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**PLACE OF NATURAL RESERVED OBJECTS WITHIN THE STRUCTURE
OF RECREATIONAL AND TOURIST NATURAL MANAGEMENT
(ON THE BASIS OF IVANO-FRANKIVSK REGION)**

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In this paper we are talking about the natural reserved object and their place within the structure of recreational and tourist natural management. The examples of the most important recreational objects of Ivano-Frankivsk region, as a territorial-administrative unit of Ukraine, are listed, and organized according to classification developed in the course of research. Given the multiplicity of relations between the types of recreational and tourism activities and properties of the environment, it can be noted that natural reserved territory, which determines the impact of recreational activities on natural systems, takes place in the process of recreational and tourist natural resources use. The characteristics of recreational, social, economic, historical and cultural conditions of the territory, as components of recreational and tourist natural resources use is of great importance, because any area which is considered as recreational and tourist one, is positioned in the context of existing there in recreation and tourist resources.

Key words: Ivano-Frankivsk Region; recreational and tourist natural management; nature reserves; national parks; regional landscape parks; protected natural boundaries; natural landmarks; objects of garden and park architecture; botanical gardens.

Introduction. Natural-recreational resources are natural conditions, landscapes, natural phenomena which create comfortable conditions for touristic activity and contribute to the organization of rest and recreation.

Landscapes with recreational or cognitive properties have significant value for tourism. Special group of interesting unique landscapes is formed of national parks, reserves and other unique natural objects, monuments of nature, parksmonuments of landscape gardening art, dendroparks, botanical gardens, zoological parks, reserved natural boundaries which comprise rich and various nature reserved fund of Ukraine. However, some part of these unique recreational resources are under special protection, and has limited access for tourists. However it is very valuable and perspective part and as a result it requires correction of the restrictions, calculations of permissible anthropogenic pressure, development of new rules and regulations etc [3]. Recreational and tourist natural management areas include: nature reserves – biosphere reserved areas, national parks, regional landscape parks, nature-sanctuaries (with different forms of natural management), dendrological parks, protected natural boundaries, natural landmark, landscape gardening areas. Creating a national nature and landscape parks, as one of the most socially useful and economically advantageous forms of nature protection, greatly contributes to solving the problem of natural diversity preservation while it is used for recreational purposes. The objects of protected areas are primarily characterized by visual effect (impression), emotional perception of the nature [8].

Anthropogenic recreation natural resources include nature reserves, national parks, protected

natural boundaries, regional landscape parks, protected natural boundaries, natural landmarks, objects of garden and park architecture, botanical gardens, forests, hydro park, dendrological parks.

According to the purpose, conservation status, and territorial and landscape structure of protected areas, the following functions can be distinguished:

- scientific and research function consists in carrying out fixed systematic research on the territories of nature reserve fund, the results of which can be used for scientific substantiation of rational nature management;

- ecological function – providing tourists and sightseers with environmental, social and recreational information;

- social function concerns national parks, reserved landscape areas, objects of landscape architecture, which perform an important task of providing the population of urban areas and industrial agglomerations with recreational resources;

- nature cognitive function inherent to ecosystems of both natural and cultural origin. Natural ecosystems present famous natural landmarks, landscapes, environmentally friendly objects to tourists and local lore specialists;

- cultural and educational function consist in broadening one's outlook, realization of environmental education activities and responsibility for national wealth;

- landscape-aesthetic function. Realizing the importance of nature, seeking of a man to preserve natural resource as well as aesthetic landscapes.

Nature reserves are created to preserve the natural state of typical or unique natural complexes and their study aimed at developing principles for

environmental protection. Reserves do not belong to areas of economic use [4].

National nature parks (NNP) are intended for preservation, reproduction and use of flora and fauna resources, unique natural complexes, regeneration of human activities which have traditionally formed within the territory of residence. The forms of economic activities that do not affect and destruct the surrounding environment are allowed within the territory of NNP. To this end, the territory of NNP is divided into 4 areas: conservation area, area of regulated recreation, stationary recreation area and economic area. The main function of the conservation areas is to preserve natural territorial complexes (NTC). In the area of regulated recreation a comprehensive scientific and educational work is conducted. Stationary recreation area allows short-term holiday, accommodation of recreational infrastructure projects, conducting recreational nature management. Economic area of NTC focuses on all types of nature management with no harm to the recreational resources of the park.

Regional landscape park (RLP) is a protected recreational object of local (regional) significance. With regard to introduction of certain forms of nature management, the RLP in its functional properties is coincident with the NNP.

Nature-sanctuary is a territory intended for preservation, restoration and reproduction of individual or multiple components of nature.

Natural landmark is an area or an object of nature that has a special value. It can be unique or typical. It is protected for scientific, cultural, educational and aesthetic purposes.

Economic activity that goes against natural processes, which take place in ecosystems within the territory of nature sanctuaries, protected natural boundaries, natural landmarks is restricted or prohibited. Scientific, educational, environmental, tourist, administrative, economic and other activities are conducted in artificially created environmental objects (botanical gardens, dendrological parks, objects of garden and park architecture). A set of types of nature management is allocated depending on the object [5].

Research analysis of the given problem. The formation and development of a network of protected areas disclosed in publications O. Adamenko, K. Kilinska, D. Kruk, Ya. Oliynyk, S. Stojko, K. Herenchuk, O. Lyubitseva and a number of others scientists. Considerable attention should issue activities' tourism industry in the natural reserved territory of Ivano-Frankivsk region. However, for today, due to the dynamism of time, the issue requires constant study, this is what the given publication and research is dedicated to.

The aim is to study the natural reserved object and their place within the structure of recreational and tourist natural management. The main tasks on the way to achieve this goal were: characteristics of natural reserved object of the region, the modern importance of environment protection and natural reserves in tourist natural management.

Content As of 2014 the Nature Reserve Fund (NRF) of Ivano-Frankivsk region is 8.2% of the total area (as a comparison 4% in 2000). It is the biggest in Ukraine (456 areas of the NRF, including 30 have the status of national importance). The NRF of the region represents its landscape and biodiversity. Among the objects of local importance the largest part falls on botanical, forest and hydrological reserves. The basis of the reserve fund is the NNP (44.2% of all reserved areas), nature reserves (2.8%), the RLP (24.9%), (3), nature-sanctuaries (24%). In terms of quantity prevail (5) natural landmark and reserved nature-sanctuaries (41.3% and 42.4% of the total protected areas), but the area is negligible share of these categories (0.68 and 2.9 % respectively). Small in area environmental objects (from 1 to 10 hectares) account for about half of total area. 14 large reserved territories are characterized by an area of 1,000 hectares and more. Spatial distribution of territories and facilities within the region is very uneven. In the mountainous terrain, where natural Carpathian landscape with the natural vegetation remained, there are such reserved areas as Carpathian, Verhovinsky NNP and the NNP "Hutsulshchyna" [9].

Administrative districts, which are located in the mountainous part of the region, are characterized by the largest area of protected territories: the largest percentage of reserved areas is in Kosiv district – 53.7%; in Nadvirnyanskyi district this figure is 37.6%, Horodenka – 19.2%, Verkhovynskyi – 17.4%, Halytskyi – 11.5%, Dolynskyi district – 10.7%. In Kolomyia, Rohatyn, Sniatyn administrative regions nature reserve percentage is low, it is <1.0. Thus, on the basis of these data we can state that most protected areas are concentrated in the mountainous landscapes (59.4% of the total area). In submontane landscapes the figure is 19.3% in the plains – 21.3%. However, some part of these unique recreational resources are under special protection, and has limited access for tourists.

Gorgany and Chorhohora mountain ranges ecosystem occupy a special place. In nature reserve fund of Ivano-Frankivsk region, as they are the highest mountain ranges of the Ukrainian Carpathians. They are completely forested and characterized by large areas of purely natural landscapes [7]. One of the most important environmental functions performs nature reserve "Gorgany" (with area of 5.3 thousand

hectares). The natural complexes of the Carpathians are protected here. The Carpathian NNP (area 50.3 thousand hectares) is operating here, where typical Chornogora and Gorgany ecosystems are reserved. The NNP "Hutsulshyna" (area 32.2 thousand hectares), operates to preserve natural systems of Pokuttia Carpathians. In 2003 Galician National Park (14.3 thousand hectares) was created.

Within the structure of the RLP "The Dniester" (situated on the right bank of the Dniester River in the territory of Tlumach and Horodenka districts) and "Polyanytskyi" (located on the territory of Bolekhiv) are the most important. Moreover, large reserved areas are concentrated in this region: landscape reserve of national importance "Hrofa", botanical reserves of national importance "Yaikivskyi", "Tavpyshyrkivskyi", and others. Rohatyn Opillia represents Galician NNP. Forest preserves of local importance "Zhuryty" and "Zhuravenkivskyi". Pokutsko-Bukovina Carpathians – the NNP "Hutsulshyna", Polonyna-Chornohora region – the NNP "Verkhovinskyi". Hydrological reserve of local importance "Black Cheremosh River", "Rakhiv-Chyvchyny Region" – landscape reserve of local importance "Chyvchyny-Hrynyavskyi", Skole Beskids – Polyanytskyi Regional Landscape Park, botanical reserves of local importance: "Magura" and "Fediv" reserved faunal area of local importance "Hyriava" and others.

There are also unique botanical reserves of national importance "Kniazhdvirskyi", where you can be found; "Skyt Manyavskyi", on the territory of which larch *polonica* is growing; "Yaykivskyi", which was established to protect European pine; complex natural landmark "Dovbush Rocks" with unique rock formations; steppe reserves "Masok", "Kasova Mountain", "Chortovi Mountains" with relict vegetation (*stipa*, *dictamnus albus*, *swrex humolis*, *viola jooi* Janka) and others [1].

Today, an extensive work on protection of reserved areas and conservation of the environment and natural resources is carried out in the region. Thus NNP administrations conduct a number of environmentally oriented and educational activities aimed at developing of clear thinking towards environmental safety. We can also observe improving in territorial structure of reserved areas through formation of an integrated environmental system, which can maintain the ecological balance, to countervail the environmental, economic and social development targets of the regional development [6]. Thus, the relationship in recreation and tourism nature management are developed on the basis of conservation and restoration of natural systems maintaining their viability and functionality. Besides it is an effective means of optimizing the development of the regions with a

relatively balanced ground texture (in particular within the NNP and the RLP). Highly efficient, environmentally oriented management that does not lead to abrupt changes in natural resources, but rather supports and enhances the productivity and attractiveness of natural systems or certain objects aimed at ensuring favorable conditions for human life and welfare. Only under such conditions the exercise of the fundamental ecological and economic functions of tourism is possible: the formation of additional income sources for the local population, increase in the area of environmentally stabilizing territories and reducing intensive land exploitation [2].

Conclusion. Formation of a network of reserved areas is necessary for preserving natural systems (NS), which have tremendous natural, cultural, recreational and tourism value, however subjected to some reasons can experience transformation or even disappear. Recommended activities within natural protected areas, primarily, include recreational nature management, development of spa hydrotherapy, tourism (including ecotourism based on the NNP), ethnographic tourism, and mountaineering. The development of recreation and tourism activities should be grounded on principles of rational use of territory with certain natural conditions and resources without damage to the environment. Considering these factors, recreation and tourism nature management, systemic measures on greening of tourism and related institutional changes contribute to sustainable development of tourism in Ukraine on the basis of all participants' interests balance in recreational and tourist process.

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Павлюк С. Місце природно-заповідних об'єктів у структурі рекреаційно-туристичного природокористування (на прикладі Івано-Франківської області). У статті досліджено природно-заповідні об'єкти у структурі рекреаційно-туристичного природокористування. Охарактеризовано існуючі об'єкти природно-заповідного фонду області та перспективи розширення їхньої території. Наведено приклади найбільш важливих заповідних рекреаційних об'єктів Івано-Франківської області. Враховуючи множинність зв'язків між видами рекреаційно-туристичної діяльності та властивостями природного навколишнього середовища, виявлено, що створення природно-заповідних територій, як найбільш соціально корисної та економічно вигідної форми заповідності, сприяє вирішенню завдання збереження природного різноманіття в поєднанні з використанням у рекреаційних цілях. Саме за таких умов природоохоронні території виконуватимуть роль в погодженні інтересів рекреантів та одночасному збереженні цілісності природного різноманіття.

Ключові слова: Івано-Франківська область; рекреаційно-туристичне природокористування; заповідники; національні парки; ландшафтні парки; заповідні території; природні пам'ятки; об'єкти садово-паркового мистецтва; ботанічні сади.

Павлюк С. Место природно-заповедных объектов в структуре рекреационно-туристического природопользования (на примере Ивано-Франковской области). В статье исследованы природно-заповедные объекты в структуре рекреационно-туристического природопользования. Охарактеризованы существующие объекты природно-заповедного фонда области и перспективы расширения их территории. Приведены примеры наиболее важных заповедных рекреационных объектов Ивано-Франковской области. Учитывая множественность связей между видами рекреационно-туристической деятельности и свойствами окружающей природной среды, выявлено, что создание природно-заповедных территорий, как наиболее социально полезной и экономически выгодной формы заповедности, способствует решению задачи сохранения природного разнообразия в сочетании с использованием в рекреационных целях. Именно при таких условиях природоохранные территории выполнять роль в согласовании интересов рекреантов и одновременном сохранении цельности природного разнообразия.

Ключевые слова: Ивано-Франковская область; рекреационно-туристическое природопользование; заповедники; национальные парки; ландшафтные парки; заповедные территории; природные достопримечательности; объекты садово-паркового искусства; ботанические сады.