. It is the possibility of conducting of systematic studies in protected areas, the results of which are used for scientific justification of environmental management, recreation assignment, etc.

Ecological function. Provision of paid environmental, social and recreational services to tourists and excursionists plays an important role in shaping their own financial resources of NRF in market conditions.

Social function. It is typical of the national parks, reserved landscaped areas, parks - monuments of landscape art. In conditions of current rate of urbanization their task is to provide the urban and industrial agglomeration population with recreational resources.

Nature and cognitive function. It is typical of ecosystems both natural and cultural origin. Natural ecosystems provide an opportunity for tourists and ethnographers to learn sights and phenomena of nature, beautiful scenery, visit eco-friendly objects, see exotic animals and plants, visit historic sites and buildings, get acquainted with naturalized species of plants and animals and their adaptation to new environmental conditions.

Cultural, educational and didactic function. It contributes to the general development of the person, the expansion of his regional and natural philosophy, upbringing of environmental activity and responsibility for the state of nature both national and universal wealth. Historical analysis of the interaction between society and the biosphere indicates the value of natural wealth not only for the biological survival of humans, but also for their intellectual and spiritual development.

Landscape and aesthetic function. Realizing the importance of nature, from ancient times a man has aspired to preserve not only useful natural resources, but also aesthetical landscapes. That is why in Ukraine in the XIX century beautiful landscape parks (Sofiyivka, Olexandria, Trostyanets etc.), botanical gardens were created, picturesque rocks, old trees and ravines were taken under protection.

5.3. FEATURES OF NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS IN THE CARPATHIAN REGION

The Carpathian tourist region occupies four regions of Western Ukraine: Lviv, Ivano -Frankivsk, Transcarpathian and Chernivtsi.

In Ukrainian Carpathians 6 **SPE** were created and they are operating nowadays: Carpathian (1980), " Synevir " (1989), Vyzhnitskyi (1995), "Skole Beskydy" (1999), Uzhanskyi (1999) and "Hutsulshchyna" (2002).

Lviv region has over 400 facilities of the nature reserve fund, including "Roztochya" reserve, national parks "Jaworowskyi" and "Skole Beskydy", 23 wildlife reserves, 240 natural monuments, 55 parks and monuments of landscape art.

National Park "Skole Beskydy" was established in 1999 over an area of 35 684 ha. The park boundaries largely coincide with the boundaries of landscapes and they are Dividing Range and watercourses. The park wholly or partly includes several previously established protected areas: forest wildlife reserve "Skole", landscape wildlife reserve "Zeletin" (partly) (both of them are of national importance) and "Square"(of local value), ravines "Dubynsky ", " Sopit" "Zhuravlyne".

The soil cover is dominated by brown mountain -forest, very macadam soil favorable to the growth of numerous species, about 600 species of which are only vascular plants (more than a third of floral wealth of the Carpathians).

The diversity of landscapes "Skole Beskydy" determines by tectonic and geological structure. At the north end of the park there are formed regional lowland landscapes somewhere covered with remnants of fir and beech forests. They are split into small areas of lowland ranges by Striy tributaries. In places of hard sandstone the rock formations are very common, they are under protection as geological nature monuments.

Much of the park is occupied by midland landscape with fir and spruce - beech forests. They are marked by relatively high altitudes - up to 1100-1200 m, steep slopes and densely wooded area. The valleys of the streams flowing in the area of yamnenskyi sandstones distribution look like picturesque ravines. One of them - the valley Kamenka – is protected as a geomorphological natural monument. Sophisticated aesthetic value of Beskydsky landscapes, ethnographic specificity of Boyky region, hospitality of the locals provide high recreational park potential for tourism.

Within the park there is a Ukrainian child health - resort Skhidnytsya which is **famous for sodium bicarbonate type of sources with high content of organic residues of mineral water**. Mineral water is also found between settlements and Korchyn and Verhnye Synyovydyne. **For research and educational tourism the**

ancient settlement of fortress city Tustan (X-XIII cc.) located on the impressive tough Urytski cliffs is of great interest.

There is potential for the agro-tourism development in such villages: Square, Urych, Krushelnytsya, Pidhorodtsi, Korchyn, Sopit, New Publication, Rosokhach, Suhyi Potic, Myta.

Recreational potential of the park allows us to consider tourism as a priority for its activities.

Nadsyanskyi regional landscape park was created in 1997 in Turka district on the area of 19, 428 ha. It directly borders on Polish regional landscape park " San Valley". Both landscape parks are included in popular Polish- Slovak- Ukrainian Biosphere reserve "Eastern Carpathians". The landscape park is located at an altitude of 650-950 m above the sea level. The crests of the mountains are covered with numerous cracks. The highest peak is Mount Sankovsky Kychera (850 m), Kycherka (769 m) and Vershok(815 m).

In Ivano -Frankivsk region there are 147 objects of the nature reserve fund. They include large in size mountain forest reserves "Sadko", "Dzhurdzhivskyi", "Kniazhdvirskyi", "Skit Manyavskyi", the largest in the region Carpathian NNP and NNP", Hutsulshchyna" and "Galician ".

The Carpathian NNP is Ukraine 's first national park, established in 1980with the total area of 50.3 ha. NPP is located on the northeast macroslope of the Ukrainian Carpathians. Its length from north to south is 55 km and from east to west - 20 km.

The park represents upland areas of Skybovi Gorgany, Jasinsko – Verkhovynskyi intermountain hollow and Chornohorskyi mass with traces of ancient glaciation.

The national park covers the upper reaches of rivers Prut and Black Cheremosh with Mount Goverla, it includes 12 forestries, land fund of the peasants and also land of settlement and village councils – Yaremche, Mykulychyn, Kreminets, Vorohta, Yablunytsa. The most densely populated part of the Carpathian NPP lies in the northwestern part of the Vorokhta - Putylsk lowland (900-1000 m). It is a narrow valley that extends from the upper reaches of the Prut (Yablunytsya pass) to Suchava (northerly) between the Gorgany and Pokutsko -Bukovina Carpathians and Bratkivskyi randge, the Chornohora and Hryniava - mountains (southerly).

The flore of the park has more than 1,100 plant species, including 70 species of trees and 110 species of shrubs. The Chornogorskyi and Gorgany masses focus a lot of endemic, relict and rare species of plants, about 20 species of which are listed in the Red Book of Ukraine. This is European pine, Rhododendron east- european, Aconitum, dryas octopetala, Primrose Shallow, rhodiola rosea, Pulsatilla alba Reichenb, four kinds of Gentiana (yellow, mottled, separate, spring), Mountain

Arnica , etc. Around 350 species of wild plants have healing power and are used in traditional medicine.

The national park is inhabited by representatives of 46 species of mammals and over 180 species of birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish. The most valuable of them are endemic species that never occur outside the Carpathians and relict survived of past geological eras. In particular, endemic species include such ones as the Carpathian newt, grouse Carpathian, woodpecker, red squirrel, snow vole, including relics - brown bear, spotted nutcracker, fire salamander and more. The Red Book of Ukraine listed the bison, wild cat , golden eagle, short-toed eagle, black stork, snow vole, owl, mountain newt, salamander. In 1987, the park bred a rare livestock of Hutsul horses. Wildlife of NPP has the character of "island" mountain taiga.

The main objective of the park is to preserve nature of the eastern slope of the Ukrainian Carpathians, its mountains, valleys and rivers landscapes of historical, architectural and ethnographic monuments.

The Carpathian National Park is a major recreational areas in the Carpathian region and Ukraine. The climatic and geographical conditions are favorable for rest and recreation . The powerful material and technical base of recreational service was created there. There are 5 campsites, 13 recreation facilities, 11 health centers, 6 camps.

Natural recreational resources are the mild climate, forests, water recreation resources, curative mineral waters, and numerous nature objects of historical and cultural attractions. The relief of the area and duration of snow cover are favorable for the development of various types of skiing. In summer and autumn, these travelers are offered tourist and sightseeing program .

The entire area of the park is divided into functional areas:

conservation area - it is designed for protection and restoration of the most valuable natural complexes the mode of which is defined according to the requirements set for natural reserves;

area of controlled recreation - within it short- term rest and recovery of the population, especially sightseeing of the picturesque and memorable places is held, in the area facilities and related equipment for tourist routes and ecological paths are allowed; logging of the forest of the main use, industrial fishing, hunting and other activities which may do harm to the natural complexes and objects of the conservation area are prohibited;

stationary recreation area - is designed for placement of hotels, motels, campgrounds, and other facilities servicing visitors of the park;

economic area - within it business activities are conducted, there are communal facilities, lands of landowners and land users incorporated into the park, where economic activities are conducted in compliance with the requirements about the

environment. Building of residential, cultural, industrial, administrative, recreational and other facilities in accordance with the general plans of settlements and district projects is allowed on these lands. The traditional arts and crafts are maintained here.

Recreational and recreational- economic area of the Carpathian NNP is used for organized tourism: formation cultivated landscapes is allowed, available places of recreation, spa and tourist complexes, tourist and educational paths are created.

To learn about natural ecosystems and geological , geomorphological nature monuments of the park a wide network of ecotourism routes is laid. They are Botanic, Zoological, Geographical route to Breskul (1910 m), Landscape - to Goverla (2061 m), botanical and landscape- geographical- to Pip Ivan Mountain, regional-study route to the "Rock Dovbusha" and many others.

The following areas of recreation in the Carpathian NNP "Vorotyschi", "Zakutok" (Pidlisnivske forestry), "Zhenets" (Zhenetskyi forestry), "Rebrovach", "Tramplin" (Tatarivske forestry), "Goverla", "Bahonchyk" (Vorokhta forestry), "Gostryi Grun" (Voronenkivske forestry), "Carpathian dyvotsvit" (Yablunetske forestry) are noteworthy. One of the best is "Worotyschi" with the area of 15 ha, located in the village Mikulichin. The seating area is divided into two subzones: the first zone is represented by historically - informative pavilion, the second zone is kolyba (wooden restaurant) with a source of healing water and artistically decorated places for leisure.

Professionally trained tourists in winter can try ski trails: mountain slalom -in Tatarivske and biathlon - in Yablunetskyi forest national park, during warm period water experts can use water slalom route and Prut water sport routes.

Annually the Carpathian NNP is visited by 32-35 thousand people that are counted by the park administration at the main entrance gate to Goverla. The issues connected with climbing Goverla and caused recreation assignment are particularly problematic (V.I. Getman, Y.V.Zinko).

NNP "Hutsulshchyna" was established in 2002 over the area of 32.271 ha (including 7,606 ha given to NNP in permanent use). The National Park is situated in the Pokutsko-Bukovyna Carpathian, in Kosovo administrative region, where ancient original crafts, hutsul traditions and customs are saved the most clearly and fully. This area is marked by high historical and cultural value, particularly worldwide Hutsul Festival is carried out here annually. Unique landscape complexes and mountain ecosystems (23 natural monuments) are organically combined with colorful ethno-cultural environment and rich natural resources.

The park terrain is composed o several low- and mid-mountain ridges extending parallel strands from the north-west to the southeast. The highest peak of the park is Hrehit (1472 m) - its slopes are covered with stone deposits - gregoty. In certain

ranges, in particular Sokilskyi, there are rocks height of 20-40 m, which are a popular training place among tourists and climbers.

The park is intersected by numerous rivers and streams. The largest of them are Cheremosh, Rybnytsya, Lyuchka, Pistynka. In the mountain area and at the exit from the mountains rivers form bars and waterfalls that locals call "huky" due to the roar they create. Mountain waterfall and river reaches are zones of mass recreation for local public and tourists. Cheremosh is favorable for water tourism. In the ravine Lebedyn at the altitude of 650 m there is a pearl of "Gutsulschyna" – Lebedyne Lake, its picturesque reach is framed by emerald mountains that attract eco tourists all over the country.

The predominant type of park vegetation is the forest ecosystems, in the mountains they occupy 60 % of the territory, and in the foothills they cover 24 % of the NPP. Main forest species in the mountains are the beech, fir (fir tree), oak, spruce, hornbeam. The lowlands are covered with leaf forests, mainly oaks. At the foot of the mountains Hrehit and Igrets spruce virgin forests are preserved and on the rocky ridges Sokolivskyi Kamenystyi one can meet beech virgin forests with impurities of spruce and sycamore. Total flora of the park includes more than 950 species of vascular plants, 10% of which belong to endemic, rare and endangered species.

In the woods of "Gutsulschyna" one can find a wild boar, deer, European roe-deer, badger, marten, otter, forest cat, brown bear, lynx usual, alpine shrew etc. Bird fauna of the park has about 190 species.

In the national park "Hutsulshchyna" numerous tourist camps, recreation camps, sanatoriums are located. During construction of recreational structures folk elements of Hutsul architecture mixed with the landscape are used, creating masterpieces of architectural and park art.

For the purposes of ecotourism park's administration marked an extensive network of ecological and cognitive trails. The most popular among tourists are routes to the Brusnyi, Kamenystyi ridges, to mountains Klyf, Rocyt, Mykhalkiv, in the ravine "Dubyna".

The "Gorgany" state reserve was created in 1996 on the area of 5344.2 hectares. In the reserve the unique natural landscapes and ecosystems Dovbushanski Gorgany are protected by – the most inaccessible, the most high-mountain and the most rocky ridge Skybovi Gorgany. The lowest point of the reserve is located in the natural reserve Hlodysche (1140 m), the highest – Dovbushanka (1754.6 m). The reserve includes such steep peaks of Gorgany, as Vedmezhyk (1737 m), Poliensky (1693.3 m), Pi kun (1657 m), Koziy Gorgan (1617 m), Babin Pohar (1478 m), Scalky Verhni (1596.8 m), Scalky Nyzhni (1313 m) and others.

Virgin forests cover 84 % of the reserve. Relicts are of great value, very rare Carpathian spruce- cedar and cedar- spruce forests. Above fringe of forests (1000-

1200 m) up to 1600-1700 m there is crooked subalpine pine (zherep) and extensive stone places. Flora of terrestrial vertebrate mammals has 58 species of mammals, 61 species of birds, 6 species of reptiles and 10 species of amphibians.

There is a unique stream Sytnyi in the reserve "Gorgany", that starts on the hillside Vedmezhyk mountain and soon it disappears near the reserve Nyvka under masses of rock placers and again "comes up" to the surface at 0.5 km below.

The reserve is open for visiting only organized ecotourism groups. Beyond it there is scientific-thematic ekopath and outside of this zone several hiking trails are marked.

In the Transcarpathian region there are 415 objects of natural reserve fund of the state with total area of 1.54 km². Among them: there is International Biosphere Reserve "Eastern Carpathians", Carpathian NNP, "Synevyr", 38 reserves of state and local levels, 349 marks of nature, 22 monuments of landscape art, 3 protection forests etc.

The Carpathian biospheric reserve founded in 1968, since 1992 it is a part of the biospheric reserves network by UNESCO. Starting from 2000 it is Ukrainian partner of WWF "Initiative of Carpathian ecoregion". The total area of the reserve is 57,880 hectares.

The Carpathian biospheric reserve consists of six separate massifs and botanical reserves of national importance "Chorna Gora" and "Yulivska Gora". They are located in Rakhivskyi, Tiachiv, Khustskyi and Vynogradovskyi District of Transcarpathian region at an altitude of 180 to 2061 m. Such territorial structure represents practically all landscape and biological diversity of the Ukrainian Carpathians. Here are the best preserved Carpathian ecosystems that are repositories for many rare and endangered species of plants and animals.

The reserve is noted with 64 species and 72 animal species listed in the Red Book of Ukraine and the European Red List. Almost 90 % of its territory is covered with forests. Here is a whole range of altitudinal zonation of Ukrainian Carpathians – from foothill areas of grasslands and groves to the alpine zone with meadow, rocky, lichen landscapes.

Its territory expanded with the network of ecological, educational, scientific and cognitive trails and information centers. Also there is the only museum of mountain ecology and history of the Carpathians nature (Rachiv) in Ukraine there.

Each protected massif (Chornogirskyi, Maramoroskyi, Svydovetskyi, Kuziyskyi, Uholsko- Shyrokoluzhanskyi and "Dolyna nartsysiv"), which are the part of the Carpathian biospheric reserve, is distinguished by its distinctive, unique natural objects.

The bright place of Chornogirskiy massif is the highest peak of Ukraine - Goverla that rises above sea level to 2061 m. Next to it there are another mountains -

Petros, Rebra, Brebeneskul and others. The highlands landform of Chornogirskiy range have the traces of ancient glaciation with typical glacier forms: kara and trogova valleys.

The Maramoroskyi reserve is located in Rakhiv mountains (foothills of Maramoroskyi crystalline massif) lying southward Chornogori. The array is composed of hard crystalline rocks. Such geological structure makes the unique topography of this area, which are characterized by deep valleys between mountains, glacial cirques, numerous rocky crests and peaks (the highest - Pip Ivan Maramoroskiy, 1937 m). Due to such relief Maramoroska part of Ukrainian Carpathians is called Hutsul Alps.

The Svidovetsky Reserve covers the highest Svydovets with peaks Velyka (1883 m) and Mala Blyznytsi (1878 m), with big territory of virgin forests and great subalpine meadows with magnificent placers of edelweiss, glacial cirques and karas. According tourist popularity this district gives way in Ukrainian Carpathians only Chornogori.

The Kuziyskiy Reserve covers an array of southern spurs of Svydovets range with dominant peaks of Kympa (1091 m) and Polyansky (1094 m). Here on some rocky exits there are some places with berry gew - a relict plant that has reached us from the pre-glacial era.

The Uholsko- Shyrokoluzhansky protected massif is the largest part of the Carpathian Biospheric Reserve and at the same time it is the biggest part of primeval beech forests in Europe. The southern part of massif is located in the Penninska area of limestone cliffs with a well -developed karst. There are variety of underground karst sites: caves, grottos, mines, wells and others. Only in the reserve area there are over thirty ones. Among them there is the biggest cave in the Ukrainian Carpathians - Druzhba, the total length of the canals is about one kilometer. Shelter of Paleolithic ancient man was found in Molochniy kamin cave. Among the above-ground limestone formations unique natural bridge stands out , known as Kamianyi. This are is characterized by unique geomorphological formations - limestone cliffs, the hight of it is over 70 meters. The significant wealth of the massif is complemented by the extraordinary diversity of living objects.

The reserve area "Dolyna nartsysiv" is in Khust-Solotvynska valley on the terrace Tysa near the village Kireshe (Hust district). This is the unique botanical object, where the last European territory of narrow-leaved narcissus.

The volcanic Carpathians are represented in the Carpathian biospheric reserve by two small preserves "Chorna Gora" and "Yulivska Gora", which got their names due to the eponymous peaks of Hutyn chain. The vegetation of these arrays is formed by unique for Ukrainian Carpathians trees of sessile polycarpic, Burgundy oaks. Only in this area of the reserve a number of rare species of Mediterranean origin is

extended. Owing to the close placement of large settlements, including Vynogradov, these cells of wildlife have great recreational value.

The biospheric reserve "The Eastern Carpathians" is the world's only holistic trilateral biospheric reserve within Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine, formed in 1992 (Ukrainian part was included in 1998 by special solution of UNESCO).

Ukrainian part of the biospheric reserve "Eastern Carpathians" has an area of 58,587 hectares and consists of "Uzhanskyi" NPP, located in the upper valley of the river Yuzh, and RLP "Nadsyanskyi". Uzhanskyi national park borders directly with the Slovakian national park "Polonyny" and Polish "Bieszczady". A landscape park "Nadsyanskyi" borders on the Polish regional landscape park "Dolyna Sianu".

Uzhanskiy NNP is founded in 1999 on an area of 39,159 hectares. However protected reserves "Stuzhytsya" (area of 331.8 hectares) and "Tyha" (area of 14.9 hectares) existed in a territory of actual park since 1908.

The park is located on the southern slope of Eastern Carpathians, its territory extends along the upper Uzh (a tributary of the Tisa) and has an elongated form of 45 km long and 3-18 km wide. The highest peaks are the following mountains: Stinka (1092 m), Kremenets (1214 m), Mala Ravka (1303 m), Kanchova (1111 m), Cheremha (1133 m), Big Semenivka (1091 m), Rozsypanets (1107 m), Kinchyk (1251 m) and Opolonok (1133 m). Pools of three big rivers - the Dniester, Sian and Tisa join together within the park on Uzhotskyi pass (855 m). Here it is the European watershed between the Baltic and Black Seas.

There are mineral springs in villages Uzhok, Stuzhytsya, Zhornava, Sil'. This water is saturated with carbon dioxide with a lot of boron. Usually, it is widely used by local residents.

An interesting area of the park is in speleotourism view. There are unexplored karst caves near the village of Kniagynia.

NNP "Synevyr" was established in 1989 on the area of 50.3 hectares. The park is located in the upper valley of Tereblya with unique landscapes midland Gorgan, fir massifs, numerous streams and lakes at the head of the most precious "pearl" of Ukrainian Carpathians – Synevyr lake. Nearby it is Synevyrska Glade that is the highest point of Ukraine.

Mountain lake called Ozirtse on the northeastern macroslope of Gropa and with convex - spherical surface "Gluhania" and "Zamshatka" swamps are equally spectacular natural landmarks of the park.

The flora and fauna of the park are impressive for its wealth –there are protected by more than ten thousand of higher vascular plants and 43 species of mammals, 91 - birds, 7 – reptiles, 12 - amphibians, 24 - fish and more than 10 000 species of invertebrate organisms.

The museum of forest rafting located in the park of the Chorna Rika(Ozerianka), the left tributary Tereblya is the unique and only in Europe. Dam (Klauzura)(formed reservoir is called Klauze), where the museum is, was built in the middle of XIX century on this river to raft woods from the mountains to the valley. During flood dam repeatedly was destroyed, now it is being restored. Tools for timbers are among served exhibits of the museum.

Ecological trails, hiking and bike trails are furnished in the NNP "Synevyr". There is horse farm where horses are kept for riding. There are developed hiking and special various trails of different difficulty to the highest point of the park. In the park there is all possibilities for the development of country green tourism. For this aim it is possible to use border dwellings of forester or hunting lodges (total 16 houses for 100 people).

In Chernivtsi region 286 protected areas and objects, including 7 reserves and 8 natural monuments of national importance, as well as 136 natural monuments, 40 parks - monuments of landscape art and 39 natural reserves of local importance, are protected by the state.

The total area of nature reserve fund of Chernivtsi region is 56 is 389.5 hectares, which is 6.9 % of the area of the region. This figure is almost 2 times higher than the national level.

Landscape reserves in Luzhky, Stebnyk, Tsetsino, the ornithological Darnitskyi reserve, forest reserves Lunkivskyi and Petrovetskyi are included into the reserves of national importance. The forest territory Bilka, caves Bukovynka, Popeliushka, Balamutivska, Shylivskyi wood, Tysovyi Yar refer to the natural monuments of national importance. The main ecotourism representor of Bukovina Carpathians is Vizhnitsky National Park.

Vizhnitsky NNP is established in 1995 on the area of 7928.4 hectares. It covers Vyzhnytske and Beregometske (partially) forestry and is created to protect lowland landscapes of Bukovina Carpathians. The park is in the interfluvium of Cheremosh and Siret and their pools divide this park almost equally in the administrative boundaries of Vyzhnitskyi area.

The east part of the park has smoother contours of the mountain ridges, wider valleys of its tributaries –Suhyi and Stebnyk, smaller number of delaminations of geological deposits and stoniness. With an average altitude of the park for all strands of 750-1000 m above the sea level, the absolute height of the Siret river bed reaches 470-500 m and bed of Cheremosh is 340-390 meters. The west, cheremoska part of the park in the basin of the rivers Belyka and Mala Vyzhenka is dissected much deeper and much intense. So steep slopes with a lot of geological sediments, spectacular cliffs and numerous waterfalls and gorges are more common here.

In the park for ecotourists' needs there is a network of cognitive trails that cover the most interesting natural attractions of the district. Administration of the park pay much attention to the development of rural green tourism with the main centers Vizhnitsa and Vyzhenka. The NNP "Vizhnitsky" is promising for the development of walkin, hunting, biking and rural ecotourism.

Cheremoskyi and Putylskyi regional landscape parks are interesting places for ecotourism in Bukovyna.

While determining perspectives of recreational activity development, particularly, tourism in the Ukrainian Carpathians it should be stated that priority should have the types or kinds that are popular nowadays and perspective directions of recreational activity development at the national and international levels.

Namely:

health resort recreation on the base of balneal resources which are deficient on the world market;

mobile types (walking, cycling, skiing, aquatic) of tourism that are becoming more and more popular in the developed countries (moto- and autotourism should be organized limitedly, exclusively within the highways);

ski vacation ;

agrotourism with aspects of ethnotourizm.

The above-named directions with proper development are capable to represent tourism potential of the Ukrainian Carpathians both at the national and international tourism markets.

Questions for self-control.

1. What criteria occurs classification of objects protected areas?
2. Describe the main stages of development of Reserves in Ukraine
3. Describe the contribution of Ukrainian scientists in the development reserve management
4. What representation Natural Reserve Fund of Ukraine?
5. Give a description of the regional-study nature reserve fund of the Ukrainian Carpathians
6. Give a description of the regional-study biosphere and nature reserves Ukraine
7. What are the objects of nature reserve fund are in your area?

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

Basic: [3, 4, 5, 8]

Auxiliary: [5, 7]

Topic 6. ORGANIZING OF CAVES USING IS FOR AIMS OF TOURISM

6.1. CAVES ARE AS AN OBJECT OF PARTICULAR REGION STUDY

"Caves... People call them differently: underground fairy-tale, world of wonders, eighth miracle... But in every case it is the particle of native land, unique, unbeaten world, that we must study and guard".

Caves of natural origin are the cavities in the upper sphere of earth crust, that have one or a few openings on a surface.

The most widespread caves are in the soluble geological rock - limestones, chalk, gypsum, anhydride, rock-salt. There are known caves in limestone tuffs, conglomerates, granites, basalts, volcanic rocks, and also ice ones.

According to genesis caves can be divided into:

- corrosive,
- erosive,
- gravitational,
- abrasion,
- anthropogenic and others like that.

According to the age caves can be divided into active, relict and fossil. According to orientation caves are horizontal, vertical, inclined and complicated (including multistory); according to form – sack-shaped, corridor-shaped, labyrinth-shaped; according to depth are wells, mines; according to microclimate - static and dynamic, heat and cold; according to presence of water - dry and irrigated.

Formation of caves is related to the dissolved water action that gets into cracks. Extending cracks, water creates the difficult system of channels in the layer of rock. In the zone of horizontal circulation, where water causes the most dissolved effect, the main channel creates broadening gradually due to nearby small cracks and raises water from neighboring channels.

The submarine river is so gradually formed. But while expansion of new cracks and partial corking of old channels, bringing from the surface of fragmental materials or as a result of collapse of ceiling, the river can lay a new underground way of flow, and previous galleries become dry.

A cave can have only one inlet. On an opposite end it will end by the system of very narrow motions and cracks, or collapsed or water formations that stop up it. Such caves are called **blind**. There are caves with the ways out from the both sides. It is so-called **passage** caves.

Inleakage shapes form in the bottoms, walls or ceiling in many caves. Narrow and long stalactites overhang in the form of icicles that consist of calcite and have a concentric structure in the section. More massive and short forms that are named **stalagmites** rise from the bottom of caves to meet the stalactites. Stalactites and stalagmites accrete quite often, forming the water columns called stalagnates. It is

interesting that ice accumulates in some caves. Such caves are called **icy, or cold**. Icy caves are widespread in the Crimea in Ukraine.

Educational work is one of the important directions in activity of speleologists-tourists. The more we know about the secrets of the underground world, the more essential safety caves as the monuments of nature become. In connection with the multipurpose using of caves in different industries of economy in a number of Ukraine karst areas (Crimea, Podillia, the Ukrainian Carpathians, Bukovyna, Zakarpattia) the caves are taken over the control by the state and have a limited access for holidaymakers and tourists.

Worming into unexplored corners of nature before, a man interferes into the environment that had been formed during millenniums unavoidably.

Therefore for the maintenance of caves that have a large scientific and cognitive value, they are declared as conservation areas, reserves and included into the set of national natural parks. Red, Geophyzichna, Skelska, Krubera, Myru, Marmurova, Emine-Baiir-Hosar and the range of other Crimean caves, all the biggest caves of Podillia and Bukovyna - Optimistichna, Ozerna, Cryshtaleva, Verteba, Juvileina, Perlyna, Atlantida, Popeliyshka, that are nature sights of state value are guarded by the state .

There are some interesting facts about the caves of Ukraine:

Locality with the most quantity of caves. There are over 1000 pools and 135 caves, mines and wells on a plateau Chatyr-Dug in the Crimea. Among them – the famous Binbash -Koba (Ukr. -Tysiachegolova) with length of 110 m, that numerous legends are related to, Suuk-Koba(Ukr. -Holodna) with length of 210 m, the mines "Bezdonna" with depth of 161 m, "Hid konem" with length of 213 m. and 50-60 m deep.

- the longest cave in limestones is nearby Perevalne village, Simferopol district of the Crimea autonomous republic near the sources of Chervonopecherskyi stream. It is Red cave (Kyzyl-Koba). The extent of its numerous horizontal and vertical canals is 13,7 km.

- The longest cave is in sandstones –Stradchanska on Roztotchia is 360 m long.

- The deepest cave is Soldatska, located in the Crimean array of Karabi-Jaily. Its depth is 500 m, extent is 2100 m. Bottom is covered with clay and limestone blocks.

- The most spacious cave is Ozerna in Ternopil Region. Having length of 114 kilometers it has a volume of 700 thousand m² and square of 310 thousand m²

The longest cave in Ukraine is Optimistichna, located nearby Koralivka in Ternopil area, in gypsums of Podillia. It is founded out and put into the map 188 kilometres of canals at a depth of 20 meters. The area is 215 thousand m, the volume is 500 thousand m³. It is the longest gypsum cave in the world.

- The most accessible cave for tourists is Kryshtaleva. It is located on the high rocky Tsyganka bank at the outskirts of Nyzhnyi Kryvchyi village in Ternopil region. All its corridors and halls extend for almost 22 kilometres, a tourist route is 3 kilometres, there is a comfortable entrance to it, and the central labyrinth is

electrified. There are many corridors, halls, grottoes and their walls and ceilings are covered by colourful crystals of gypsum.

- The biggest stalactites are in Buzuluk-Koba cave, that is near Bdzholyne village in the Crimea. There are perennial bunches of stalactites- icicles of 3 metres long in its spacious grotto of 70 m long and 15 m deep in this cave. However it is not a record yet. In a Red cave (Kyzyl-Koba) in the Crimea grandiose halls are decorated with delicate calcite inleakages and the length of some ones is 5-8 m.

The lists of the biggest and the deepest caves of Ukraine are given in a table 6.1 and 6.2.

The biggest caves of Ukraine

Table 6.1.

Karst cavity	Karst area	location	Length, m
Optymistychna	Podilsko-Bukovynska	Ternopil region	188 000
Ozerna	Podilsko-Bukovynska	Ternopil region	114 000
Popeliushka	Peredgirno-Crymska	ARE Crimea	80 000
Cryshtaleva	Podilsko-Bukovynska	Ternopil region	22 000
Mlynky	Podilsko-Bukovynska	Ternopil region	21000
Red	Girsko - Crymska	ARE Crimea	13 700
Verteba	Podilsko-Bukovynska	Ternopil region	7 820
Bukovynka	Podilsko-Bukovynska	Chernivetska region	2 300
Ugryn´	Podilsko-Bukovynska	Ternopil region	2 120
Soldier's	Podilsko-Bukovynska	ARE Crimea	2 100

The deepest caves of Ukraine

Table 6.2.

Karst cavity	Karst area	location	Length, m
Soldatska	Girsko-Crimska	ARE Crimea	500
Kaskadna	Girsko-Crimska	ARE Crimea	400
Nahimovska	Girsko-Crimska	ARE Crimea	374
Druzhba	Girsko-Crimska	ARE Crimea	270
Gvozdetskogo	Girsko-Crimska	ARE Crimea	191
Emine-Baiir-Koba	Girsko-Crimska	ARE Crimea	150
Averkieva	Girsko-Crimska	ARE Crimea	145
Suvorovska	Girsko-Crimska	ARE Crimea	140
Bezdonna	Girsko-Crimska	ARE Crimea	140
Emine-Baiir-Hosar	Girsko-Crimska	ARE Crimea	125

6.2 USE OF KARSTS CAVES FOR SPELEOTOURRISM AND SPELEOTERPIYA

Caves have a corrosive origin in Ukraine; they are explored in 10 karst areas.

There is a group of Carpathian karst caves in the pool of the Velyka and Mala Ugolka rivers in Transcarpathian region. Small caves are found in andesites- the volcanic rocks in Peretynskyi district. There are artificial makings with the depth about 400m where allergic antiasthmatic hospital in Solotvino salt mine.

857 karst cavities of different genetic types are known on the territory of ARE Crimea. Over 40 caves have nature protection status of different level. The deepest ones are Soldatska (500 m), Kaskadna(400 m), Nahimovska (372 m), Druzhba(270 m) Molodizhna(260 m); the longest: Red (13,7 kilometres), Soldatska (2,1 kilometres), Marmurova (1,6 kilometres), Uzundzha (1500 m), Emine-Baiir-Hosar (1500 m), Chorna (1200 m). Emine-Baiir-Hosar, Kyzyl- Koba, Red and Marmurova caves are opened for visiting and excursions. They are the most majestic, the most beautiful caves of Ukraine and of all Central-Eastern Europe.

Caves of Podillia and Bukovyna are karst cavities on the territory of Khmelnytsk, Ternopil, Chernivtsi, Lviv and Ivano-Frankivsk areas. Over 130 karst caves are known here, mainly in the left-bank of Prydnistrovia and interfluve of Dnister - Prut. Nowadays 70 caves are counted in Ternopil area, 35 caves are in Chernivtsi area. Most caves of this area, including the biggest ones are found out in gypsum layer of 15-30 meters, small caves are found in limestones and sands. A total extent of the biggest gypsum caves is 412 kilometres, 5 of them are the longest in the world.

There are 14 protected objects on the territory of Novoselytskyi district on the Chernivtsi area. They include Popeliushka stalactite cave near Podvirne, Bukovynka karst cave near Stalnivtsi and others.

Popeliushka cave is unique natural miracle. As for length it occupies the third place in Ukraine (after Optymistychna and Ozerna caves) and third place in the world among gypsum caves. It was opened by Chernivtsi speleologists from Chernivtsi under control of Korzhyk V.P. in 1977. General length of cave is 90,2 km.

The entrance into cave is on the territory of Moldova at a distance of 800 m from Podvirne, but there is a new entrance from the territory of Novoselytskii new from district. There are a few dickers of lakes in the cave, about ten of wells 12-15 m deep, ferrous-manganese clay stalactites and crystals of transparent gypsum. A cave has unique value as for its structure. More than that, the scientific value of Popeliushka is determined by the possibility to watch the formation of caves. Popeliushka cave is called the most "multistory" in Ukraine. Unlike other known caves, it spreads in three floors which are connected by wells of 15-20 meter deep, that in a cut have a form of correct circle.

The middle width of labyrinth of horizontal underground canals is 3-4 m, and height is 2-4 m. These canals connect between themselves a range of enormous underground halls of 10-12 m wide and their length is about 170 m and the area equals the middle area of the soccer field. The galleries and halls of the cave are decorated by fantastically-wonderful chaos of water formations - stalactites and stalagmites.

It should be noted that Popeliushka cave is not explored by researchers to the end yet. Almost every year the groups of Ukrainian speleologists find out new tunnels and cavities in its depths. There is a scientific prognosis, that separate branches of Popeliushka spread depthward far territory of nearby Moldova.

Presently speleologists from Chernivtsi conduct work on opening of safer entrance from the territory of Ukraine with the aim of tourism and medicine(speleotherapy) development in the cave.

Bukovynka cave is an interesting regional tourist object located at a distance of 1,5 kilometres to South-West from Stalnivtsi. Presently there are two caves-sisters-Bukovynka-1 and Bukovynka -2 with separate canals and network of canals. Both caves are interconnected hydrodinamically, and essentially they are two branching of only karst array. The general extent of all investigated canals of the cave equals 4314 m. Cave is rich on various morphological elements and the second time crystalline formations. There were found stalactites for the first time on Bukovyna. A cave can be used for scientific and resort-curative aims, and also for development of speleotourism. It is guarded by the state as geological nature sight of national value.

Gostri Govdy cave is located between the small town of Kostryzhivka and Zvyniatyn Zastavniivskyi district in Chernivtsi area, on the opposite of Zalishtyky in Ternopil area("Govdy" means "humps", "rocks", so old people call separate limestones and off-shore rocks). A cavity is stopped up in the right-bank wall of the Dniester canyon at height of 90 m above the level of the river.

In 1970 the cave was discovered in the wall of the neglected gypsum motion and was inspected by speleoclub of Chernivtsi. Pioneers of Kostryzhivskyi speleoclub increase the length of its inspected part annually since 1986. In 2000 general length of cave canals was 2000 m, area of cavity - 1970 m², volume - 3255 m³.

Gostri Govdy cave has wide enough labyrinths and halls (up to 3 m), slot-like canals with width about 1 m and 3-5 m high, but the most canals are brought by loams almost up to the top that gives a difficult access to the cave. The biggest part of cave labyrinth is covered by black gypsum crystals, walls and ceiling of canals are fully black because of crystals in some places. Kryshtalevyi hall completes the crystal gallery of distant district of crystal cave. The walls of this hall are covered by large crystals up to the top (the height of hall spreads to 6 m). Sizes, variety of colors and plenty of crystals strike their beauty. Transparent and white-yellow, here and there red, crystals hang down every where.

Judging from the fact that the cave is in the 18-meter layer of gypsum, that spreads along Dniester westward for a few kilometres, speleologists expect for the considerable increase of new-discovered labyrinths extent of Gostri Govdy.

Gostri Govdy cave is closed for excursions by speleotourists- amateurs yet (the entrance is locked with the aim of non-admission of arbitrary penetration).

Balamutivska cave is in the Dniester "wall" near Balamutivka of the same Zastavniivskyi district. Cliff drawings pictures of primitive man from Mesolithic epoch were found out by archaeologists in the depth of cave. They have sacral subject and image belief and world view of Ukraine habitants of the lithic age. This cave

served as the large cult center of tribe groups of population on the right bank of Dniester in the epoch of the lithic age.

Dovgyi Yar cave is in the Dniester "wall" not far away from Pogorilivka of Zastavniivskyi district. It is unique three-story spelaeon labyrinth. The length of the canals passed by speleologists is 377 m (but it is not its final extent yet). Cave has nine from eleven stages of development of karst process. Due to this fact it is considered to be the most beautiful one among the caves of Chernivtsi Podnistrovia.

Ducha cave from Zastavniivskyi district is on the stage of study. For today length of the cave passed by speleologists is 114 m. The walls are covered by the lace of inleaked forms of gypsum.

The enormous labyrinth spelaeon systems of Podolsk in Prydnistrovia are the biggest in the world caves of sulfate karst (table. 3). They have original structure and differ in their morphology very much. Prydnistrovski caves are marked by stability of the thermal mode and terms of moistening both during twenty-four hours, and for a year. The temperature of air is 10-11 °C here during the whole year and relative humidity is 80-100 %.

Gypsum labyrinth caves of Podillia (including the longest ones in the world)

Table 6.3.

№	Name of cave	Length, m	Amplitude, m	Area, thousand m²	Volume, thousand m³
1.	Optymistychna	207 000	18	240	495
2.	Ozerna	114 000	18	330	665
3.	Mlynky	27 000	12	47	80
4.	Kryshtaleva	22 000	12	38	11
5.	Slavka	9 100	15	19	34
6.	Verteba	8 000	10	23	47
7.	Atlantyda	2 525	19	4,5	11,4
8.	Ugryn´	2120	10	4	8
9.	Yuvileina	1500	20	2	3,5
10.	Oleksinska	1244	10	1,7	2,6
11.	Dzhurynska	1135	15	1,6	2,7

20 the most valuable caves are guarded by the state as sights of nature on the territory of Ternopil Region; Ozerna, Optymistychna, Kryshtaleva, Biltanska´, Mlynkivs´ka, Yuvileina and Perlyna are declared as nature sights of national value.

Unlike the gypsum caves of other regions, the caves of Podillia are characterized by wealth and variety of mineral formations: crystals (transparent or white, rarer yellow and pink) that cover the walls of caves, and also calcite cascade inleakes, draperies, and, certainly, stalactites.

Optymistychna cave is on the watershed Seret and Nichlava in the layers of gypsum at the depth of about 20-25 m from the earth surface (the entrance into the cave is not far from Korolivka) .It is discovered by Lviv speleologists under control of M. Savtyn in 1966. Cave´s system consists of ten relatively isolated areas connected

between themselves by one or a few canals. There are three main tiers of canals here. In a cut these canals are mainly triangle and slot-like. There are big halls in the separate areas of the cave, particularly in Dalekyi district there are wide galleries: Aspiranska (length 180 m, width 15 m), Shypucha (length 190 m, width 8 m). Color Lake District Three big underground lakes are the decoration of Ozernyi district.

Investigated (in 2005) length of cave is 207 km. So Optymistychna cave is the longest cave of Europe, the longest among the gypsum caves of the world and the second cave in the world after general length of speleanean canals (it stands down in favour of Mamontova cave in the system Flint- Ridzh, that is in the state of Kentucky, USA).

However, it is not its final length yet. According to prognoses of Lviv's speleologists who discovered a new continuation of the cave in a southward in 1997, the existence of labyrinths (which will exceed investigated part of the cave by general length) is possible.

Ozerna cave (Golubi Ozero) was founded in 1938 by locals near Strilkivtsi village. This cave thanks for its name to the big underground lakes with an ordinary depth 1,5-2,0 m (more than 10 lakes are founded). The depth of some reservoirs is about 4 m. Some halls and galleries with width of 10-12m and height of 8-10 m impress speleotourists with monumentality in Ozerna cave. In remote part of cave there is a grotto that has name "Zymova kazka". The walls, vaults, bottom – everything here is completely covered by snowy-white crystals.

The system of cave canals forms two systems of labyrinths – Blyzhnyi and Dalnyi districts. The groups of experienced tourists are admitted to go to Blyzhnyi district, but Dalnyi district is not admitted for speleologists-amateurs.

Investigated underground canals of Ozerna are very close to Optymistychna cave in southward. The distance between these two giant speleanean labyrinths is 700 m but it doesn't include their combining into only "cave country".

Mlynky cave is located near Zalissia on the right slope of small stream Mlynky. It was discovered by locals in 1960. Speleologists under the control of Radziievskyi conducted a study of cave and drew its plan. 27 kilometres of underground canals are charted now. The cave is distinguished by the plenty of various forms and wealth of crystalline formations.

Verteba cave is located beyond 2,5 kilometres from Bil'te-Zolote village. This cave is remembered in the German magazine of "Miscellen" in 1822. That time the rich cultural layer of time of neolith and eneolith epoch was founded; unique sacral artefacts were found. In one of the remote hall of the cave mystical burial place of 25 masculine skeletons was found under the tiled obstruction, where tableware of the cult setting was also. So the cave got wide confession among scientific public of Europe and got name-epithet "Naddnistrianski Pompeii".

In the cultural layer of cave bottom archaeologists succeeded to find many ceramic women figulines of Trypilska culture that testifies about using this cave as a large temple (cult center of surrounding communities) and depository. For two centuries researchers collected enormous collection of archaeological materials, the

display of these unique finds is in Borshchivskyi regional museum. The systematic researches of Verteba cave is still lasting by forces of o this museum enthusiasts.

As for natural relation Verteba differs from other caves of Podillia by its structure substantially. Here layer of gypsum is so karsted, that the cave corresponds with one enormous hall, general length of it is 8 km.

The most interesting speleoattraction area of Verteba is called Kamiana Solomka - here the surface of ceiling is covered by the whimsical "jungles" of tubular calcite stalactites of 10-12 cm long that really remind stubble of wheat that was just been mowed on the field.

Among the small caves of Ternopil Region there are also interesting in its own way, such as: Slavka (near Germakivka, 8,6 kilometres), Ugryn' (near Zalissia, 2,12 kilometres), Vitrova (near Korolivka, 1,7 kilometres), Yuvileina (near Sapogov, 1,5 kilometres), Oleksinska (near Oleksyntsi, 1244 m), Dzhurynska (near, Nagoriany 1135 m), Tymkova skala (near Kryvche, 1180 m), Zbrutanska (near Zbrutanske, 254 m), Petera na Homah (more southward Kryvche, near the farm of Homa, 126 m), cave of Dvoh Ozer (near Germakivka, 57 m) and others like that.

Atlantida cave is on the left bank of Zbruch nearby Zavallia of Khmelnytsk area. Folk story narrates, that once upon a time there was a church standing on the rock that once piled under earth in a karst precipice, after that the village was called Zavallia.

However, actually Karst cave was founded in the wall of the local neglected gypsum quarry (18 m high) by speleologists of Kyiv Pioneer Palace o (leader Rogozhnikov V. Y.) in 1969. Relating to peculiarities and sculptural beauty of structure and real mineral deposits of gypsum crystals the cave was named "Atlantyda" by earliest explorers.

A cave has three floors and consists of a few very large halls, connected by a network of narrow canals. General length of cave is 2525 m. Extraordinarily good gypsum crystals remained in Atlantida and some of them have sizes of 1,5 m. Therefore speleologists call it the real underground mineralogical museum of Ukraine. Associations that visitors have from the review of mineralogical forms welth and colors of crystalline formations, reflect names, given by discoverers of the grottoes and halls of Atlantyda: Zolota osin', Nizhnist', Kvity, Chervoni Maky, Snizhna Koroleva, Hram Bogiv and others like that.

Near-by Atlantyda there are less gypsum caves of Khmelnychna - Kyianka(73 m), Tsapova Diura (40 m) and Novosilka (20 m).

Small limestone Nigynski caves of national natural park "Podilski Tovtry" are sufficiently interesting for visiting. From Mesolithic and till late middle ages these caves were actively used by a local population for a residence and skulking from enemies in hard times.

Nigynski caves (Zalutanski, Cherchynski) are for 1,5 kilometres north-west of Nigyn on the left bank of Smotrych. There are three of them: Bezimenna or Liudska (the biggest), Kinska and Zhydivska. Entrances to the caves are opened in 10-meter sheer detachment of silurian limestones that form the border of Smotrych canyon. The biggest cave is opened by a grotto from that a narrow manhole leads to the

corridor of 2 m long, that transforms into a small chamber 4 m long, breadthways 2,5 m, 2,0 m. high. From this chamber canal branches on the left (5 m long) and right(3 m long). After completion these two corridors a cave broadens by a chamber 2,5 m long, breadthways 1,5 m at 2,0 m high. General length of cave, called Nigynska - 1, after the survey of Odesa speleologists is 110 m.

Kinska cave has length of 10,2 m, width of 2,0-3,2 m and height of 2-3 m. Zhydivska cave is a corridor without branching with length of 13,5 m. Both ends of cave go out outside and have comfortable entrances.

In 1883 Nigynski caves were firstly searched archaeologically by Antonovych B. and Melnyk K. Human and animal bones were found in the cultural layer of cave bottom by researchers. In addition, plenty of human bones layed directly on the surface of corridors bottom and chambers in the complete mixing. Complete absence of skulls among bone bits and pieces Antonovych B. explained that the numerous visitors of cave, "guided by pious reasons", collected skulls, took away them from a cave and hid. In fact local legend narrates that hundreds of people from surrounding villages died there because they had hidden in the cave during one of the Tatar raids, but they were found by nomads and smothered by smoke from the fire that was inflamed at the entrance to the labyrinth.

Due to this folk story a grotto at the entrance to the cave was changed into a chapel. Peasants brought icons there and annually on the day of St. Onufryi there is a prayer service where the habitants of surrounding villages come to. As Melnyk K. states, tourists from Kamianets'-Podilskyi, Vinnytsia and Kyiv arrived often to Nigynska cave at the end of XIX century.

The detailed anthropological study of separate bones from the layer of Nigynska cave gave the right to Antonovich B. to mark some signs peculiar for the skeletons of primitive man. This statement was finally supported by an archaeologist Bibikov S. in 1940 who considered that according to found artefacts, the cave set-up was of Mesolithic epoch.

Not less legendary and attractive for tourists NNP "Podilski Tovtry" there is Karmaliukova cave near Pryvorottia. There, according to legend, during long time folk avenger Ustym Karmaliuk hid and buried the treasures deprived from rich men.

Almost all known caves of Podillia local population used as objects of monastic solitude and skulking from hostile invasions.

So, along Dnister belower Mohilev-Podilskyi, picturesque Bronnytsia village is located, where the biggest caves in Prydnistrovia kept, and there the Ukrainian peasants hid during rounds-up of Turkish-Tatar enemies.

With the sacral aims the caves of Podilsk Podnistrovia the population used from Eneolithic epoch (Balamutivska cave of Chernivtsi area, Vertebe cave of Ternopil area). The caves-temples of slavs (particularly Yazychnytska) of V - XI century have considerable cognitive-tourist potential.

Yazychnytska cave is near Mizhgoria in Ternopil Region and the length of its canals is 42 m. This cave was so called because of revealed slavonic spelaeon temple "Yazychnytska Sviatynia" with archaeological material dated by IX century. Here unique oblatory stone-flat with diameter of 4 m and thickness of 65 cm was saved.

Questions for self-control.

1. Define the terms "natural pischery" and "speliologiya".
2. Describe the history of his native land pischer.
3. Give a description of the most famous caves of Ukraine.
4. Describe the problems and prospects of Ukrainian caves for tourism purposes.
5. Describe tourist caves ispolzyvaniya Ternopil region.
6. Describe ispolzyvaniya tourist caves of the Crimean peninsula.
7. What innovative forms ispolzyvaniya caves for tourism purposes, you know?

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

Basic: [1, 3, 10]

Auxiliary: [2, 3, 6]

Topic 7. FORTRESSES, CASTLES, AND MONASTERIES AS LOCAL LORE-TOURISTIC FACILITIES

7.1 DEFENSIVE WORKS CLASSIFICATION.

Doctor of Science Orestes Matsyuk developed the following classification of Ukraine and defensive structures:

- ◆old Russian walled gardens;
- ◆fortified cities;
- ◆castles;
- ◆fortress monasteries;
- ◆churches, synagogues;
- ◆fortifications;
- ◆watchtowers;
- ◆defensive belfries.

O.V.Lesyk proposed to classify all the castles and monasteries of Ukraine according to their ability to place functional premises groups of leisure and tourism establishments. On the basis of analysis of historical value of castles and monasteries, characteristics of their location, characteristics of the landscape, technical condition, peculiarities of three- dimensional architectural and design solutions, characteristics of modern use and economic rationality of adapting monuments to modern realities all

defensive works of our country and must be divided into four protection and functional classes.

Class A: Castles, Fortresses, suitable for use as historical and architectural reserves, museums;

Class B: Castles, Fortresses, suitable for use as entertainment and tourism establishments (theme hotels, knightsrestaurants, animated theaters - skansety);

Class B: Castles, fortresses and monasteries suitable for partial tourist and regional ethnographical use (with presenting separate premises for);

Class D: Castles and Fortresses, travel and local history which helps to streamline their physical preservation and protection of historical landscape

According to O.Lesyk, group A includes such architectural monuments:

- ♦ reserves in Kyiv-PecherskLavra, Lviv, Lutsk, Bilgorod-the-Dniester, Kamenetz-Podolsky, Chernihiv, Sudak;

- ♦ museums in the castles of Uzhgorod, Lutsk, Olesk, Mukachevo, Ostrog, Medzhybozh, Chinadievo, Zolochiv, Kyiv, Terebovl, Hawtyn; Bratsk and Vydubetsky monasteries in Kiev, Voznesensk monastery in Pereyaslav-Khmelnysky, jesuit monastery in Vinnytsia, Mykolaiv monastery in Shargorod, jesuit monastery in Lutsk.

Class A: castles and fortresses suitable for use in historical and architectural reserves and museums: monastery in Luybushov, carmelite monastery in Berdychiv, Zdvyzhensky monastery in Poltava, monasteries in Vynogradovo, Horodenka, monastery in Manyava, Dominican monastery, Carmelite Monastery, Onufriivsky monastery,

The Group B referred castles and monasteries, suitable for use in:

- ♦ hotel castles in Svirzh, Berezhany, Zhovkva, Stare Selo, Olyka, some monasteries areasin Braila, Pidkamin, Hamaliyivka, Lviv, Lutsk, Sokil, Izjaslavl, Gusyatin, Putyvl, historical Mgarsk Movchanskoho and monasteries;

- ♦ recreation resorts castles in Brody, Pidgirtsy, Zbarazh, some monasteries areas in Gusyatin, Hvizdez, Dubna, Gorodok, KhreschatykSlovyanogorskiy, Mikulintsy, Bari, Zymne, Plisnytskomu;

- ♦ tourist centres with the terms of the construction of residential buildings: castles in Pomoryany, Letychevi, Panivtsyah the monastery of Zolochiev, Dominican monastery in Peremyshl, reformed monasteryin Rava-Ruska, Trinity Monastery in Mesopotamia, the brygidkasmonastery in Sokal, Trinity Monastery in Satanivs'kaSlobidka;

♦ tourist shelters castles in the golden thread of Bulunivtsy, Mikulintsy, Izjaslavl, Starokonstantynivsharytok convent in Lutsk, Resurrection Monastery in Korets, the Franciscan Monastery in Kamenetz-Podolsk.

The Group B referred castles and monasteries, some of which can be used to place tourist facilities:

♦ locks in Nevitskiy, Hust, Holohory, Kudrintsy, Podilsk, Skalat, Dolyna, Chernelytsya Dobra-Mylya, Alushta, Feodosia, Sudak, the Jesuit monastery in the Vinogradiv, Lutsk, Lviv, Bernardine Monastery in Lviv, Lutsk, Berezhany, Carmelite Monastery in Olesko, Berdichev, Lviv, monastery hermitage in Manyava, monastery in Sevastopol, Dominican monas - dash in Zhovkva, Lviv;

♦ monuments of architecture, beside which you can build hostels, hotels, recreation castles in Kamenetz-Podolsk, Medzhybozh, Howtyn, Korets, Pidzamochek, Korolevo, Nevitskiy, Vladimir-Volyn, Kremenets, fortress in Belgorod -Dniester, Sudak, Feodosia, Balakvava, Kamensky, Sevastopol, Dominican monastery in Belz, Assumption monastery in Bakhchisarai, rock monastery in Liadova complex of castles and monasteries in Lviv and Lutsk.

To the castles and monasteries of group D numerous monuments that are used as historical and architectural reserves, various museums, different educational establishments, health centers, houses for the elderly, cultural institutions, as well as active monastery complexes are included.

For the historical and architectural museums and nature reserves it is worth to use the most valuable castles and monasteries ensembles in conjunction with the other historical and cultural monuments, picturesque surrounding landscapes. The above mentioned architectural and territorial complexes are given to the National Historical and Cultural Reserves. In particular architectural monuments of these reserves various museums can be settled, and a part of the territory and architectural heritage can be given to the institutions of animated, handicraft, souvenirs and trade, lodging and gastronomic destination.

Projects of such "tourism revival" of historical castles are actively being realised in Lviv (in the framework of international tourist route "Golden Circle of Lviv region"). The complexes of Zolochivsky, Pidhirtsi and Svirzh castles has the priority investment in the region now.

Monuments of architecture, near which there can be build a tourist centers, hotels, and tourist pensions are palaces and monasteries that are used for another purpose, but are in recreation attractive landscapes and, thus, are able to act as the "core" of the organization of modern territorial recreational systems.

The proposed classification of castles and other defensive structures of Ukraine on grounds of their possible use as the institutions of recreation and tourism provides

an integrated part of all monuments of history and culture of other valuable factors in the development of tourism (forest, water, climatic resources).

The castles of group B and C can be directly used for tourist facilities, all other attractions are purely informative and sightseeing tourist objects.

7.2 UKRAINE LEGISLATION ABOUT CULTURAL HERITAGE

A large variety of monuments of material culture of Ukraine, numerous picturesque natural landscapes and other valuable factors for tourism development are the objective prerequisite for the development of a network of the diversity, the content and duration of tourist routes. For example: a series developed tourist routes “Monuments of history and culture of Ukraine” is capable of covering the entire territory of Ukraine. Combined sightseeing necklaces historical and cultural heritage of Galicia, Volhyn, Podil, Bukovina, Carpathian mountains, the Dnipro, the Northern left Bank, Slobozhanshchina and the Crimea.

All available in Ukraine objects of historical and cultural heritage are under state protection. There is a special Law of Ukraine “On protection of cultural heritage” from 8.06.2000, № 1805-IP, that regulates the legal, organizational, social and economic relations in the sphere of protection of national cultural heritage with the aim of conservation, use of objects of cultural heritage in public life, the protection of traditional character of an environment for present and future generations.

In Article I of the Law of Ukraine the following official regional ethnographic terms are approved:

- ◆ cultural heritage - a set of inherited cultural heritage objects by mankind from the previous generations;

- ◆ object of cultural heritage - place construction /work/complex /ensemble, their parts, associated territory or water, and other natural, anthropogenic or man-made objects, regardless of the state of preservation, which brought down to our time value of anthropological, archaeological, aesthetic, ethnological, historical, artistic, scientific or artistic sight, and preserved in their authenticity;

- ◆ landmark - an object of cultural heritage of national or local importance, which is registered in the State register of immovable monuments of Ukraine;

- ◆ protection of cultural heritage - a complex of measures on accounting (identification, scientific study, classification, state registration, protection, conservation, proper

- ◆ content, appropriate use, conservation, restoration, rehabilitation and passing) of the objects of cultural heritage.

In Article 2 of this Law the next official classification of the national cultural heritage is given

Questions for self-control.

1. Describe the role of Ukrainian scientists in the study of defensive structures of the native land.
2. Expand the meaning of "touristic classification of the defensive structures of Ukraine".
3. How can I use the castles, monasteries, fortresses with tourism purposes?
4. What is "the state classification of the objects of national, historical and cultural heritage"?
5. How do the state care about the protection of national heritage?
6. What is the essence of the Ukrainian Society for Protection of Monuments of History and Culture?
7. What is the essence of the concept of "cultural heritage"?

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

Basic: [1, 2, 3, 10]

Auxiliary: [1, 2, 5]

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

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