## APPROACHES TO THE ESTIMATION OF RECREATIONAL LOADING ON OBJECTS OF NATURAL-RESERVED FUND

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Preservation of environment and acceptance of administrative decisions, recreational use of natural resources of natural-reserved fund (NRF) territories demand certain regulating actions. Regulation of recreational loading is one of preservation methods, rational use and reproduction of natural-landscape complexes (NLC), their plant and animal life, cultural and aesthetic value of objects and territories of NRF. Such regulation is impossible without an establishment of the scientifically-proved and weighed specifications of recreational loading on natural complexes of NRF. Nevertheless, modern specifications, which define level of recreational loadings on natural complexes, do not make uniform system. We have analyzed: techniques of definition of recreational capacity of the territories, developed by M.V.Kopach, I.M.Jakovenko; the techniques used in grants on recreational geography of A.S.Kuskova, V. L. Golubevoy, I.T.Tverdohlebovoy; «Criteria and methods for an estimation of optimum recreational loading on water objects» by Kenneth R. Porter; «The quantitative estimation of loading at unorganized recreational activity» by Andy Johns etc. But the most comprehensible to Ukrainian regions are «Methodical recommendations for definition of the maximum recreational loading of natural complexes and objects in borders of natural-reserved fund of Ukraine using zonalregional distribution [1]. According to the type of separate NLC or NRF object methodical recommendations provide definition of its stability degree and a digression stage, as the maximum recreational loading depends also on these indicators. The matrix table of size change of the maximum recreational loading on natural complexes and objects in borders of NRF depending on a recreational digression stage and stability degrees is resulted in methodical recommendations.

On the basis of the given methodical recommendations the analysis of the maximum recreational loading for territories of Nizhnednestrovsky national natural park (NNP), which is a part of a steppe zone where there are neither wood nor wood types of a landscape, had been carried out. The considered reserved territory can be carried to not wood type of NLC [1] where hygrophytes prevail, and on firmness degree to recreational loading can be carried to the first degree. The vegetative cover of inundated meadows is damaged on the considerable area, the quantity of meadow grasses has decreased, there are weeds and meadow vegetation not typical for the given region. But layering of a inundated meadows vegetative cover is still kept that allows us to appropriate to the territories of Nizhnednestrovsky NNP the  $3^{rd}$  digression stage, and recreation factor (k) = 11-30 %. For Nizhnednestrovsky NNP we had calculated capacity of an ecological track or a route under the formula:

 $Pdn = (T-L/V) \bullet G \bullet V = T \bullet G \bullet V - (L \bullet G \bullet V)/V = T \bullet G \bullet V - L \bullet G,$ 

where Pdn – quantity of people;

- T time of an open route, ч;
- L length of a line, km;
- G density, foreheads/km;

V - speed of movement, km/h.

Thus, Pdn is 15 people.

Final definition of the maximum recreational loading according to the tables resulted in «Methodical recommendations for definition of the maximum recreational loading of natural complexes and objects in borders of natural-reserved fund of Ukraine on zonal-regional distribution» became a following stage. As Nizhnednestrovsky NNP is a part of Pravoberezhno - Prichernomorskaya area, taking into account firmness and digression stage, degree of the maximum recreational loading should be 7-9 people - day/hectare. On dry meadows the maximum loading should be 1 / (0-2) people - day/hectare, on low-lying, wet and other meadows – 9 people - day/hectare, on coastal, opened, easy soils – 7 people - day/hectare, on heavy soils – 9 people - day/hectare. Fishing from coast is authorized for 50 people - day/hectare, from a boat – for 20.