

УДК 332.122:379.84

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ВОПРОСЫ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ОСОБО ОХРАНЯЕМЫХ ПРИРОДНЫХ ТЕРРИТОРИЙ И ОБЪЕКТОВ ПРИРОДО-ЗАПОВЕДНОГО ФОНДА

© 2014

А. В. Богославская, кандидат экономических наук, доцент кафедры «Международная экономика»
Николаевский национальный университет имени В. А. Сухомлинского, Николаев (Украина)

И. В. Семенчук, кандидат экономических наук, доцент кафедры
 «Экономика и управление земельными ресурсами»

Черноморский государственный университет имени Петра Могилы, Николаев (Украина)

Аннотация: В статье проведена оценка использования природно-ресурсного потенциала заповедных территорий и объектов природно-заповедного фонда на примере Николаевской области. Обоснована целесообразность развития рекреационных предприятий инновационного типа на основе менеджмента рекреационных территорий.

Ключевые слова: природно-заповедный фонд, ландшафт, рекреационные предприятия инновационного типа, менеджмент рекреационных территорий, экосистемы.

Statement of the problem. A new stage in the development of the productive forces in the Mykolayiv region involves population's growing demand for therapeutic and tourist services, i.e. an active use of 135 territories and objects of the natural reserve fund (NRF), which is about 3% of the region's area [1]. They include the natural reserve «Yelanetsky step», the national park «Bug Guard», regional landscape parks «Granite-Steppe Pobuzhya», «Tylihulsky», «Pryingulskiy», the reserved Kinburn peninsula with the regional landscape park «Kinburn Spit», which now has received the status of the national park «Svyatoslav's Biloberezhzhya» and others. Formed over millennia, these nature components are exposed to the processes of degradation and destruction, in this regard, nowadays the conservation, restoration and efficient use of natural resources of the protected areas are very important. Consequently, an important task of economics is to conduct the research that should contribute to solving the problems of the development, reproduction and promotion of protected areas and objects with a special status of protection, based on rational recreational nature usage.

Analysis of recent researches and publications. Scientific and methodological bases of this problem are given in the works of Horlachuk V., Derkach O., Dobryak D., Mishenina E., Novakovskiy L., Trehobchuk V., Tretiak A., Tunytsya Y., Shlapak A. and others. Their significant contribution allowed to solve a number of issues connected with the natural reserve fund, but its high vulnerability leads to a further generalization of theoretical and methodological principles, practical experience in the optimum use of land, water, recreation, tourism and other resources of protected areas.

This resulted in the choice of the direction of the research, sketched out the aim of the article.

Statement of the problem. The purpose of this article is to assess the problems of the development of the Mykolayiv region natural reserve fund and to develop the practical recommendations for creating and maintaining science-based, representative and effectively managed system of territories and objects of natural reserve fund as a basic element of environmentally sustainable socio-economic development of the Southern region.

The theoretical principles of economics, local scientists' scientific works on the problems of the natural reserve fund rational use, the reporting materials of the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine are the methodological basis of the study.

The research methodology is a system formed from a set of logical methods, methodological rules using statistical method (in assessing the current state of the resource use of the natural reserve fund), a comparative analysis (with justification of the trends of the natural reserve fund development in the region) and the method of scientific generalization (for substantiation of the ways to improve the economic efficiency of protected areas and objects usage).

The main data for study. In general the reserve matter of the Mykolayiv region has a progressive development (Table 1).

Table 1 - Dynamics of the structure of the Mykolayiv region's natural reserve fund **

The categories of the natural reserve fund's territories and objects	01.01.2009		01.01.2012		01.01.2013	
	quantity, units	area, ha	quantity, units	area, ha	quantity, units	area, ha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nature reserves	1	1675,7	1	1675,7	1	1675,7
Biosphere Reserves	1	2741,0	1	2741,0	1	2741,0
National parks	0	-	2	41361,28	2	41361,28
Regional landscape parks	4	36632,6	5	39345,2	5	39345,2
Conservation Area	1	1782,0	1	1782,0	1	1782,0
Local reserves	45	9460,70	48	9700,7	48	9700,7
Natural monuments of national importance	1	11,0	1	11,0	1	11,0
Natural monuments of local importance	40	205,05	43	285,96	43	285,96
Protected woodlands	13	3656,7	13	3656,7	13	3656,7
Botanical gardens of national significance	0	-	-	-	-	-
Botanical gardens of local significance	0	-	-	-	-	-
Dendrology parks of national importance	0	-	-	-	-	-
Dendrology parks of local importance	0	-	-	-	-	-
Zoological parks of national significance	1	18,48	-	18,48	-	18,48
Zoological parks of local significance	0	-	-	-	-	-
Parks-monuments of landscape and gardening art of national importance	1	28,0	1	28,0	1	28,0
Parks-monuments of landscape and gardening art of local importance	18	180,8	18	186,3	18	186,3
TOTAL	126	56391,55	135	100 792,32	135	100 792,32
Actual area of the natural reserve fund*	-	54821,31	-	74493,05	-	74493,05
% Actual NRF area of ATO area	-	2,23	-	3,0	-	3,0

Note: * - the total area of the territories and objects of the natural reserve fund excluding the area of the objects of the NRF, comprising the territories of other objects of the natural reserve fund.

** - Source: Ecological passport of the Mykolayiv region 2013.

However, in recent years, negative trends have been outlined, in particular there hasn't been any clear policy on the development of natural reserved territories and objects of the region yet, the imperfect management system remains in the field of NRF at the regional level. The management system of protected areas does not meet modern requirements and international standards. Employees' low professional qualification level, their limited rights and legal insecurity do not allow to fully ensure the effectiveness of the territories and objects of the natural reserve fund. As a result, there is the aggravation of some problems, of which the most difficult is the low percentage of the protected areas in the region. As of today, the percentage of the region's reserve area is 3%, while the national average index is 5.4%. It should be noted that the low percentage of the region's reserve area is caused by the objective reasons. The Mykolayiv region is a powerful agro-industrial region of the country with a fairly high degree of the development of the territories and an extremely high anthropogenic pressure on natural ecosystems. The arable land area exceeds 2 million hectares, from which the arable land of some districts of the region is 85%. These conditions have led to quite a limited resource for the development of natural reserve fund. The Regional target program of the ecological network for the period up to 2015 provides for the creation of 52 objects of nature reserve fund on a total area of 9720.46 hectares. Performing the task of the Programme will

increase the Mykolayiv region's protected areas to scientifically based 3.31% and promote the conservation, restoration and rational use of the steppe zone's valuable natural complexes and objects.

An important source of instability in the field of NRF is a low level of control. This situation over the years has led to the ruin of virgin steppe on the slopes of the regional landscape park «Tylihulsky», to the intensive cultivation of virgin land within the villages Pokrovka, Kovalivka of Kinburn Spit, to the creation of slime storage dumps on the territory of the botanical nature monument «Starohalitsyniv's'ka», to the privatization of the unique lands of the park «Kinburn Spit». The land of the park which is under the development of the village Pokrovka is in the private ownership. The fact is that the village is now included in the territory of the nature reserve fund, but when the park was created, the village itself did not exist, it had not any issued status then. Therefore, this land was included in the park, and it has remained there till now. Earlier the village had 350 households, and in 2009 a new general plan of Pokrovka's development was approved, which can expand the village for another 590 yards. They are just situated on the valuable natural complexes. The expert evaluation shows that these rural households, which are under construction, have 20,428,000 365 rare plant species [3]. The orchids are especially valuable. Kinburn's «Orhid field» is an unsurpassed beauty of the coastal plain, where seven species of orchids (*Orchis maculata* L.) can be found.

There is nowhere else in Ukraine such a unique plot. However, the main part of the orchid field was under sharing. It should be understood what a construction of plots is. When a person has got 25 acres of land, he builds his house, under which everything will die, and then he has a right to have a garden, where he will not grow rare plants, so it will lead to a total destruction of orchids and other unique plants. Out of 590 plots 90% of them were given to people. This area is approximately 140 hectares. As a result, when everything is destroyed, the environment will be damaged for 278 million hrivnas. This information is according to the commission act, which was carried out in 2009 by scientists, environmentalists and representatives of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources. Unfortunately, this did not stop the process of land distribution. The land acquisition caused a chaotic building. And what is a chaotic construction in off-road? In Kinburn there are no paved roads, there are only field, sandy roads there. According to the head of the Black Sea Regional Network of community organizations Mr. Derkach, uncontrolled invasion of transport, carrying materials for building estates, has led to the devastation of virgin steppe areas, as well as the deaths of many rare species of plants and animals [2].

It also should be noted that today the natural protected areas and objects of the region are in great demand – it is a popular informal public recreation zone. The majority of individual tourists leave behind piles of rubbish, soiled areas, the vegetation is partially disturbed in the areas directly adjacent to the recreation and so on.

In this context it should be defined, that under the conditions of criminalization of the society it is extremely difficult to prevent poaching and illegal fishing, because there are about 150 lakes there. Up to 40 species of fish come to spawn into Kinburn lakes. It should be emphasized that almost every year carcasses of dead dolphins are found on the Kinburn Spit beach. In 2011, eight carcasses of dolphins killed by fishermen were washed up on the seashore.

Eight dead dolphins are only those about which it has been known. How many of them have remained in the depths of the sea and how many of them are to be seen stranded, no one can say definitely. As a result of the commission chaired by the Head of the State Ecological Inspectorate of the North-Western region of the Black Sea S. Likhachev the causes of dolphins' death in the Black Sea near Kinburn Spit were officially confirmed. It was predatory fishing [4]. These dolphins are most likely to come into fishing nets and in order to be sure that they do not tear their fishers kill them.

The attention also should be paid to the degradation of the surrounding bodies of water. Nowadays the Black Sea is green, yellow or even brown. The experts believe that the main cause of the sea degradation is its eutrophication that means a glut of water with organic substances, mainly with compositions of nitrogen and phosphorus, and as a result «the bloom» of water begins. The general biological losses for the last twenty years have been estimated at 60 million tons, including 5 million tons of fish. The Black Sea ecological crisis compels the residents of Kinburn Spit to look for other ways of being: they let the land within its territory, breed cattle and graze it on its virgin steppe areas. The residents are also involved in poaching.

The lack of proper management of natural reserved territories and objects has a significant impact on the detection and punishment of offenders. For example, the Kinburn Spit's area is a place for fanciers of technical sports.

For example, in 2013-2014, only 22 violations for travel outside of public roads were found, and 22 protocols on administrative offense were drawn up. It should be noted that the sandy steppe vegetation protects sand from dispelling, maintains a stable level of groundwater, ensures the accumulation of humus. Natural sand complexes are very sensitive to human interference. One pass by a heavy jeep leaves a trail that can be seen for several years in a sandy steppe, and if the trucks go 5-7 times, the tracks are run out to the bare sand blown by the wind. Under the conditions of a heavy traffic, erosion and sand blowing on the peninsula may reach such proportions that the situation will become dangerous [5]. At the same time, an increase in the proportion of the killed animals, reptiles, included in the Red Book of Ukraine, under the wheels of vehicles can be seen.

The monitoring results show killed reptiles under the wheels of vehicles: in 2002-2003 the percentage of dead snakes was about 3-4%, while five years later it increased almost by 8 times – up to 20-28% [6]. Crushed on the road clusters of different animals that reach tens of individuals, especially near water, make a negative impression. There are a lot of hedgehogs and snakes (common snakes and water ones) that were killed on the road. As a result of this research on this territory, on the tracks of the road Herois'ke – Vasilevka – Pokrovka – Pokrovs'ke, the length of which is about 25 km, 17 hit by the cars animals were found in 7 days. The most vulnerable is a colored lizard:

- a yemuranchik – 6%;
- a hedgehog – 24%;
- a common snake – 12%;
- a water snake – 6%;
- a Sarmatian snake – 6%;
- a coloured lizard – 28%;
- a usual frog – 12%;
- a hare – 6%.

There is no doubt that the further uncontrolled traffic on the territory of Kinburn Spit will result in significant adverse impacts for herpetofauna and reduction of the number of some of its representatives.

So, to sum up, a very important task today is to balance the development of recreational activities in protected areas and objects of natural reserve fund providing the estimates of its stimulating and limiting factors to determine the optimal mix of space in various types of recreational activities related to tourism, health-resort, therapeutic, sports purposes. Each species in some degree is isolated and can be organized independently from the other types of recreational activities. However, because of the many similarities they should be explored as a single object.

The improvement of management in the field of NRF on the basis of the development of the recreational areas' managing and the recreational areas' management plays an important role in the solving of this problem. By focusing on the categories of «managing» and «management» it should be noted that these terms in scientific circles, practice of market management market are identified. However, there is a difference in these terms that cannot be ignored in manage-

ment. For example, management of recreational areas is an activity aimed at achieving the ultimate goal (zoning of natural reserve fund, determination of stationary recreation areas and controlled recreation areas, sustainable land use, profit from the use of recreational areas, etc.). Management of recreational areas represents a process that ensures the implementation of the tasks set by governing entities. Management is aimed at implementation of scientifically grounded, modern methods of management of natural resources, based on the ecosystem approach, i.e. scientific methods of ecologically sustainable management within protected areas and objects of natural reserve fund, determination of acceptable types of recreation and allowable recreational loads on the natural complexes in each case, through the popularization of the elements of local traditions and the development of environmental culture. An important part of the mechanism determining the value of recreation is to regulate tourists' ability to visit and stay at the protected areas, for example, in case of increasing fees for recreation services. One of the parameters of allowable load is the number of tourists, in which, taking into account the time of their stay, there is no significant change in the spatial landscape structure [8].

A practical sum of all recreational effects of management development will be a new quality of life, which depends on the effectiveness of life both of the Southern region and the country as a whole. This quality is proactive in nature, and the result will be reflected in the further activity of managers in a recreational activity. Thus, management of a recreational area is an important prerequisite for the development of environmentally acceptable recreational entrepreneurship of a new type, which will be an important component of the regional development, will help to reach welfare of the local population, its health, maintaining a high level of protection of nature and environment and the preservation of traditions and a variety of social, cultural values.

A special ecological and aesthetic value of natural and cultural landscapes of local, regional and national importance and place in the national politics of the country should be considered in organizing recreational enterprises of innovative type. The areas allocated for recreational development should be characterized by a high degree of conservation of natural landscapes combined with scenic, informative value and popularity among tourists and travelers and efficient use of recreational resources. The creation of such a kind of enterprises will discontinue the use of natural recreation areas, help preserve the environment, meeting the growing needs of the population in high-quality recreational services.

Conclusion. The natural reserve fund of the Mykolayiv region is the natural wealth of the state, its natural capital, so the efficiency of the environmental study and its development has acquired a special importance. An intensive development

of modern tourism industry in protected areas and objects of the region's natural reserve fund has many negative factors of anthropogenic impact and requires a science-based, representative and effectively managed system of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund. The problems of NRF are the main impetus of the development of the recreational enterprises of innovation type. It is proved that the successful operation and development of innovative structures that is the basis for innovation systems, can be provided through the development of control and management of recreational areas that focus on overcoming the contradictions between the population's growing needs in the area and conservation of land resources from human impacts.

REFERENCE LIST

1. Expres-otsinka stanu terytoriy pryrodno-zapovidnogo fondu Ukrainy ta vyznachennya prioritetiv shchodoupravlinnyya nymy / B. G. Prots', I. B. Ivanenko, T. S. Yamelynets', Ye. Stanchu. L'viv: Gryf Fond, 2010. 92 s.
2. Tolkachov V. A. Systema upravlinnya pryrodohoronnyimi terytoriyamy v Ukraini: problem ta perspektyvy / V. A. Tolkachov, O. M. Kolosok, N. V. Gudkova // Naukovyi visnyk VNU imeni Lesi Ukrainky, 2009. № 1. S. 5-8.
3. Derkach O. M. Pryrodno-zapovidnyi fond Ukrainy: Regional'nyi landshaftnyi park «Kinburns'ka kosa». Mykolayiv. Vydavets' P. M. Shamray. 2008. 12 s.
4. Rezhym dostupu: <https://www.google.com/url?q=http://kp.ua/daily/130711/290>
5. Kinburn: perspektyvy zbalansovanogo rozvytku / pid redaktsiyeyu G. V. Kolomiyets'; Uklad.: S. V. Tarashchuk, G. V. Kolomiyets', O. M. Derkach, Ya. I. Movchan, I. I. Moysiyenko, M. M. Parafilo, O. S. Abduloyeva. (Ser.: Zberezhennya bioriznomanittya v Prymors'ko-stepovomu ekokorydori). K.: «Sribna Chaika». 2008. 48 s.
6. Fedonyuk O. Zagybel' zemnovodnyh ta plazuniv na dorogah // Naukovyi visnyk Uzhgorods'kogo niversytetu. Seriya Biologiya. 2007. Vypusk 21. S. 247-248.
7. Nekrasova O. D., Tytar V. M. Do vvychnykh problemy zagybeli amfibiiv ta reptyliiv na dorogah Kinburgs'kogo pivostrova // Pryrodnychi al'manah. Biologichni nauky, vypusk 3. Zbirnyk naukovykh prats'. Herson: «Pesey». Vypusk 18. S. 62-69.
8. Kerivnytstvo z interpretatsiyi pryrodohoronnykh terytoriy / [Fedoronchuk N. O. ta inshi]; za redaktsiyeyu O. Ye. Rubelya, A. O. Snigiryovoyi; Proekt Interpretatsiya ekologichnykh stezhok z metoyu spryannya upravlinnyu prurodohoronnyimi terytoriyamy v Chornomors'komu regioni (Inter Trails), Chornomors'ke viddilennya Ukrayins'koyi ekologichnoyi akademiyi nauk. Odesa: SPD. 2013. 235 s.

PRACTICAL ISSUES OF THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROTECTED TERRITORIES AND OBJECTS OF THE NATURAL RESERVE FUND

© 2014

A. V. Bogoslavs'ka, candidate of economical science, associate professor of the chair «International economics»

Mykolayiv national university named after V. O. Sukhomlynsky, Mykolayiv (Ukraine)

I. V. Semenchuk, candidate of economic sciences, associate professor of the chair «Enterprise Economics and Land Management»

Petro Mohyla Black Sea State University, Mykolayiv (Ukraine)

Annotation: This article provides an assessment of the use of natural resources of the protected areas and objects of the natural reserve fund on the example of the Mykolayiv region. The expediency of the development of innovative type recreational enterprises based on the management of recreation areas is grounded.

Keywords: natural reserve fund, landscape, innovation type recreation enterprises, management of recreational areas, ecosystems.