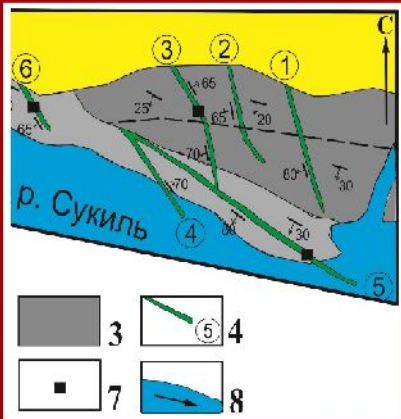


ISSN 2617 –2909 (print)
ISSN 2617 –2119 (online)

Geology, Geography and *Journal of* Geoecology

<http://geology-dnu-dp.ua>

2018 /27(1)



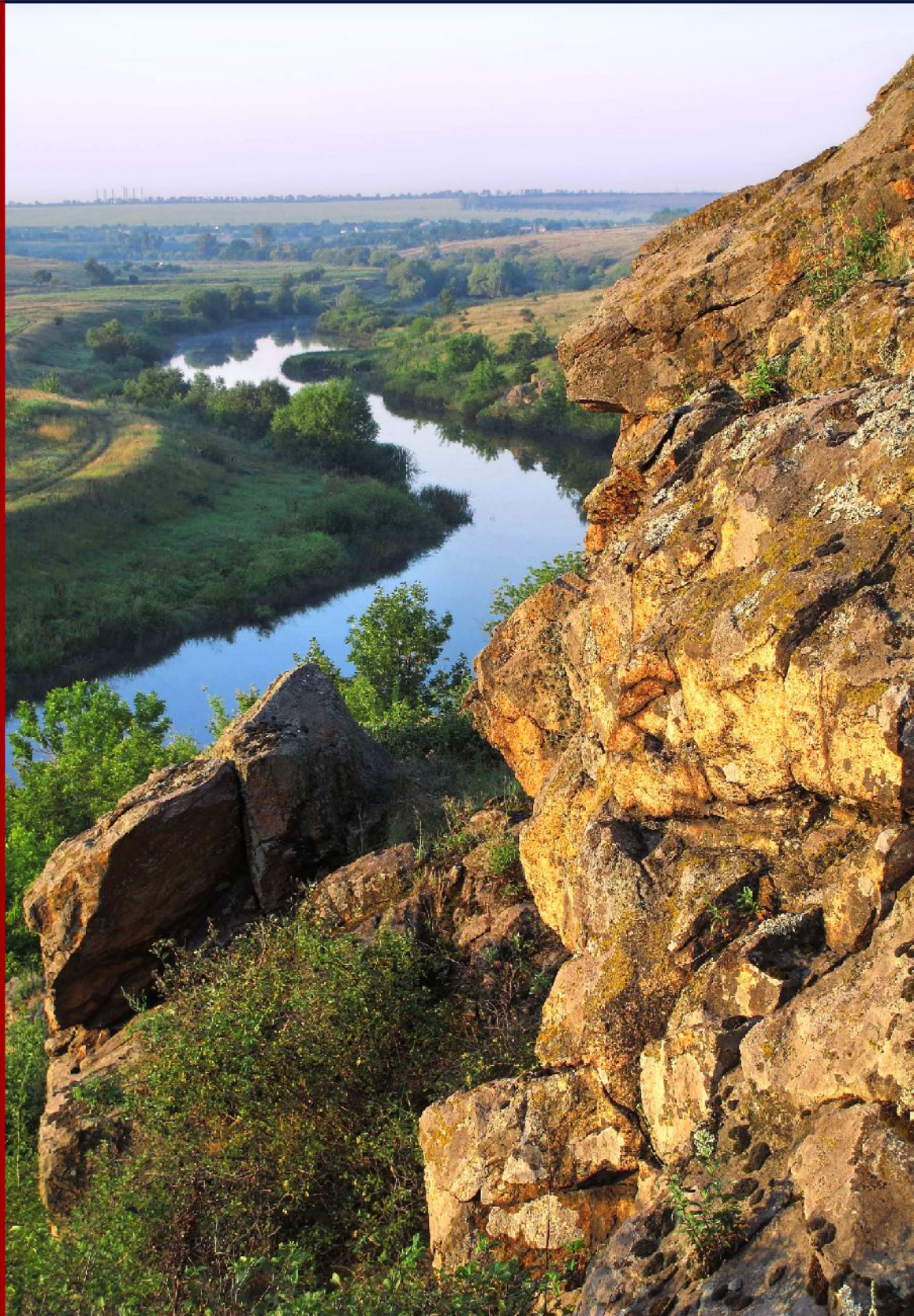
Geology



Geography



Geoecology



Geology, Geography and Journal of Geoecology

<http://geology-dnu-dp.ua>

2018 /27(1)

Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

The main aim of the Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology is to publish high quality research works and provide Open Access to the articles using this platform. Collection of scientific works publishes refereed original research articles and reviews on various aspects in the field of geological, geographical and geoecological sciences. Journal materials designed for teachers, researchers and students specializing in the relevant or related fields of science. Journal included in the list of professional publications, you can publish the main results of dissertations for the degree of doctor and candidate of geological sciences. The scope of distribution: international scientific journal. All published articles will be assigned DOI provided by Cross Ref.

DOI, Cross Ref.

E-mail: veoman@gmail.com; +38 067 947 45 04.

(WS Atkins-Polska Sp. z o.o.),

; e-mail: andrzej.solecki@ing.uni.wroc.pl; +48 600 96 63 61.

asasmaz@gmail.com; +90 424-2370000.

; e-mail: sherstuknp@gmail.com; +38-096-124-15-35.

E-mail: veoman@gmail.com; +38 067 947 45 04.

; e-mail: h_geo.dill@gmx.de; +49-(0) 511 643 2361.

narjess.elkarouiyaakoub@fsb.rnu.tn.

; e-mail: b.wimbledon@ccw.gov.uk.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief:

Associate professor, Ph.D., **Manyuk Volodymyr**, Director of the Scientific Research Institute of Geology, Oles Gonchar Dnipro National University, Dnipro, Ukraine; E-mail: veoman@gmail.com

Deputy Editors:

Professor, Dr. hab., **Andrzej Tomasz Solecki**, Scientific Head of the team of WS Atkins-Polska Sp. z o.o. experts preparing the report on uranium metallogeny, Institute of Geological Sciences University of Wrocław, Wrocław University, market and prospects in Poland for the Polish Ministry of the Environment, Wrocław, Poland; e-mail: andrzej.solecki@ing.uni.wroc.pl; +48 600 96 63 61. Professor **amaz Ahmet**, Dr. Sc. in environmental geochemistry and mining deposits, Head of Geology Department, Firat University, Elazı , Turke 89 41y; e-mail: asasmaz@gmail.com; +90 424-2370000.

Professor, Dr. Sc., **Sherstyuk Natalya Petrivna**, Oles Gonchar Dniprovsk National University, Dean of the Faculty of Geology and Geography, Ukraine; e-mail: sherstuknp@gmail.com; +38-096-124-15-35.

Executive Editor:

Associate professor, Ph.D., **Manyuk Volodymyr**, Director of the Scientific Research Institute of Geology, Oles Gonchar Dniprovsk National University, Dnipro, Ukraine; E-mail: veoman@gmail.com; +38 067 947 45 04.

Members of the editorial board:

Professor (mult.), Dr. hab., **Harald G. Dill**, Dr. h.c in economic geology (additional focal disciplines: applied sedimentology/ geomorphology, technical mineralogy), Gottfried-Wilhelm-Leibniz University, Mineralogical Department, Hannover, Germany; e-mail: h_geo.dill@gmx.de; +49-(0) 511 643 2361.

Professor in Biostratigraphy-Micropaleontology, Dr.Sc., **Karoui – Yaakoub Narjess**, Carthage University, Faculty of Science of Bizerte (Department of Earth Science), Jarzoura, Bizerte, Tunisia; e-mail: narjess.elkarouiyaakoub@fsb.rnu.tn. Research Fellow **William A.P. Wimbledon**, Dept of Earth Sciences, University of Bristol; Member Geological Society of London's Conservation Committee, Member of Berriasian (Jurassic-Cretaceous) Working Group (International Sub-commission on Cretaceous Stratigraphy); e-mail: b.wimbledon@ccw.gov.uk.

Prof., Dr.Sc., **José Bernardo Rodrigues Brilha**, University of Minho, Department of Earth Science, Braga, Portugal; e-mail: jose.brilha@gmail.com; +351-25-3604306.

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Mokritskaya Tatiana**, Head of Department of Geology and Hydrogeology, Oles Gonchar Dniprovsk National University, Ukraine; e-mail: jose.brilha@gmail.com; +351-25-3604306.

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Mokritska**, Faculty of geosciences, Lausanne, Switzerland; E-mail: mokritska@i.ua; +38 098 257 70 19.

Associate Prof. **Afroze Ahmad Shan**, Assoc. Prof. of Structural Geology with the Faculty of Science, Department of Petroleum Geology Universiti of Brunei Darussalam, Brunei; Email: afroz.shah@gmail.com

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Gerasimenko Natalia**, Department of Earth Sciences and Geomorphology Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, Ukraine; E-mail: n.garnet2@gmail.com

Associate professor, PhD **Anatoliy Melnychuk**, Assoc. Prof. of Department of Economic and Social Geography Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University, Kyiv, Ukraine; E-mail: melan97@ukr.net

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Baranov Volodymyr**, Head of Lab. Invest. Structural changes in rock, Senior Researcher Institute of Geotechnical Mechanics of NAS of Ukraine, Department of Geology and exploration of mineral deposits SHEI "National Mining University," Ukraine; e-mail: baranov-va@rambler.ru; +38 097 506 43 73.

Prof., Dr. Sc. **Berezovsky Anatolii**, Dean of Mining - Processing Faculty, Kriviy Rig Technical University, Ukraine; e-mail: berez@mail.ru; +38 098236 84 27.

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Kroik Anna Arkadyevna**, Dniprovsk National University Oles Gonchar, Ukraine; e-mail: no-name2001@yandex.ru; +38 095 149 65 50.

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Prikhodchenko Vasily Fedorovich**, Dean of the Faculty of exploration, Head. Department of Geology and mineral exploration National Mining University of Ukraine; e-mail: pvfpvf@meta.ua; +38 0562 473352.

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Lurie Anatolii**, V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Ukraine; e-mail: hydrogeology@karazin.ua; +38 067 579 89 41.

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Zelenska Lyubov Ivanivna**, Oles Gonchar Dnipro National University, Head of Department of geography, Dnipro, Ukraine; e-mail: lyubov.zelenska@gmail.com

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Shevchyuk Viktor Vasylyevych**, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine; e-mail: kzg@univ.kiev.ua; +38 050 656 33 20.

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Baranov Petro M.**, Oles Honcha Dnipro National University, Dnipro, Ukraine; e-mail: baranov_pn@bk.ru; +38 097 291 68 13.

ISSN 2617-2909 (print), ISSN 2617-2119 (online).

www.geology-dnu.dp.ua

man@gmail.com

, 72, , 49010,

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Mokritskaya Tatiana**, Head of Department of Geology and Hydrogeology, Oles Gonchar Dniprovsk National University, Ukraine; e-mail: mokritska@i.ua; +38 098 257 70 19.

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Reynard Emmanuel**, Prof. of physical geography at the University of Lausanne, Faculty of geosciences, Lausanne, Switzerland; E-mail: emmanuel.reynard@unil.ch

Associate Prof. **Afroze Ahmad Shan**, Assoc. Prof. of Structural Geology with the Faculty of Science, Department of Petroleum Geology Universiti of Brunei Darussalam, Brunei; Email: afroz.shah@gmail.com

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Gerasimenko Natalia**, Department of Earth Sciences and Geomorphology Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, Ukraine; E-mail: n.garnet2@gmail.com

Associate professor, PhD **Anatoliy Melnychuk**, Assoc. Prof. of Department of Economic and Social Geography Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University, Kyiv, Ukraine; E-mail: melan97@ukr.net

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Baranov Volodymyr**, Head of Lab. Invest. Structural changes in rock, Senior Researcher Institute of Geotechnical Mechanics of NAS of Ukraine, Department of Geology and exploration of mineral deposits SHEI "National Mining University," Ukraine; e-mail: baranov-va@rambler.ru; +38 097 506 43 73.

Prof., Dr. Sc. **Berezovsky Anatolii**, Dean of Mining - Processing Faculty, Kriviy Rig Technical University, Ukraine; e-mail: berez@mail.ru; +38 098236 84 27.

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Kroik Anna Arkadyevna**, Dniprovsk National University Oles Gonchar, Ukraine; e-mail: no-name2001@yandex.ru; +38 095 149 65 50.

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Prikhodchenko Vasily Fedorovich**, Dean of the Faculty of exploration, Head. Department of Geology and mineral exploration National Mining University of Ukraine; e-mail: pvfpvf@meta.ua; +38 0562 473352.

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Lurie Anatolii**, V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Ukraine; e-mail: hydrogeology@karazin.ua; +38 067 579 89 41.

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Zelenska Lyubov Ivanivna**, Oles Gonchar Dnipro National University, Head of Department of geography, Dnipro, Ukraine; e-mail: lyubov.zelenska@gmail.com

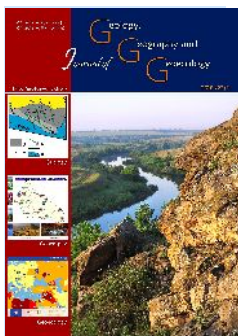
Prof., Dr. Sc., **Shevchyuk Viktor Vasylyevych**, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine; e-mail: kzg@univ.kiev.ua; +38 050 656 33 20.

Prof., Dr. Sc., **Baranov Petro M.**, Oles Honcha Dnipro National University, Dnipro, Ukraine; e-mail: baranov_pn@bk.ru; +38 097 291 68 13.

Literary editors: P.W. Bradbeer, V.D. Malovyk, M.O. Tikhomyrov. **Cover design:** Vadym V. Manyuk. **Text Layout:** N. Derevyagina, Volodymyr V. Manyuk.

Information about publication: Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology. (ISSN 2617-2909 (print), ISSN 2617-2119 (online)). Complete information on the requirements for the publication of copyright articles in the collection can be found on the website of the journal www.geology-dnu.dp.ua or by addressing the responsible secretary of the editorial board of Volodymyr Maniuk at vgeoman@gmail.com.

Approved by the Decision of the Scientific Council of the Oles Gonchar Dnipro National University, 72 Gagarin ave., Dnipro, 49010, Ukraine.



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 3-11
doi: 10.15421/111824

Iokhin V.I., Tikhlivets S.V., Murovska A.V., Puhach A.V.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology, 27(1), 3-11

Mineralogical features of the clastic dykes of the Eastern Carpathians Skybova zone

V. I. Iokhin¹, S. V. Tikhlivets², A. V. Murovska³, A. V. Puhach¹

¹ Donetsk National Technical University, Pokrovsk, Ukraine

e-mail: vikalex1414@gmail.com

² Kryvyi Rih National University, Kryvyi Rih, Ukraine

e-mail: tikhlivets.svetlana@gmail.com

³ The Institute of Geophysics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine,

e-mail: vikalex1414@gmail.com

Received 03.03.2018;

Received in revised form 11.04.2018;

Accepted 16.06.2018

Summary. We determined several areas with outcrops of clastic dikes which occur in the rocks of the Menilite suite of the Upper Paleogene period in the so-called Skybova zone [Ukr. – the largest tectonic zone within the Carpathian folded structure. The word “skyba” derived from Polish, and is used in relation to nappe – *Translator’s Note*] of the Eastern Carpathians. The objective of this article is to reveal the

peculiarities of bedding, mineralogical composition and structural-texture peculiarities of the clastic dikes of the Sukyl, Stryi and Skhidnytsia river basins. During our research, we used the method of field structural-geological surveys, traditional method of laboratory analysis of mineralogical-petrographic composition of rocks in thin sections. As a result, we studied the conditions of bedding of clastic dikes, mineral composition and structural-texture peculiarities. We determined that the dikes are represented by aleuro-sandstone and aleurolite with quartz-carbonate cement. Aleurolite most often represents pre-selvage parts of dikes. Mineral grains are mostly formed by quartz of different degrees of roundness. In the selvages of the studied dikes, we observed a decrease in the sizes of mineral grains, enrichment of these parts of dikes by organic compound, increase in the content of carbonate minerals in the rock cement and numerous microdeformations of mineral grains. Also we determined an insignificant content of ore minerals in some studied plots. Additional analysis conducted for a polished sample which characterizes the vertical section of dike in the area of the river Sukyl allowed us to determine the structural signs in its selvages, indicating injection character of dikes’ upward introduction to the bearing rocks. We studied the microdeformation of dikes’ mineral grains, which are represented by veinles, microfaults and microshifts with clear mixing of their fragments. The obtained results indicate the formation of clastic dikes of the Skybova zone of the Eastern Carpathians in conditions of compression, when relatively flexible material of selvages of the dikes, represented by carbonates and organic compound, contributed to the introduction of the latter to the layer of flysch through the system of tectonic faults of north-west stretch.

Key words: Eastern Carpathians, Skybova zone, argillites, aleurolites, aleuro-sandstones, clastic dikes, mineral composition of the clastic dikes, microdeformations.

1, 2, 3, 1

1 « », , ,

e-mail: vikalex1414@gmail.com

2 « », , ,

e-mail: tikhlivets.svetlana@gmail.com

3 , , , e-mail: vikalex1414@gmail.com

Introduction. Relevance of the problem and presentation of the task. Dikes are a broadly distributed form of rock bedding. They are stretched bodies limited by more or less regular surfaces which cross-cut the bearing rocks vertically or at a steep angle. There are magmatic and clastic dikes. The difference between them lies in their constituent material: clastic dikes are filled with allothigenic material. The condition of bedding, mechanisms of their formation, peculiarities of morphology and composition are substantially described in foreign literature in English (Aspler, Donaldson, 1985; Eyal, 1988., Kenkmann, 2003).

The relevance of the problem of studying the clastic dikes in Ukraine, particularly in the Ukrainian Carpathians, lies in the insufficient study of their bedding conditions, mineralogical-petrographic composition, mechanisms and conditions of their formation. The peculiarities of the deformations of dikes has also remained unstudied.

Currently, clastic dikes in Ukraine are practically unstudied, whereas in many foreign journals, this topic is widely discussed. The studies by our foreign colleagues in detail describe mineralogical-petrographic peculiarities of dikes, their structure, conditions of bedding and relationship with deep horizons, mechanisms of formation of clastic dikes (Aspler., Donaldson, 1985., Eya, 1988., Kenkmann, 2003).

The outcrops of clastic dikes at the head of the river Sukyl (Skybova zone of the Eastern Carpathians) were mentioned in the works by U. Vykhot' and I. Bubnjak (Vykhot', Bubnjak, 2011). In the Eastern Carpathians, I. Bubnjak et al. determined several areas with outcrops of clastic dikes – in the rocks of the Menilite suite of the Upper Paleogene near the Skhidnytsia village, in the flint deposits near Rybnik village in Drohobych Raion and in the area of Boryslav (Bubnyak, Buchynska, Vnuk, 2013). The authors connect the formation of clastic dikes with earthquakes before the main phase of the Alpine orogeny. Also, the researchers emphasize the deformation of these dikes. However, these works

provide no detailed analysis of the mineral composition and structural-textural peculiarities of the clastic dikes in this region, conditions of their bedding, characteristics of their morphology and their change in space, or the distinctive signs of their formation mechanisms.

A more detailed characteristic of clastic dikes with description of the formation mechanism, the direction of movement of the dikes' material and usage of clastic dikes for determining the overturned bedding of the rocks on the example of the neighboring region is provided by the Polish researchers *Barmuta. Et al* (Barmuta, Barmuta, Golonka, 2014).

The first detailed description of the dikes' composition, conditions of their bedding, mechanisms of their formation and their signs was made by the abovementioned authors for clastic dikes of the area in the Bubnyshche (the valley of the Sukyl) (Iokhin, 2015, Iokhin, Tikhliyets, 2016).

The objective of this paper is to enlarge the territorial area of the study of clastic dikes by performing the following tasks: 1) detailed survey of the bedding conditions of the dikes in the area of the Sukyl river, the basin of the Stryi and Skhidnytsia rivers; 2) study the peculiarities of the structure, texture, mineral and petrographic composition of the dikes in these regions using the standard and microscopic methods; 3) to conduct a comparative characteristic of the dikes in different areas of the Eastern Carpathians; 4) characterize the formation mechanism of the clastic dikes.

Methodology and methods. During the study, we used the methods of field structural-geological survey and the traditional methodic of laboratory analysis of the mineralogical-petrographic composition of the rocks in thin sections. During the field surveys, we studied the dike outcrops and the containing rocks, measured the elements of bedding of the rocks and dikes, selected using standard methods spatially-orientated samples of the clastic dikes in each of the three plots. A transparent and polished thin section was made out of each selected sample. At the same time, the thin sections of the dike rock -

horizontal and vertical, taken lengthways and as cross-cuts in relation to the dike strike. Their microscopic analysis was conducted in reflecting light and penetrating light using the standard method of serial petrographic and mineragraphic microscopes and Olympus E-500 photo camera for microscopic photos. During the microscopic analyses of the rocks, special attention was focused on the variations of the mineral composition and the structural-texture peculiarities in the central and pre-selvage parts of the clastic dikes.

The obtained results and their analysis. In the area of the Sukyl river valley near Bubnushche

village, the clastic dikes outcrop through the rocks of the Upper Paleogene Menilite suite (Iokhin, 2015). The containing rocks are represented by argillites, aleurolites (occur more rarely) and grey aphanitic carbonate rocks. The argillites lay under the carbonate rocks which, in the lower part of the horizon, contain a layer of cavernous dark-grey limestone enriched with organic material. The monocline bedding position of the rocks with a 20-30° angle of dip towards south-west is proved by the angle azimuth of 200-220°.

In the area of the Sukyl River, eight clastic dikes of 2 to 12 cm thickness were found (Fig. 1).

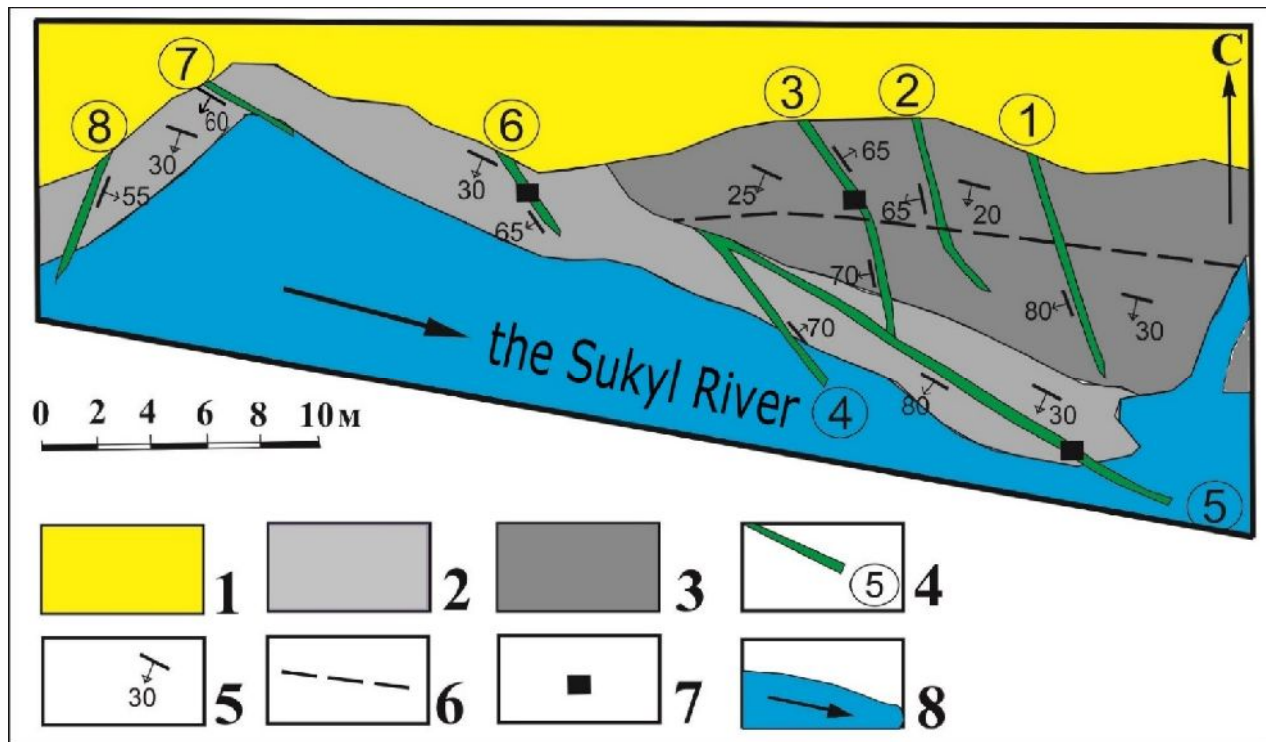


Fig. 1. Schematic geological plan of the area of the clastic dike outcrops:

1 - overburden deposits; 2 - carbonate rocks; 3 - argillites; 4 - clastic dikes with their numbers (irrespective of the scale); 5 - the strata bedding elements of the containing rocks and dikes; 6 - rupture; 7 - the area where the orientated samples for microscopic analysis were selected; the Sukyl river and direction of its current.

The dikes transect the argillites and carbonate rocks. Most of them have north-west strikes and was observed from the distance from 2 to 15 m. Field survey of the dike form, their petrographic composition and relationship with the containing rocks indicated that the thickness and the dip direction of certain dikes change along the strike. According to petrographic composition, the dikes vary insignificantly: most of them are composed of fine-grained sandstone gradually followed by aleurolite.

The most representative dikes of the area of the Sukyl river are the dikes 3, 5 and 6, for a detailed analysis of which, we selected samples using the standard methods and studied them macro- and microscopically.

As a result of the field survey of dike forms, their macroscopic peculiarities and relationship with

the containing rocks, we determined that the thickness of dikes and their dip direction change along the strike; petrographic composition of the dikes differed insignificantly. One dike (dike 5) had a high content of carbonate material, which manifested in reaction with hydrochloric acid.

During the study of the thickest clastic dike in this area (dike 3), we determined change in its thickness along strike and dip direction after crossing the sub-latitude faults. The relationship between the dike and the containing rocks (argillites) is characterized by rounded curves of the argillites' contacts under the dike, which indicates the injection mechanism of the formation and the direction of its integration (Fig. 2).

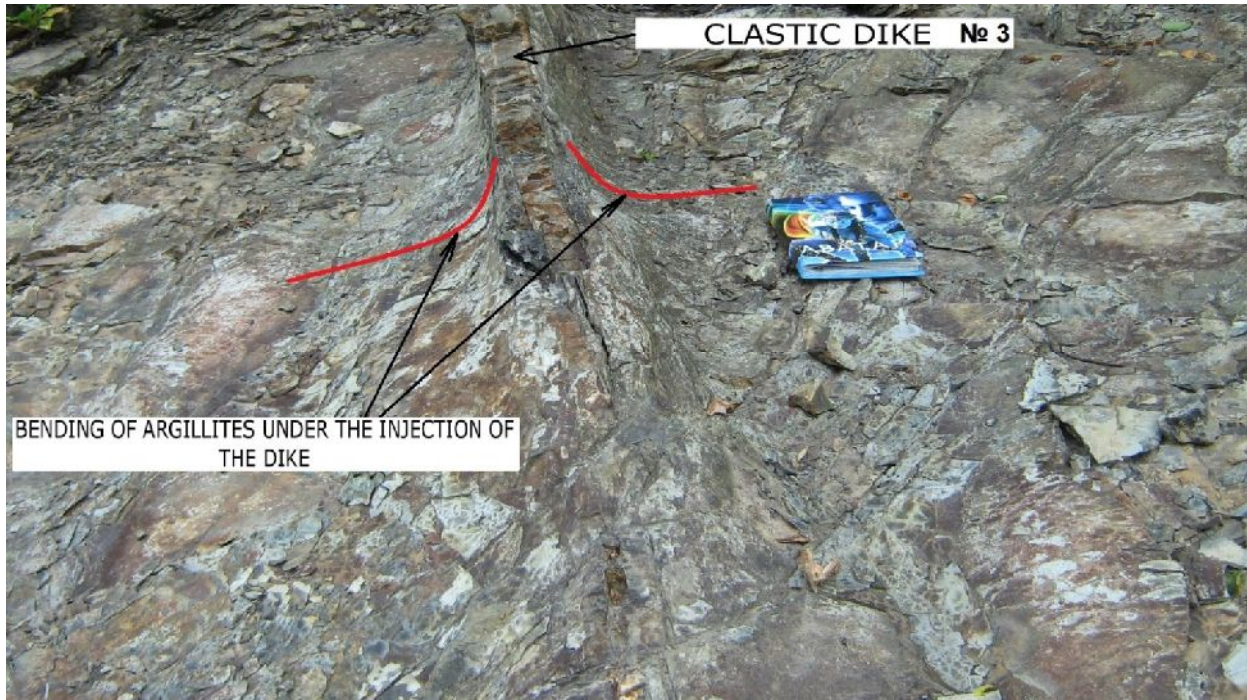


Fig. 2. The pattern of relationship between the clastic dike № 3 and the containing argillites, which indicates the injection mechanism and the direction of the dike's integration.

The clastic dike № 3 is characterized by a clearly zonal structure. Its pre-selvage part is represented by dark grey to black flint. The central part of the dike is composed of grey flint aleuro-sandstone (Fig. 3), selvage - aleurolite with veinlet texture (Fig. 4). Texture of the main rock mass is massive; the structure is aleurolitic, aleuropsammitic, psammitic, average-sorted. The content of fragments is 65-70%, cement – 35-30%. Mineral composition of the rocks in different sections of the dike № 3 is identical. The main minerals are represented by quartz (70-80

vol%) and glauconite (4-15%). Plagioclase, microcline, sericite, muscovite, goethite, ore mineral were also present in small amounts (0.5 to 5% each).

The cement is quartz-carbonate (20% of quartz, 80% of carbonate) contact-basaltic. The structure of the cement is microgranoblastic. The dike rock contains injections of organic compound (Fig. 3a). The quartz particles are sometimes corroded and segmented by microfaults, and characterized by wavy type of extinction.

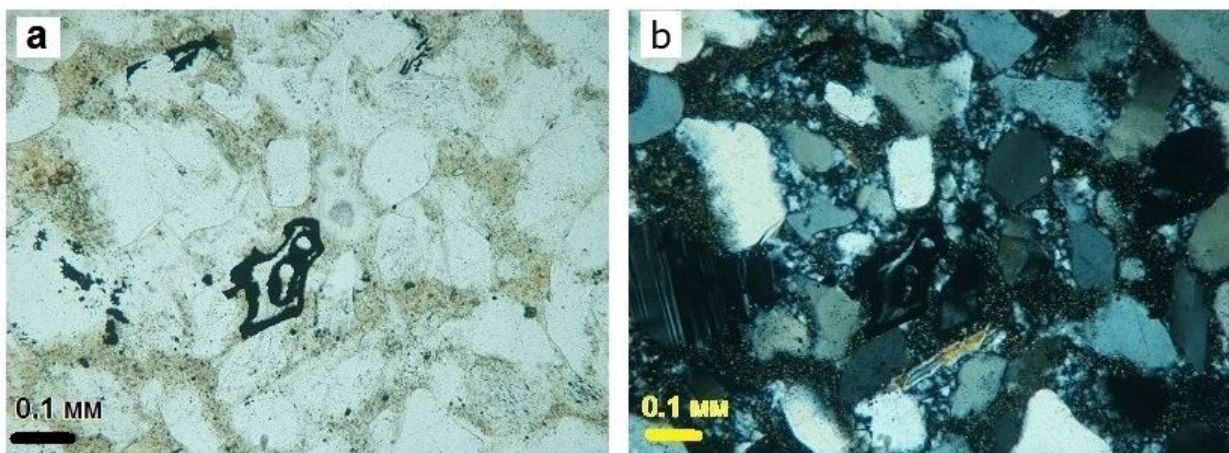


Fig. 3. Peculiarities of mineral composition and structure of the rock which forms the central part of the dike № 3.
 a - white - quartz; green - glauconite; black - organic compound;
 b - white to dark grey - quartz; dark green - glauconite; black - organic compound.
 Light which penetrates; no analyser (a) and with analyser (b).

In the zone of the dike selvage, the size of the fragments decreases, the amount of cement increases to 50% and higher. Here, the composition of the cement slightly changes - 80% is composed of organic compound and iron hydroxides, and 20% is composed of veinlets of carbonate minerals. The cementation type is porous-basal. The structure of the cement is amorphous. In this zone, microdeformations are especially intense (Fig. 4). These peculiarities indicate the compression conditions, in which the integration of dikes into the flysch occurred.

The dike 5 in relation to the bedding conditions and petrographic composition slightly differs from the dike 3. It transects only the carbonate rocks and is formed by greenish-grey fine-grained rock, which boils under the influence of hydrochloric acid, which indicates the high content of carbonate material in the dike rock. During a more detailed macroscopic analysis with a magnifying glass, it was determined that the rock is pierced by numerous microfaults filled with carbonate material. The dike was monitored at the distance of more than 15 m, the average thickness is 5-6 cm, the azimuth of the strike equals 305° , the dip direction is sharp and directed south-west. It is characterized by a zonal structure. The main part of the dike is composed of greenish-grey fine-grained rock, where small green injections of glauconite of up to 0.5 mm occur. Its pre-contact parts are represented by dark grey to black rock with high content of glauconite. The dark color indicates a heightened content of organic compound.

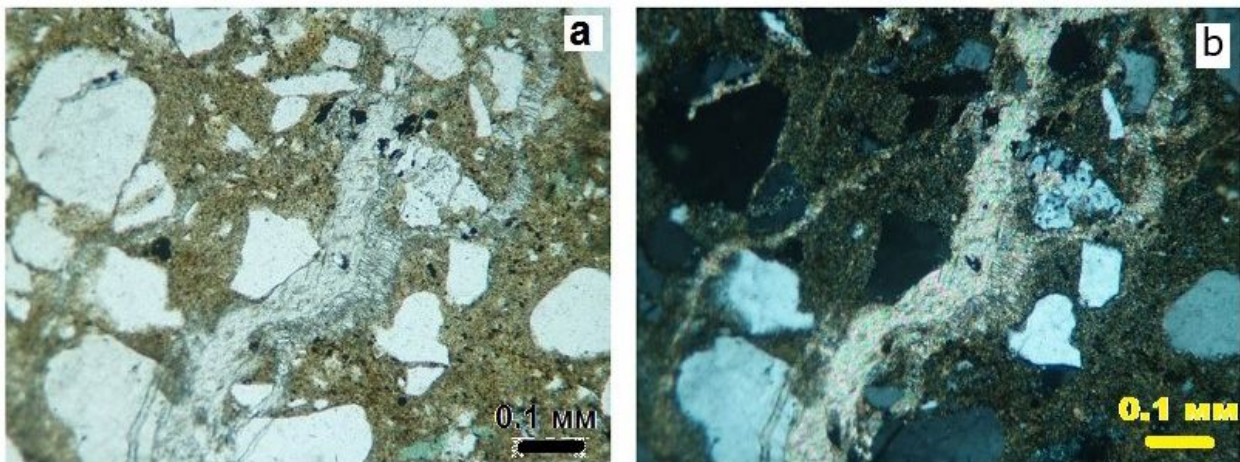


Fig. 4. Peculiarities of mineral composition and structure of rock which forms the selvage part of the dike 3 (horizontal section to the strike of dike).

a - white - quartz; green - glauconite, bright grey - carbonate; brown to black - organic compound;
b - grey to black - quartz; colored - carbonates; dark brown - organic compound.
Light which penetrates, without (a) and with (b) analyser.

During the analysis of the material of the dike 5 using penetrating light, we determined that its main body is composed of aleurosandstone. The texture is massive, the structure is aleuropsammitic average-grained. The fragments make up 70% of the rock volume, cement - 30%. In relation to the extent of roundness, the fragments are distributed as follows: rounded - 71%, insignificantly rounded - 20%, not rounded - 9%. The cement is quartz-carbonate (carbonate - 90%, quartz - 10%) and contact-basal. The structure of the cement is crystalline, pelitomorphic, granoblastic.

In the rocks of the dike selvage, we observed an increase in the amount of cement and in its composition - carbonate material and organic compound. In the rocks of this part of the dike, we found an increased amount of ore material (around 4%). We observed numerous tectonic microdeformations - microfaults and microshifts. The latter shift the fragments of quartzitic grains in one direction, which could indicate an insignificant horizontal component

of the dike's integration to the flysch layer in the conditions of compression.

Microscopic analysis of the dike 5 was conducted not only by transparent light, but also by reflected light. The study of the polished section which reflects its vertical section, enabled us to determine a rapid transition from the aleurosandstone of the main body to aleurolite in the dike's selvage. In the rock, we found cavities and microfaults filled with organic compound. We observed isometric grains of pyrite (Fig. 5). In the dike, we also found magnetite which occurs in the form of separate idiomorphic grains and as injections to the quartz. Other discovered ore minerals were goethite and ramified amorphous grains of marcasite. The amount of ore minerals in the selvage zone is larger than in the main body of the dike.

The analysis of the mineral composition and structural-texture peculiarities of the dike 6 indicated that the rock of this dike is represented by aleurolite. The rock texture is massive, the structure is

aleurolitic and average-sorted. The fragments make up 60%, the cement - 40%. In terms of roundness, the fragments are not rounded (80%), insignificantly rounded (19%), rounded (1%). Mineral composition of the dike's fragments is represented mainly by quartz - 93.5 vol %. The content of glauconite is up to 4 vol %. Other minerals were: ore minerals - 1.5 vol %; plagioclase - 0.5 vol %; zircon - 0.2 vol %; sericite - 0.2 vol%; muscovite - 0.1 vol %.

The cement of the rock of the clastic dike 6 slightly differs from the cement of the dike 3. In the cement of the first dike, the content of quartz is

up to 80%. The content of organic compound is up to 15%, carbonate - 5%. The type of cementation is basal. The structure of the cement is microgranoblastic.

As a result of the conducted studies, we can conclude that the clastic dikes of the area of the Sukyl river have no significant differences. They are close in mineralogical and petrographic composition, the difference occurs in the compound of the cementing material and percentage of the content of the main minerals, and also in the amount of ore minerals.

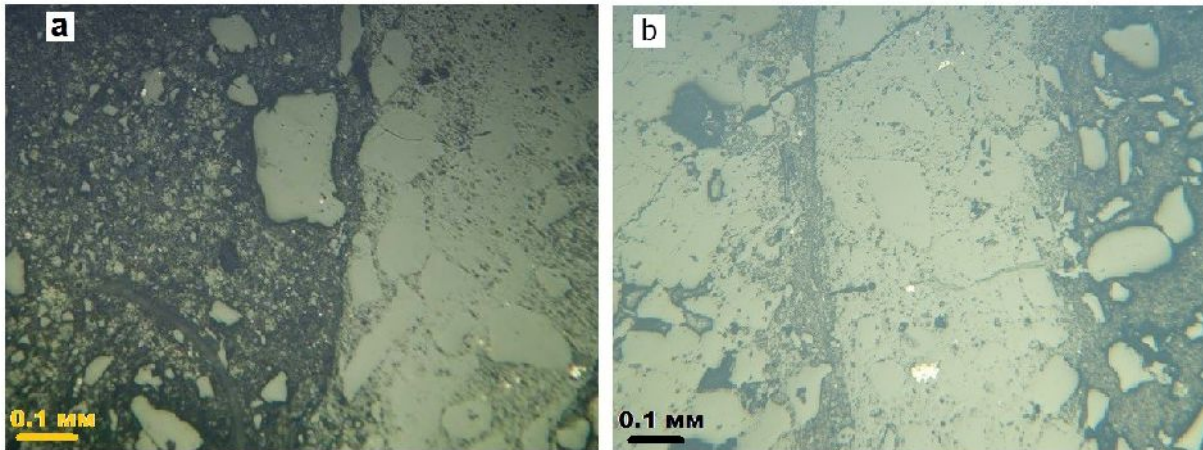


Fig. 5. Vertical section of the clastic dike 5 in the area of the Sukyl river.

a - pre-selvage zone of the dike; b - dike's selvage; grey - quartz; dark grey - carbonate cement; yellow - grains of pyrite.

In Eastern Carpathians, the outcrops of the dikes were also found in the areas of the Skhidnytsia and Stryi rivers (Rybnik area). On the left bank of the Skhidnytsia, the outcrops stretch along 100 m. The height of the cliff which opens the flysch layer is 15 m. Thickness of the clastic dikes in this area ranges from 10 to 30 cm. The largest thickness is typical for the eastern dike. Their bedding significantly varies, intense deformations of the dike bodies occur (Fig. 6a, b). The eastern dike in the lower part is divided into blocks (boudinages) shifted in echelon one to another (Fig. 6 a), and the western dike, in the lower part, is crumpled into a small fold and disrupted (Fig. 6 b). In the dikes, we observed numerous polished surfaces.

In the area of the Stryi river, rocky outcrops stretch for more than 100 km, within which one clastic dike was found. It has a north-west strike (azimuth of the strike is 330°) with dip direction towards north-east at the angle of 80°. The dike's thickness ranges from 8 to 15 cm. The dike is significantly deformed, it is especially clear in its lower part. We found boudinage, many subhorizontal faults, polished surfaces (Fig. 6 d). At the height of 2.5 m, the clastic dike is cut by the strike-slip fault in the flint rocks which characterize the lower horizon of the Menilite suite in contact with non-fragmented Eo-

cene deposits. These rocks have a south-west dip direction at an angle of 25-40°. We observed a shift of the rocks in the north-east strike (strike slip) with north-west dip direction at an angle of 40-50°.

Microscopic studies were conducted using the standard method with a polarization microscope. The analysis of mineral composition and structural-texture peculiarities of clastic dikes in the area of the Skhidnytsia river indicated that the rock of this dike is represented by aleurolite and aleurosandstone with different percentage ratio of fragments and cement. The texture of the rock is massive, the structure is aleurolitic and average-grained aleuro-sandstone. In some dikes, the number of the fragments equals 80%, the cement - 20%. According to the extent of roundness, the fragments are not rounded (70%), insignificantly rounded (25%), rounded (5%). The fragments are formed by quartz (79 - 87 vol %), glauconite (2 - 10 vol %), feldspar (0.5 - 5 vol %), ore mineral (2-8 vol %). The number of glauconite grains increased to 13 vol % near the dikes selvage. The cement of the clastic dikes is represented by carbonate material with organic compound and mica. The amount of carbonate rapidly increases in the cement of the dikes' selvages to 90 vol %. The same pattern was observed for the organic compound (Fig. 7).

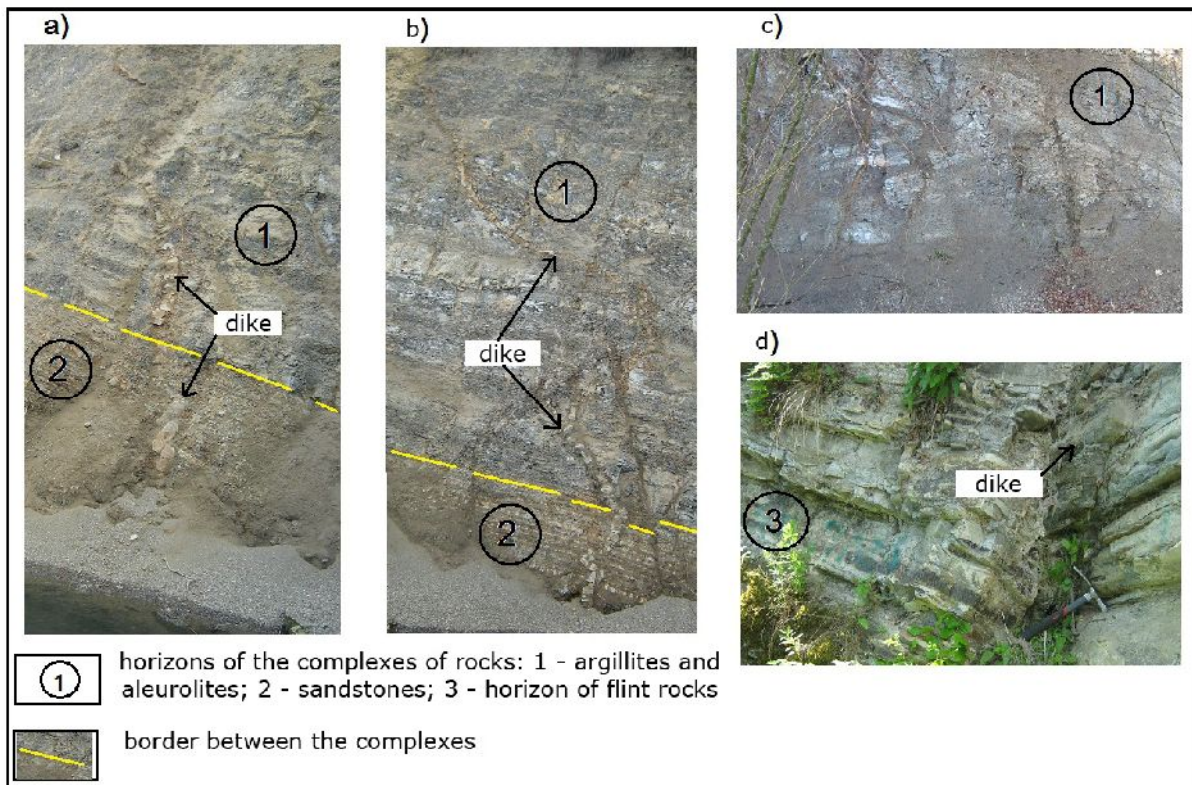


Fig. 6. Clastic dikes in outcrops of the rocks of Menilite Oligocene suite.
 a - b - Geological structures in the area of the Skhidnytsia river: a) - eastern dike; b) - western dike; c) - non-plunging fold in the west area of the outcrop on the Skhidnytsia river plot; d) - dike in the outcrop in the area of Rybnik.

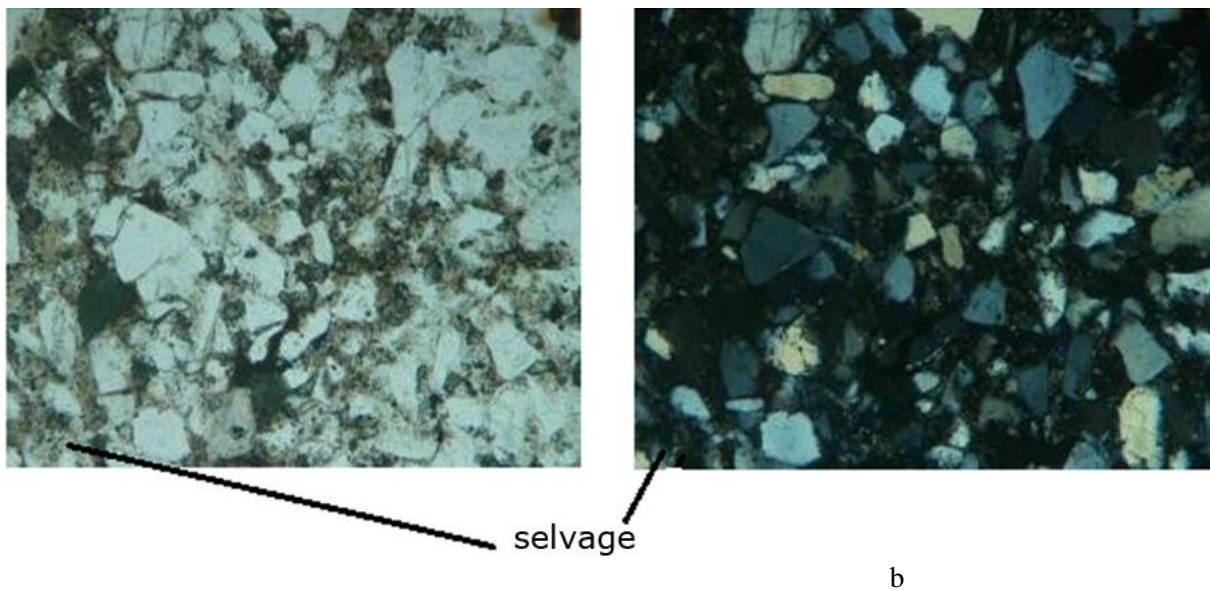


Fig. 7. Peculiarities of the composition and structure of the clastic dikes in the area of the Skhidnytsia.
 a - white; dark-green - glauconite; black - organic compound;
 b - white to dark grey - quartz; dark green - glauconite; black - organic compound.
 The light which penetrates, without analyser (a) and with analyser (b).

In the dike from the area of the Rybnik near the Stryi, the proportion of the fragments and the cement was - 75 % to 25%. The main mineral of the fragments is quartz. The content of the quartzitic grains in the fragments is 72 to 85 vol %. All thin sections were observed to contain glauconite in the

amount of 2-3.5 vol %. The content of organic compound in the dikes is up to 12.6 vol %. In the selvages of the dikes, the size of the fragments rapidly decreases. Throughout the thin sections, we observed the systems of oriented microdeformations which are represented as flexible and fragile types. The microfaults are filled with organic compound.

According to the obtained results, we can draw a conclusion that the clastic dikes in the area of the Skhidnytsia and Stryi rivers are close in mineral and petrographic composition, variability of bedding and relationship with the containing rocks. The difference is the larger amount of carbonate and organic compound in the cement of the clastic dikes in the area of the Skhidnytsia. The dikes in the area of the Stryi river are characterized by a significant number of microdeformations of mineral grains.

Conclusion. Dikes (magmatic and clastic) are a common form of bedding. Dikes are stretched bodies bordered by more or less regular surfaces. Clastic dikes are different in their filling material (allothigenic). In Ukraine, such dikes have been rather poorly studied, far more substantial results have been obtained by our foreign colleagues. Within the country, clastic dikes are highly prominent in the territory of the Eastern Carpathians. The plots where the geological-structural study of the dikes was conducted are the areas of the Sukyl, Skhidnytsia and Stryi rivers. The thickness of dikes is rather variable: 3-12 cm in the area of the Sukyl river, 30 cm in the area of the Skhidnytsia, and 5-15 cm near the Stryi.

Clastic dikes in the area of the Sukyl river have a north-west strike and south-west dip direction at steep angles. Also we observed changes in the dikes' dip direction along the strike after crossing tectonic faults. The observed shifts of the ruptures were observed along the dikes. At the same time, along the tectonic fault of sub-latitudinal strike, right-lateral shifts occurs in the part of the clastic dikes. These facts indicate fragile deformations of the dikes after their integration to the flysch layer.

Studying the dikes in the area of the Skhidnytsia and Stryi rivers indicated that they have a complicated morphology and are highly deformed. We observed boudinage of the dikes, shifts of dike blocks in an echelon manner in the area of the Skhidnytsia. In the area of the Rybnik, the dikes are cut by the shifts in the layers of rocks in the flint horizon. The study of the morphology of the selvages of the dikes also indicates the injection mechanism of the dikes' formation. At the same time, the systems of orientated ridges, fissures in the selvages indicate the subhorizontal integration of the dikes' material to the rock layer.

The injection mechanism of the dikes' integration in vertical direction is proved by the macroscopic study of a polished sample which characterizes the vertical section of dike 5 (area of the Sukyl river). In the dikes' selvages, we found structural signs of the injection of the material upward from below. An additional proof of the injection mechanism of the formation of the dikes is a layer in the underburden rocks, which is enriched with organic compound and the enrichment of the dikes'

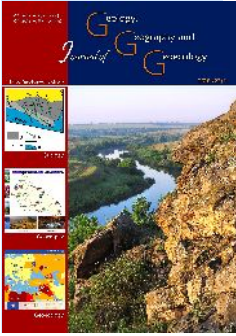
selvages with this compound. Also, we found a sharp decrease in the sizes of the mineral grains in the area of contact with the containing rock.

According to the microscopic analyses, clastic dikes of the Skybova zona of the Eastern Carpathians are represented by aleuro-sandstones and aleuro-lite with quartz-carbonate cement. Aleuro-lite is most often represented in the pre-selvages zone of the dikes. Here, we observed a heightened content of carbonates and organic compound. Besides, in the dikes' selvages, we observed numerous microdeformations of the grains of minerals, manifested in veinlets, microfaults and microshifts with clear shift of the fragments of mineral grains, steep decrease in size of grains, increase in the content of carbonate material and organic compound. Deformed grains of quartz are characterized by wavy type of extinction during observation with the analyser. We often observed systems of orientated plastic and fragile deformations, microfaults filled with organic material. All these peculiarities, including mineralogical, indicate the formation of clastic dikes in the conditions of compression, when relatively the flexible material of the dikes' selvages (carbonates+small grains+organic compound), facilitated their integration to the layer of flysch through the system of tectonic faults of north-west strike. The formation of favorable structures for integration of clastic dikes can be related to both earthquakes and peculiarities of the field of stress and deformation of the Alpine stage of the orogeny of the Eastern Carpathians.

References

- Iokhin V., 2015. Deyaki osoblyvosti klastychnykh dayok Skybovoyi zony Ukrayins kykh Karpat [Some features of the clastic dikes of the Ukrainian Carpathians Skibovoy zone]. Materials of the VI conference "Physical methods in ecology, biology and medicine" Lviv, 2015, 45-47 (in Ukrainian).
- Iokhin V., Tikhliyets S., 2016. Uslovyia formirovaniya y sostav klastycheskykh daek dolny reky Sukyl (Skybovaya zona Vo-stochnykh Karpat) [Conditions of formation and composition of clastic dikes of the Sukyl river valley (Skibova area of the Eastern Carpathians)]. Geol.-Mineral. Visn. Krivoriz. Nac. Univ. 1(35), 5-14. (in Ukrainian).
- Bubnyak I.M., Buchynska A., Vnuk J. et al., 2013. Heoturystychnyy putivnyk po shlyakhu Heo-Karpaty Krosno – Boryslav – Yaremche [Geo-tourist guide on the way of Geo-Carpathians Krosno-Boryslav-Yaremche]. Collected Works. Krosno. (in Ukrainian).
- Vykhot' Yu., Bubnyak I., 2011. Polya napruzhen u flishoviy tovshchi skyb Orivs koyi, Skolivs koyi ta Parashky (za doslidzhennyamy u baseyni riky Sukyl) [Fields of stress in the flysch layer of the ridges of Oryvskoy, Skolevskoy and Parascha (by

- researches in the Sukil river basin)]. *Geodynamics*. 1(10). 75-82. (in Ukrainian)
- Yatsuzhinsky O., Buchynska A., Skakun L. et al., 2013. *HeoKarpaty – pol s ko-ukrayins kyy turysty-chnyy shlyakh [Geokarpathi - Polish-Ukrainian tourist route]*. Lviv National University, 28. (in Ukrainian)
- Aspler L.B., Donaldson J.A., 1985. Penecontemporaneous sandstone dykes, Nonacho Basin (Early Proterozoic, Northwest Territories): horizontal injection in vertical, tabular fissures. *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences*. 23, 827-838. (in Canada)
- Barmuta M., Barmuta J., Golonka J., 2014. The outcrop of the Menilite Beds in Kobielnik village – its geotourism significance and an example of determining structural position based on clastic dykes. *Geotourism*. V.1(36), 21–24.
- Eyal Y., 1988. Sandstone dikes as evidence of localized transtension in a transpressive regime, Bir Zreir area, Eastern Sinai. *Tectonics*. 7, 1279-1289.
- Kenkmann T., 2003. Dike formation, cataclastic flow, and rock fluidization during impact cratering: an example from the Upheaval Dome structure. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*. 214, 43-58.



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1),12-19
doi: 10.15421/111825

Azzaoui Mohamed, Maamar Benchohra, Soudani Leila, Nouar Belgacem,
Berreyah Mohamed , MaatougMohamed

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 12-19

Spatial dynamics of land cover in the Sdamas region (Tiaret, Algeria)

Azzaoui Mohamed¹, Maamar Benchohra², Soudani Leila³, Nouar Belgacem⁴,
Berreyah Mohamed³, MaatougMohamed³

¹Ecole Supérieure d'Agronomie (ESA), Mostaganem, Algeria

²El wancharissi University Center, Tissemsilt, Algeria

³Ibn Khaldun University, Tiaret, Algeria

e-mail: moha-1500@outlook.com

Received 30.04.2018;

Received in revised form 04.05.2018;

Accepted 06.06.2018

remote sensing imagery. It is for this reason that we relied on field data to perform the diachronic analysis with three well-defined scenes 1972, 1998 and 2015, using Landsat satellite images (MSS, TM and ETM +). The analysis of these maps covering the same region shows the different changes that have taken place at ground level. We found that our natural plant space has undergone a strong degradation, disruption and regression because of different human activities, namely: overgrazing, clearing, fires, urbanization, (there has been a remarkable increase in the population of the communes of the study area). Inadequate and ineffective forestry interventions and work, and lack of sustained protection are reasons of these processes. Factors affecting the forest ecosystem are bioclimate and human action. Indeed, the bioclimate, through atmospheric drought, is the main factor governing the diversity of these formations of the Sdamas mountains.

Key words: Dynamics, Cartography, Remote Sensing, Sdamas, Tiaret.

Abstract. The Sdamas massif to which our contribution relates is located in West Algeria, it is an integral part of the Tiaret mountains. The aim of our study is to analyze the land cover of the Sdamas region over a 43-year interval grouped into 9 thematic classes: mineral surfaces (urban planning), wetland, vegetation, bare soils and fallow etc. The spatial and temporal dynamics of land use require regular monitoring of vegetation cover from

Introduction. Detecting and characterizing change over time is the natural first step toward identifying the driver of the change and understanding the change mechanism. Satellite remote sensing has

long been used as a means of detecting and classifying changes in the condition of the land surface over time (Coppin et al., 2004; Lu et al., 2004), by providing a digital scan of geographic surface (Chen et al.,

2009). Vegetation, as the main component of the terrestrial biosphere, is a crucial element in the climate system (Foley et al., 2000). a declining trend in vegetation cover is considered to be indicative of land degradation (Metternicht et al., 2010; Zika and Erb, 2009). Vegetation variability has been quantified consistently at a global scale by use of satellite remote sensing using long time-series of images with a regular acquisition interval (Justice et al., 1985). Satellite sensors are well-suited to this task because they provide consistent and repeatable measurements at a spatial scale which is appropriate for capturing the effects of many processes that cause change, including natural e.g. longer and warmer growing seasons increase evapo-transpiration and drought stress (Barber et al., 2000; Zhang et al., 2009), wildfire incidence (Westerling et al., 2006) and anthropogenic (e.g. deforestation, urbanization, farming) disturbance (Jin and Sader, 2005). Change detection has been firmly established through remotely sensed long term data sets (de Beurs and Henebry, 2005).

The aim of this study is to identify the spatiotemporal evolution/regression of the forest cover of Sdama mountain, Tiaret region, Algeria, using remote sensing data derived from three scenes 1972, 1998 and 2015 associated with several inspections.

Materials and Methods. The Sdamas mountains are part of the Monts de Tiaret and cover 82 000 ha, subdivided into two lots: Sdamas Chergui (44,000

ha) and Sdamas Gharbi (38,000ha) considered as old state forests (Boudy,1955). The study area in the Sdamas massif is shown in Figure 1. Block – scheme of case study is shown in Figure 2.

The data used for the realization of this work are those of the years 1972, 1998 and 2015, a 43-year observation period, freely available online. It is a series of satellite images of the Landsat satellite, namely Landsat (MSS) of November 1972 considered as the oldest image, Landsat 5 TM images acquired March 1998 and Landsat 8 OLI (ETM +) image of May 2015. It goes back to the spring and autumn period. This acquisition period is most suitable to the approach followed, which is essentially based on the analysis of the vegetation index influenced by the presence of the annual vegetation. A digital terrain model (DTM) is a representation of the topography in a form suitable for use by a computer. The DTM is used for the extraction of topographic parameters (slope, relief orientation (exposure, altitudes etc.) of the study area. After treatment with ENVI® and ArcGIS Software for the extraction of maps: slope, relief orientation (exposure), and treatment by the normalized vegetation difference index (NDVI). Subsequently, interpretation and analysis allow the development of soil occupation maps and then a diachronic study.

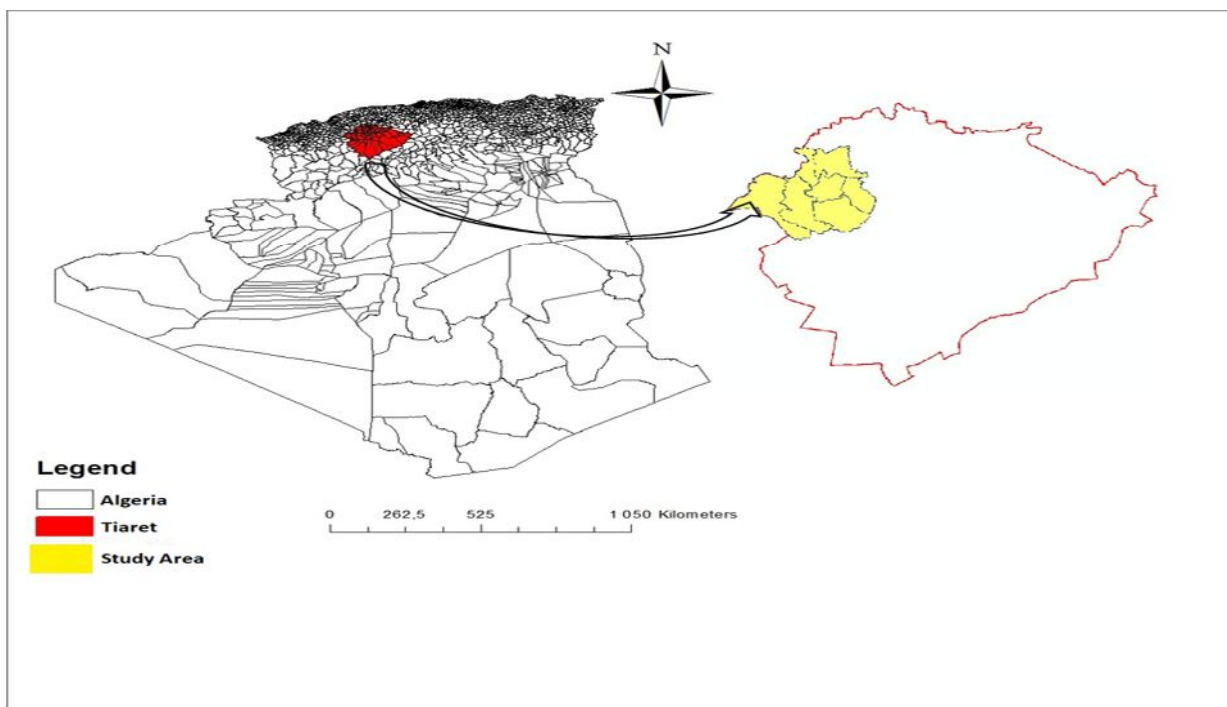


Fig. 1. Study area, Sdamas massif

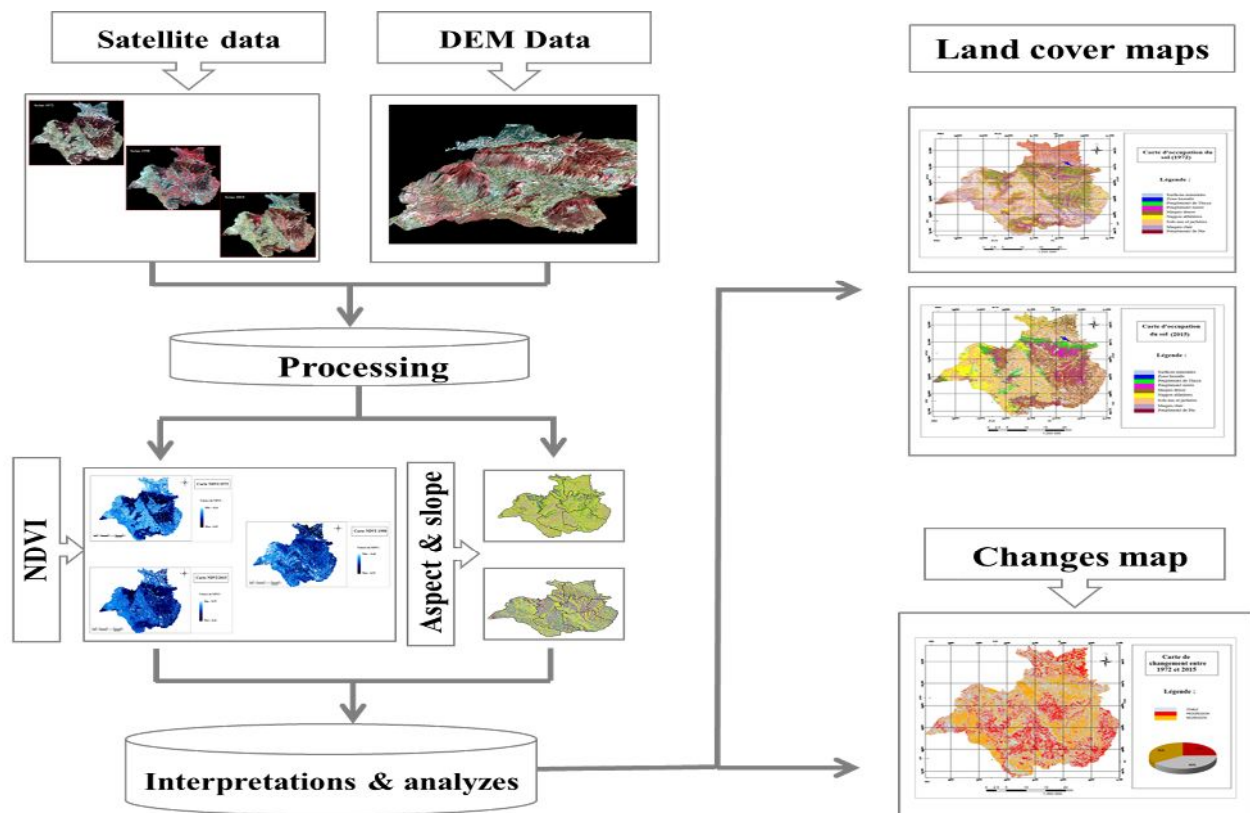


Fig. 2. Organizational methodological scheme

Results and Discussion. The results of the different thematic classes definitively retained during the classification of NDVI constitute the legend of the maps of occupation of the ground surveyed. Nine thematic classes are selected: wetland (water bodies), bare soil and fallow land with natural lawns and pastures and heterogeneous agricultural zones, as well as forest vegetation including: *Tetraclinis articulata* stand, mixed stand, dense maquis, clear maquis, *Stipa tenacissima* layers, maquis of *Pinus halepensis* and mineral surfaces.

The intersection of the three land use maps from 1972 to 2015 made it possible to map developments during these 43 years. The map of the changes in the land-use status was carried out to support the crossing of the two land-use maps of 1972 and 2015. This cross is made on the basis of a codification of land occupation classes. (time series). The multi-dated analysis is the use of data analysis methods from the channels of the three dates, or calculation of radiometric differences between two dates. The quality of the result obtained by this type of approach is highly dependent on the precision of the geometric superposition between the studied images. In fact, pixel comparison with its counterparts is mainly applied in regions where radiometry varies greatly from one point to another (Briki et al., 2007, Gacemi, 2010, Maille et al., 2011, Haddouche et al. al., 2011, Ayache, 2012, Mendas et al., 2013 and Merioua, 2014). NDVI is an index that is closely correlated

with the chlorophyll activity of plant surfaces (Girard, 2000). It is determined from reflectances in the red and near infrared channels,

$$NDVI = (NIR - R) / (NIR + R).$$

The NDVI highlights the presence of the chlorophyllous activity of the vegetation, where it reflects a maximum of energy captured and recorded by the satellite sensor (Benhanifia et al., 2015). The resulting NDVI maps are shown in Figure 3. The NDVI's interpretation is that healthy and active vegetation occupy high values while low values indicate absence or degradation of the plant environment. For the 1972 scene, values range from -0.16 to 0.42. The analysis of NDVI vegetation index results indicates maximum values for dense vegetation (forest cover) consisting mainly of holm and kermes oak *Quercus ilex, coccifera* respectively, and are generally concentrated in the northern part of the study area. In addition, the NDVI for the year 1998 shows values ranging between -0.46 and 0.55. due to the presence of bush-based maquis, mainly cedar and other hardwood species such as oak. As the scene was taken in March 1998, so we notice the presence of chlorophyllous activity in the north of the area due to the presence of annual crops (since the north includes farmland). NDVI values for 2015 can range from -0.35 to 0.43. We notice a presence of forest vegetation based on softwoods and hardwoods. In the present scene acquired in May 2015,

we can notice the disappearance of the chlorophyllous activity present in the scenes of 1998 because this period of the year is characterized by a decrease of the chlorophyllous activity for the annual plants (beginning of the harvest period). The high NDVI values 0.6 to 0.7 on average correspond to broadleaved plant formations, followed by conifers, which in turn record NDVI values of 0.4 to 0.5. Finally, bushy vegetation is found with NDVI values ranging from 0.2 to 0.4. These results are evidenced by the following work: Rouse et al., 1974; Baret et

al., 1989; Guyot et al., 1989; Guyot, 1989; Breda et al., 2003 and Ayache et al., 2011. A supervised classification, maximum of real semblances was made to define the thematic classes by the choice of the region of interest (ROI). This detailed classification makes it possible to distinguish nine thematic classes: mineral surfaces, wetland, stand of *T articulata*, mixed stand, dense maquis, clear maquis, *S. tenacissima* layers, bare and fallow soils, maquis of *P. halepensis*.

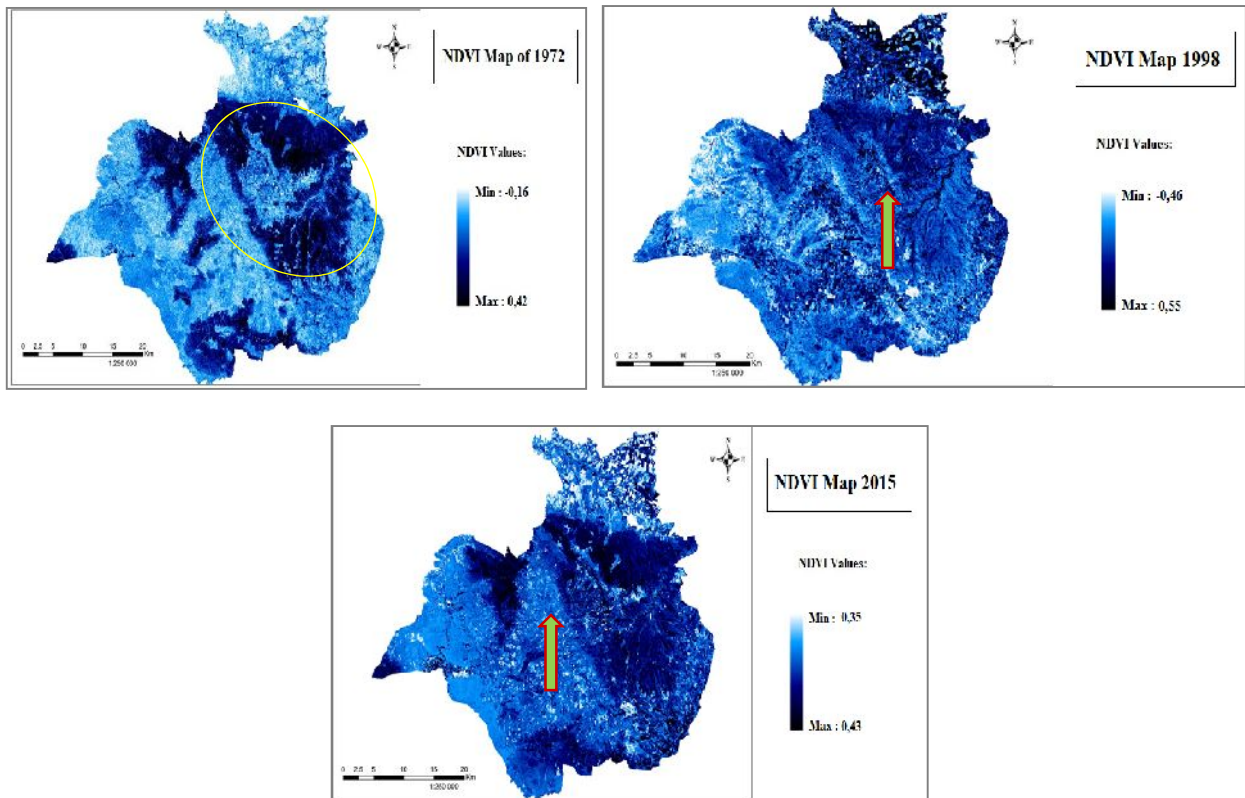


Fig. 3. Resulting NDVI maps.

Map of land occupation in 1972 year is shown in Figure 4.

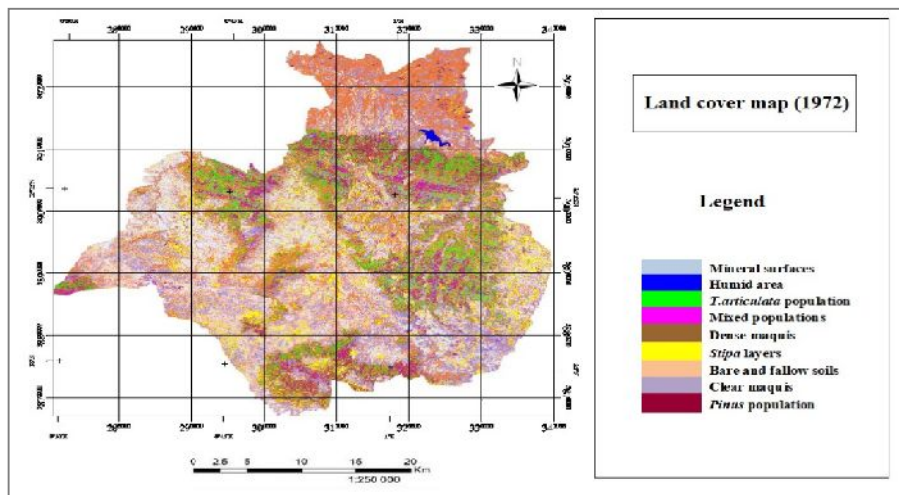


Fig. 4. Map of land occupation, 1972

The analysis of the map shows a predominance of woodlands where clear and dense maquis are the most dominant compared to other units. In addition, bare land, cultivated land or even urban areas are in second position. The lowest proportion is that of water bodies. The predominance of these diverse forest lands includes natural forest formations such as *T. articulata* forests, *P. halepensis* forests, dense maquis, and scrubland, as evidenced by the low pressure on forest formations and their successful

adaptation to edaphoclimatic conditions during the year 1972. After classification of 1998 image (Fig.5), we observe a predominance of bare and fallow soils, this predominance is the physical indicator reflecting a fairly significant degradation that occurred at the level of the study area, followed by *P. halepensis*, light maquis and *S. tenacissima* layers. *T. articulata* stands and dense maquis are poorly represented in the study area.

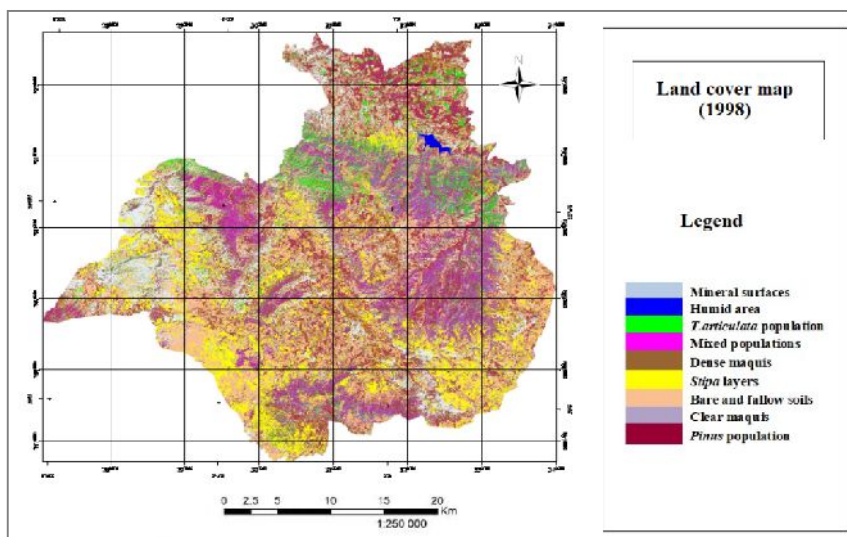


Fig. 5. Map of land occupation, 1998

The mineral surfaces (built) experienced a consequent decrease during this period, explained by the phenomenon of rural exodus due to security reasons in this region at that time. Based on the map analysis, we found that forest vegetation occupies a total of 58.77% of the total area of the study zone;

degraded formations (maquis and matorrals) are the most dominant, and phytocologically, forests of *P. halepensis*, *Q. ilex* and *coccifera* and *T. articulata* are characteristic plant formations of the forest of Sdamas. The map of land occupation in 2015 is shown in Figure 6.

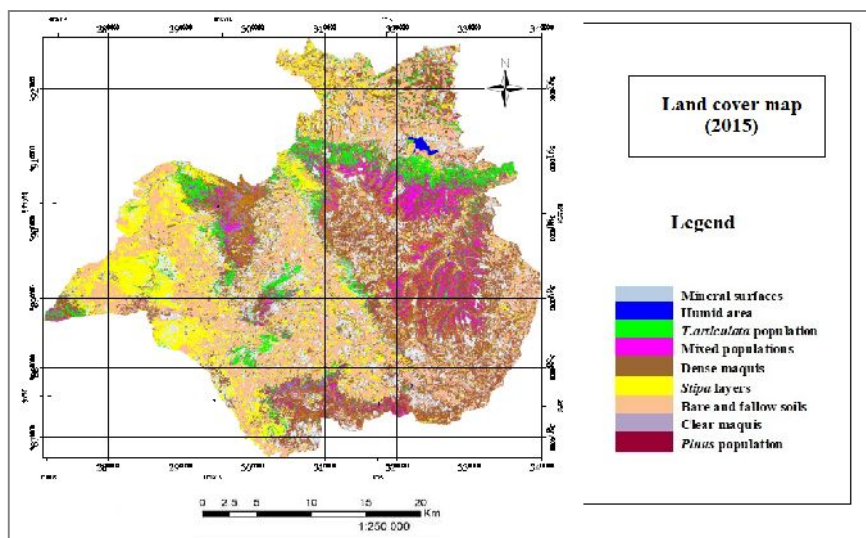


Fig. 6. Map of land occupation, 2015

There is a clear dominance of the maquis (based on oaks and Aleppo pine) in the forest part; the *T. articulata* stand has a smaller area. This is followed by bare soil and fallow (lawns and even agricultural land) which occupies a large area with *S. tenacissima* layers in the south of the region scrub vegetation), which shows the state of degradation of the region. Over the past 43 years, changes in land cover can be summarized as follows: Regression of vegetation cover or Extension of vegetation cover. Diachronic Representation of Land Cover from 1972 to 2015 is shown in Figure 7. An analysis of the dynamics of

changes between 1972 and 2015 reveals that *T. articulata* populations have increased markedly through the ability of this species to reject strains. There was also an extension of the class areas *P. articulata* population, mineral surface, bare soil (4.70%) and *S.tenacissima* (7.49%). However, there was a regression of the classes of clear and dense maquis with 14.49% mixed population, which is possibly explained by the repeated fires triggered since the 90s and overgrazing by the local population.

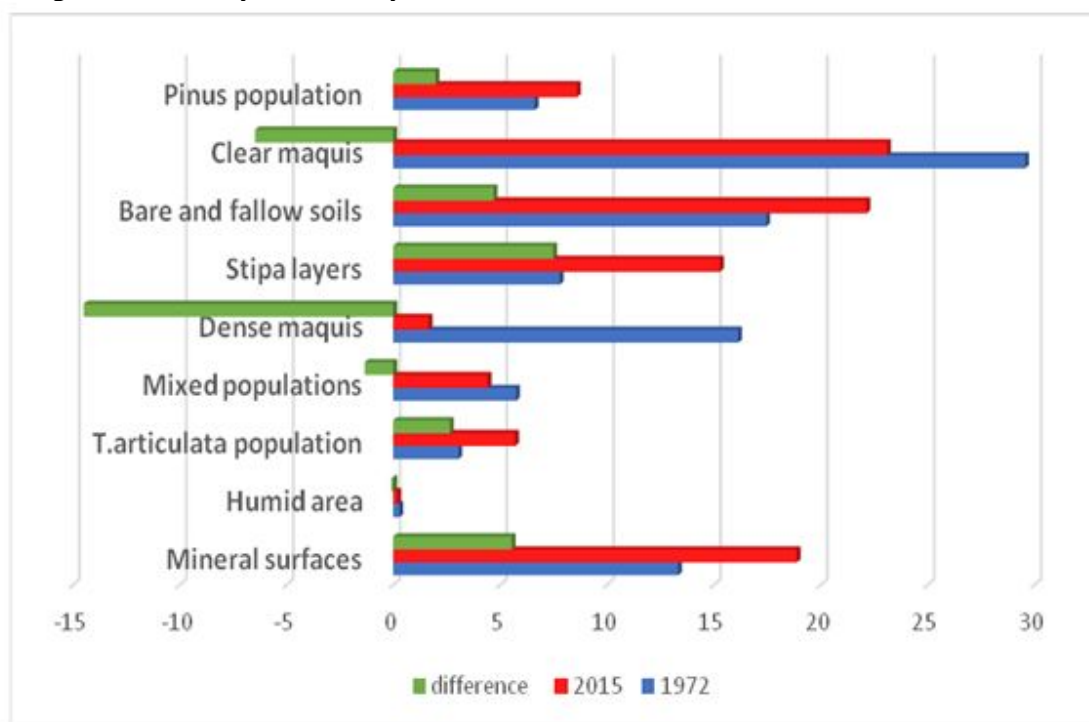


Fig. 7. Diachronic Representation of Land Cover (1972 and 2015)

The introduction of agriculture on forest land has caused irreparable damage to forest land and has promoted the degradation of dense forests and desertification due to the illegal clearing of land, overgrazing , not to mention illicit actions in the forest, especially the provocation of fires, illegal felling etc. It is , of course , perfectly well-, known that these factors can considerably increase the extent of totally degraded lands (Quezel, 2000, Benabadji and Bouazza, 2000). The map in Figure 8 indicates that 40% of the study area has not undergone any changes or modifications in structure. However, 35% suffered a regression and 25%, has undergone a progression.

The map of the changes above shows perfectly visible progressions in the central part of the study area. Increases in areas classified as bare soil, agricultural land and even mineral surfaces (buildings) have increased with the extension of towns. The north-west , the mountains of Sdamas Gherbi, has experienced stability. The regression affected the eastern part mainly because it represents the greater part of the forest of Sdamas. The matorrals experienced a decline in their area. Rangelands and natural pastures also show a decline in area.

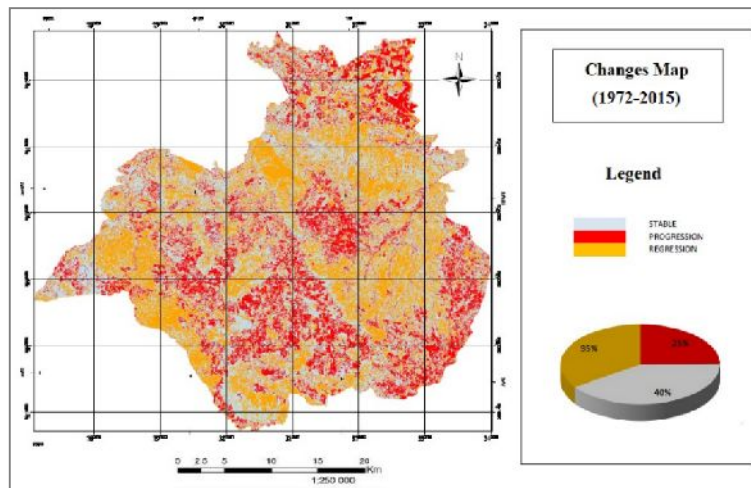


Fig. 8. Land changes map (1972-2015)

Conclusion. The aim of this study is to analyze, over a 43-year interval, the spatial dynamics of land use in the Sdamas region, grouped into 9 thematic classes according to the supervised classification, which requires knowledge of the land to be studied and subsequent on-site verification. The analysis of these maps covering the same region shows the different changes that occur at ground level. We found that our natural plant space has undergone a strong degradation, disruption and regression because of different human activities, namely: overgrazing, clearing, fires, urbanization, (a result of the remarkable increase of population in the communes of the study area). Inadequate and ineffective forestry interventions and work, and lack of sustained protection. Factors affecting the forest ecosystem are bioclimate and human action. Indeed, the bioclimate, through atmospheric drought, is the main factor governing the diversity of these formations of the Sdamas mountains.

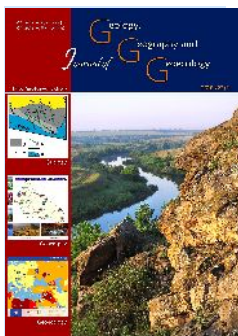
References

- Ayache, A., Ayad, N., Hellal, B., Maatoug, M. 2011. Densité et taux de recouvrement d'armoise blanche (*Artemisia herba-alba* Asso.) de la steppe occidentale d'Algérie. *Sécheresse* ; 22 (3) : 192-196. doi : 10.1684/sec.2011.0308.
- Ayache, A. 2012. Dynamique des peuplements d'armoise blanche (*Artemisia herba-alba* Asso.) de la région d'El Aricha (Algérie occidentale). PhD Thesis . Path. Ecos. Terr. Dép. scie. Env. Fac. Sci. Univ. UDL. SBA. 119.
- Baret, F., Guyot, G. and Major, D. 1989. TSAVI vegetation index which minimizes soil brightness effects on LAI or APAR estimation, in 12th Canadian symposium on remote sensing and IGARSS'90, Vancouver, Canada, 10-14 July.
- Benabadj, N. & Bouazza, M. 2000. Quelques modifications climatiques intervenues dans le Sud-

Ouest de l'Oranie (Algérie Occidentale). *Rev. En. Ren.* Vol. 3, 117-125.

- Benhanifia, K., Haddouche, I., Gacemi, M.A., Bensaid, A. 2015. Etude spatiale de l'état après feu de la forêt de Fergoug (Mascara, Algérie). *Les actes du Med Suber 1 : 1ère Rencontre Méditerranéenne Chercheurs- Gestionnaires- Industriels sur la Gestion des Subérais et la Qualité du liège.* Les 19 et 20 octobre 2009 – Université de Tlemcen: 67-77.
- Boudy, P. 1955. *Economie forestière Nord-africaine, description forestière de l'Algérie et de la Tunisie.* Larose edit. Paris. T. IV, 483p.
- Breda, N., Soudani, K., Bergonzini, J.C. 2003. *Mesure de l'indice foliaire en forêt - Edition ECOFOR – ISBN 2-914770-02-2.* 157 p.
- Briki, M., Benkhatra, N., Jauffret, S., Amwata, D., Requier Desjardins, M., Benhanafia, K., Hassani, M., Gacemi, M.E., 2007. Combining local observation and remote sensing for monitoring range land in arid zones "conference-Range Monitoring Expert Consultation Meeting organized by FAO, November, Cairo.: 26-28.
- Gacemi, M.E., 2010. Integration of image processing methods for fuel mapping, in. Sandro Bimonte, André Miralles, François Pinet. *Actes du 3ème Atelier INFORSID-SIDE (Système d'Information et de Décision pour l'Environnement).* Marseille. 35p.
- Girard, M., 2000. *Traitement des données de télédétection.* Dunod, Paris, 529 p.
- Guyot, G., 1989. *Signatures spectrales des surfaces naturelles.* Collection télédétection n°5, 178 p.
- Guyot, G., Guyon, D., Riou, J., 1989. Factors affecting the spectral responses of forest canopies: A review. *Geocarto International*, 3 : 3-17. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10106048909354217>.
- Haddouche, I., Benhanifia, K., Gacemi, M.E., 2011. Analyse Spatiale de la régénération forestière post-incendie de la forêt de Fergoug à Mascara, Algérie. *Bois et Forêts des tropiques*, 2011 ; 307 :23-31. <https://doi.org/10.19182/bft2011.307.a20478>

- Maille, E., Borgniet, L., Lampin-Maillet, C., Jappiot, M., Bouillon, C., Long-Fournel, M., Morge, D., Gacemi, M. A., Sorin, D., 2011. Integration of image processing methods for fuel mapping, Stresa (Italy), 20 - 21 October, Proceedings of the 8th International EARSEL FF-SIG Workshop.
- Mendas, A., Delali, A., Khalfallah, M., Likou, L., Gacemi, M. A., Boukrentach, H., Djilali, A. et Mahmoudi, R., 2013. Improvement of land suitability assessment for agriculture application in Algeria, *Arabian Journal of Geosciences*. DOI 10.1007/s12517-013-0860-2
- Merioua, S.M. 2014. Phyto-écologie et éléments de cartographie de la couverture végétale cas : littoral d'Ain Temouchent (Algérie). PhD Thesis. Manag. Ecosy. Forest. Step. Dép. Agro.et Forest. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tlemcen. 145 p + annexes
- Quezel, P. 2000. Réflexions sur l'évolution de la flore et de la végétation au Maghreb méditerranéen. Ed. Ibis. Press. Paris : 13-117.
- Rouse, J.W., Haas, R.H., Schell, J.A., Deering, D.W., et Harlan, J.C. 1974. Monitoring the vernal advancement and rétrogradation (greenwave effect) of natural vegetation. NASA/ GSFC Type III Final Report, Grennbelt, Maryland, 50.
- Foley, J.A., Levis, S., Costa, M.H., Cramer, W., Pollard, D. 2000. Incorporating dynamic vegetation cover within global climate models. *Ecological Applications*, 10, 1620-1632. [https://doi.org/10.1890/1051-0761\(2000\)010\[1620:IDVCWG\]2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1890/1051-0761(2000)010[1620:IDVCWG]2.0.CO;2)
- Metternicht, G., Zinck, J.A., Blanco, P.D., Del Valle, H.F. 2010. Remote sensing of land degradation: Experiences from Latin America and the Caribbean. *Journal of Environmental Quality*, 39, 42-61. doi:10.2134/jeq2009.0127
- Zika, M., & Erb, K.H. 2009. The global loss of net primary production resulting from human-induced soil degradation in drylands. *Ecological Economics*, 69, 310-318. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2009.06.014>
- Chen, X, Yan, J F, Chen, Z, et al. 2009. A spatial geostatistical analysis of impact of land use development on groundwater resources in the Sangong Oasis Region using remote sensing imagery and data. *Journal of Arid Land*, 1(1): 1-8.
- Justice, C.O., Townshend, J.R.G., Holben, B.N., Tucker, C.J. 1985. Analysis of the phenology of global vegetation using meteorological satellite data. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, 6, 1271-1318. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01431168508948281>
- Coppin, P., Jonckheere, I., Nackaerts, K., Muys, B., Lambin, E. 2004. Digital change detection methods in ecosystem monitoring: A review. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, 25(9), 1565–1596. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0143116031000101675>
- Lu, D., Mausel, P., Brondizio, E., Moran, E. 2004. Change detection techniques. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, 25(12), 2365–2407. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0143116031000139863>
- De Beurs, K. M., & Henebry, G. M. 2005. A statistical framework for the analysis of long image time series. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, 26(8), 1551–1573. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01431160512331326657>
- Jin, S. M., & Sader, S. A. 2005. MODIS time-series imagery for forest disturbance detection and quantification of patch size effects. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 99(4), 462–470. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2005.09.017>
- Barber V.A., Juday G.P., Finney B.P. 2000. Reduced growth of Alaskan white spruce in the twentieth century from temperature-induced drought stress. *Nature*, 405, 668-673. doi:10.1038/35015049
- Zhang, K., Kimball, J.S., Mu, Q., Jones, L.A., Goetz, S.J., Running, S.W. 2009. Satellite based analysis of northern ET trends and associated changes in the regional water balance from 1983 to 2005. *Journal of Hydrology*, 379, 92-110. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhydrol.2009.09.047>
- Westerling, A.L., Hidalgo, H.G., Cayan, D.R., Swetnam, T.W. 2006. Warming and Earlier Spring Increase Western U.S. Forest Wildfire Activity. *Science*, 313, 940-943. DOI: 10.1126/science.1128834



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 20-29
doi: 10.15421/111826

Baranov P., Slyvna O., Matyushkina O.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 20-29

Eco-aesthetic features of mineral deposits

P. Baranov¹, O. Slyvna², O. Matyushkina²

¹ Oles Honchar Dnipro National University, Dnipro, Ukraine, e-mail: pn2dsbaranov@gmail.com

² State Higher Educational Institution «National Mining University», Dnipro, Ukraine, e-mail: e.slivna@gmail.com

Received 16.04.2018;

Received in revised form 04.05.2018;

Accepted 19.06.2018

Abstract: The aim of work is a study of worked out fields, under development and explored deposits of minerals for the purpose eco-aesthetics. The basis of eco-aesthetics is the principle of utility (utility, expediency) and beauty (aesthetics). The criteria for assessing the eco-aesthetics of geological objects are economic, environmental and aesthetic characteristics. Developed deposits cause irreparable damage to the geological

environment and the entire ecosystem. Extraction from the bowels of the earth of minerals violates the geochemical systems on many decades and centuries, and on occasion changes the landscape of locality. Developed deposits can be economically profitable, ecologically clean and esthetically attractive due to development to the aesthetic and historical aspects. An example is the Wieliczka mine in Poland, where business, ecology and aesthetics are harmoniously combined.

A number of the largest worked out fields and developed fields in Ukraine are in extremely need of the development of this issue. Developed iron ore deposits are one of the important factors of industrial potential of Ukraine. Semiprecious stone material, jaspilite, is the aesthetic aspect of these fields. They have colossal reserves. Using their decorative properties, we have developed the laws of shaping for the design of natural stone, identified the main areas of application of jaspilites in decorative art. Implementation of the idea of creating a Jespilite room will allow Krivbas not only industrial, but also cultural and educational center. The achieved results will qualitatively improve the eco conditions for the local population, the development of stone carving art and will lead to business growth. The explored deposits of spodumene pegmatites in the Western sea of Azov in addition to lithium mineralization contain expansive fields of graphic microcline pegmatites, spodumene and albitic pegmatites. They contain samples of pink spodumene (kunzite), petalite from light green to pink, tourmaline (sherl). Thus, this deposits of spodumene pegmatites in Western Azov today require a comprehensive assessment of minerals, because in addition to ore mineralization there is also a gemstone-colored raw material.

Keywords: environmental aesthetics, geological features, mines, mining, natural processes.

1, 2, 2
1, e-mail: baranov_pn@bk.ru
2, e-mail: e.slivna@gmail.com

Introduction. Throughout the course of history of humanity, the geological environment provided economic welfare, served as a stimulus for technical development of the society, created comfortable conditions for rest and living of a human.

The first 20 thousand centuries (the Stone Age) were a period of perfect harmony of a human with the environment. Man took nothing from the geological environment and gave nothing. At the same time the stone was his only protector, assistant, object of admiration and mystification.

With the development of deposits of natural resources the technosphere is emerging, with its industrial enterprises, urban infrastructure, hydrogeological facilities, multi-kilometer quarries and mines. At a certain moment the technosphere reached such scale that began to destroy the creator and the biosphere itself. However, the society tried not to notice it: the obvious threat was not realized, the comfort of living in the usual surrounding ecosystem was not lost. It was believed that the globe is great, the nature is able to adapt, exploitable minerals and other mineral resources are inexhaustible.

Only with the awareness of humanity of its future, it made a stand for the nature. For the first time people started speaking about ecology. The waste-free and low-waste manufacturing facilities, enterprises for processing of household waste, closed cycles of water use have been created.

It is a post-industrial era on the basis of understanding the concept of "nature" and its derivatives and consistent elements that generates a new concept - "ecology", which is altogether understood as a teaching about the functioning of the natural environment.

The complication of living conditions of people is a certain basis for the nascence of environmental aesthetics. The more contradictory and tense human life becomes in modern society, the more often a person turns his eyes to the nature and culture, trying to find the reason for his own existence, harmony and beauty, which are gradually being lost in the growing dynamics of social relations.

Statement of basic materials. Mineral deposits are divided into three main groups according to the degree of development: exhausted, under development, explored.

Exhausted deposits are objects that violate the primary geological environment when extracting non-renewable natural components from it. At the same time, the number of exhausted deposits grows

every year, and the number of developed and estimated ones is decreasing. The recultivation of lands on the exhausted deposits is one of the directions of solving environmental problems when arable lands are restored. In countries with weak economies and the lack of environmental organizations, unconscious and consumer attitude to the environment leads to the fact that subsoil users simply throw exhausted objects at the mercy of the nature. But fortunately, this was not always the case and not everywhere. Some geological objects used by man in the operating, cultural and educational activities have become the subject of successful business and environmental safety due to aesthetic appeal.

Deposits that have become cultural and educational centers. A striking example is the exhausted deposit of rock-salt in Poland (Wieliczko mine). The geometrical parameters of ore bodies determined the technology of extraction by mining method. From the 13th to the 20th centuries, industrial salt mining was continuously carried out here, and over time, the technologies and methods of extraction needed for deeper horizons were improved. Now, a mine consists of 7 galleries and goes to a depth of 198 m, and the total length of the development is more than 200 km (<https://www.wieliczka.ru/pro-szachtu/mul-timjedii/fotografii>).

Unique achievements in rock-salt mining have always attracted the attention of the public. In the XV century, the Wieliczko salt mine was started to be shown to privileged persons for educational purposes. Until the end of the XVI century, tourism remained elite, and mine workings could be visited only with the permission of the king.

In the XVI century the therapeutic properties of rock salt were identified and proven, what further increased attention to this object. Here they began successfully treating bronchial asthma, bronchial inflammatory conditions, as well as allergic rhinitis.

In order to mine workings acquired aesthetic appearance and special appeal, artistic salt compositions were created: the history of mining development, governmental and historical figures, churchmen, traditions and the culture of the region.

Two environmental problems are known in the history of the mine. The first one occurred immediately after The Great Patriotic War. Inefficient arrangement in rock-salt extracting caused an avalanche, and then the flooding of some mine workings. In the 50s of the XIX century the workings were restored. The second accident occurred in 1992, during the mining workings an aquifer with a

large flow rate was opened. This was the last catastrophic flooding of the mine, after which it was closed and began functioning only as a tourist attraction.

After the elimination of environmental problems in 1998, UNESCO removed the Wieliczko mine from the list of environmentally hazardous object.

At the present time, the Wieliczko mine is a cultural center, where chamber music competitions,

scientific conferences, celebrations (weddings, corporate parties), medical events (Health Day, healthy sleep, three hours of health) (Fig. 1) are held.

Thus, the mining (the Wieliczko mine) passed on rock-salt has become economically independent, which allows to keep the mine in an environmentally safe state, finding opportunities for the development of art and aesthetics.



Fig. 1. Cultural events held in the Wieliczko salt mine <https://www.wieliczka.ru/pro-szachtu/mul-timjedii/fotografii>

At the same time, similar deposits of rock-salt are known on the territory of the Transcarpathian region (Solotvino mines) of Ukraine. Being in the same geological situation (structural, genetic), they created

an environmental problem for the area – because of the karst holes many engineering constructions and settlements of the region turned out under the threat of destruction and flooding (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. The karst holes in Solotvino, the Transcarpathian region https://go.mail.ru/search_images

Deposits having played a big part in art, made a certain contribution to the culture. The Ural deposits of malachite Gumeshevskoye, Mednorudnyanskoye and Vysokogorskoye could be taken as an example.

Malachite of the Ural deposits was recognized as unsurpassed in quality material, thanks to the Ural masters, who developed the technique of Russian mosaic (Fersman A. E., 1961). Subsequently, it was shown that the malachite of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is not inferior in quality, and the

reserves exceed several times (Baranov P. N. et al., 2006).

Nevertheless, masterpieces of world art of the Hermitage created by Ural masters, Moscow Kremlin and Saint Isaac's Cathedral are the top of stone carving skill. Malachite entered the history of decorative and applied arts as a stone, steeped in works of art, folk tales, legends, what allowed it to become a national (Russian) gem.

Malachite has introduced a new direction in arts and crafts, new opportunities in architecture, and world fame to the Urals masters. At the same time,

the exhausted deposits of malachite (quarries) still remain unclaimed in tourism and in business.

Many well-known deposits of world importance, such as Malyshevskoye (emerald) and Volodarsk-Volynskoye (Topaz, rock crystal) can also be added. There was a time when in the last one the unique precious stones (crystal quartz 10 tons, fiery Topaz 39 kg) were mined. After the USSR breakup, these mine workings (mines) were flooded and are beyond repair, according to experts. Although, at the present time, there is certainly a commercial component, and, consequently, environmental problems could be solved simultaneously.

Deposits that have lost gems. Eliseevskoye ore field (Zaporozhye region, Ukraine) was opened at the beginning of the XX century. One of the promising deposits is "Green grave", where, since 1938, ceramic raw materials, represented by graphic pegmatites, and tantalum concentrate were mined. Judging by the fragments that have been preserved in the

quarry, pegmatites are represented by albite, microcline varieties and their combinations. However, at that time the country was in desperate need of rare-earth - rare-metal raw materials, and this type of raw materials was not relevant because graphic varieties of pegmatites were not considered as stone-colored raw material.

Currently, it is an open pit mining (quarry) of 500x100 m in size, filled with water (fig. 3), which local residents use for agricultural purposes. Uniqueness of this object is that the oldest rocks of Ukrainian shield, lodes of decorative graphic pegmatite (Jewish stone), zoning of ore bodies are observed here; rare minerals of tantalum, zircon, garnet, biotite, muscovite etc. are found. In the Museum of the National University of Kiev a crystal of beryl, up to 30 cm and 4x5 cm in diameter from the pegmatites of this Deposit is preserved.



Fig. 3. The waste deposit of written pegmatites "Green Grave".

The next object is an ore field of nickel ores of Sryedneye Pobuzhya, a zone of physical and chemical destruction of ultrabasic rocks. At the stage of the almost completed extraction on deposits of Lipovenkavskoye and Derenyuchinsky, the formations of silica in the shape of sheet deposit, crusts, bundles and solid buildups were discovered (Baranov P. N., M. L. Kutsevol, 1998). They are composed of quartz, agate, jasper, agate, chalcedony, opal, plasma. Today this stone-color raw material is lost forever. At this present time it is an abandoned open pit with a depth of about 30 m and an area of 10 km².

Developed complex deposits, where except the main ore component there are semiprecious stone raw materials, are of heightened interest to experts in

the stone cutting industry today. However, because of narrowly departmental interests, gem stones are usually stored in dumps or crushed in building gravel, that is they are not mined.

As an example, we will consider several deposits in Ukraine, their role and prospects for the development of science, business, and art.

Iron-ore deposits of Kryvbas are one of the important types of mineral resources of Ukraine. Currently, 21 iron-ore deposits are being developed. The proven reserves of all iron ores of Kryvbas (draw of Kryvyi Rih) are 21.8 billion tons (Metallicheskie i nemetallicheskie poleznyie iskopayemyie Ukraine, 2005). The share of the metallurgical industry of Kryvbas is 60% of the gross domestic product of the country.

Unequivocally, the metallurgical industry plays an important role in the modern economy of Ukraine. But we must not forget that over time mined deposits move into the realm of the category of exhausted ones. This leads to an environmental problem, both for the geological environment and for the environment for many decades or even centuries. For this reason, the fate of the Kryvyi Rih region is the present day issue, and it must be solved

in current times, until its aesthetic component has not been lost yet.

The aesthetic aspect of iron-ore deposits are raw gemstones. Industrial reserves of decorative jaspilites and low stocks of tiger's eye, chalcedony, quartz, amethyst, calcite dolomite, pyrite, calcite, etc. (Fig.4) are of great scientific and practical interest.

Камнесамоцветное сырье представлено джеспилитом, тигровым и кошачьим глазом, халцедоном, аметистом. Запасы их не определены, не добываются и не разрабатываются.



Fig.4. Semiprecious stone material of iron ore deposits from Kryvbas.

One of the dominant idea of stone aesthetics and artistic characteristics of jaspilite is determined by its color and texture.

The colour range of jaspilite includes chromatic (red, yellow, orange and blue) and achromatic colours.

Wide range of colours ensures a variety of textural drawings, which distinguishes favourable jaspilite from other stones. None of the known stones has such a spectrum of texture patterns as jaspilite. They can be conditionally divided into five types:

parallel-banded, wavy-striped, puckered, brecciated and landscape.

Characteristic features of the textural pattern of jaspilites are static, dynamics, movement and orientation (*direction*).

Strict alternation of opaque differently colored layers (bright and dark red, light and dark grey) allows to create a wide variety of decorative and artistic products: bodies of rotation (balls, vases), table cut (three-dimensional geometric bodies, writing sets, jewelry boxes, mosaic), artistic carving (cameos, figures of small shapes) (Fig.5).



Fig.5. Decorative artistic items of decorative jaspilites (Samotsvety Ukrainy. Dzhespility, 2006).

Recently, there has been a promising direction *"Art in stone"*, where the artistic image of the stone is complemented by oil painting (Fig.6).

The uniqueness and artistry of the stone lies, above all, in its colour range. The theme can be both classical religious subjects and military-patriotic, as well as the events of contemporaneity. Fire, sunset

or sunrise, flowers, corals, magma, smoke, etc. – these are the associations that the artist sees in this stone. In addition to the mentioned above, the aesthetic properties of the stone get people excited and inspire, cause perturbation and agitation, increase nervous tension, create energy charge, increase the level of anxiety.



Fig.6. Paintings "Underground Kingdom", "Contact". Artist O. Baranova.

The study of jaspilites together with the production of experimental products revealed three laws of formation in the design of natural gemstones, that is the texture pattern depends on the direction of the plane of cut, the size of the visible surface, and the geometric shape of the stone (Baranov Petr et al., 2009). These laws allow to control not only the texture pattern and colour of jaspilite, but also to influence the feelings and emotions of the viewer.

Today, the old tradition of philosophical and symbolic application and justification of the usefulness of the stone is revived. The concept of the stone as an energy and healing source lies in the intricate patterns, which are determined by the color range of jaspilite. Gaspilite has a very high reputation as a

healing stone, it's psychological, astrological and magical characteristics testify to this. The healing properties of the stone are not of mysterious and mystical nature, they lie in the physical and crystal chemical properties of jaspilite, which has a strong magnetic field, due to the high content of magnetite in it. The stone emanates both fire and cold. An original mind sees it as an image of development in art, in which the stone reveals its "soul". An inexperienced reader will be disappointed with the information, having found magical properties of jaspilite on the Internet, because the history of this stone is the history of material substance. The virtual picture of the magic stone is just another illusion. However,

the magic power of the stone has a rationalistic explanation, which is the presence of polar minerals in composition and properties. This stone, like most gems, is not rare on Earth, it is the real book, which can be used to study the history of the formation of the earth's bowels of some parts of the earth. This is a kind of chronicle, imprinted in stone; a book, which contains the greatest enigma of the Nature, and which keeps its deepest secrets – the mysteries of the emergence of the immaculate in its fiery cold beauty of the stone. This stone has a huge potential, which is unexplored until the end. But the first decisive steps in the design development and practical testing of jaspilite or picture jasper have already been made. This is the stunning with its audacity even the most exquisite and sophisticated imagination, the project of the Jaspilite room, which can become a Museum relic of Ukraine, like malachite or Amber rooms *Jaspilite room* (Fig. 7).

The monograph "Gems of Ukraine" is devoted to the stone, which played a breakthrough role for the Dnieper region. Five projects of Jaspilites rooms in classical, Gothic and also modernist styles are presented here (Samotsvety Ukrainy. Jaspilite, 2006). The task of modern jaspilite artists to implement design tactics of a jaspilite master in stylized

gothic, ancient myth or legend, gothic, classic or modern architecture and interior.

The goals and tasks of modern masters of stone – to integrate the stone into the design landscape of the Dnieper region, the Ukrainian interior, to make this stone a worthy representative of the Ukrainian state, a symbol of its wealth and glory. It will not be long - a concrete practical implementation of the project, which is possible with the involvement of interested people who can help in the implementation of the project. To do this, the material and spiritual efforts of those who sincerely love Ukraine and longs for its prosperity should be united. The most interesting thing is that this project is not something abstract or unreal. It can become one of the most fruitful and promising design and art national projects of Ukraine. It is difficult to accept the extraordinary and unconventional idea of the prospects for the development of the Jaspilite room as a decorative, applied and artistic work. Knowing of the artistic value of the stone should inevitably lead to practical work, the transition from the project, artistic fantasies and theoretical work to the implementation of practical tasks that are set before the design team.



Fig 7. Sketch designs of Jaspilites room: Cantata about the stone (author I. N. Buryak), Knight hall (author M. P. Luzanov) (Samotsvety Ukrainy. Jaspilite, 2006).

Thus, the developed iron ore deposits have the opportunity to become not only an industrial, but also a cultural and educational centre.

And although at the present time, with the help of minerals material goods are created, the task of the present days concerning using of geological objects is the formation sports and recreation and

cultural centers (museums, bases, unique works of art) on their basis, the development of popular scientific tourist routes, etc. The implementation of this idea will be the basis for the development of the stone-colored market, national traditions and the culture of stone in the region. But, alas, despite these

prospects, the society is not ready to create a future for our children yet.

Deposits of written pegmatites. The Eliseyevskoye pegmatite field is still interesting for commercial structures, as it includes 15 lodes, one of which is currently being developed for ceramic raw materials – the field "Balka Bolshogo lagerya", where the written pegmatite is about 40 %. The stone is rich in texture patterns and sizes of texture-forming elements (ichtyoglyptes). According to the drawing and the colour scheme, eight varieties of written pegmatites (Fig. 8) are distinguished on the deposit: gently pink, soft brown, spot violet, parquet pink, gigantic purple, leopard, snow white and violet-pink (Slivna O.V., Baranov P.M., 2015).

As lodes contain decorative raw materials (written pegmatites), which many times exceeds the cost of ceramic raw materials, at the present time the deposits of written pegmatites need a reevaluation, taking into account the stone-colored raw materials. Pegmatite refers to semi-precious stones of the second order. It is a relevant and interesting material for jewelry and stone processing industries. Traditionally, written pegmatite is used as an ornamental stone for stands, boxes, countertops, decorative pebbles. However, at the present time, the results of the

Italian company "Antolini", which use graphic pegmatite in interior design under the trademark "Zeb-radorite", are interesting. At the same time, Ukrainian written pegmatite is not present on the market and is not valued as a stone-colored raw material.

In general, the Srednepridneprovsky megablock of the Ukrainian Shield, as studies have shown, has great prospects for stone-colored raw materials. It includes granite deposits, where epidiosites, mylonites, tectonites, gangue quartz of different color paint are used as gems. At this moment, they are used as building materials (quarrystone, crushed stone, crumbs, etc.), although, according to the Ukrainian legislation, epidiosites and colored quartz are semi-precious stones of the second order. The most interesting from an aesthetic standpoint are decorative tectonites, first installed during the tunneling of the Dnepropetrovsk underground. Subsequently, such formations were discovered on the Tretuznenskiy granite quarry (near the town of Kamenskoye), which can serve as a prototype object in the identification of promising areas of stone-colored raw materials in the Srednepridneprovsky megablock of the Ukrainian Shield. Here, for the first time, blue-black quartz was discovered at the contact of granitoids and ultrabasic rocks.



Fig. 8. Decorative varieties of pegmatites of the deposits "Balka Bolshogo Lagerya» (Slivna O.V., Baranov P.M., 2015).

The malachite deposits of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire) are an example of squandering of national wealth.

Malachite deposits were discovered at the beginning of the 20th century. In size and reserves (over 1000 tons), they are unique, and the country occupies a leading position in the world market for the extraction of malachite (approximately 10,000 tons of ore produce about 100 kilograms of jewelry malachite).

The quality of malachite and its application in arts and crafts were determined on the basis of studying the decorative and technological properties of the stone (Baranov, P.N. et al., 2006).

In the course of experimental works, decorative and artistic and jewelry items of the most different level were made (Fig. 9). This allowed to establish that the criteria for assessing the quality of malachite are the mass and shape of the samples, polishing, color, and pattern. In some cases, the criteria for assessing the quality of malachite may be the inclusion of foreign minerals (pseudomalachite, azurite, brochantite) and host rocks, as sometimes they give special originality to malachite (landscape paintings).

High-quality Zaire malachite is illegally exported from the country, and high-quality products made of it are often given out for the Ural one, which has worldwide fame on the world market. At the same time, local residents (the Congolese) make low-quality products from malachite. Thus, bright gem is completely dissolves in society, leaving no

trace in art, culture and history. Huge useless quarries remain on the site of waste deposits.

Explored deposits. Currently, deposits that contain collection and semi-precious stones are on balance of the Geological survey of Ukraine (GKZ). One of them is the Shevchenkowskoye Deposit of spodumene pegmatites, located in the South-Eastern part of Ukrainian shield. In addition to the lithium mineralization there are wide fields of lithium pegmatites of nitro type here: microcline graphic, albite, spodumene pegmatites. There are interesting samples of pink spodumene (kunzite), petalite from light green to pink, tourmaline (sherl) (Baranov p. N., Kichurchak V. M., 1992). But the secrecy of this object did not allow carrying out Gemological assessment during geological exploration, so the true cost and the future fate of this field was not determined.

Thus, explored deposits require a comprehensive assessment of minerals regardless of ownership and secrecy, because this is our planet and this is our task. As V.I. Vernadsky wrote, the highest stage of the biosphere development is a reasonable transformation of the primary nature of the Earth in order to make it able to satisfy all material, aesthetic and spiritual needs of the numerically increasing population (Vernadskiy V. I., 2002). This requires a spiritual conviction of society that the geological environment and its minerals are not a pantry, where you can only take from. We must understand that this is not a momentary benefit, but the future of our society and our planet Earth



Fig. 9. Works from malachite DR Congo. The watch on the sketches of Faberge. Panel picture "Landscapes of Africa."

For a full understanding of the essence of ecological aesthetics, and knowledge of the beautiful in nature and further savings, you need to realize that the aesthetics of the nature requires the development sensibility, contributing to the pleasure of stay in a natural environment, in a man. Ecological aesthetics in this sense is a philosophy of harmony between man and nature, the emergence of which becomes possible only in a certain cultural context of modernity.

Conclusions. 1. The exhausted deposits are divided into three groups according to the degree of eco-aesthetics: deposits that have become cultural and educational centers; deposits that played a large role in culture and art; deposits that have lost stone-colored raw materials. The aesthetic aspect plays a major role in their future. In the presence of aesthetic, historical and other interesting factors, these deposits become attractive for investment in the development of popular science tourism. The society becomes spiritually richer, and the environment is safer and more beautiful if the exhausted deposits turn into cultural and educational centres.

2. Developing and explored deposits of raw gemstones are in urgent need of re-evaluation and development of the ecological and aesthetic projects with economic, environmental, and aesthetic positive indicators.

3. The obtained data suggest the development of highly effective aesthetic projects to restore the disturbed geoecological environment. To understand the ecological situation in the region, first of all, it is necessary to make an ecological and aesthetic inventory of deposits with stone-and-stone raw materials.

References

Baranov, P.N., Kichurchak, V.M. 1992. Tipomorfizm v klyucheni v kvartse spodumenovyh pegmatitov

Ukrainy. [Typomorphism inclusions from quartz of spodumene pegmatites of Ukraine]. Mineralogicheskii zhurnal, 14, 84 – 87 (in Russian).

Baranov P.N., Kutsevol M.L. 1998. Kamnesamotsvetnoye syrye gruppy kremnezema na mestorozhdenii nikelya v Srednem Pobuzhzhya. [Semiprecious stone material of the group silica in the Deposit of Nickel on Average Pobuzhzhya]. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov NGA Ukrainy, Dnepropetrovsk: RIK NGA Ukrainy, 188-189 (in Russian).

Baranov, P.N., Mukendi E., Shevchenko S.V., Bogdanov V.M., Baranov A.P. 2006. Mineralogo-gemmologicheskaya harakteristika malahita Katangskogo mednogo poyasa (DR Kongo). [Mineralogical and Gemological characteristics of malachite Katanga copper belt (DR Congo)]. Koshtovne ta dekorativne kamynnya, 1(43), 19-25 (in Ukrainian).

Baranov Petr, Shevchenko Sergey, Heflik Westlaw, Dumanska-Slowik Magdalena, Natkaniec-Nowak Lucyna. 2009. Jaspillite – a gemstone from Ukraine. The Journal of Gemology. Vol. 17, 3, 23-30 (in English)

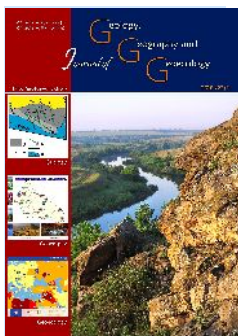
Fersman, A. E., 1961. Ocherki po istorii kamnya. [Essays on history of stone]. Vol. 2. Moscow: AN SSSR (in Russian).

Metallicheskiye i nemetallicheskiye poleznyie iskopayemye Ukrainy. 2005. [Metal and non-metallic minerals of Ukraine]. Vol 1, Kiev - Lvov: Izd-vo «Tsentr Evropy» (in Russian).

Samotsvety Ukrainy. Dzhespility. 2006. [Gemstone from Ukraine. Jaspillite]. Vol 2. Kyiv: YuvelirPRESS (in Russian).

Slivna, O.V., Baranov, P.M. 2015. Geologo-promislovi kriteriyi otsinky yakosti pismovyh pegmatyiv Elisiyivskogo rudnogo polya [Geological and industrial criteria of quality evaluation of written pegmatites from ore field Yelisiyivske]. Koshtovne ta dekorativne kamynnya, 1, 8-12 (in Ukrainian)

Vernadskiy, V.I. 2002. Biosfera i noosfera [The biosphere and the noosphere]. M.: Rolf, (in Russian).



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 30-34
doi: 10.15421/111827

Bezruchko K. A., Pymonenko L. I., Burchak V., Suvorov D.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 30-34

Transformation of the energy state of the molecular structure of coal in the process of metamorphism

K. A. Bezruchko, L. I. Pymonenko, V. Burchak, D. Suvorov

The M.S. Polyakov Institute of Geotechnical Mechanics, National Academy of Science of Ukraine, Simferopolska str., 2, 49005, Dnipro, Ukraine, e-mail: gvrvg@meta.ua

Received 20.02.2018;

Received in revised form 07.04.2018;

Accepted 06.06.2018

Abstract. This article discusses processes of rock-mass geothermal and geomechanical energy transfer on the nanolevel and describes different mechanisms of potential energy absorption, distribution and usage by the molecular structure of the coal substance. We show that mechanical and thermal energies in the molecular structure of the coal substance are transformed into quantum-mechanical energy which feeds the structural transformations and generation processes in the substance. At the nanolevel, the energy inflow transforms the atomic-molecular structure, changes the physical and chemical properties of the coal and may cause fluid (including methane) emission. The availability of a general solution for energetic problems of different hierarchical levels is evidence of the possibility of using a fractal approach for researching the energy re-distribution in the system.

At the nanolevel, the energy inflow transforms the atomic-molecular structure, changes the physical and chemical properties of the coal and may cause fluid (including methane) emission. The availability of a general solution for energetic problems of different hierarchical levels is evidence of the possibility of using a fractal approach for researching the energy re-distribution in the system.

Keywords: coal substance, energy potential, metamorphism, structural transformations, methane generation

Introduction. In the process of geological history, rocks of the coal-bearing stratum are subject to changes in temperature, geostatic and tectonic pressure. Geodynamic conditions are periodically changed, thus, the system receives geothermal and geomechanical energies which differ by intensity and impact on the structure and properties of the entire rock mass at the macro- and micro levels (Lukinov at all, 2010, Tektono-heokhimichna. Lukinov at

all, 2011). However, the same external processes occurring at different levels activate different mechanisms of the inflow energy absorption and re-distribution. On the scale of the rock massif, the laws of classical physics and thermodynamics work well and exactly describe the processes occurring in the macroscopic systems; while the laws of quantum mechanics are good for the atomic-molecular level, where the principle of energy uncertainty acts in the system.

Formulation of the problem. The IGTM, NANU, researched the effect of thermal and mechanical actions at the nanolevel with the help of the spectral method. The experimental studies of transformations in the atomic-molecular structure of coal (Burchak at all, 2010. Balalaev at all, 2011) proved that geological processes with associated pressure and temperature growth impacted on the state, composition and properties of the coal substance. At the nanolevel, the energy inflow transforms atomic-molecular structure, the consequence of which is emission of methane and changes in the coal's physical and chemical properties (Burchak, 2012). However, mechanisms of the transformations take place at different levels and their interdependence has been insufficiently studied. Therefore, research on the energy transfer from the macro level to the nanolevel and mechanisms of the accumulated energy distribution and usage in a large scale macro system by molecular volumes of the substance is the subject of this article.

Presentation of the general material. In the process of metamorphism, a coal substance is in an energetic state close to equilibrium. When external conditions are changed, it is profitable for this system to transfer its composition and state in accordance with the Le Chatelier-Broun principle as such transformations soften the action of the external factors. So, the carbonization process, by its essence, is an energetic response of a closed system to an external impact, i.e. it is a relaxation which should be accompanied with increase of entropy and reduction of the internal energy of the substance. The increase of entropy, in its turn, is impossible without destruction

of macro molecules and formation of low-molecular compounds.

Free energy (F) is connected with the energy (E) of the entire system, temperature (T) and entropy (S) by an equation $F = E - TS$. The energy coming into the system from outside changes T and S , or, more specifically, increases the product TS , and the value of F is reduced, correspondingly, approaching its minimum. It means that the system accumulates an external energy and will relax it in such a way as to reduce the F . In a closed system, free energy can be reduced only through certain transformations in the molecular structure (Semenov, 1986), breakup of high-molecular compounds and structuring of the group.

Figure 1 presents the scheme of a coal fragment with cyclic and linear sections. Macromolecules of the carbonized organic substance have carbon compounds of the linear type with concentration n_1 , which, in the process of transformation transfer to cyclic compounds with concentration n_2 . In this case, the system entropy change, per 1 mol of the substance, is:

$$\Delta S = -R \cdot \left(n_1 \ln \frac{n_1}{n_1 + n_2} + n_2 \ln \frac{n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \right)$$

where R is a universal gas constant ($R = 8.31$ J/mol·°C);

n_1 – is concentration of the compounds with the linear structure, mol⁻¹;

n_2 – is concentration of the compounds with the cyclic structure, mol⁻¹.

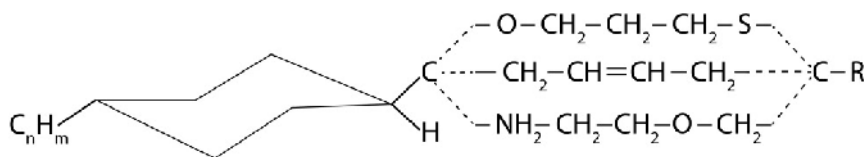


Fig. 1. Scheme of a coal fragment with cyclic and linear sections.

It results from this that it is profitable for this system to become structured by transforming linear compounds into cyclic compounds with emission of energy. The similar structural transformations are associated not only with inflow of energy from outside but with the internal entropic factor as well. At the same time, the molecular structure of the substance is rebuilt spontaneously resulting in reduced energy of the system and increased entropy.

Growth of aromatic component in the process of the metamorphism draws no objections. However, the system under this consideration is in the state

close to equilibrium irrespective of the processes occurring. So, when no external sources of energy are available, the driving force for the carbonization should be an entropic factor, i.e. spontaneous structural transformations leading to cyclization of the linear compounds in the molecular structure of the coal substance. This thesis requires further explanation and confirmation.

Let's randomly choose a sector of molecular structure of the substance of linear patterns (Fig. 2).

Let's consider a system of carbon atoms CFGHL. This system has the following energy:

$$E_0 = \Sigma(E_C + E_F + E_G + E_H + E_L).$$

Statistic entropy (S_0) is defined by a number of micro states (W), which realize a macro state of a particular structural unit. For the linear sector:

$$S_0 = k \ln W_0 = k \ln 2,$$

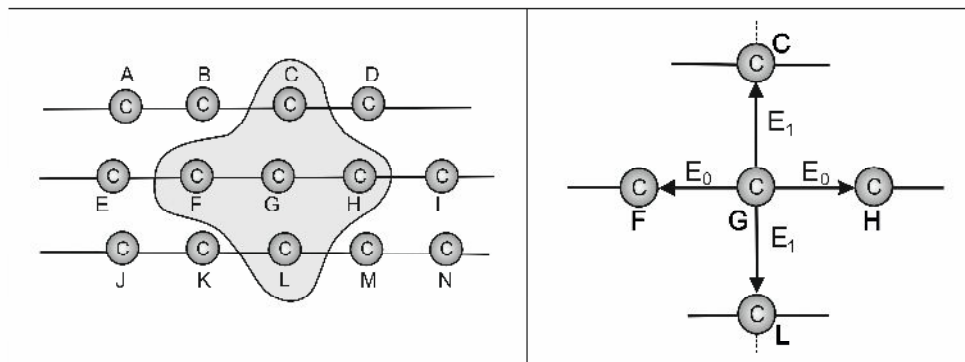


Fig. 2. Scheme of cyclization of the molecular structure of coal substance: is a sector which can be approximated as a linear structure, are the main and additional micro states of the energy pumping (E_0 is energy of the basic micro state, E_1 is energy of additional micro state)

Then we have the following equation for the statistical entropy of the flat sector:

$$S_1 = k \ln 4,$$

where k is a Boltzmann constant, ($W_i = 4$ for the systems with four quantum states).

For the absolute values, the entropy change is:

$$\Delta S = k \cdot (\ln 4 - \ln 2) \approx 0,7k.$$

In natural conditions, the molecular structure of the coal substance is very compact, and the spatial structures of the chains are in harmony with each other. In this case, intermolecular space is minimal; the chain buckling with further cyclization is hardly probable. A more realistic scenario is that the linear (aliphatic) linking will be “sewed together”, and energy needed for developing the substance catagenetic transformations with possible detachment of the end groups and formation of methane will move via these newly formed links. On the plane, it looks like the formation of a cyclic compound. Thus, in the process of metamorphism, the structural transformations occur in the coal substance at the molecular level and lead to the energy transfer via the bunches between the molecules.

Similar mechanism of the bunch formation and energy transportation is a process of percolation, abstract theorems of which are used for describing

where k is a Boltzmann constant ($k = 1.38 \cdot 10^{-23}$ J/), ($W_0 = 2$ for the systems with two basic quantum states). If as a result of conformational deformation or structural defects a weak link is formed between the carbon atoms in the neighbouring chains, then new states appear in this system which are characterized by a nonzero probability of energy flow, i.e. that the energy could be “pumped” via these bunches (“sewing together”) (Fig. 2).

processes of polymerization and linking small molecules into macro molecules (Tarasevich, 2002. Astahov at all, 2005). The process of the percolation conduces to self-organization, and structures formed in these cases have a fractal nature (Tarasevich, 2002). The fractal dimension is closely connected with an entropy which is characterized by energetic and dynamic peculiarities of the physical system, and these peculiarities define the system genesis. As coal is a thermodynamic system in the quasi-static state, and the link between the entropy and energy here is simple (energy transfer from the state with entropy S_0 into the state S_1 is more probable), so energy (E) transferred to the unit of the substance mass is equal to: $E = \Delta S \cdot (S_1 - S_0)$. Thus, it can be stated that natural macro processes, from time to time, “pump” energy into the system and regulate the substance structure at the atomic-molecular level. As a result of such structural transformations occurring in the coal substance under the action of external factors the system entropy increases.

By analogy with an approach presented in the article (Pines at all, 1966), coal substance can be conventionally considered as a set of molecular compounds of aliphatic and aromatic type with complicated chemical composition and structure which chemically link with the jellylike complexes. Electrons of the atoms in molecules of the coal substance are in the same energetic state and form a “quantum liquid” (it is an analogue of the Bose condensate) which contains the electrons’ proton skeletons. Under the thermal and mechanical action in the coal

stratum, the energetic state of the electron “jelly” is changed, and the proton skeletons “adjust” their quantum-mechanical state to such change. In a closed unstable system, the changed energetic state conduces to conformation transitions in the hydrocarbon compounds where a carbon atom is located in the electron cloud. Energy in this system can be presented as a sum of energies of the “jellylike complexes” and the energy of their interaction. Atoms forming the coal substance are located in the electron gas with energy . The equation for the state of non interacting electron gas (electron “jelly”), linking pressure and this system’s volume and energy is the following (Pines at all. 1966):

$$P_e \Omega = \frac{2}{3} E_e,$$

where P_e is pressure of the electron “jelly”, Ω is volume of the system, E_e is energy of electron gas.

This equation shows that atoms, under increased pressure, transfer to the higher energetic levels, and, therefore, the energetic potential of the system increases. The closed thermodynamic system should relax the accumulated free energy.

Concentration of the paramagnetic centers in the carbonate fossil organics reaches $n \cdot 10^{19} \text{g}^{-1}$, and most of this part is, depending on the rate of the substance carbonization, in the form of free radicals. Besides, it is proved that free radicals can be initiated by the walls of reaction vessels (Semenov, 1986). As the coal stratum is constantly under tectonic impact, role of such walls can be played by mineral inclusions in the coal stratum and zones contacting with the enclosing rocks. The wall activity is explained by the fact that it serves a source of radicals and place of their death. Activation energy of the radical transition into a volume of the coal substance is small (Semenov, 1986). The matter is that the system receives a weakly conjugate radical and forms a strongly conjugate radical. Availability of free radicals in the high-molecular organic substance can activate and develop chain reactions, the product of which is always low-molecular compounds. The difference of the energies remains within the system and presents an additional source of energy which reduces thermodynamic limitations of the transformations in the solids (Galimov, 1973).

In accordance with the model of electronic “jelly”, any impact on the coal substance will, due to the action of the mineral components, excite the system and the energy transfer (Maradulin at all, 1968), create chain reactions of the free radicals and phase transition of the 2nd level, change the chemical composition of the system, and, consequently, conduce to the process of the methane generation.

As a result of mechanical impact, some structural transformations occur in the coal, which reduce free energy in the entire system to its minimum. One of the possible processes of such reduction is formation and distribution of excitation waves. Processes in the substance excited by the gravity and tectonic forces conduce to the re-building of molecular compounds in the coal, and these compounds are, at the same time, elements transporting energy to the whole system. In a closed system (coal stratum), energy of vibration changes the molecule structure in the organic substance in the form of conformation deformation. As a result of the mechanical impact, chain sector and flat grids approach each other, and thermal fluctuations form links between the neighboring conjunctions.

The process of energy migration in the solid phase (rigidly fixed molecules) is based on the energetic resonance, i.e. an overlapping of the emission spectrums, and this is in harmony with conditions for exciting free excitons (Zhevandrov, 1987). Energy in such condition can be transferred to the defective areas of the structures and to other molecules. The energy is transferred because a coal substance being a thermodynamic system trends to the state of equilibrium with minimal energy. Such transfer can be a result of either energy burst (for example, a sudden coal-gas outburst) or relaxation of accumulated energy with further changing of the substance’s chemical composition, state and properties.

As a result of catagenetic transformations occurring in the coal substance both chemical composition and physical state of the substance are changed, which is manifested in the fractality of the system (Pymonenko at all, 2011. Lukinov, 2010, Fraktal’nost’). The external impact on the system which is a natural fractal (Bulat, 1993) conduces to the fact that the energy, at the molecular level, causes changes in fractality (changed geometry and state of the surface) and growth of the system symmetry.

Thus, energy entering the system from external sources is used in accordance with the changed geometry of the system, i.e. it is also fractally absorbed.

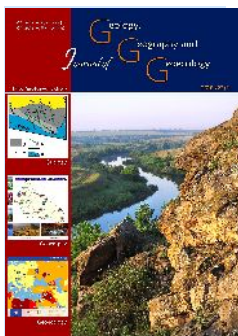
Conclusions. The research showed that energy transformations occurred in the molecular structure of the coal substance. Mechanical and thermal energy is transformed into quantum-mechanical energy, which feeds structural transformations and generation processes in the substance.

The study of processes of different types of energy transferring from macro level to the nanolevel showed that energies at various hierarchical levels are linked with each other functionally. Redistribution of accumulated energy conduces to the system fractality at all levels. The availability of a general solution for energetic problems of different

hierarchical levels is evidence of the possibility of using a fractal approach for researching the energy re-distribution in systems.

References

- Astahov, A.V., Belyj, A.A., Minaev, V.I., 2005. Primenenie fraktal'nogo podhoda i teorii pekroljacji pri issledovanijah kamennyh uglej [Application of the fractal approach and the percolation theory in studies of coals]. GIAB, 3, 5-9. (in Russian).
- Balalaev, A.K., Burchak, A.V., 2011. Tendencii razvitiya molekularnoj struktury organicheskogo veshhestva kamennyh uglej [Trends in the development of the molecular structure of the organic substances of coals]. Naukovi pratsi UkrNDMI NAN Ukrainy. Donetsk, UkrNDMI NAN Ukrainy, 9(II), 68-76 (in Russian).
- Bulat, A.F., Lukinov, V.V., Repka, V.V., 1993. Fraktal'naja priroda ugleporodnyh massivov [Fractal nature of coal-bearing massifs]. Ugol' Ukrainy, 9, 37-39 (in Russian).
- Burchak, A.V., Balalaev, A.K., 2010. Jeffekt izmenenija parametrov IK-spektrov uglej v rjadu metamorfizma pri mehanicheskom davlenii [The effect of changing the parameters of the FTIR-spectres of coals in a series of metamorphism under mechanical pressure]. Heotekhnichna mekhanika: Mizhvid. zb. nauk. prats IHTM NAN Ukrainy, 87, 190-198 (in Russian).
- Burchak, O.V., 2012. Strukturni transformatsii vuhilnoi rehovyny v protsesi hazoheneratsii [Structural Transformation of Coal in the Process of Gas Generation]. Heotekhnichna mekhanika: Mizhvid. zb. nauk. prats IHTM NAN Ukrainy, 101, 181-188 (in Ukrainian).
- Galimov, Je.M., 1973. O novej himicheskoi modeli processa nefteobrazovanija [About a new chemical model of the oil formation process]. Priroda organicheskogo veshhestva sovremennyh i iskopajemyh osadkov. Nauka, Moscow, 207-227 (in Russian).
- Zhevandrov, N.D., 1987. Opticheskaja anizotropija i migracija jenerгии v molekularnyh kristallah [Optical anisotropy and migration of energy in molecular crystals]. Nauka, Moscow (in Russian).
- Lukinov, V.V., Baranovskij, V.I., Pimonenko, L.I., Kuznecova, L.D., 2010. Fraktal'nost' mikrostruktury uglja [Fractality of coal microstructure]. Heotekhnichna mekhanika: Mizhvid. zb. nauk. prats IHTM NAN Ukrainy, 87, 15-23 (in Russian).
- Lukinov, V.V., Pymonenko, L.I., Burchak, O.V., Suvorov, D.A., 2010. Tektono-heokhimichna hipoteza utvorennia vykydonebezpechnykh zon u vuhilnykh plastakh [Tecton-geochemical hypothesis of the formation of outburst zones in coal beds]. Dop. NAN Ukrainy, 2, 114-118 (in Ukrainian).
- Lukinov, V.V., Pymonenko, L.I., Burchak, O.V., Suvorov, D.A., 2011. Pryrodna enerhetychna skladova v metanoutvorenni ta rozviazanni hazodynamichnykh yavysch [Natural energy component in methane formation and solution of gas dynamics phenomena]. Dop. NAN Ukrainy, 10, 99-104 (in Ukrainian).
- Maradulin, A., Montroll, Je., Weiss, J. 1968. Dinamicheskaja teorija kristallicheskoj reshetki v garmonicheskom priblizhenii [Dynamic theory of the crystal lattice in the harmonic approximation]. Mir, Moscow (in Russian).
- Pymonenko, L.Y. Burchak, O.V., 2011. Doslidzhennia fraktalnosti prostorovo chasovoi evoliutsii vuhilnoi rehovyny metodom Khersta [Research of the fractality of spatial temporal evolution of coal by the Hirst method]. Naukovi pratsi DonHTU, serija «Hirnycho-heolohichna», 15(192), 233-239 (in Ukrainian).
- Semenov, N.N., 1986. Cepyne reakcii [Chain reactions]. Nauka, Moscow (in Russian).
- Tarasevich, Ju.Ju, 2002. Perkoljacija: teorija, prilozhenija, algoritmy [Percolation: theory, applications, algorithm]. Jeditorial URSS, Moscow (in Russian).
- Pines, D., Nozieres, P. 1966. The theory of quantum liquids. W.A. Benjamin. ink, New York, Amsterdam (in English).



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 35-42
doi: 10.15421/111828

Bozhuk T. I., Buchko Z. I.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 35-42

Cross-Border Ukrainian-Hungarian Cooperation in the Sphere of Tourism

T. I. Bozhuk ¹, Z. I. Buchko ²

¹ National University "Lviv Polytechnic", Lviv, Ukraine, e-mail: tbozhuk@gmail.com

² Chernivtsi Yuriy Fedkovych National University, Chernivtsi, Ukraine, e-mail: zhanna.buchko@gmail.com

Received 08.05.2018;

Received in revised form 15.05.2018;

Accepted 05.06.2018

Abstract. The work deals with specificities of Ukrainian/Hungarian cross-border cooperation. To begin with, legislative and regulatory frameworks that permitted functioning of Ukraine, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldova within the Carpathian Euro-Region have been described, and key literature sources related to topicality and efficiency of cross-border tourism development were analyzed. Major focus was thus given to disclosure of trends in Ukrainian-Hungarian cross-border tourism, which presupposed the analysis of statistical data related to tourism flows.

The figures of the last-decade Ukrainian and Hungarian outbound and inbound tourism are presented and discussed. As was established, tourism flows from Ukraine to Hungary underwent significant changes in the last 10 years showing a 62% growth from 2006 to 2016 (from 1 790 008 to 2 893 370 people). The greatest departure intensity was observed since 2013 with average annual gain by 200-300 thousand people. Instead, the Hungary-to-Ukraine direction is specific for instability throughout the whole period of observations. It was 1–1,2 million Hungarians who annually visited Ukraine in 2006–2008. In particular, organized tourism shared 8% out of the whole flow in 2006. Beginning from 2007, this share declined to 1% and stayed unchanged through the next five years. Insignificant decrease in tourist arrivals to Ukraine was in 2009-2014. The last 3 years witness some growth of tourist flows at a rate of 200 thousand people annually on the average. Since all present-day trends observed in the market of cross-border tourism services are connected with realization of programs for cross-border cooperation, the effect of such programs (in particular, those to support implementation and development of recreation/tourism infrastructure in Zakarpattia Oblast in Ukraine and the Megye of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg in Hungary) was assessed. It was established that both regions possess considerable natural, historic-cultural and architectural potentials that are well worth the efforts to develop tourism infrastructure and realize cross-border routes. Perspective directions of cross-border tourism development were outlined to be as follows: sports/rehabilitative and adventure tourism; green rural tourism; ecotourism; treatment/health-improving tourism; enogastronomy; religious tourism; educational tourism with accentuation on monuments of history, archaeology, culture and ethnography; and event tourism.

Keywords: cross-border tourism; cross-border cooperation; Euro-Region; tourism flows; tourism destinations.

1, 2

1

2

Introduction. Cross-border cooperation remains to be among the most characteristic features of international relations and an important component of Ukrainian national policy. Ukraine and Hungary consistently cultivate their links in the sphere of tourism, and the awareness of trends within such cooperation therefore requires systemic and detailed analysis.

Cross-border cooperation between Hungary and Ukraine is specific for being implemented on the territories that cover the Carpathian Euro-Region (Ukraine-Poland-Slovakia-Hungary-Romania-Moldova), and the “Tysa”, a European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (“Tysa” EGTC LLC).

Latest studies by world and national scientists where they analyzed the functioning of euro-regions do confirm the efficiency of such territorial formations. Stefan Puric, Romanian historian and anatomist of euro-regions, concludes that they represent territorial formations with the highest possible level of institutionalization found in the forms of interstate cooperation (Puric, 2007). Problems of cross-border cooperation are also thoroughly considered in the works by the *M.I. Dolishniy* Institute of Regional Studies at the National Academy of Sciences, Ukraine (Kravtsiv, 2016), where they analyze topical issues of cooperation within the territories of cross-border regions. Further details on implementing such projects can be found in works of Efros, Buchko, Rudenko for Bukovina (Efros, Buchko & Rudenko, 2015) and Kyfiak for the Upper Prut region (Kyfiak, 2008). Stoffelen A., Vanneste D. (Stoffelen & Vanneste, 2017) structurally analyzed the role of tourism in regional development processes in European cross-border regions with different historical development paths.

The present study aimed at disclosure, on the basis of the analysis of statistical figures of tourism flows, of trends observed in Ukrainian-Hungarian cross-border tourism.

Data and methods. The present study has been developed on the basis of the study of sources of state statistical data (official studies, evaluation reports, programme documents and website, promotional materials), which provided a framework for discussing the relation between cross-border cooperation and tourism development. The focus being mainly on the cross-border tourism projects implemented in Zakarpattia Oblast in Ukraine and the

Megye of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg in Hungary, analyzing their most significant results.

Statement of basic materials. Ukrainian-Hungarian tourism flows pass through the territories of Zakarpattia Region (Ukraine), and the Megye of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg (Hungary). The territory of both regions has an old common history of coexistence and development within the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Czechoslovak Republic. It is due to their closeness and aforementioned historic factor that they have similar features in traditional architecture. It comes into particular prominence if the open-air museums are considered (wooden churches, traditional houses), or the architecture of the cities of Uzhgorod, Mukachevo, Khust, or Nyíregyháza (palaces, castles, temples, monuments of Gothic or Baroque architecture). Historic downtowns of these cities are included into state-protected cultural-historic heritage. All these factors would favor development of religious and cultural-educational tourism, while the historic past may inspire ethnic-cultural and nostalgic tourism.

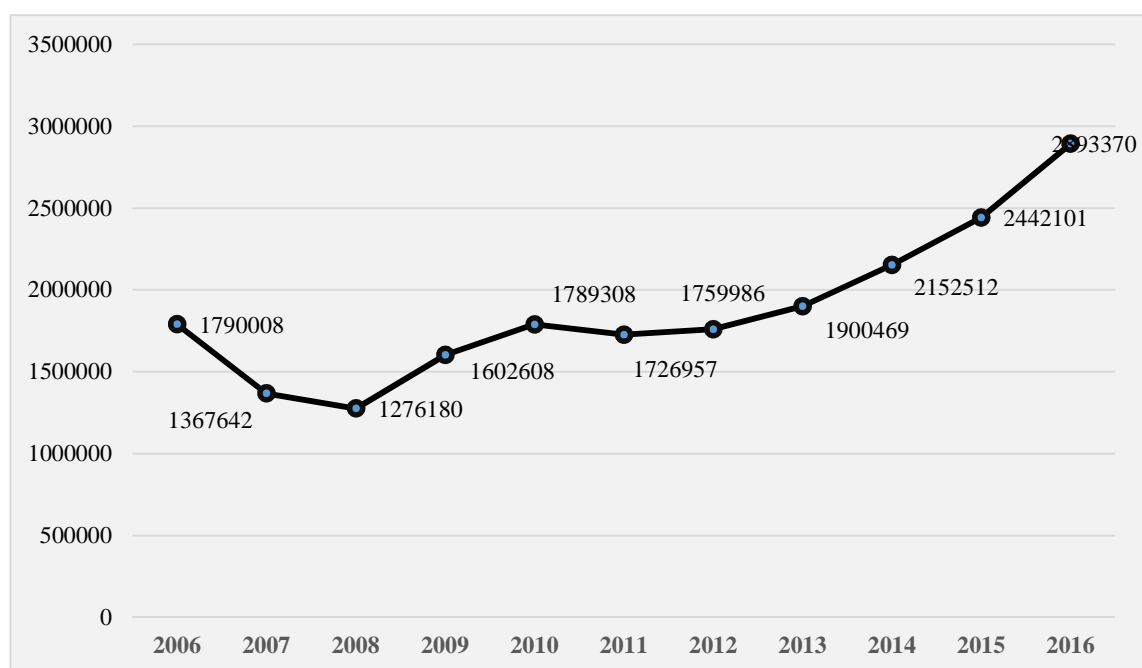
Covering the total of 136,7 km, the state border between Ukraine and Hungary provides entry points for five automobile and an international railway.

Ukraine – Hungary: Outbound Tourism. Tourism flows from Ukraine to Hungary underwent significant changes in the last 10 years showing a 62% growth from 2006 to 2016 (from 1 790 008 to 2 893 370 people) (see Table 1). The greatest intensity of departures was observed since 2013 with average annual gain by 200 – 300 thousand people. On the contrary, the figures for organized tourism declined from 297 694 people in 2006 to 8 307 people in 2012. Unfortunately, there is no such statistics beginning from 2013 up to this present day. Instead, the structure of tourism flows witnessed a fast growth of the share of those who denoted private visits as primary purpose of their travels (see Table 2). The fact is explained by the contraction of demand for group trips, and the rise of individual tourism. It is offers for family tourism in small groups of 5-6 people that are popular today, as well as for small companies of friends. The trend also includes holiday trips where active rest forces out passive leisure.

Table 1. Dynamics of outbound tourist visitors from Ukraine to Hungary (2006-2016). Source: the data retrieved from the official website of State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU)

Year	Total number of Ukrainians who visited Hungary	Tourists from Ukraine who visited Hungary	Difference
2006	1790008	297694	1492314
2007	1367642	231592	1136050
2008	1276180	67858	1208322
2009	1602608	17820	1584788
2010	1789308	21775	1767533
2011	1726957	28605	1698352
2012	1759986	8307	1751679
2013	1900469	-	-
2014*	2152512	-	-
2015*	2442101	-	-
2016*	2893370	-	-

*With no consideration of temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the City of Sevastopol and the zone of Anti-Terrorist Operation

**Fig. 1.** Dynamics of outbound tourist visitors from Ukraine to Hungary. Source: the data retrieved from the official website of State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU)**Table 2.** Tourists and visitors from Ukraine to Hungary. Source: the data retrieved from the official website of State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU)

Type of travel	2014 (people)	2015 (people)	2015/2014 (people)	2016 (people)	2016/2015 (people)
Business and government	44	-	-	-	-
Organized	-	-	-	-	-
Private	2152468	2442101	+289633	2893370	+451269

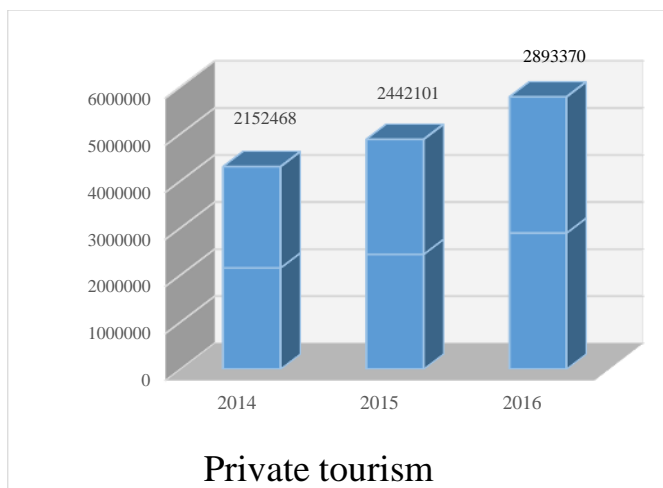


Fig. 2. Number of tourists and other visitors from Ukraine to Hungary. Source: the data retrieved from the official website of State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU)

Ukraine – Hungary: Inbound Tourism. The Hungary -Ukraine direction is specific for instability throughout the whole period of observations. It was 1–1,2 million Hungarians who annually visited Ukraine in 2006–2008 (see Table 3.), in particular, organized tourism accounted for 8% of the whole tourism flow in 2006. Beginning from 2007, this share declined to 1% and stayed unchanged through the next five years. Unfortunately, due to absence of

such figures, it is objectively impossible to consider tourist flows in the aspect of purpose of visit since 2014. Generally, the last 11 years showed no significant deviations in the number of Hungarians who were visiting Ukraine (1 269 653 people in 2016). Insignificant decline was observed in 2009-2014. The last 3 years were the evidence of flows’ slight increase, by 200 thousand people annually on the average.

Table 3. Dynamics of inbound tourist visitors from Hungary to Ukraine (2006-2016). Source: the data retrieved from the official website of State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU)

Year	Total number of Hungarians who visited Ukraine	Tourists from Hungary who visited Ukraine	Difference
2006	1159711	90241	1069470
2007	1251724	12514	1239210
2008	1033376	12367	1021009
2009	814790	10694	804096
2010	944777	11402	933375
2011	862051	9750	852301
2012	742445	4342	738103
2013	771038	325	770713
2014*	874184	2	874182
2015*	1070035	-	-
2016*	1269653	3	1269650

*With no consideration of temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomic Republic of Crimea, the City of Sevastopol and the zone of Anti-Terrorist Operation

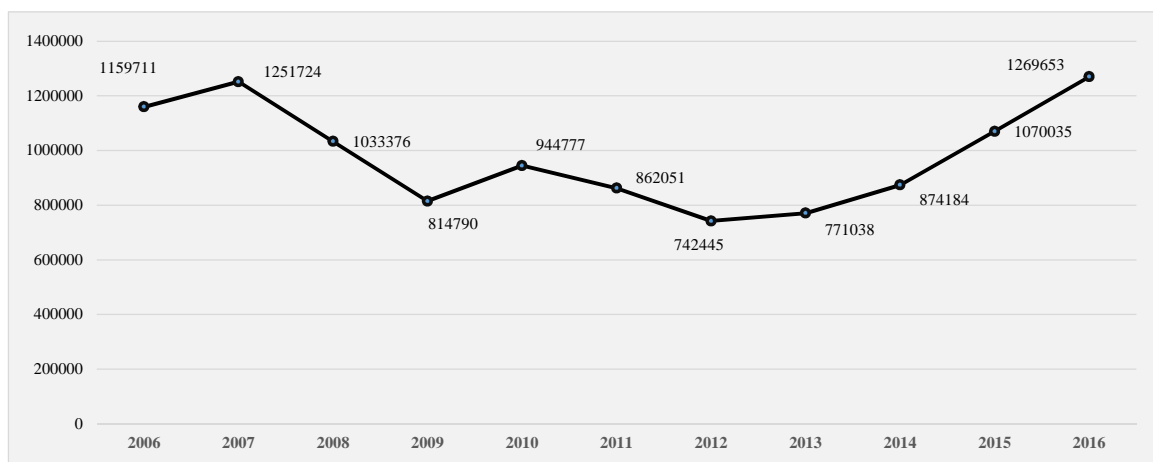


Fig. 3. Dynamics of inbound tourist visitors from Hungary in Ukraine. Source: the data retrieved from the official website of State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU)

Private tourism takes the lead in the structure of tourist arrivals in the aspect of purpose of visit (see Table 4) sharing from 20 % in 2014 to 80 % in 2015, and 93% in 2016.

Table 4. Tourists and visitors from Hungary to Ukraine. Source: the data retrieved from the official website of State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU)

Type of travel	2014 (people)	2015 (people)	2015/2014 (people)	2016 (people)	2016/2015 (people)
Business and government	12	55	+43	133	+78
Organized	2	-	-	3	-
Private	171997	874008	+702011	1184730	+310722
Exchange: culture, sports, religion, etc.	702173	195971	-506202	84787	-111184
Immigration	-	1	-	-	-

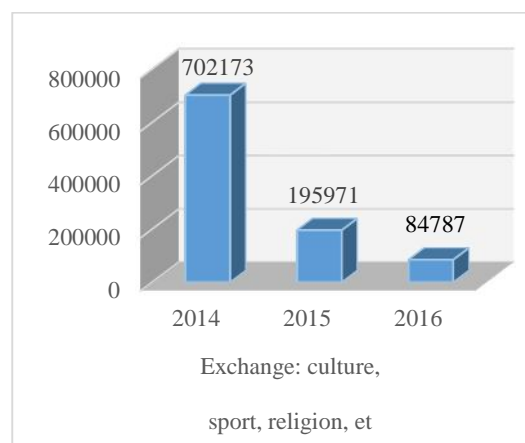
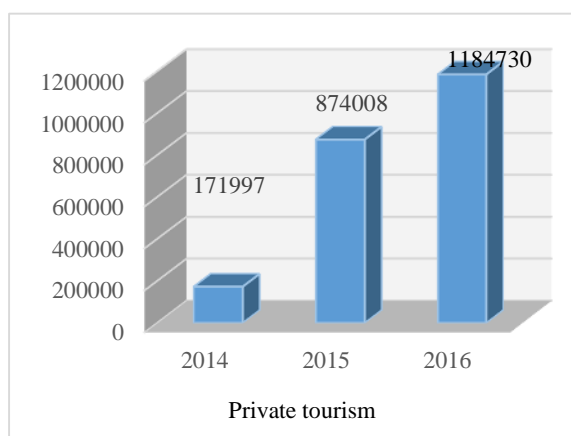


Fig. 4. Number of tourists and other visitors from Hungary to Ukraine. Source: the data retrieved from the official website of State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU)

Development of tourism and recreation is among the priorities of *2015 Regional Strategies of Development of Zakarpattia Region*, the same for 2016-2020, and other regional sectoral programs.

Agreements between Ukraine and neighboring Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Poland become definitive when the Council of Carpathian Region finally and unanimously approved the concept of the "Carpathian Tourism Route" in 2008. The program became the basis for introduction of nearly 10 projects of inter-regional and cross-border cooperation, as well as for over 10 investment projects to help develop tourism infrastructure. The cross-border route covers unique natural objects (Lake Synevyr, the Narcissi Valley, beech virgin forests, all these being entered into the list of the UNESCO World Heritage), the objects of cultural heritage (sacral monuments, medieval castles, churches), and modern recreational establishments.

The intense Ukrainian-Hungarian cross-border activity started as far back as 1993 when Ukraine joined the Carpathian Euro-Region, its first euro-region. Now it covers programs important and significant for the cross-border development in Central Europe. *Inter-Region* (Ukraine, Hungary, and Roma-

nia) is an agreement of cooperation for the development of infrastructure, economics, education, tourism, ecology, etc. *Living Tysa* represents a treaty for joint activity to prevent natural disasters and ecological catastrophes in the basin of the Tysa River. Participants: Ukraine (1 region), Romania (4 regions), Slovakia (2 regions), Hungary (5 regions). *Association of Museums and Art Galleries of the Carpathian Euro-Region* is a project to help attract public and state authorities' attention to preservation of monuments of history and culture, financial borrowing to support museums and restore monuments, and for activation of tourism exchange. Participants: Ivano-Frankivsk Region, Zakarpattia Region, Megye (Region) of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Košický kraj (Region), Podkarpackie Voivodeship (Region). *Green Carpathians* is a project and an agreement called to strengthen joint activity of the members of the Carpathian Euro-Region in the sphere of tourism and recreation. The project aims to intensify tourism movement, promote rural green tourism, create the database of thematic tourist routes, and encourage ecological awareness in tourism. Associations of border self-governing authorities cooperate, as a rule, in the sphere of culture, education, and development of infrastructure of their villages, towns and

townships. Effective bilateral agreements between administrative-territorial authorities of all levels, e.g., those made up between the cities of Uzhgorod and Nyíregyháza, are signed for cooperation in economic, cultural and scientific spheres (Sydorán, 2010).

According to the data available on the Zakarpattia Tourism Information Web Portal, the period of 1995-2003 was favorable in Zakarpattia for realization of 6 cross-border tourism projects totally amounting to 145 000 euro. This was only the first experience of implementing such projects between Hungary and Ukraine. Principal activity was taking place on the territory of Hungary, whereas Zakarpattia was an associate contractor. The partners co-worked in *Development of Tourism Program Packages*, *Tysa Water Tourism Development*, *Cross-Border Tourism Routes to Monuments of Architecture*, etc. When a number of Central-European countries gained the EU membership in 2004, the status of cooperation between Ukraine and new EU members has become essentially different and the next three years witnessed development of three new Ukrainian-Hungarian tourism projects financially supported in the amount of 320 000 euro. Later on, six tourism projects were realized within the frame of the *Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine Cross-Border Cooperation Program* in 2007-2013 with total budget of 2 million euro. Among those there was a project for *Management of Cross-Border Destinations on the Territories of Hungary and Zakarpattia*, etc. On the whole, the EU went to the expense of over 2 500 000 euro for the development of tourism in the Ukrainian-Hungarian border in the last 20 years.

Co-financed by the European Union through the European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument, the *Integral Network of Biking Tourism Routes Across Ukrainian-Hungarian State Border* (HUSK-ROUA/1001/012) was realized in 2012-2013 within the frame of the *2007-2013 Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENPI Cross-Border Cooperation Program*. The “Center for Ukrainian-Hungarian Regional Development”, a Zakarpattia Region Non-Government Organization was the project executor with the partnership of the State Roads Service in Zakarpattia Region, Uzhgorod (Ukraine); Directorate of the museums of the Megye of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Nyíregyháza (Hungary); the City Council of Beregsurány (Hungary).

The aforesaid “Center for Ukrainian-Hungarian Regional Development” was founded as far back as 2004, and the betterment of tourism activity within a European context is among its first-order tasks. The Center has also realized the implementation of the regional tourism information center in

Zakarpattia Region due to the grant earmarked for that purpose in 2007.

The Zakarpattia Region Council gives a special eye to cooperation with Hungarian regions. It was in 2016 that yet another 2017 Program of Cooperation between the Zakarpattia Region and the Megye of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg was signed; the same with the Megye of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén to co-work in 2016-2017; the Agreement for Cooperation of Territorial Self-Governing Bodies in the Basin of the Tysa River was signed by the chairs of regional councils of Ukraine, Hungary, Romania and Serbia; and a new cooperation program with the Megye of Bács-Kiskun was given a start. Cooperation with the above-stated regions of Hungary allows the realization of projects within the *2014-2020 Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine Program* with the EU’s grant in the amount of nearly EUR80 million.

All these projects aim at solving social, ecological and infrastructural problems encountered in border regions of both countries and are directed towards preservation of historic and cultural heritage, environmental protection (in particular, development and implementation of the “Tysa”, an Automated Informational-Measuring System (MS), creation of the “Tysa Valley”, a cross-border wildlife reserve), development of transport and communication thoroughfares, opening of new border checkpoints, learning of hard domestic waste disposal.

The cross-border cooperation in the region is also specific for availability, on all institutional levels, of organizations that regularly realize projects or take initiatives related to problems of development of joint work within the frame of Ukrainian-Hungarian cross-border region. In confirmation of the fact, the following important cross-border different-level network associations should be outlined: “Carpathian Euro-Region”, an Inter-Regional Association founded in 1993 (unites border regions of 5 countries); Ukrainian part of the Civil Society Forum of the Danube Strategy (founded in 2014); Association of Ukrainian/Hungarian Borderline Municipalities; “The Circle of Carpathian Communities”, a cross-border network of non-government organizations and associations of local self-governing; Association of Carpathian Region Universities; Rotary International (North-Eastern Carpathians).

Conclusions. The cross-border tourism in both regions features encouraging development perspectives with priorities to be accentuated upon as follows:

1. Sports-rehabilitative and adventure tourism (walking, alpine, water, biking, skiing and alpine skiing tourism). Particularly attractive is the mountainous area of the Transcarpathian region

which makes it possible to realize most of the above-mentioned types of tourism. Cycling and mountain rivers alloys (including Tysa) may be transboundary.

2. Rural green tourism. It has resources for development on both sides of the border. The more favorable territories for it are the mountainous and foothill landscape as well as the regions of the balneological resorts of both Ukrainian and Hungarian.

3. Eco-tourism (predominantly on the territories of nature reserve fund). There are 454 objects of the nature reserve fund in the Transcarpathian region, in particular the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve, the national natural parks Synevir, Uzhansky and Zacharovanny Kray. The administrations of these institutions create and implement planned ecotourism routes. There is no national park or natural reserve in Megye of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg of Hungary, that is why it may be an important and interesting possibility to take part in ecotourism programmes that are being implemented in Ukraine for the citizens of Hungarian borderland.

4. Treatment-health-improving tourism. It has the prospects on both sides of the border. But Ukrainians often prefer to recover in Hungary where the best service and lower prices are offered.

5. Enogastronomy. It is perspective on the whole territory of the research which makes it possible to implement cross-border enogastronomic tours with tasting of the wine, cheese and other traditional dishes for the region.

6. Religious tourism. It has its distinctive features both in Ukraine and in Hungary but common traits in the architecture of religious buildings can be traced.

7. Cognitive tourism with accentuation upon the monuments of history, archaeology, culture, architecture, and ethnography. The common historical past is the basis for the development of cognitive tourism, and historical and cultural objects are the basis of tourist routes.

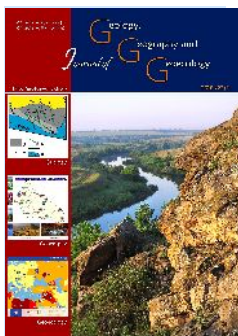
8. Event tourism. It has a number of preconditions on the both sides of the border: a common historical and ethnographic heritage, in particular, traditions, ethnogastronomy, traditional art. There are about 50 festivals annually in the Transcarpathian region. This affects the quantity and quality of tourist services in the region.

The Zakarpattia Region of Ukraine and the Megye of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg of Hungary possess considerable natural, historic-cultural and architectural potentials that are well worth efforts to develop there tourism infrastructure and realize cross-border routes, and should therefore be qualified as tourism-perspective regions.

References

- Bozhuk, T., 2014. *Rekreasiino-turystychni destynatsii: teoriia, metodolohiia, praktyka* [Recreational-touristic destinations: Theory, methodology, practice]. Ukrainyskyi bestseler, Lviv (in Ukrainian).
- Buchko, Z., 2015. *Transkordonnyi turizm u konteksti yevrointehratsii Ukrainy* [Transborder tourism in the context of Euro-integration of Ukraine], Naukovyi visnyk Chernivetskoho universytetu: zbirnyk naukovykh prats. Heohrafiia. 744-745, 109-111 (in Ukrainian).
- Derzhavna sluzhba statystyky Ukrainy (DSSU), ofitsiyni vebсайт [State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU), official website]. Retrieved from <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>
- Efros, V., Buchko, Z., Rudenko, V., 2015. *Dosvid realizatsii transkordonnykh proektiv u haluzi turizmu na Bukovyni* [Our experience in implementation of trans-border tourist projects in Bukovina]. Heohrafiia, ekolohiia, turizm: teoriia, metodolohiia, praktyka. Materialy mizhnarodnoi naukovo-praktychnoi konferentsii, 307-309 (in Ukrainian).
- Illés, S & Michalkó G., 2008. Relationships between International Tourism and Migration in Hungary: Tourism Flows and Foreign Property Ownership. *Tourism Geographies*, Volume 10, Issue 1, 98-118. doi.org/10.1080/14616680701825271.
- Kravtsiv, V.S. (ed.), 2016. *Rozvytok transkordonnoho spivrobitnytstva: naukovo-analitychna dopovid* [Development of trans-border collaboration: Research and analytics report], Lviv (in Ukrainian).
- Kyfyak, V., 2008. *Funktsionuvannia yevrorehionu „Verkhni Prut” ta yoho rol v intehratsiinykh protsesakh Ukrainy* [Functioning of Upper Prut Euro Region and its role in integration processes in Ukraine]. *Ekonomika Ukrainy*. 6, 66-72 (in Ukrainian).
- Makkonen, T., 2016. Cross-border shopping and tourism destination marketing: the case of Southern Jutland, Denmark. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, Volume 16, Issue1, 36-50. doi.org/10.1080/15022250.2016.1244506.
- Mikula, N., 2004. *Mizhterytorialne ta transkordonne spivrobitnytstvo* [Interterritorial and transborder collaboration], Lviv (in Ukrainian).
- Nilsson, J., Eskilsson, L. & Ek, R., 2010. Creating Cross-Border Destinations: Interreg Programmes and Regionalisation in the Baltic Sea Area. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, Volume 10, Issue 2, 153-172. doi.org/10.1080/15022250903561978.
- Prokkola, E., 2007. Cross-border Regionalization and Tourism Development at the Swedish-Finnish Border: “Destination Arctic Circle”. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, Volume 7, Issue 2, 120-138. doi.org/10.1080/15022250701226022.

- Puric, S., 2007. Rumyno-ukrainskoe transhranichnoe sotrudnichestvo. Shahi k dobrososedstvu [Romanian-Ukrainian trans-border collaboration. Steps to good neighbor relations], Viche. 6, 74-87 (in Russian).
- Rudenko, V., Dzhaman, V., Buchko, Z., Dzhaman, Y., Mruchkovstyy, P., 2016. Theoretical-Methodological Basis for Studying the Preconditions of Ethnic Tourism in Multi-ethnic Urban Settlements. The Case of Chernivtsi City, Ukraine. *Journal of Settlement and Spatial Planning*, Vol. 7, No. 2/2016, 157-165.
- Sofield, T., 2006. Border Tourism and Border Communities: An Overview. *Tourism Geographies*, Volume 8, Issue 2, 102-121. doi.org/10.1080/14616680600585489.
- Stoffelen, A., Vanneste, D., 2017. Tourism and cross-border regional development: insights in European contexts. *Journal of European Planning Studies*, Volume 25, Issue 6, 1013-1033. doi.org/10.1080/09654313.2017.1291585.
- Stratehiia rozvytku Zakarpatskoi oblasti na period do 2020 roku [Strategy for the development of Transcarpathian region up to 2020]. Retrieved from http://dfrr.minre-gion.gov.ua/foto/projt_reg_info_norm/2015/.../Strategiya.pdf.
- Sy Moran, N., 2010. Analiz rozvytku turyzmu v rehioni Zakarpattia (Ukraina) ta Sabolch-Satmar-Bereh (Uhorshchyna) [Analysis of the development of tourism in the region of Transcarpathia (Ukraine) and Szabolcs-szatmár-Bereg (Hungary)]. *Heohrafiia ta turyzm*. 8, 87-93 (in Ukrainian).
- Timothy, D., 1999. Cross-Border Partnership in Tourism Resource Management: International Parks along the US-Canada Border. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Volume 7, Issue 3-4: Collaboration and Partnerships, 182-205. doi.org/10.1080/09669589908667336.
- Tosun, C., Timothy, D., Parpairis, A. & Macdonald, D., 2005. Cross-Border Cooperation in Tourism Marketing Growth Strategies. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, Volume 18, Issue 1, 5-23. doi.org/10.1300/J073v18n01_02.
- Zakarpatskyi turystychno-informatsiyni portal [Transcarpathian Tourist Information Portal]. Retrieved from http://www.karpataljaturizmus.info/product_info.php?products_id=3324&language=ua



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 43-50
doi: 10.15421/111829

Buts Y., Asotskiy V., Kraynyuk O., Ponomarenko R.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 43-50

Influence of technogenic loading of pyrogenic origin on the geochemical migration of heavy metals

Y. Buts¹, V. Asotskiy², O. Kraynyuk³, R. Ponomarenko⁴

¹Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics, Kharkiv, Ukraine, e-mail: butsyura@ukr.net

²National University of Civil Defence of Ukraine, Kharkiv, Ukraine, e-mail: asotskiy@nuczu.edu.ua

³Kharkov National Automobile and Highway University, Kharkiv, Ukraine, e-mail: alenuvarova@ukr.net

⁴National University of Civil Defence of Ukraine, Kharkiv, Ukraine, e-mail: prv1984@ukr.net

Received 07.03.2018;

Received in revised form 03.04.2018;

Accepted 07.06.2018

Abstract. The study of geochemical aspects of the transformation of migration properties of heavy metals under the influence of anthropogenic loading of pyrogenic origin has been given insufficient attention. We studied the concentration of heavy metals in soils by atomic absorption analysis. The results indicate the transformation of their migration properties. The diversity and versatility of behaviour of chemical elements in environmental

components after fire was noted. In different ecological conditions, it is possible to observe a wide range of quantitative values of geochemical migration or accumulation of any particular chemical element. The analytical results show that the contents of migrant elements, pH values, areas of disasters which are approximately in the same conditions, but passed by the grass or upper fire differ quite tangibly. Heavy metals that hit the environment can form difficult soluble hydroxides. In addition, in the soil solution, there is a probability of the formation of hydroxocomplexes with different amounts of hydroxide ions by metals. The range of precipitation of hydroxides and the region of predominance of soluble hydroxocomplexes have been studied by constructing concentration-logarithmic diagrams. On the basis of the calculations it can be argued that the influence of technogenic loading of pyrogenic origin influences the geochemical migration of heavy metals. Compounds Fe³⁺ at the pH = 4.5-14, Cu²⁺ at pH = 7-14, Cr²⁺ at pH = 7-9, Zn²⁺ at pH= 8-11, Ni²⁺ at pH = 8-14 have the lowest migration potential. Compounds Pb²⁺ at pH = 9-12, Fe²⁺ - pH = 9.5-14 have the lowest migration potential also. In a more acidic environment, soluble substances are formed, but at a pH increase of only 0.5-1, they can decrease their mobility by an order of magnitude which contributes to their concentration in the soils after the fire. In a neutral soil reaction, most of the heavy metals (Al, Cr, Zn, Cu, Fe (II), Ni) are in a slightly soluble form (in the form of hydroxides), with insignificant, migration capacity which leads to the accumulation of these chemical elements in the soil. It is necessary to allocate heavy metals moving in a neutral environment (Fe (II), Cd, Co, Mg, Mn) into a separate group. Any increase in pH values contributes to their fixation. The obtained calculations can be used to predict the geochemical migration of heavy metals in soils which result from anthropogenic disasters of a pyrogenic origin.

Key words: natural fires, migratory properties of chemical elements.

1, 2, 3, 4

¹ , e-mail: butsyura@ukr.net

² , e-mail: asotskiy@nuczu.edu.ua

³ , e-mail: alenuvarova@ukr.net

⁴ , e-mail: prv1984@ukr.net

A

pH,

()).

Introduction. In Ukraine, up to the present, there have been insufficient studies focused on the technogenic loading caused by the impact of the pyrogenic (literally - "generated by fire") factor on the environment. At the same time, the number of natural fires and their consequences continues to increase.

Materials and methods. The objective of this publication was the study of geochemical aspects of transformation of migration properties of heavy metals under the influence of technogenic pyrogenic loading.

There is no definite explanation of the conditions which influence the behaviour of microelements, particularly heavy metals (HM), under technogenic impact. The analysis of literature data does not allow determination of the diversity and multidimensional character of chemical elements in environmental components which have been affected by fires. In different ecological conditions, the range of the numerical values of the geochemical migration or accumulation of a particular chemical element can be large (Buts, Krajnjuk, 2009). For example, the concentration of mercury in soil after a ground fire ranges from +27.3% to 64.3%. Almost 2.36 times difference (Aleksenko, Gamova, 2015).

The greater part of the mass of the emissions of HM (Hg, Cd, As, Pb, etc.) released into the atmosphere migrates in the compound of dust and aerosols. But when the analysis involves single cases of migration of ore elements (Cr, Ni, Co, Mg, etc) which usually passively accumulate in the burned area or adjacent areas, determination of the role of large dust particles is required.

Certainly, the migration of chemical elements occurs in relation to the type of a fire, its intensity. The higher the intensity of the fire, the higher is the numerical assessment of the air migration of chemical elements. It is pretty obvious that there are other factors which determine the behaviour of HM during fires in ecosystems.

The analytical results demonstrated that in relation to the content of migrant elements (mg/kg), pH values, the burned areas in nearly similar conditions but affected by ground or the crown fire significantly differ.

During a general fire, a number of chemical elements, for example mercury, cadmium, selenium and artificial radionucleoids are released from the territory of the fire, their content is 30-45% of their

concentration in the areas of a ground fire (Aleksenko, Gamova, 2015). The pH value increases by 6-10%. This is certainly related to increase in the amount of ash, which causes an alkaline reaction, though it could be partly removed from the ground surface of the burned area by aeolian or hydrologic processes. Therefore, it is not possible to exactly determine the relationship between the amount of ash and the pH value in the burned areas once a certain time has elapsed after the fire. The provided examples of the processes of geochemical migration clearly indicate that apart the type of the fire as a factor of chemical elements' migration from the burned areas, a major role is also played by the condition of easily combustible materials, particularly - the moisture level of the forest litter. This allows us to define another condition related to the behaviour of HM during forest fires: the physical condition of above-ground combustible materials also serves as one of the factors which determines the geochemical migration during a forest fire.

It is known that different plants differently accumulate various microelements. Therefore, one should take into account the pattern of heavy metals' distribution in the above-ground parts of plants. This determines the quantitative indicators of geochemical migration of chemical elements during the fire. The most distinctive indicator is radial distribution of the HM amount in the soil section, including upper soil horizons and interlayers of felt and forest litter. In this case, there is a significant fluctuation of the HM concentration in the radial differentiation in the soil profile.

The burning-out of the upper parts of the steppe felt, mosses, lichen and forest litter is followed by weak emission of migrant microelements not only because the upper layers of above-ground combustible materials dry-out quicker than the lower, but also because in these horizons, their increased content is in the lower intervals, and not in the upper ones.

Therefore, it should be emphasized that the complex interaction of different chemical elements, the condition of the above-ground combustible materials and distribution of elements in the vertical sections of the soil correspond to the behaviour of chemical elements during fires in ecosystems.

During still weather when fires are spreading within ecosystems, the chemical elements held by the

fire convectional flow migrate vertically to the upper atmospheric layers and settle down on the burned out area depending on the extent of their cooling. Wind contributes to the distribution of the smoke plume outside a pyrogenically affected area. This allows use of weather conditions to determine the role of a factor which determines the migration of chemical elements from the burned areas. However, in our opinion, this factor can be used only for small fires, for general crown fires are followed by formations of whirlwind flows which drag the cold air from the areas around the area of fire. The horizontal advectional flow of the smoke plume during such fires not only can be predicted, but could be taken into account during the fire. At the same time, dry and warm weather will be favourable for atmospheric migration, and misty and rainy weather will contribute to quick washing-out and settling of the dust and aerosolic particles of the smoke plume. All provided analyzed data indicate the presence of another factor, which the distribution of the smoke plume is related to during the fire in the ecosystem: weather conditions which influence the migration or accumulation of separate chemical elements within the burned-out territory.

No doubt that this transformation of steppe felt, forest litter, mosses, lichens, etc into different combustion products (ash, coal, dust, aerosols, etc) under the impact of high temperatures of natural fires should influence all chemical elements.

It is given that the chemical elements in the components of natural chemical complexes occur in different conditions: sorption, absorption, complex organic-mineral compounds, etc. However, in the case of forest fires, therefore high temperatures, Alekseenko I. V. (Alekseenko, Gamova, 2015) analyzes their behaviour depending on their boiling and evaporation temperatures. He assumes that active migration of cadmium and mercury is related to their low boiling temperatures, whereas because HM such as copper, chromium, nickel and cobalt have a ten times higher boiling temperature, they tended to geochemically accumulate the lithogenous base of the burned area ($^{\circ}$): Hg – 357, As – 610, Cs – 690, Cd – 765, Zn – 907, Mg – 1107, Pb – 1744, Mn – 2151, Sr – 1384, Cr – 2482, Cu – 2595, Ni – 2732, V and Co – 3000.

The described tendency does not involve manganese - having a high boiling temperature, it easily migrates. On the other hand, a low level of migration is demonstrated by arsenic, despite the fact that this chemical element sublimates already at the temperature of 610° . The low values of this indicator could be caused by its position in the mineral part of the litter thickness and its close relationship with iron. The pattern also does not explain the behaviour of sodium and potassium, which accumulate in soil of

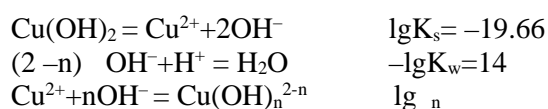
burned areas, but have a low temperature gradient.

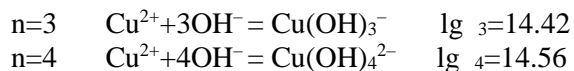
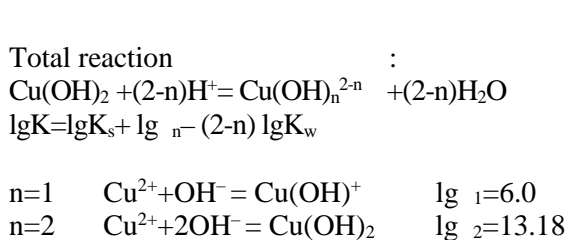
Therefore, the analysis of the data provided above suggests that the behaviour of heavy metals during fires in ecosystems depends on many factors, of which the main are: the type of fire, condition of forest combustion materials, meteorological conditions, geochemical properties of the chemical elements and the pattern of their distribution in the components of the ecosystem.

During forest fires, the high temperatures first of all affect the upper few centimeters of soil, therefore the most radical changes occur in the litter and the upper part of the humus horizon. In the process of combustion, a significant loss in the soil organic compound occurs. Affected by high temperatures, most of the carbon from the organic compound oxidizes to gaseous forms (mostly CO_2) and evaporates. During intense fires, elimination of organic compounds of above-ground horizons and the upper part of humus horizon occurs, and also formation of a significant amount of carbon compound of alkaline and alkaline-soil elements, which causes intensification of the pH reaction. According to U. M. Krasnoshhekov et al (Krasnoshhekov, Valendik, Bezkorovajna, 2005), the change in the acidity of soils after fires can be significant: there are recorded cases when the level of pH equaled from 5.7...5.9 before the fire to pH=8.7 after the ground fire. Two months after the fire, pH of the surface horizon equaled 8.0, and only in the ten year old burned areas did the reaction of the upper organogenic horizons recover. Apart from the microelements necessary for the plants, which are provided to the soil from the fire, a large amount of Fe, Al, Zn, Mn and other heavy metals are provided with the ash.

Let us more accurately analyse the conditions of formation of mobile forms of heavy metals in soil, which would allow us to draw a conclusion about their migration or accumulation in the geochemical environment.

Heavy metals which were released to the environment can form poorly soluble hydroxides. Also, there is a possibility that in the interstitial water, the metals will form hydroxo complexes with different amounts of hydroxid ions (Buts, Krajnjuk, 2008). The range of sedimentation of hydroxides and the area of soluble hydroxo complexes were studied using a development of logarithmic concentration diagrams (LCD). The solution of metal hydroxide (on the example of cuprum hydroxide formation) and formation of its complex compounds is described by three main reactions:





For calculating the constant of balance of total reaction, we used logarithms of product of solubility of hydroxides and the constant of stability of the metal complexes with hydroxides (Table 1).

Table 1. Logarithms of constants of stability of complexes with hydroxides (Goronovskij, Nazarenko, Nekrjach, 1974; Rabinovich, Havin, 1991)

Cation	s	lg 1	lg 2	lg 3	lg 4
Al ³⁺	-32	9.0	18.7	27	33
Cd ²⁺	-13.7	6.08	8.70	8.38	8.,42
Co ²⁺	-14.7	4.4	9.2	10.5	
Cr ³⁺	-30.18	10.1	17.8	24	29.9
Cu ²⁺	-19.66	6.0	13.18	14.42	14.56
Fe ²⁺	-15.0	5.56	9.77	9.67	8.56
Fe ³⁺	-37.42	11.87	21.17	30.67	-
Mg ²⁺	-9.2	2.60	16.3	-	-
Mn ²⁺	-12.7	3.90	5.8	8.3	7.7
Ni ²⁺	-18.06	4.97	8.55	11.33	12
Zn ²⁺	-17	6.31	11.19	14.31	17.70
Hg ²⁺	-25.44	10.59	21.82	20.89	10.67
Pb ²⁺	-14.9	6.29	10.87	13.39	●

Equivalent concentrations of metal-containing particles in this case will be as follows:

$lg [Cu(OH)_n^{2-n}] = lgK_s + lg_{n-} - (2-n) pH$
 n=0 $lg [Cu^{2+}] = lgK_s - 2lgK_w - 2pH = 8.34 - 2pH$
 n=1 $lg [Cu(OH)^+] = lgK_s + lg_1 - lgK_w - pH = 0.34 - pH$
 n=2 $lg [Cu(OH)_2] = lgK_s + lg_2 = -6.48$
 n=3 $lg [Cu(OH)_3^-] = lgK_s + lg_3 + lgK_w + pH = -19.24 + pH$
 n=4 $lg [Cu(OH)_4^{2-}] = lgK_s + lg_4 + 2lgK_w + 2pH = -33.1 + 2pH$

Therefore, in the provided diagrams (Fig. 1), we can clearly determine the areas of maximum sedimentation of metal hydroxides (Fig. 2). The condition of ^{z+} sedimentation was assumed its concentration in the interstitial water equaling 10⁻⁵ mol/l. Therefore (Fig. 1), below pH6.8, cuprum is in a dissolved state, and at higher pH values, cuprum settles down as a hydroxide Cu(OH)₂, and at significantly high pH13 values, develops Cu(OH)₃ hydroxo complexes, but their concentration is low, so one can conclude that cuprum compounds have a high level of migration activity to a neutral environment and their fixations at pH6.8. We developed assessments and diagrams for a number of metals (Figs. 1-6).

Results and their analysis. The LCD intervals of

hydroxide sedimentation, which we developed, coincide with the data by U. U. Lur'e (Lur'e, 1989).

In a neutral soil, most metals (Al, Cr, Zn, Cu, Fe (II), Co, Ni) occur in heavy soluble form (hydroxides). At the same time, their migrational property is not significant, which leads to accumulation of chemical elements in soil (Fig. 2). In such conditions, heavy metals do not become washed-out from the soil, are not consumed by plants, but accumulate in the soil.

A significant change in the pH, for example the one recorded by U. M. Krasnoshhekov et al (Krasnoshhekov, Valendik, Bezkorovajnaia, 2005) causes radical changes in the behaviour of the cuprum compounds. At pH=5.7 before the fire, the concentration [Cu²⁺]=0.01 mol/l, whereas at pH=8.7 after the fire, all cuprum accumulates in soil in non-soluble form.

Ions of Fe²⁺ easily migrate in acidic, neutral and even insignificantly alkaline environments to pH=9.5, forming Fe(OH)₂ hydroxide only in a highly alkaline environment (Fig. 2).

Radically different behaviour was observed in ions of Ferum (III). In a highly acidic environment, they occurred in the form of Fe³⁺ and Fe(OH)²⁺, and already at pH 5, non-soluble Fe(OH)₃ hydroxide forms. That means at increasing level of pH after the fire, Ferum (III) will always accumulate in soil (Fig. 3).

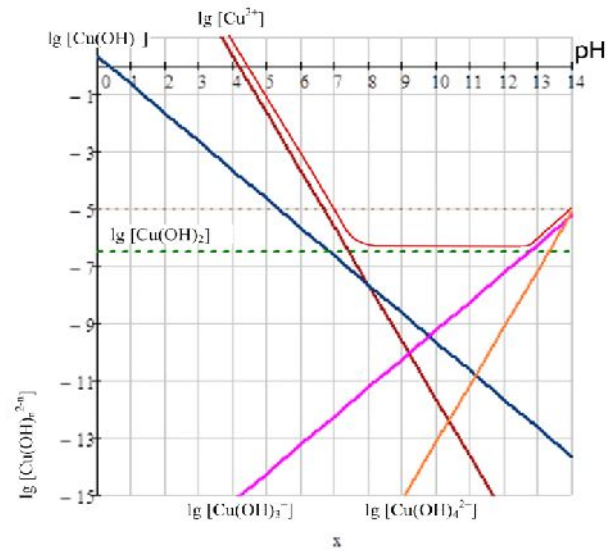


Fig. 1. Logarithmic concentration diagram of forming of hydroxo complex of cuprum

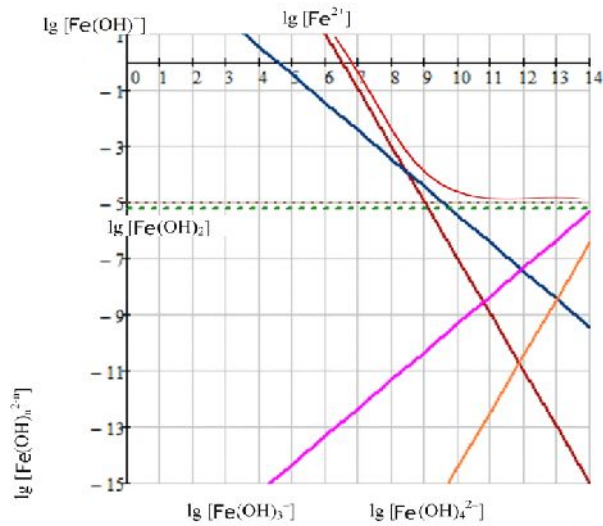


Fig. 2. Logarithmic concentration diagram of formation of hydroxo complexes of ferum (II)

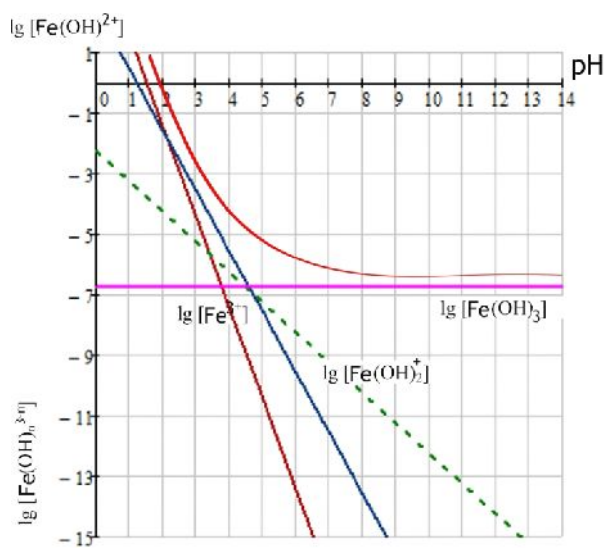


Fig. 3. Logarithmic concentration diagram of formation of hydroxo complexes of Ferum (III)

Zinc compounds behave in different environments as follows (Fig. 4): in acidic and neutral environments, there are ions of Zn^{2+} , and at $pH=8-11.5$, a non-soluble $Zn(OH)_2$ hydroxide forms; in highly alkaline environments, zinc becomes mobile in the form of $Zn(OH)_2^{2-}$ hydroxo complexes.

In conditions, as for example described by U. M. Krasnoshhekov et al. (Krasnoshhekov, Valendik, Bezkorovajnaia, 2005), at $pH=5.7...5.9$ acidity before the fire, the concentration of mobile zinc can be up to $lg[Zn^{2+}]=-1$, i.e. to 0.1 mol/l, and $lg[Zn^{2+}]=-4$ at $pH=8.7$ after the fire, i.e. the mobile forms in the soil environment equaled only 0.0001 mol/l, i.e. zinc transforms into non-soluble forms and accumulates.

For nickel compounds, we observed the fol-

lowing relationship (Fig. 5): in acidic and neutral environments, the mobile forms of nickel compounds dominate, but after a change in pH, for example even 5.5 to 6.0, the number of mobile forms of nickel decreased by 10 times from $lg[Ni^{2+}]=-1$ to $lg[Ni^{2+}]=-2$, i.e. the concentration of Cu^{2+} ions changed from 0.1 mol/l to 0.01 mol/l at pH increase from 5.5 to 6.0. At pH 8, the nickel compounds remained in non-soluble form.

At pH 9, plumbum is in a mobile form, non-soluble complexes and hydroxides can dominate only in alkaline and highly alkaline environments (Fig. 6). With increase in pH, the concentration of mobile forms rapidly decreases.

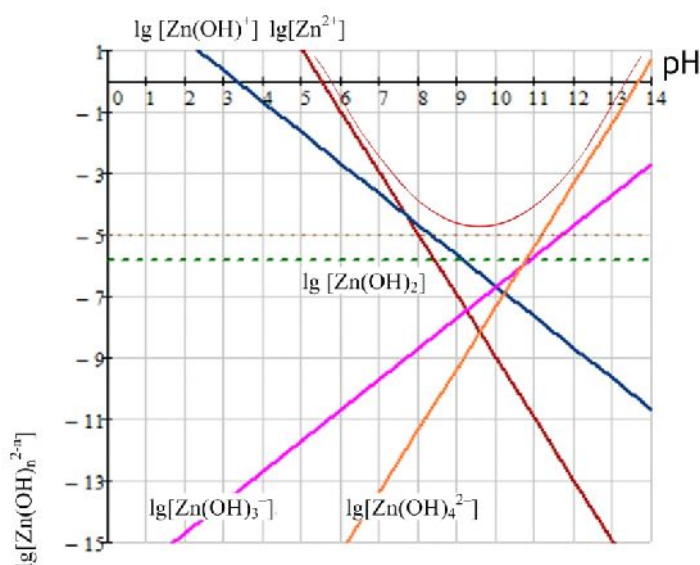


Fig. 4. Logarithmic concentration diagram of formation of zinc hydroxo complexes

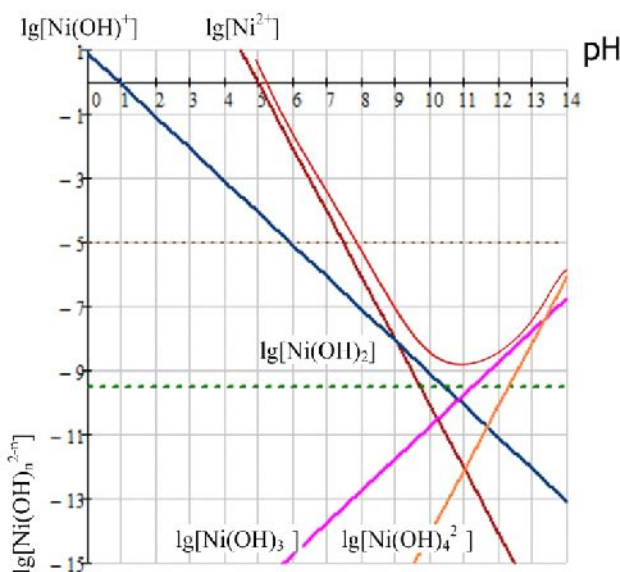


Fig. 5. Logarithmic concentration diagram of formation of hydroxo complexes of nickel

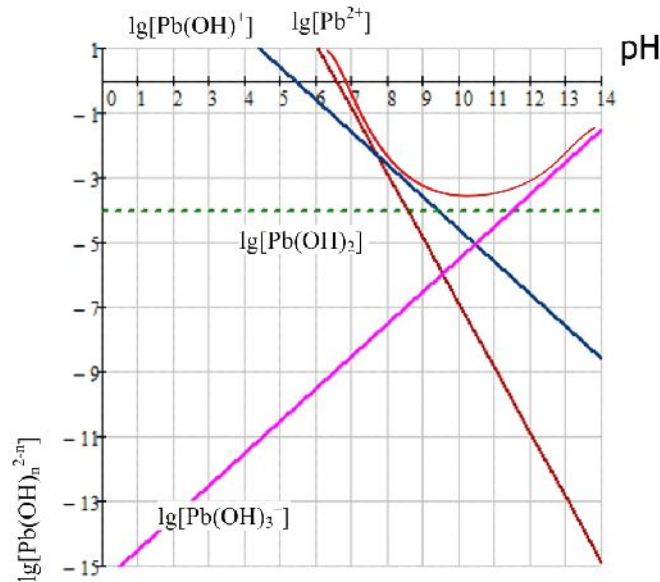


Fig. 6. Logarithmic concentration diagram of formation of hydroxo complexes of plumbum.

Chromium compounds (III) will behave as follows (Fig. 7): in acidic environments, soluble, i.e. mobile forms of Cr^{3+} dominate, but their concentration rapidly decreases with increase in pH. For example, if at pH=5, the concentration of mobile forms of chromium could equal 0.01 mol/l, at pH=5.7 it

equaled 0.001 mol/l. That means that during the impact of fire, chromium will accumulate in soil. In neutral environments, chromium forms a non-soluble hydroxide, in alkaline environments, at pH=8.5...9, it starts forming soluble $Cr(OH)_4^-$ hydroxo complexes.

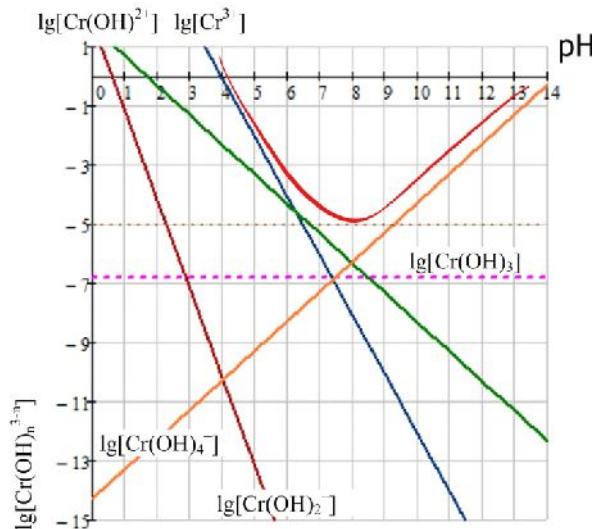


Fig. 7. Logarithmic concentration diagram of forming of chromium hydroxo complexes.

Conclusions. According to our assessments, we can state that technogenic loading of pyrogenic origin has an impact on the geochemical migration of heavy metals. The lowest migration properties were demonstrated by the Fe^{3+} compounds at pH=4.5-14, Cu^{2+} – at pH=7-14, Cr^{2+} – at pH=7-9, Zn^{2+} at pH=8-11, Ni – at PH=8-14, Pb^{2+} – at pH=9-12, Fe^{2+} – at pH=9.5-14. In more acidic environments, soluble compounds form, but a mere 0.5-1 times increase in the pH can decrease their mobility ten times, causing their accumulation in soil after a forest fire.

In the soil which is neutral in relation to reaction, most heavy metals (Al, Cr, Zn, Cu, Fe (II), Ni)

are present in hard-soluble form (hydroxides), at the same time their migrational ability is low, thus causing accumulation of these chemical elements in soil.

(Fe (II), Cd, , Mg, Mn).

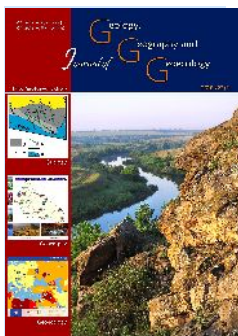
The heavy metals which are mobile in neutral

environments (Fe (II), Cd, , Mg, Mn) should be united in a separate group. Any pH increase contributes to their fixation.

The developed calculations can be used for predicting geochemical migration of heavy metals in soils after technogenic impacts of a disaster of a pyrogenic origin.

References

- Alekseenko I.V. Gamova N.S., 2015 Vlihanie lesnyh pozharov na svojstva pochv tajozhnyh landshaftov hrebta Hamar-Daban. [Influence of forest fires on soil properties of taiga landscapes of the Khamar-Daban Range]. Biogeohimija tehnogeneza i sovremennye problemy geohimicheskoy jekologii. Barnaul, 1, 171-174 (in Russian).
- Buts Ju.V., Krajnjuk O.V., 2009 Zabrudnennja vazhkimi metalami landshaftnih kompleks v jak rezul'tat tehnogenno-ekolog chnogo navantazhennja. [Pollution by heavy metals of landscape complexes as a result of technogenic and ecological load]. National University of Civil Defence of Ukraine, Kharkiv (in Ukrainian).
- Buts Ju.V., Krajnjuk E.V., 2008 Modelirovanie migracionnoj sposobnosti tzhzhelyh metallov pri chrezvychajnyh situacijah tehnogenogo haraktera. [Modeling the migration ability of heavy metals in emergency situations of anthropogenic nature]. Russian Military Medical Academy (in Russian).
- Krasnoshhekov Ju.N., Valendik. Je.N., Bezkorovajnjaja I.N., Verhovec S.V., Kisiljahov E.K., Kuz'michenko V.V., 2005 Vlihanie kontroliruemogo vyzhiganiya shelkoprvadnikov na svojstva dernovo-podzolistyh pochv v Nizhnem Priangar'e. [The effect of controlled silkworm burning on the properties of sod-podzolic soils in the Lower Angara]. Lesovedenie (in Russian).
- Goronovskij I.T., Nazarenko Ju.P., Nekrjach E.F., 1974 Kratkij himicheskij spravochnik [Brief Chemical Handbook]. Kiev (in Russian).
- Rabinovich V. A., Havin Z. Ja., 1991 Kratkij himicheskij spravochnik [Brief Chemical Handbook]. Sprav. Izd, Leningrad (in Russian).
- Lur'e Ju. Ju., 1989 Spravochnik po analiticheskoy himii [Handbook of Analytical Chemistry]. Moskva (in Russian).



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 51-59
doi: 10.15421/111830

Chyr N.V.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 51-59

Tendencies in Photo Tourism Development in Ukraine (on the example of Transcarpathian region)

Chyr N.V.

State higher educational establishment “Uzhgorod National University”, city of Uzhgorod, Ukraine e-mail: Nadezda_chyr@i.ua

Received 13.04.2018;
Received in revised form 20.04.2018;
Accepted 08.06.2018

Abstract. The purpose of this article is to investigate the main vectors of photo tourism development in Ukraine as an innovative trend in active tourism. On the basis of systematization of the definitions available, the author presents her own vision of the concept “photo tourism”, as well as its main functions. The author gives a brief outline of the geography of the most popular photo tours in the world and emphasizes prospects for

development of photo tourism within Ukraine on the basis of the touristic recreational potential available. Among the most popular destinations of photo tourism in the world for street photography and genre photography we can highlight Europe. Paris, Rome, Amsterdam, Madrid, Prague and Lisbon are considered to be truly picturesque photo locations. In terms of scenery tours, the top ranking directions are exotic ones, such as South-East Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East, India, Tibet, China, Nepal, Ethiopia, Bhutan and Malaysia. The whole territory of Ukraine is appealing in terms of photo tour development, though the Ukrainian Carpathians and the Crimea possess the best qualities for scenery, panoramic and genre photography. At present photo tours are being actively carried out only in the Western regions of the country. The most interesting natural locations have been described, which might become the basis for photo tours within the boundaries of Ukraine in the future. The objects to be captured by the camera lens are mostly historical and cultural heritage – castles, fortresses, palace complexes. The Chernobyl Exclusion Zone has become a particularly interesting photo location. A range of schematic maps depicting tourist photo locations in the West of Ukraine has been created. The second vector of the development of photo tourism in Ukraine is the landscapes of the Carpathian Mountains. The following photo tours are successfully implemented and the most popular among tourists: “The Marmaros Mountains: photo trip along the Ukraine – Romania border”; “Verkhovyna Watershed Ridge”; “Borzhava Mountain Valley”; “Pre-Watershed Gorgany”; “Svydovets Massif”; “Marmaros Massif”. The article analyzes the photo tour proposals nowadays available for Ukrainian tourists, their value and territorial organization. The findings of the research suggest that photo tourism is predominantly directed outside the boundaries of Ukraine whereas the development of internal photo tourism is significantly slower. The benefit of the study is that the author has developed a new tourist product in the market of tourist services of Ukraine – the programme of the photo tour “Gastronomic Transcarpathia”. Food photography of Transcarpathian cuisine is considered to be a promising and innovational element in the development of the tourist industry in the region. This article mentions limiting factors hindering development of photo tourism in Ukraine and in Transcarpathian region in particular.

Key words: photo tourism, photo tour, photo location, food photography, gastronomic photo tour, Transcarpathian region.

« . . . , e-mail: Nadezda_chyr@i.ua

»;
»;
»;

Introduction: Recently, photo tourism has emerged as one of the most popular forms of active leisure and is currently characterized by particularly dynamic development. This special and innovative trend of tourism attracts like-minded people willing to share their experience and ideas and to tell the world about the most beautiful corners of our planet through their photos.

The investigation of the modern aspects of photo tourism development in Ukraine is a matter of extremely topical interest, as on the one hand, this trend of touristic activity is new and scantily explored, but on the other hand, the prospects for its further development are excellent. Foreign authors [N. Snavely, S. Seitz, R. Szeliskib (Snavely, Seitz, Szeliski, 2006)], P.D. Osborne (Osborne, 2000), J. Larsen (Larsen, 2006) mostly highlight the specificity of organizing photo tours, the role and significance of photography in choosing the itinerary of a trip. This topic has not been well-investigated in Ukraine. Certain general aspects as well as peculiarities of photo tourism development can be found in the works of the domestic authors: O. Beidyk (Beidyk, 2013), T. Krasnov, S. Kolodiy, I. Melika (Melika, 2012), S. Lyshayev, A. Bilous (Bilous, 2013), N. Zalevska (Zalevska, 2015). For example, O. Beidyk in the Tutorial “Unique Ukraine: geography and tourism resources” investigated attractive natural, historical and cultural objects with prospects for photo tourism development. Bilous A. and Lyshayev S. consider photo tourism as innovative trend of tourism activity and characterize the most popular photo tourism routes. Zalevska N. explored the implementation of photo tourism in the hotel industry. She also has developed the photo tour of prominent objects of Kyiv and Kyiv region. Melika I. and Kolodiy S. investigated technical aspects of organizing photo tours. However, such issues as analysis of the most promising photo locations within the territory of Ukraine and development of

the viable tourist routes have not been thoroughly investigated or completed yet.

The purpose of this article is to characterize the major vectors of developing photo tourism as a new segment in the market of tourist services of Ukraine on the whole and on the territory of Transcarpathian region in particular; to develop thematic photo tour on the territory of Transcarpathian region.

Materials and methods of investigation. In the process of investigation, the following methodological tools were implemented: methods of analysis and synthesis, observation, comparison, description, historical method, cartographic method, statistical analysis; the programme Foto Fusion5 was used for creation of a photo location map.

Results and their analysis. There exists a variety of definitions of the concept “photo tourism”. On the basis of analysis of the interpretations available, we offer our own vision of this notion. Photo tourism is a form of active tourism which is a symbiosis of tourism and photo art, and is carried out predominantly by amateur photographers, for whom tourist attractions are as important as their characteristics (aesthetic value, contrast range, picturesqueness etc.). The main characteristic feature of photo tourism is the fact that it not only enables a person to discover new destinations and visit monuments of natural, historical and cultural heritage, but also to increase the level of their photographic competence and enrich their portfolio with new photos (Ukrainska asotsiatsiia aktyvnoho ta ekolohichnoho turyzmu, Ukrainian Association of Active and Ecological Tourism, 2018).

We can single out several functions of photo tourism: informative, educative, entertaining, health-improving, communicative and creative.

In the Western Europe, the development of photo tourism soared around thirty years ago. By the way, the nation that is the keenest on photography is

the French. The geography of photo tours is extremely wide. Among the most popular directions we can highlight Europe – for street photography and genre photography. Paris, Rome, Amsterdam, Madrid, Prague and Lisbon are considered to be truly picturesque photo locations. In terms of scenery tours, the top ranking directions are exotic ones, such as South-East Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East, India, Tibet, China, Nepal, Ethiopia, Bhutan and Malaysia. There are also numerous destinations in Southern America, countries of the Caribbean Basin, Australia and Iceland (Zalevska, 2015). Photo tourism is quite well-developed in the USA as well. The most popular centers for its development on the North American continent are New York, London, San Francisco, Chicago, Paris, Los Angeles, Washington, and Seattle.

Nowadays Ukraine could find its niche in this segment of the tourist market and position itself as a country with prospects for photo tourism development. The whole territory of Ukraine is appealing in terms of photo tour development, though the Ukrainian Carpathians and the Crimea possess the best qualities for scenery, panoramic and genre photography (Bilous, 2013).

At present, photo tours are being actively carried out only in the Western regions of the country. The objects to be captured by the camera lens are mostly historical and cultural heritage – castles, fortresses, palace complexes. The Chornobyl Exclusion Zone has also become a particularly interesting photo location.

Ukraine can boast numerous attractive and unique natural objects which could be of great interest to amateur photographers. The most promising of them are:

- Oleshkivsky Pisky – one of the few deserts of Europe. Nowadays it is considered to be the largest sandy area of Europe, which consists of seven so called arenas. All of them are hilly, with fluctuation of the peaks up to 20 m. Since 2010 this territory has been a National Natural Park.

- The Tunnel of Love – the most romantic place in Rivne region, which is considered to be a botanical phenomenon. It is located along the railway between the towns Klevan and Orzhiv.

- Shatsky Lakes – a group of over 30 lakes in the north-western part of Volyn region, in the interfluvium of the Pripyat and the Western Buh. They are an integral part of the Shatsky National Natural Park. The biggest of the lakes – Svityaz – is the deepest lake of Ukraine.

- Lake Synevyr, or the so called “Sea Eye”, is considered to be the most valuable natural treasure of the National Natural Park “Synevyr”, and one of the most well-known attractions of the Ukrainian Carpathians. The landscape around the lake, which

is utterly spectacular and majestic, has always attracted the video cameras of famous film directors. On its banks, several films have been shot, such as “Synevyr” (the first Ukrainian horror film), “Brothers. The Final Confession”, the Ukrainian-French co-production thriller “The Last Step” with Jean Reno as the leading character.

- The Dnister Canyon – the largest in Ukraine and one of the largest canyons in Europe, which was formed as a result of washing out the rocks of the Podol Highland by the river Dnister. It is a valley whose steep banks reach from 100 m to 250 m above the water surface. There are approximately 100 natural wonders and inanimate nature landmarks of global importance, as well as unique samples of cleavage, which are well-preserved.

- Granite-steppe Lands of Buh – one of the most ancient dry lands in Eurasia are located in the north-west of Mykolayiv region. The place is characterized by a unique ecosystem with a variety of relicts and endemics of Mediterranean and Alpine origin. Eighty-six representatives of flora and fauna that are included in the Red Book of Ukraine and the European Red List have been discovered here (Beidyk, 2013).

- Optimistic Cave – the world’s longest gypsum labyrinth, is located in Borshchiv district of Ternopil region, to the south-west of the village of Korolivka, in the natural boundary “Korolivka”. The most valuable treasure of the cave is secondary mineral formations, which have been growing here in subterranean cavities for dozens of thousands years.

- The Uritsky Rocks – a natural wonder and archeological landmark of national importance, which does not have any analogues in Europe, is located near the village of Urych in Lviv region. The Urytsky Rocks are a part of the historical landscape complex “Tustan”. The landmark impresses visitors with its rock paintings depicting solar images and the symbol of the Sun, the purpose of which has not been discovered by scientists yet.

- The reserve “The Stone Graves” is a mountainous country in miniature located in the town of Nazarivka in Donetsk region. The unique granites of the reserve, aged up to two billion years, do not have any analogues in the world (Beidyk, 2013).

In our view, the following popular photo locations in Ukraine are also worth mentioning: the city of Berdyansk in Azov region; Yarenche – the Pearl of the Carpathians; the Sophia Park in Uman; Castle Palanok in Mukachevo; Vylkove – the Ukrainian Venice; Lviv – the centre of Ukrainian culture; Kamyanets-Podilsky – the city of seven cultures; the Narcissus Valley; the dendropark in Kropyvnytsky; Uzhgorod in the period when oriental cherry trees bloom there; Askania-Nova, a biosphere reserve,

with its blooming flora; the urban-type settlement Olyka – “Versailles” in Volyn region.

We have created a range of schematic maps depicting photo tourism locations in the West of Ukraine. Having thoroughly analyzed all the regions within this territory, we have come to a conclusion that the most vivid and interesting of them are Transcarpathian and Ternopil regions (Figures 1-2). The analysis takes into account both quantitative indicators (the degree of saturation of historical, cultural and interesting natural objects) and qualitative parameters (their attractiveness and uniqueness).

The photo tours are usually organized by tourist companies and photography schools (Ukrainska asotsiatsiia aktyvnoho ta ekolohichnoho turyzmu, Ukrainian Association of Active and Ecological Tourism, 2018). In Ukraine this tourist product is offered by the tourist company “Phototours”, of Kyiv Photography School, as well as independent professional photographers. Tours organized by groups of enthusiasts guided by experienced photo tourists are gaining more and more popularity.



Fig. 1. Photo tourism locations in Transcarpathian region



Fig. 2. Photo tourism locations in Ternopil region

Moreover, we have made an attempt to systemize the proposals of the photo tours currently available in Ukraine. The list of the world photo tours organized by the company “Phototours” is presented in Table 1 below.

Kyiv Photography School is the first school in Ukraine where you are taught the mastery of photography. It organizes various photo tours and photo expeditions to the most picturesque places of Ukraine and around the whole world. The following photo tours are the most popular among tourists: “Along the Golden Roads of Georgia”, “Christmas Prague and Munich”, “The Tulips of Amsterdam”, “Indian Holi”, “Carpathian Weekend”, “Legends of Transcarpathia”, “Autumn in Transcarpathia” (Ukrainska asotsiatsiia aktyvnoho ta ekolohichnoho turyzmu,

Ukrainian Association of Active and Ecological Tourism, 2018).

The findings of the research suggest that photo tourism is predominantly directed outside the boundaries of Ukraine whereas the development of internal photo tourism has been significantly slower. Nowadays just a few tourist agencies provide services of photo tours around Ukraine, most of which are aimed at photography of mountainous sceneries of the Ukrainian Carpathians. Such trips are mainly organized by professional photographers that crave to improve their mastery as well as share their experience with the trainees, but due to the unavailability of organized photo tourism, more and more often they are forced to give their preference to amateur tourism creating their own projects.

Table 1. The list of photo tours offered by the tourist company “Phototours” (Turystychna kompaniia «Phototours», 2018)

Name of photo tour	Destination country	Period	Cost, \$ USA	Format
2015				
Demerdgy Gold	Crimea	April	500	photo expedition
Legends of the Winter Caucasus	Russia	April – May	700	photo tour
Canyons of the Bugsky Guard	Ukraine	June	200	photo tour
Winter Melodies of the Carpathian Mountains	Ukraine	June	300	photo hiking tour
Colour of the Dolomites	Italy	July	1300	photo tour
Italian Photo Holidays	Italy	October	1900	photo tour
Uzbekistan – Eastern Flavour	Uzbekistan	November	1500	photo expedition
Adygeya Giants	Russia	May	500	photo hiking tour
Two Pearls of Gorgany	Ukraine	April	159	photo hiking tour
2016				
Magic of the Alpine Lakes	Italy	April	1300	photo tour
Winter Bavaria	Germany	April – May	1100	photo expedition
Italian Photo Holidays	Italy	December	1000	photo tour
Adygeya Photo Holidays	Russia	June	500	photo hiking tour
Two Pearls of Gorgany	Ukraine	July	150	photo hiking tour
Bugsky Guard	Ukraine	September	200	photo tour
2017				
Northern Lights	Sweden, Norway	April	1500	photo expedition
Italian Spring	Italy	April – May	1200	photo tour
Magic of the Alpine Lakes	Italy	June	1100	photo tour
Rhododendrons of the Great Tkhach	Russia	June	350	photo hiking tour
Soul of the Carpathian Mountains	Ukraine	July	200	photo hiking tour
Gold of the Dolomites	Italy	October	1100	photo tour
Everest Base Camp Phototrek	Nepal	November	1600	photo expedition
2018				
Northern Lights	Sweden, Norway	April	1400	photo tour
Italian Spring	Italy	May	1000	photo tour
Rhododendron of the Great Tkhach	Russia	June	350	photo hiking tour
Two Pearls of Gorgany	Ukraine	July	150	photo hiking tour
Around Iceland	Iceland	August	1300	photo tour
Heart of Iceland	Iceland	September	1500	photo tour

A vivid example of such a project is a photo project by Serhiy Topolnytsky “Ukrainian Photography”, which was initiated with the intention to revive the Ukrainian photo industry. The following photo travelers can be mentioned as the famous guides engaged in organizing photo tours in the Carpathian Mountains: Denys Kryvyi, Ihor Melika, Yuriy Shevchenko.

Photo tours in the Ukrainian Carpathians last on average 3-4 days. The minimal price is 1 500 UAH and can reach up to 4 000 UAH. The tourist usually pays extra only for the transfer to the transit city. Further, the group is transported by the organizers to the spot in the mountains where the route begins. The number of people in the group can vary

from 4 to 15-20 individuals (Turystychna kompaniia «Phototours», 2018).

Below we give a brief overview of some of the most popular routes of photo tours within the boundaries of the Ukrainian Carpathians, which have been organized by Denys Kryvyi for the last three years (Kryvyi, 2015):

1. *Route “From Pip to Pip”*. The tourist is offered to cover the Marmaros and Chornohirsky massifs, to see the “Hutsul Alps” and the highest installation ever constructed in Ukraine – Polish stone observatory located on the top of the mountain Pip-Ivan Chornohirsky.

The progression of the route: village Dilove mountain pasture valley Lysycha mountain Pip-Ivan of the Marmaros mountain pasture valley Lechen (natural boundary Maslokrot) natural boundary Mezhygotoky mountain Mika-Mare mountain Shchaul mountain Yurchesku-Mik (Iurcescu) mountain Stih mountain Shchavnyk mountain Vykhid mountain Pip-Ivan Chornohirsky mountain Vukhaty Kamin mountain pasture valley Smotrych village Dzembronya.

Duration: 6-7 days.

Important: special permission is needed to be obtained in advance enabling the tourist group to cross the Marmaros Mountains, as this is a border zone.

2. *Water and highland route “The Lakes of Chornohora”*. The tourist has the chance to cross the highest mountain range in Ukraine – Chornohora, to take photos of the high-altitude glacial lakes – Maricheika, Brebeneskul and Nesamovyte, as well as the observatory on the top of the mountain Pip-Ivan, which was constructed in the late 1930s.

The progression of the route: village Zelene lake Maricheika mountain Pip-Ivan Chornohirsky mountain Dzembronya mountain Brebeneskul lake Brebeneskul mountain Rebra lake Nesamovyte traverse to the tourist camping site “Zaroslyak”.

Duration: 3-5 days.

3. *Route “Mountain pasture valley Khomyak”*. The Khomyaky is the simplest of the photo routes organized to last several days. It is a great location for taking photos of the Gorgany Massif, within which there are the mountains Khomyak and Synyak – rocky mountains covered with lichen, with the slopes thickly overgrown with fir and beech woods. In summer in the mountain valley you can take photos of Hutsul highlanders’ routine life, in particular the process of cheese making.

The progression of the route: road to the village of Palyanytsya mountain pasture valley Khomyak mountain Khomyak mountain pasture valley Khomyak mountain Synyak mountain

pasture valley Khomyak Zhenetsky Waterfall (Huk) village Tatariv.

Duration: 2 – 4 days.

4. *Photo tour “Svydovets Lakes”*. Apart from the lakes in the Svidovets mountain range and the mountain pasture valleys there are numerous small rivers. In sunny weather you can catch on camera the subtle sparkling reflection of the sun on the water gleaming on the bright-green slope (for this shot it is better to use a telephoto lens).

The progression of the route: village Yasinya tourist camp “Drahobrat” mountain Stih mountain ridge Apshynets lake Dogyaska mountain Dogyaska mountain Troyaska lake Apshynets mountain ridge Apshynets lake Vorozheska village Chorna Tysa.

Duration: 3 – 5 days.

The territory of Transcarpathian region is highly promising for further development of photo tourism in Ukraine. The year 2015 can be considered the starting point of its development in our area. It was in 2015 when the photo studio “Time Studia” organized a photo tour in Transcarpathia named “Mountain Rules”, the programme of which included doing a personal photo project on a certain topic as well as completing various creative assignments every day. The major photo locations of the tour were the following: Borzhavska mountain pasture valley, Shypit waterfall, Lake Synevyr, Ozerna Mountain, Tereble-Ritska hydroelectric power station, the Narcissus Valley, Seliska Cheese Diary, authentic picturesque village Svoboda.

In spring 2017 a group of activist travelers “Capre Diem” from Kyiv organized in Transcarpathia a photo tour/photo battle “To Synevyr”. The route covered the following locations: Kyiv Pylypets Synevyr Nyzhne Selyshche Lviv Kyiv.

Guided photo tours organized by photo traveler Ihor Melika, a well-known photographer and journalist, member of the Photographic Art Society of Ukraine and the Association of Highland Tourism of Slovakia, member of public organization “Carpathian Paths”, have advanced in popularity. Among the photo tours organized by Ihor Melika the following can be highlighted: “The Marmaros Mountains: photo trip along the Ukraine – Romania border”; “Verkhovyna Watershed Ridge”; “Borzhava Mountain Valley”; “Pre-Watershed Gorgany”; “Svydovets massif”; “Marmaros Massif”.

All the routes in the sphere of photo tourism currently available are aimed at capturing the landscape and scenic variety of the Transcarpathian area, thus being suitable for implementation of the scenic trend of photo tourism. By contrast, we offer a new tourist product of a genre character, which will extend the range of photo tours and, therefore, increase the number of potential tourists. The new tourist

product will be of particular interest to foreign tourists from the Transcarpathian border area.

With the rapid development of social networks, one genre that is gaining increasing popularity is food photography. Visitors to public catering establishments take photos of their well-served meals and share them in their blogs, public and social networks. Food photographers do this professionally. Nowadays food photography is a trend which is advancing in popularity day by day, as a professional quality photo of a dish plays an important role in attracting new clients, in advertisement of the establishment or the chef (Savchuk, 2016).

Food photography of Transcarpathian cuisine might become an innovational element in the development of the tourist industry in the region. In the foreseeable future, the development of exactly this trend could engage not only amateur photographers, but also connoisseurs of different kinds of gastronomic tourism, ethnic tourism etc. Moreover, the photo tour programme including photography and degustation of Transcarpathian cuisine would be extremely attractive to both national and foreign tourists.

Transcarpathian cuisine has been formed over many centuries under the influence of historical factors (up to 1945 the territory had been under the government of different European states – Austria-Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Hungary). Therefore, it has an international character, which seems logical. Each of the national minorities residing on the territory of Transcarpathia, contributed their own distinctive dishes to Transcarpathian cuisine, characterized by specific cooking practices. Transcarpathian Hungarians enriched it with bograch, goulash, perkelt, poprikash, lecho, rokot-krumply, lotsy pechenye; Rumanians – with different kinds of tokans; Slovaks – with strapachky, karbonatky, bukhty; Czechs – with knedly and Segedynsky goulash; Germans – with schnitzel and old well-recognized recipes of Schwab beef. Transcarpathian Jews offer their traditional dishes: chovlent, liver cooked in a European way, stuffed fish; Gypsies – hurka, pohachy, roasted udder, fried rubtsy. At the same time, Transcarpathian cuisine is rich in original authentic dishes, the recipes of which have been preserved since ancient times and are absent in the menus of other peoples.

The aspect that facilitates popularization of the photo tour developed by us is availability of numerous degustation halls in the region, where you are offered to taste unique cheeses, meat dishes, lekvar (plum jam), honey, local wines or craft beers. Along with ethnoproducts, another essential component of the photo tour, in terms of its promotion on the tourist services market, should be its ecological compatibility. Furthermore, various gastronomic

festivals that are held in the region throughout the year serve as a positive impetus to facilitate the development of the gastronomic photo tour: “Red Wine”, “Uzhgorod Palachinta”, “Varosh Palachinta”, “Fire and Meat”, “Berlybas Banush”, “Hutsul Brynza”, Festival of Riplyanka” etc.

The development of food photography of Transcarpathian cuisine is possible only on condition that the subjects of entrepreneurial activity – public catering establishments – realize the necessity to preserve national authenticity, when the menu includes the names of traditional local dishes. For instance, “bograch”, “banosh”, “lotsy pechenye”, “holasle”, “kremzlyky” but not “deruny” etc.

Below you can find the programme of the newly developed photo tour “Gastronomic Transcarpathia”. Duration of the tour – 3 days. The progression of the route: city of Uzhgorod – city of Perechyn – city of Mukachevo – village Nyzhnye Selyshche – village Botar – city of Uzhgorod (Drawing 3). The tourist group will be given a unique opportunity to get acquainted with Transcarpathia, traditions of Transcarpathian cuisine and to combine this pleasure with their hobby – photography.

Estimated cost of the tour – 3000 UAH per person. Group size – 7 persons +guide.

Day 1

9:00. Meeting the tourist group at the railway station.

9:30. Check-in at hotel “Ungvarskiy”

10:00 – 11:00. Morning coffee in confectionery “Shtefanyo”. Acquaintance with the group members.

11:00 – 12:00. Lecture on the topic “Food photography” and practical part of photography “Uzhgorod delicacies” together with a professional confectioner.

12:30 – 14:30. Lunch in restaurant “Detsa u Notarya” (or restaurant “Schwabenhof” with Schwab cuisine). Degustation of traditional Transcarpathian dishes. Master class on food photography provided by professionals and lecture on traditional Transcarpathian cuisine given by the guide.

15:00 – 17:00. Excursion around Uzhgorod. Walk along the linden alley, visit to Uzhgorod Castle, museum-skansen (open air museum) of Transcarpathian architecture and household life.

17:30 – 18:30. Transfer to the city of Perechyn. Master class on food blogging by a professional photographer.

19:00 – 20:00. Dinner in tavern “Pidkova”. Degustation of dishes from Hungarian, Slovakian and German cuisines.

20:30 – 21:30. Return trip to Uzhgorod. Discussion of the material photographed and demonstration of food photograph processing by a professional (hotel “Ungvarskiy”).

21:30. Free time (walk around night Uzhgorod).

Day 2.

9:00 Breakfast.

10:00 – 12:00. Transfer to the city of Mukachevo. Food lecture with practical part in restaurant “Hrafskiy Dvir”.

13:00 – 14:00. Lunch in the restaurant. Degustation of interesting fish soup (holasle) cooked on the basis of Transcarpathian fish mix (carp, pike, sturgeon). Gourmets will have an opportunity to taste craft beer and exclusive garage wine in this restaurant.

14:20 – 15:40. Transfer to the village of Nyzhnye Selyshche.

16:00 – 17:00. Visit to the well-known cheese dairy, excursion. Master class on food photography of Transcarpathian cheeses and wines. Degustation.

17:20 – 19:00. Transfer to the village of Botar. On the way visit to the wine cellar in Vinogradovo district.

19:30 – 20:00. Food photography of local meats. Communication with local gourmets.

20:00 – 21:00. Dinner. Sleep time.

Day 3

9:00. Breakfast.

10:00 Return trip to Uzhgorod.



Fig. 3. Route plan of the photo tour “Gastronomic Transcarpathia”

Development of photo tours within the area will promote revival and further development of the traditional culture: national architecture, art, trades – everything that contributes to the local colour of the land. Rural landscapes are the competitive advantage of Transcarpathian region. We consider that photography of rural motifs could become a new powerful spur for the foreigners to come and discover Ukraine and, simultaneously, the alternative to “urbanized Europe”.

Transcarpathia can offer a huge variety of other places, which, if properly promoted, can interest both Ukrainian and foreign photographers. Among the prospective vectors of photo tourism development within the territory of Transcarpathia the

following can be singled out: monuments of architecture and city planning (medieval castles of Transcarpathia, city architecture of Uzhgorod, Mukachevo, Beregovo, Khust); cultural component (festivals, holidays, customs, traditional ceremonies, traditional clothes); unique nature reserves (Smerekovy Kamin, Obava Kamin, Sokolyni Rocks, caves of Uholka Massif and natural boundaries Cherlenny Kamin, Polonyna Runa, Antalovtsy Polyana); crocus fields in the dendrology park “Berezynka” in Mukachevo district and in the village Kolochava in Mizhgyriya district; lavender fields in Uzhgorod district, the Narcissus Valley in Kyresh of Khust district.

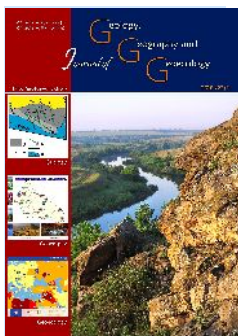
Among the main limiting factors hindering photo tourism development in Ukraine as a whole

and in Transcarpathian region in particular, we would like to emphasize the low availability of photo tour proposals, the informational vacuum concerning tour agencies in Ukraine that offer organized photo tours within the territory of our state, the low availability of transport corresponding to European standards, the limited focus of photographers - mostly on the wedding industry and individual photography, the unwillingness of professional and amateur photographers to pay money for organized tours, problematic accessibility of photo locations, especially in the Carpathian area (due to lack of personal transport), unwillingness within the photo and tourist industry to develop new trends .

Conclusions. Nowadays photo tourism is considered to be one of the most promising forms of active leisure for further development in Ukraine. It could diversify the variety of tourist services on the national market and attract more tourists, including foreigners, in the foreseeable future. At present, photo tours are being actively carried out only in the Western regions of the country. All the routes in the sphere of photo tourism currently available are aimed at capturing the landscape and scenic variety of the Transcarpathian area. As an alternative product, we have created a tourist route of a genre character photo tour “Gastronomic Transcarpathia”, which could popularize the spiritual and cultural heritage of this multinational border region.

Bibliographic references

- Beidyk, O.O., Novosad, N.O., 2013. Unikalna Ukraina: heohrafiia ta resursy turyzmu : navch. posib. [The unique Ukraine: geography and tourism resources]. Kyiv (In Ukrainian).
- Bilous, A.V., 2013. Fototuryzm yak innovatsiinyi vyd turystychnoi diialnosti [Phototourism as an innovative kind of tourism activity]. Chasopys kartohrafi. Vyp. 9, 43-47 (In Ukrainian).
- Fototuryzm, 2018. Ukrainska asotsiatsiia aktyvnoho ta ekolohichnoho turyzmu. Retrieved from <http://uaeta.org/ua/tourism/25> (In Ukrainian).
- Kryvyi, D., 2015. Fototury Karpatamy: marshruty dlia samostiinykh podorozhei ta porady chlenam fotohrup [Photo tours in the Carpathians: routes for self-traveling and tips for members of photo groups] Retrieved from <http://firtka.if.ua/blog/print/fototuri-karpatami-marsruti-dla-samostijnih-podorozhej-ta-poradi-chenam-fotogrup84400> (In Ukrainian).
- Larsen, J., 2006. Geographies of Tourist Photography: Choreographies and Performances, Geographies of Communication: The Spatial Turn in Media Studies. ed., Gøteborg : NORDICOM, 243-261 Retrieved from http://rudar.ruc.dk/bitstream/1800/3848/1/geographies_of_tourist.
- Melika, I., 2012. Fototur – suchasnyi produkt turystychnoho rynku [Phototour is a modern product of the tourist market]. Retrieved from <http://igormelika.com.ua/moi-karpati/zbirayemos-v-gori/fototur-suchasnij-produkt-turistichnogo-ryнку> (In Ukrainian).
- Osborne, P.D., 2000. Travelling Light: Photography, Travel and Visual Culture. Manchester University Press, 260 p. Retrieved from <https://www.amazon.co.uk/Travelling-Light-Photography-Culture-Critical>.
- Savchuk, D., 2016. Fud-fotohrafiia. Yak fotohrafovaty tak, shchob bulo smachno. Novyi trend fud-fotohrafiia [The photo. How to take a picture so that it was delicious. The new trend food photography]. Retrieved from <http://photography.in.ua/articles/advice/novyj-trend-fud-fotografija/> (In Ukrainian).
- Snavey, N., Seitz, S.M., Szeliski, R., 2006. Photo tourism: Exploring photo collections in 3D. ACM Transactions on Graphics (SIGGRAPH Proceedings). 25(3). 835-846. Retrieved from www.phototour.cs.washington.edu/Photo_Tourism.pdf.
- Turystychna kompaniia «Phototours», 2018. Retrieved from <https://phototours.com.ua/> (In Ukrainian).
- Zalevska, N.P., 2015. Vprovadzhenia fototuryzmu v diialnist pidpriemstv hotelnoho hospodarstva [Implementation of phototourism in the business activity of hotel industry]. Intellectual potential of the XXI century, Retrieved from <http://www.sworld.com.ua/konferm2/85.pdf> (In Ukrainian).



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 60-67
doi: 10.15421/111831

Denysyk H. I., Lavryk . D., Berchak V. S.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 60-67

C

1, 2, 2

1

e-mail: vdpugeo2014@gmail.com

2

e-mail: berchak120388@gmail.com

Received 08.02.2018;

Received in revised form 16.02.2018;

Accepted 27.04.2018

Residential landscapes in the valleys of small rivers in the Middle Bug area

H. I. Denysyk¹, . D. Lavryk², V. S. Berchak²

¹Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky Vinnytsia State Pedagogical University, Vinnytsia, Ukraine, e-mail: nzgeovdpu@gmail.com

²Pavlo Tychyna Uman State Pedagogical University, Uman, Ukraine, e-mail: berchak120388@gmail.com

Abstract. The purpose of the article. To conduct analysis of residential landscapes in the valleys of small rivers in the Middle Bug area, to identify and characterize landscape types that are formed under the influence of residential activity, to determine the history of transformation of valley landscape complexes as a result of the settlements' formation and development; to reveal the practice of foreign experience in the direction of residential environment naturalization. Methods. Expeditionary, stationary and literary-cartographic methods of research have been used. Effectiveness. The rural and urban landscapes formed as a result of residential activity within the valleys of small rivers in the Middle Pobuzhia have been studied and characterized. The historical process of the valley-river residential terraces formation on the example of such rivers as the Teplychka, the Svnarka, the Tulchynka, the Trostianka, the Dokhna, the Berladynka has been revealed. The current landscape structure of residential landscapes in the valleys of the Berladynka and the Dokhna rivers within the limits of the Bershada town of Vinnytsia region has been mapped. Scientific novelty of the article. The study of residential landscapes has been given significant attention. Nowadays, settlements are studied not only from the standpoint of history, the development of economy, architecture, culture, religion and customs, but also from the perspective of the landscape. However, the valleys of small rivers as centers of settlement formation are underinvestigated. A detailed landscape analysis of residential landscapes, which were formed in the Middle Bug area, has been conducted for the first time. The practical significance of the study can be disclosed by the following statements: the conducted landscape analysis of the residential landscapes in the valleys of the small rivers in the Middle Bug area shows that urban residential landscapes have been formed in the territory of 30 towns and 48 little towns and rural ones – in the territory of about 456 rural settlements in the region; all elements suitable for settlement in the river valleys of the Middle Bug area have been transformed under the influence of the residential process. It took place a number of times; spatial location of settlements, their configuration, and the degree of anthropogenization of valley-river landscapes depend on natural conditions, microclimatic features of river valleys and the belonging of settlements to the terrain type; rural landscapes are dominated in the

valleys of the Southern Bug small inflowing streams. Their relative share to the total number of residential anthropogenic complexes is 85%. Generally they belong to the floodplain terraces and small rivers slopes; t the beginning of the 21st century, residential landscapes require new thoughts about their development and directing actions from consumer use and constant anthropogenization of landscape complexes to changing the concept of residential environment in the direction of its naturalization. It can be implemented taking into account the experience of foreign countries.

Keywords: residential landscapes, valley-river landscapes, small rivers, rural landscapes, urban landscapes, the Middle Bug area

(Denysyk, 2014).
42 57 %

(Voropai & Kunitca, 1982).

(Denysyk, 1998, 2014; Denysyk & Babchynska, 2006; Denysyk & Kiziun, 2012; Denysyk & Lavryk, 2012),

(Denysyk, 1998; Denysyk & Bondar, 2008).
« »,
48
30
456

(Yatsentiuk, 2002).

(Dotsenko, 2000; Shevtcova, 2005; Kiziun, 2010; Nyzkoshapka, 2010; Bezlatnia, 2014; Buriak-Habrys, 2013; Terletska, 2017).

...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ... VIII ...
 ...
 ...
 ... (Denysyk et al., 2008).
 ... V ...
 ...
 « » (...),
 ; ;
 ; ;
 ; ; ...),
 (...),
 (Kizian, 2009).
 (Kiziun, 2010).
 ... XVII ...
 ...
 ...
 ... (...)
 (1763 ...).
 ...
 ...
 ...
 (Kizian, 2009).
 85 %. 1796–1802 (...)
 10 « »,
 (Denysyk et al., 2012). (...)
 ...
 10 (...)

, - , -
 , , ; - , -
 , - , , ; -
 : , , ,
 (Terletska, 2017), .
 - 1459 . -
 - - - - -
 , - - - - -
 , , - - - - -
 ; , - - - - -
 , , , XV–XVII . -
 , , , - - - - -
 . 1627
 (Yatsentiuk, 2002). -
 , - - - - -
 - 1 650 . -
 . - - - - -
 , , , , - - - - -
 , - - - - -
 , , , , - - - - -
 (). - - - - -
 . - - - - -
 XVIII– - - - -
 (2,5–3 , : 1 –
 0,1 /) ; 2 – - - - -
 1 , - - - - -
 , - - - - -
 : 3 – - - - -
 , - - - - -
 (,) , : 4 – - - - -
 1607 . 1609 - - - - -
 , 1630 . - (10–12°) - - - - -
 : 5 - - - - -
 . 1650 . - - - - -
 , - - - - -
 (Kizian, 2009). : 6 – (4–5°) - - - - -
 . - - - - -
 1782 . - - - - -
 « » - - - - -
 , - - - - -
 . - - - - -
 : 8 – - - - -

(4-5°) : 13 -

: 9 - : 14 -

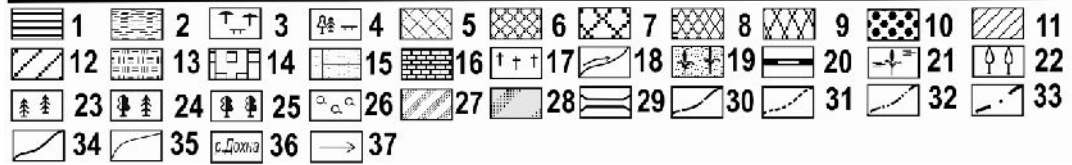
(5-6°) ; 15 -

; 10 - : 16 -

(3-5°)

: 11 - (5-6°) : 17 -

12 - (3-5°)



(2017 .)

: 18 - : 21 -

(1 , 1,5-3,5 ,

0,2 /); 19 -

450 : 22 -

230 ,

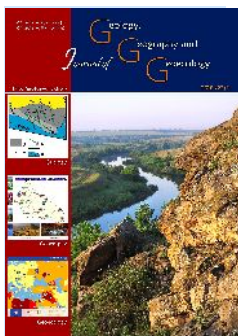
; 20 -

23 -

; 24 – (3–5°) –
 ; 25 – (3–5°) – (Martinenaitė, 2011).
 ; 26 –
 ; 27 – (10–12°) –
 ; 28 – () –
 ; 29 –
 9 14 4
 30 – ; 31 – (Csizmadia, Szilágyi, Balogh, & Säumel, 2017).
 ; 32 –
 ; 33 –
 ; 34 – () –
 ; 35 –), , () –
 ; 36 – ; 37 –
 2016–2017 .
 (Li, Xie, He, Guo, & Wang, 2017).
 () –
 «Go Wild» –
 (Harris, Kendal, Hahs, & Threlfall, 2018).
 «Go Spontaneous» –
 (Anonymous, 2013).
 (Hvozdeva & Zakharova, 2013). (27,68 %) –

- (19,19 %).
- (Ni , N stase, Badiu, Onose, & Gavrilidis, 2017).
- (Ströbele & Hunziker, 2017).
- : 1)
- ; 2)
- ; 3)
- ; 4)
- Anonymous, 2013. Zelenyi gorod [Green town]. Donetsk, 60. (in Russian).
- Bezlatnia L., 2014. Selytebni landshafty mizhazonalnoho heoekotonu «Lisostep–Step» Pravoberezhnoyi Ukrainy ta mozhyvi shliakhy yikhnoi rekonstruktsii [The residential landscapes of the interzonal geocotone «Forest-steppe–Steppe» in the Right-Bank Ukraine and possible reconstruction ways]. *Journal of the Lviv University*. 48, 209–214. (in Ukrainian).
- Buriak-Habrys I. O., 2013. Mistechko: etymolohiia terminu i kryterii vyokremлення mistechkovykh landshaftiv [Town: etymology of the term and criteria for the selection of town landscapes]. *Scientific notes of Vinnytsia Pedagogical University*. 25, 52–57. (in Ukrainian).
- Csizmadia D., Szilágyi K., Balogh P. I., Säumel I., 2017. More than green: Implementation of multifunctional blue-green infrastructure in residential areas of European cities. *Acta Horticulturae: VI International Conference on Landscape and Urban Horticulture: Conference Paper*, December 22. 2017. (. 553–556). Athens (Greece). doi: 10.17660/ActaHortic.2017.1189.110.
- Denysyk H. I., 1998. Antropohenni landshafty Pravoberezhnoi Ukrainy [Anthropogenic landscapes of the Right-Bank Ukraine]. Vinnytsia: Arbat, 292. (in Ukrainian).
- Denysyk H. I., 1998. Pryrodnycha heohrafiia Podillia [Natural geography of Podillia]. Vinnytsia : EkoBiznesTsentr, 184. (in Ukrainian).
- Denysyk H. I., 2014. Antropohenne landshaftoznavstvo. hastyna 1 [Anthropogenic Landscape Science. Part 1]. Vinnytsia: Vinnitsa regional printing house, 334. (in Ukrainian).
- Denysyk H. I., Babchynska O. I., 2006. Selytebni landshafty Podillia [The residential landscapes of Podillia]. Vinnytsia: Teza, 256. (in Ukrainian).
- Denysyk H. I., Bondar V. V., 2008. Obiekty natsionalnoi spadshchyny v strukturі suchasnykh landshaftiv Ukrainy [Objects of the national heritage in the structure of modern landscapes of Ukraine]. *Industrial heritage in culture and landscape: Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference*, Kryvyi Rih, October 1–4. (. 184–191). Kryvyi Rih: Publishing house. (in Ukrainian).
- Denysyk H. I., Kiziun A. H., 2012. Silski landshafty Podillia [Rural landscapes of Podillia]. Vinnytsia: TD «Edelveis i K», 200. (in Ukrainian).
- Denysyk H. I., Lavryk O. D., 2012. Antropohenni landshafty richyshcha i zaplavy Pivdennoho Buhu [Anthropogenic landscapes of the riverbed and floodplain of the Southern Bug]. Vinnytsia: TD «Edelveis i K», 210. (in Ukrainian).
- Dotsenko A. I., 2000. Mistechka v Ukraini: pohliad z mynuloho v suchasne [Towns in Ukraine: A View from the Past to the Present]. *Regional Studies, Geography, Tourism*. 41, 2–4. (in Ukrainian).
- Harris V., Kendal D., Hahs A. K., Threlfall C. G., 2018. Green space context and vegetation complexity shape people’s preferences for urban public parks and residential gardens. *Landscape Research*. 43. 1–2, 150–162. doi: 10.1080/01426397.2017.1302571.
- Hvozdeva S. N., Zakharova Y. H., 2013. K voprosu blahoustroistva berehov Yuzhnoho Buha [On the issue of the Southern Bug banks’ improvement]. *Save for the descendants: Proceedings of the VI environmental readings*, Mykolayiv, November 21–22. 2013. (. 16–17). Mykolayiv. (in Ukrainian).
- Kizian O., 2009. Vinnychchyna turystychna [Vinnytsia tourist]. Vinnytsia: SE «State cartographical, factory», 432. (in Ukrainian).
- Kiziun A., 2010. Landshaftoznavchyi analiz suchasnoi struktury silskykh landshaftiv Podillia [Landscape analysis of the modern structure of Podillya rural landscapes]. *Scientific notes of Ternopil National Pedagogical University*. 27, 102–106. (in Ukrainian).
- Li Z., Xie C., He X., Guo H., Wang L., 2017. Dynamic Changes of Landscape Pattern and Vulnerability

- Analysis in Qingyi River Basin. *Earth and Environmental Science: Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Energy, Environment and Materials Science*, Singapore, July 28–30. (. 1–7). Singapore : Institute of Physics Publishing. doi: 10.1088/1755-1315/94/1/012189.
- Martinenaite L., 2011. Landshaft i yoho teoretychni interpretatsii [Landscape and its theoretical Interpretations]. *Folk Art and Ethnology*. 3, 91–95. (in Ukrainian).
- Ni M. R., N stase I. I., Badiu D. L., Onose D. A., Gavrilidis A. A., 2017. Evaluating Urban forests connectivity in relation to urban functions in Romanian Cities. *Carpathian Journal of Earth and Environmental Sciences*. 13. 1, 291–299. doi: 10.26471/cjees/2018/013/025.
- Nyzkoshapka R. V., 2010. Poniattia «mistechkovi landshafty» ta yikh mistse v strukturi selytebnykh landshaftiv [The concept of «townscapes» and their place in the structure of residential landscapes]. *Scientific notes of Vinnytsia Pedagogical University*. 20, 64–70. (in Ukrainian).
- Shevtcova O. M., 2005. Dolinnye nookhory: opyt sotsio-landshaftnogo issledovaniia [Valley noohors: the experience of socio-landscape research]. Extended abstract of candidate's thesis. Perm, 23. (in Russian).
- Ströbele M., Hunziker M., 2017. Are suburbs perceived as rural villages? Landscape-related residential preferences in Switzerland. *Landscape and Urban Planning*. 163, 67–79. doi: 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2017.02.015.
- Terletska O. V., 2017. Mekhanizmy formuvannia ekolohichnoho stanu promyslovoho mista na prykladi Drohobycha [Mechanisms of the ecological state formation in an industrial city on the example of Drohobych]. *Problems of ecology and evolution of ecosystems intransformed environment: Proceedings of the 1 International Conference*, Kyiv, May 25–26. (. 170–174). Kyiv: DU «IEE NAN Ukrainy». (in Ukrainian).
- Voropai L. I., Kunitca M. ., 1982. Selitebnye geosistemy fiziko-geograficheskikh raionov Podolii [The residential geosystems of the physiographical regions of the Podillia]. Chernovtsy: ChGU, 92. (in Russian).
- Yatsentiuk Yu. V., 2002. Selytebni landshafty [Residential landscapes]. *Denysyk H. I. (ed.). Serednie Pobuzhzhia [Middle Bug area]*. Vinnytsia: Hipanis, 149–158. (in Ukrainian).



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 68-80
doi: 10.15421/111832

Khilchevskiy V. ., Kurylo S. ., Sherstyuk N.P.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 68-80

Chemical composition of different types of natural waters in Ukraine

V. . Khilchevskiy¹, S. . Kurylo¹, N.P. Sherstyuk²

¹ Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, Ukraine, e-mail: hilchevskiy@ukr.net

² Oles Gonchar Dnipro National University, Dnipro, Ukraine, e-mail: sherstuknp@gmail.com

Received 23.04.2018;

Received in revised form 05.05.2018;

Accepted 29.05.2018

Abstract. The results of studies of the chemical composition in various types of natural waters of the territory of Ukraine – atmospheric precipitation, surface (river and lake), groundwaters and sea waters are comprehensively summarized and presented for the territory of Ukraine in this paper. The chemical composition of Ukraine’s natural waters (rivers, lakes, underground aquifers, seas) is the result of the interaction of a combina-

tion of natural factors, as well as their location, mainly in the temperate climatic zone. The average long-term mineralization of atmospheric precipitation is usually in the range of 20–40 mg/l, its chemical composition is predominantly sulfate magnesium–calcium. For the chemical composition of water in the small and medium rivers of Ukraine, hydrochemical zoning is observed in the direction from the northwest to the south-east of the country. Mineralization of river waters also increases in this direction (from 200–300 mg/l to 1,500–3,000 mg/l and more). The composition of the water varies from bicarbonate calcium in the north and west to sodium chloride in the south and southeast. The value of mineralization of lake water varies within very wide limits. There are lakes with very fresh water and low salinity (30 mg/l – small lakes of glacial origin in the Ukrainian Carpathians), and lakes whose water has a mineralization of more than 100 g/l (salt lakes of the Crimea). In the chemical composition of groundwater, the territory of Ukraine mainly exhibits vertical hydrochemical zoning, which manifests itself in the separation of zones of intensive or difficult water exchange. Hydrocarbonate or sulfate waters with a small mineralization (up to 1.0 g/l) are characteristic for the zone of active water exchange. Highly mineralized (50–300 g/l and more) chloride, sodium and chloride-sodiumcalcium waters are common in a zone of hindered water exchange. The ionic composition of the Black Sea water has all the characteristic features of ocean waters but differs from them in relative poverty with ions of chlorine and sodium, the average salinity of the Black Sea waters is 18–19 ‰. In the narrow coastal zone near the mouths of large rivers (the Danube, the Dniester, the Southern Bug, the Dnieper) a decrease in the salinity of the Black Sea waters (up to 5–10 ‰) is observed. The main factors that determine the salinity regime in the Azov Sea (10–13 ‰) are the inflow of saline Black Sea and fresh river (the Don and the Kuban rivers) waters that are mixed in the Azov Sea, as well as the arrival of atmospheric precipitation.

Key words: chemical composition, atmospheric precipitation, surface waters, groundwaters, seawaters.

.¹,¹,²

¹
²

. (20 – 40 / ³),

. (200 – 300 / ³ 1 500 – 3 000 / ³).

. (30 / ³),

. (50 – 300 / ³) (

. – 18 – 19 ‰.

. (5 – 10 ‰).

(10 – 13 ‰), -

Introduction. A water object is a natural or artificially created element of the environment where waters are concentrated: seas, estuaries, rivers, creeks, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, canals and aquifers (Vodnyi kodeks Ukrainy, 1995). Natural waters filling water bodies are a complex of dissolved compounds, the formation of which takes place under the influence of natural (physiographic factors, primarily climatic and soil, geological, physicochemical, biological) and anthropogenic factors. The influence of these factors on natural waters has its own regularities and differences, which appears both at the level of the natural zones and regions, and on certain types of water bodies: rivers, lakes, underground aquifers, seas. It is also important to know the chemical composition of atmospheric precipitation, which takes an active part in the sustenance of water bodies. There is a considerable interest in studies within the territory of a particular country, where the diversity of the chemical composition of various types of natural waters is fully manifested (Khil'chevskii, Chebot'ko, 1994).

The history of hydrochemical research in Ukraine. Systematic observations of the chemical composition of river, lake, underground and sea waters in Ukraine began in the 1930s with the network of observation of the hydrometeorological service. Monitoring data on the chemical composition of surface waters have been published in the Hydrological Yearbooks, since 1968 in the quarterly "Hydrochemical Bulletins," and since 1984 in the "Annual Data on the Quality of the Surface Waters of Ukraine." A significant contribution to the foundation and development of hydrochemical studies in Ukraine was made by scientists from the Institute of Hydrobiology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, whose studies were devoted to the formation of the hydrochemical regime of estuaries of rivers, estuaries, the Dnieper reservoirs, and to the content of heavy metals in water (Almazov, 1962; Denisova, Timchenko, Nahshina et al., 1989; Linnik, Nabivanec, 1986; Zhuravleva, 1988).

Scientists of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv studied the interrelation of the chemical composition of different types of natural waters in Ukraine (Peleshenko, 1975), developed the fundamentals of ameliorative hydrochemistry (Gorjev, Peleshenko, 1991, Zakrevskiy, 1992), revealed the role of anthropogenic factors in its formation (Gorjev, Peleshenko, Khilchevskiy, 1995; Khil'chevskiy, 1994), initiated the study of the hydrochemistry of slope flow surface (Khilchevskiy, 1996), the study

of hydrochemistry of the cooling reservoirs on nuclear power plants and thermal power plants (Romas, 2002), hydrochemical systems (Snizhko, 2006).

As a result of complex regional hydrogeological studies of the territory of Ukraine, the main regularities in the formation of the chemical composition of groundwater in general, as well as mineral therapeutic waters were established (Baby nec, Beljavskiy, 1973; Baby nec, Borevskiy, Shestopalov et al., 1979; Shestopalov, 2009; Ohniansky, 2000).

A number of works by the staff of the Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Institute of the NAS of Ukraine (Osadchyi, Nabyvanets, Osadchaet et al., 2008; Osadchyy et al., 2016) are devoted to experimental research and modeling of the migration of chemical substances in surface waters. At the Marine Hydrophysical Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine scientists studied issues related to ocean hydrochemistry and the physical nature of formation or destruction of chemical compounds in seawater (Eremeeva, Eremeev, Bezborodov, 1984). Detailed hydrochemical (Skopincev, 1975) and geochemical (Mitropolskiy, Bezborodov, Ovsyanyiy, 1982) studies of the Black and the Azov Seas provide an opportunity to solve problems of monitoring, modeling and forecasting the condition of water basins.

The statement of the problem and source materials. The main purpose of this publication is to provide a comprehensive description of the chemical composition of various types of natural waters on the territory of Ukraine—atmospheric precipitation, surface waters (river and lake), groundwaters and sea waters. The main attention is paid to the basic ions, which include HCO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} , Cl^- , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Na^+ , K^+ , and to the index of total mineralization.

To solve this problem, we used data on the chemical composition of Ukraine's natural waters, which derives from: 1) the result of the authors' own research; 2) analysis of published sources.

Results of the research. Precipitation. There is up to 650 mm/year of precipitation in the north–west of Ukraine, up to 300 mm/year – in the south, in the Ukrainian Carpathians – up to 1,600 mm/year. The first studies of the chemical composition of atmospheric precipitations (AP) in Ukraine were made at the beginning of the 20th century.

The systematic sampling of APs at the network of meteorological stations of the hydrometeorological service of the former USSR began in 1958

in connection with the implementation of works under the programme of the International Geophysical Year (IGY). After the completion of the IGY, the studies of the chemical composition of APs received further development and the network of weather stations, where AO samples were sampled for chemical analysis, was significantly expanded.

Since 1963, gathering of monthly samples of the AP has been organized at the Nemishaieve meteorological stations (since 1964 transferred to the Teterev meteorological station), Berehove, Kobelyaki, Bobrynets, Loshkarivka, Odessa, Nikitsky Botanical Garden, and since 1965 in Kiev and industrial regions of Donbass – at the meteorological stations of Donetsk and Volnovakha. In addition to the monthly samples, researchers gathered samples of single APs at the Kobeliaky, Bobrynets, Loshkarivka and Odessa meteorological stations. The results of these studies are presented in the works of the following

scientists (Romas, 1979, Kosovets Skavronska, Snizhko, 2009; Khilchevskiy, Kurylo, 2016), and common results are given below.

General mineralization of the AP over the territory of Ukraine usually fluctuates within 30–40 mg/l. The minimum average annual mineralization values of the AP are fixed in the zone of mixed forests in the north of the country – about 26 mg/l (Teterev), the maximum – recorded in the south of the country, at the weather station Askania-Nova – 82.4 mg/l (Table 1).

In the chemical composition of AP, sulfates predominate among anions, and magnesium dominates among cations. The proportion of the salts of continental–anthropogenic origin in the total chemical composition of AP on the territory of Ukraine is 90–93%, that of salts of marine origin – 7–10% (Khilchevskiy, Kurylo, 2016).

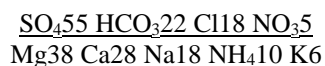
Table 1. Average concentrations of chemical components in Ukraine’s atmospheric precipitation (by total monthly samples), mg/l.

Weather station	SO ₄ ²⁻	Cl ⁻	CO ₃ ²⁻	NO ₃ ⁻	Ca ²⁺	Mg ²⁺	Na ⁺	K ⁺	NH ₄ ⁺	Generalmin- era-liza- tion
Zone of mixed forests										
Teterev, Kiev region	11.7	2.2	4.0	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.87	26.7
Forest-steppe zone										
Kyiv	14.4	1.4	11.3	–	0.6	1.3	0.4	5.9	0.7	26.3
Kobelyaki, Poltava region	14.8	3.8	11.0	1.6	3.5	2.8	2.9	1.4	1.14	43.0
Steppe zone										
Bobrynets, Kirovograd region	14.4	3.1	14.2	1.8	4.2	4.1	2.2	1.0	1.06	46.1
Loshkarivka, Dnepropetrovsk region	15.0	3.3	4.9	1.7	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.0	1.55	34.0
Volnovakha, Donetsk region	16.8	4.3	6.1	1.7	3.0	2.8	3.2	1.4	1.30	40.6
Odessa	17.5	7.0	6.9	2.4	3.5	2.2	3.8	1.8	1.27	46.4
Askania-Nova, Kherson region	9.6	8.5	38.0	–	1.5	13.3	2.1	9.4	–	82.4
The Carpathian Mountain										
Beregove, Transcarpathian region	14.4	3.4	5.7	1.6	2.1	2.7	1.6	1.0	1.41	34.0
Crimean mountainous										
Nikitsky Botanical Gar- den, Autonomous Republic of Crimea	9.3	3.0	8.1	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.00	29.6

The most probable chemical composition of the AP was determined by the formulas of the ionic composition, where the average concentrations of the components, converted into % –equivalent form, were used. Characteristic is the considerable stability of the ion content in the AP with a significant excess of sulfates among the anions, and magnesium among the cations. Local influence on natural factors of the chemical composition of the products of agri-

cultural enterprises affects the increase in hydrocarbonates and magnesium in the steppe zone (Askania-Nova) and sodium chlorides in the seaside Odessa, and anthropogenic – in increasing the content of almost all components, especially sulphates, in the industrial Donbass.

The most probable chemical composition of the AP over the territory of Ukraine in% -equivalent form is expressed by the formula:



In this way, the chemical composition of AP in Ukraine predominantly consists of the sulfate magnesium-calcium.

The AP of the whole territory of Ukraine is dominated by the continental-anthropogenic component and its contribution fluctuates insignificantly near the value of 90%. The estimated value of the direct anthropogenic component of the chemical composition of AP is approximately 70–75%. Only for chloride ions marine component is the dominative in the formation of the total content of dissolved mineral substances in atmospheric precipitation (Khilchevskiy, Kurylo, 2016.).

Rivers. In Ukraine, there are more than 63 thousand rivers with 1,103 reservoirs (Vodnyi fond Ukrainy, 2015). 98% of the country’s rivers belong to the basin of the Black and the Azov Seas, and to 2% of the territory (the Western Bug River) – to the basin the Baltic Sea. Taking into account the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60 / EC) in 2016, a hydrographic zoning of the territory of Ukraine was carried out. As a result, nine river basin areas were identified –the Vistula, the Danube, the Dniester, the Southern Bug, the Dnieper, the Don, and rivers of the Black Sea, the Azov Sea and the Crimea. Regions of river basins of the Dnieper, the Danube, the Dona and the Vistula are also divided into sub-basins (total 13 sub-basins) (Vodnyi kodeks Ukrainy, 1995; Khilchevskiy, Grebin, 2017).

In the chemical composition of the river waters of the lowland part of the country, a clear hydrochemical zoning is observed with progress from the western and north–western to the eastern and south-eastern borders of Ukraine. In the same direction, mineralization of river waters also increases (from 200–300 mg/l to 1,500–3,000 mg/l and more). Hydrochemical zoning is observed irrespective of the

direction of the flow of rivers and is in some ways consistent with the boundaries of physiographic regions (Peleshenko, Zakrevskiy, Gorev et al., 1989). In the mixed forest zone fresh hydrocarbonate calcium waters are common; in the western regions of the forest-steppe zone, fresh calcareous calcium waters, which, with progress to the east, gradually transform into bicarbonate calcium-magnesium-sodium. Near the border of the steppe zone, sulphates begin to play an important role in the composition of river waters. In the steppe zone, sulfate-chloride waters of mixed cationic composition prevail.

The chemical composition of the waters of large rivers (the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Southern Bug, the Seversky Donets) also exhibits hydrochemical zoning, which manifests itself mainly in the increase in the water downstream of the rivers of alkali sulfates and chlorides (Khil’chevskii VK, Khil’chevskii RV, Gorokhovskaya, 1999). However, it is little consistent with the boundaries of physical and geographical zones in comparison with the zoning of the chemical composition of the waters of local runoff (small rivers). In the mountainous regions of the country, the hydrochemical zoning for surface water is practically not traced. The river waters here are fresh, bicarbonate calcium.

Area of the basin of the Vistula river (the Western Bug). The main river of the Vistula basin (the Baltic Sea basin) in Ukraine is the transboundary Western Bug River, which also flows through Poland and Belarus. Surface waters of the Western Bug basin are characterized by a hydrocarbonate calcium composition, which is associated with a significant spread of gypsiferous carbonate rocks in the catchment area. The humid type of climate and the predominance of descending flows in soils cause a low content of dissolved ions in water. The mineralization of the river waters of the basin is on average about 500 mg/l–Table 2 (Zabokrytska, Khilchevsky, Manchenko, 2006).

Table 2. Average concentration of main ions and general mineralization of surface waters within the river basin regions of Ukraine, mg/l.

Area of the river basin	3 ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻	Cl ⁻	Ca ²⁺	Mg ²⁺	Na ⁺	+	General mineralization
The Vistula	300	44	41	97	12	32	–	523
The Danube	176	46	28	43	12	37	6	331
The Dniester	176	46	61	60	13	47	5	405
The Southern Bug	344	82	53	80	29	53	16	653
The Dnieper	229	79	45	66	19	45	9	488
The Don	304	294	240	153	43	166	–	1,192
Rivers of the Black Sea	393	783	398	196	85	396	–	2,200
Rivers of the Azov Sea Region	333	783	498	296	85	696	–	2,200
Rivers of the Crimea	250	118	51	80	22	43	16	580

For the river waters of the Western Bug basin, an inverse relationship is observed between mineralization and water discharge. It was stated that the lowest absolute values of the river Western Bug mineralization is 412 mg/l (in the year 1963), and the largest – 604 mg/l (in the year 1988). The maximum values of mineralization of water (over 800 mg/l) are fixed in the water of the river Poltava below the place of wastewater discharge in the city of Lviv, and the average annual water mineralization of this river was 570 mg/l. The calculations carried out showed that the river Poltava significantly affects the chemical composition of the water of the Western Bug; it forms 66% of the ionic runoff of the Western Bug in the Kamianka-Buzkastream point.

Area of the basin of the Danube river. The main tributaries of the Danube in the territory of Ukraine are fragmented: in the Transcarpathian region (Uzh and Tisza rivers) and Bukovina (the Prut river) –transboundary rivers that carry water to the territory of Hungary, Romania and Moldova; in the Odessa region – in fact, the lower reaches of the Danube (Kilian estuary). In the lower reaches of the Danube, water flows in, the composition of which was formed in the territory of many European countries, which are located in its basin (Savitskii, Stets'ko, Osadchii et al., 1994). The flushing regime of the soils of the basin determines the low mineralization of water, which in the rivers Uzh, Rika, Latorica does not exceed 200 mg/l. In the water of the river Tisza mineralization increases to 250–300 mg/l, and it reaches the highest values in the water of the rivers Siret, Prut, Cheremosh and the lower part of the Danube – 330–370 mg/l. Information on the average chemical composition of the rivers in the Danube River basin is given in Table. 2.

In the long-term aspect, the change in the mineralization of water has a complex character. In its most general form, it can be argued that there has been a gradual decline in recent years. So, if in 1994 the average mineralization of water in the lower part of the Danube was 405 mg/l, then in 2004 it was 348 mg/l (Osadchii, Nabyvanets, Osadcha et al., 2008). It must be noted that the fluctuation in mineralization coincided with the direction of change in water content. At the same time, seasonal fluctuations in water expenditure and mineralization were natural: an increase in water content led to a decrease in the amount of dissolved salts. The maximum mineralization, as a rule, is observed in winter, and the minimum – during the periods of the highest rise in water levels – in spring or in summer.

In the rivers of the mountain part of the Prut river basin, waters of predominantly hydrocarbonate calcium composition are formed with mineralization in the range of 140–360 mg/l and a total

hardness of 2–4 mmol/l. The rivers of the left-bank part of the Prut river basin are highly mineralized. The mineralization values reach 1.2 g/l, and the total hardness is 10–12 mmol/l.

For the Prut river itself, in the hydrochemical regime, characteristic features that are expressed in fluctuations in the mineralization of water in the range 150–800 mg/l. In the upper part of the basin, at the closing line near the town of Chernivtsi, during the spring flood, the water mineralization ranges from 200 mg/l in high water years to 380 mg/l – in low water. The composition of the ions is dominated by HCO_3^- and Ca^{2+} . In the dry period, the mineralization values reach 300 mg/l in high water years, and 430 mg/l in dry years. In the middle of the river basin the rod mineralization of water increases, reaching in the low water year 420 mg/l, and low water – 560 mg/l. In the middle part of the Prut river, the hydrochemical regime of the river is largely determined by the influence of highly mineralized sulfate–sodium groundwater on the left-bank part of the basin. This is expressed in an increase in the concentration of sulfate ions to 220 mg/l, sodium and potassium ions to 130 mg/l. The mineralization of water during the spring flood ranges from 390 to 560 mg/l. At low water values, the mineralization values of water vary between 445–860 mg/l. At this time, HCO_3^- and Ca^{2+} ions predominate (Osadchii, Nabyvanets, Osadcha et al., 2008).

Area of the basin of the Dniester river. The Dniester is transboundary river – it flows through the territory of Ukraine and Moldova. The average salinity of river waters in the Dniester Basin is low and ranges from 286 to 481 mg/l (Table 2). However, within the basin, the mineralization of river water fluctuates significantly – from 100 to 1000 mg/l and more. The formation of the chemical composition of river waters in the middle part of the Dniester Basin is affected by karst processes (Aksom, Khilchevskiy, 2002).

In general, in the Dniester river basin, a group of rivers of the upper mountainous part (in the Ukrainian Carpathians) and the plains part of the basin can be distinguished by mineralization of water. The least mineralized (the sum of ions up to 200 mg/l) are the mountain rivers Bystrica, Svicha, Luzhanka. In the waters of the rivers Slavka, Opor, Crow, Stryi, the sum of dissolved salts varies between 200–300 mg/l. From 300 to 400 mg/l, the mineralization of water in Dniester, Seret, Koroptse, Strv'yazh, Zolota Lypa and Hnyla Lypa changes. High water mineralization is distinguished by the water of the Tysmenytsia – about 1000 mg/l.

The mineralization of the Dniester reservoir (volume 3.0 km³) does not exceed 450 mg/l, the composition of dissolved salts is hydrocarbonate -

calcium (Khilchevskiy, Honchar, Zabokrytskaetal, 2013).

Area of the basin of the Southern Bug river.

The Southern Bug is the only large river whose basin is completely within the territory of Ukraine. The diversity of soil-geological, climatic and other conditions from north to south determines the corresponding changes in the chemical composition of river waters in the basin of the Southern Bug. Prior to the town of Pervomaisk, mineralization of river waters does not exceed 1 g/l, the composition of water is hydrocarbonate- calcium. In the tributaries of the Southern Bug, below the town of Pervomaisk, during the low-water period the mineralization of water reaches 1.7 g/l, they are mixed in composition – hydrocarbonate-sulphate magnesium or sulphate-chloride sodium.

Directly in the Southern Bug river, composition of water varies both along the course of the river in a spatial sense and in a temporal aspect. The lowest mineralization of water is observed in the river during the spring high water. In the upper course of the river during the high water period, the mineralization of water fluctuates between 180–310 mg/l depending on the water content of the year, hard water is in the range 2.3–2.9 mmol/l, HCO_3^- , Ca^{2+} dominate in the composition of ions. In the low-water period in this part of the river, the mineralization of water reaches 570 mg/l, and the hardness –up to 6 mmol/l (Khilchevskiy, Chunarov, Romas et al., 2009).

In the middle of the river in the period of high water, the mineralization of water varies between 260–450 mg/l, hard water is 2.8– 3.8 mmol/l, HCO_3^- and Ca^{2+} ions predominate. In the low-water period, the mineralization of water reaches 730–800 mg/l, the hard water is 8.4 mmol/l, the ions HCO_3^- , Ca^{2+} , Na^+ and K^+ predominate in the water.

In the lower reaches during the period of high water, the mineralization of the water varies from 260 to 620 mg/l, the hard water is 2.8 to 6 mmol/l, the ions HCO_3^- and Ca^{2+} predominate (Table 2). Increased mineralization of the Southern Bug water occurs as a result of an increase in the concentration of all major ions.

Area of the basin of the Dnieper river. The chemical composition of the river waters of the transboundary basin of the Dnieper (flowing through the territory of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine) is closely related to its natural conditions. The conducted studies show a close feedback between the mineralization of water and its costs. Due to minor fluctuations in mean annual water availability in the Dnieper Basin, the mineralization of water is not subject to significant changes over time, and on average in most of the basin is 450–550 mg/l (Table 2).

The composition of the main ions in the Dnieper water is also relatively stable, with Ca^{2+} prevailing among them (50–100 mg/l, sometimes up to 200 mg/l) and HCO_3^- ions (240–350 mg/l, sometimes up to 400 mg/l). At the same time, it should be noted that for the river waters of the Dnieper Basin there is a great diversity of both ionic composition and mineralization of the water (Khilchevskiy, Romas I.M., Romas M.I. et al., 2007).

The mineralization of the rivers of the mixed forest zone does not exceed 600 mg/l, the composition of the dissolved salts is hydrocarbonate- calcium. The rivers of the middle part of the basin (forest-steppe zone) are more mineralized – up to 1000 mg/l.

In the water of the steppe zone rivers (Orel, Ingulets, Samara, Vovcha), the content of dissolved salts can reach 3,000 mg/l and more. The water composition of these rivers varies from bicarbonate calcium to sulfate magnesium and sulfate sodium (Khilchevskiy, Kravchynskiy, Chunarov, 2012; Sherstyuk, Khilchevskiy, 2012).

Water mineralization of the large reservoirs of the Dnieper river (Kievskie – volume of 3.7 km³; Kanivskie – 2.5 km³; Kremenchukske – 13.5 km³; Kamianske – 2.5 km³; Dniprovske – 3.3 km³; Kakhovske –18.2 km³) does not exceed 500 mg/l, the composition of dissolved salts – bicarbonate calcium (Denisova, Timchenko, Nahshinaetal., 2007).

Area of the basin of the Don river (Seversky Donets). The Seversky Donets is a large river in the east of Ukraine, it flows into the territory of Russia into the river Don. The chemical composition of water in the rivers and reservoirs of the Seversky Donets Basin varies considerably over time, depending on the prevalence of the water in these or other genetic categories in their balance. In most of the territory, the minimum mineralization of river water with the greatest water discharge in rivers varies between 120 and 300 mg/l, and at low floods it reaches 1,000 mg/l. In the right-bank part of the basin, in catchments to the south of the river Berek, in the middle of the water, sulfate-hydrocarbonate, sulfate-chloride and chloride-sulfate compounds are formed. The mineralization values reach 2,000–5,000 mg/l.

In the Seversky Donets itself, the mineralization of water varies widely. In the upper part of the current, the mineralization usually does not exceed 630 mg/l, the dominant are HCO_3^- and Ca^{2+} ions. Downstream, the composition of the water changes. These changes are shown clearly in the city of Lisichansk, where the Right-Bank tributaries – the Kazenyi Torets and Bakhmutka rivers-have significant influence on the composition of the Seversky Donets water. In this area, the mineralization values reach their maximum – up to 1,000 – 1,600 mg/l (Table 2). The composition of the water is characterized

by increased concentrations of sulfates (200–300 mg/l) and chlorides – up to 130 mg/l (Osadchiy, Nabyvanets, Osadcha et al., 2008).

Area of the basin of the Black Sea. The formation of the chemical composition of the water of rivers region during the winter and spring high water largely depends on precipitation, which come in the form of snow or rain, the frequency and the duration and intensity of thaws . According to the data of long-term observations, the mineralization of the waters of the rivers of the Black Sea region varies during these periods from 220 to 680 mg/l (Table 2), hard water – from 1.8 to 6.5 mmol/l. River waters have bicarbonate calcium-magnesium, more rarely sulfate calcium-magnesium composition.

In dry years in the drainage basin, the mineralization of meltwater can reach 1.2 g/l, the hard water increases to 10 mmol/l.

During the summer and winter , the mineralization ranges from 1 to 3.2 g/l, the hardness is 9 to 26 mmol/l. The composition of the water is sulfate sodium-magnesium-calcium.

In the rivers that flow to the east of the river Cogilnic, which flows into the Sasic estuary, the water salinity is higher. Thus, according to long-term observations on the Botna river, the Lunga, the Kirgizh-Kitay – mineralization of the water may reach 10 g/l, and hard water– 30 mmol/l or more. The river waters have a sulfate-sodium composition.

The mineralization of the water of the small rivers that flow between the rivers Dniester–Southern Bug (Kuchurhan, Maly and Velykyi Kuyalnik, Tylihul) is 1.3 to 3 g/l, hard water is 10 to 27 mmol/l. The water has a chloride sodium-magnesium composition (Gorjev, Peleshenko, Khilchevskiy, 1995).

Area of the basin of the Azov Sea. The chemical composition of the water of rivers flowing into the Azov Sea is formed in conditions of arid climate, which predetermines their high mineralization. The range of fluctuations of average annual mineralization indicators is quite wide – 1,000–2,500 mg/l (Table 2), with absolute 590–26,000 mg/l. It should be noted that the minimum values of mineralization of water are characteristic only for the period of flood, when waters of mixed hydrocarbonate-sulfate calcium composition with mineralization of 590–700 mg/l are formed.

In the north-eastern part of the region, in the upper reaches of the rivers Mius, Kalmius and Mokriy Yelanchik, the channel waters have a sulphate-sodium composition with a mineralization of 1,500–2,000 mg/l and a hardness of 11–20 mmol/l.

In the southern part, in the middle and lower currents of Kalmius, Mius and Mokriy Yelanchik, in the rivers Kalchik, Berda and Obytchna, as well as in the upper and middle currents of the Molochna, the mineralization of channel water varies in the

range 2,000–4,000 mg/l, hardness 15–30 mmol/l, the water has a sulfate calcium-sodium composition.

In the southwestern part of the region, in the Lozuvatka and the Korsak rivers, as well as in the lower reaches of the Molochna, the mineralization of channel water reaches 6,000 mg/l, and the hardness is 25–60 mmol/l.

The mineralization of the water of the rivers of the Syvash area, which dry up (to the west of the Molochna River), reaches 15–26 g/l during the summer low; by ionic composition, these waters have sulfate-chloride sodium or chloride sodium composition (Gorjev, Peleshenko, Khilchevskiy, 1995).

Area of the basin of the Crimea rivers. The amount of atmospheric precipitation and its distribution throughout the year, as well as the peculiarities of the temperature regime, predetermine the flooding character of the hydrological regime of the Crimean rivers , as does the copious washing of readily soluble salts from the soils of the mountainous part of the catchments from. The mineralization of the channel water in the mountain part during the winter-spring period and during showers is 200–300 mg/l on the southern and western slopes, 250–350 mg/l in the northern and 250–500 mg/l on the northeastern slopes of the mountains. The water has a hydrocarbonate calcium composition.

In the low-water period (June–October), the mineralization of channel water in the mountainous part of the rivers is 450–550 mg/l on the western slopes, 450–650 mg/l in the northern, 450–850 mg/l in the southern and 550–750 mg/l – on the northeastern slopes of the mountains. The water has a hydrocarbonate calcium composition.

The mineralization of channel water in the winter (December–March) is 200–300 mg/l on the western slopes and 350–700 mg/l on the northern and eastern slopes. The waters have a hydrocarbonate- calcium and hydrocarbonate-sulphate calcium composition.

In the transition to the steppe part of the Crimea, the following is noted. In the summer-autumn period, mineralization of channel water significantly increases and reaches 750–1000 mg/l below the western slopes, 1,000–1,750 mg/l – below the northern and 1000–4000 mg/l – below the eastern slopes of the Crimean Mountains. The waters have the following composition: hydrocarbonate-sulphate calcium-magnesium and sulphate-hydrocarbonate calcium-magnesium; sulfate calcium-magnesium; chloride-sulphate sodium or chloride-sodium.

If during the flood period, mainly from January to February and during downpours, the mineralization of the water of melted snow and rainwater in the gullies and ponds of the Steppe Crimea is 160–700 mg/l, then during the low-water period (from March to November) the water mineralization

reaches 7,500–28,000 mg/l and it becomes chloride-sulfate or chloride.

Modern evaluation of the anthropogenic component contribution shows that approximately 10–20% of the runoff of dissolved mineral substances with river waters is formed due to economic activity (Zakrevskii, Peleshenko, Khil'chevskii, 1988).

Lakes. In Ukraine, there are about 20 thousand lakes, among which 7 thousand have a surface area of more than 0.1 km². The most famous are the fresh Shatsky Lakes, among which is Svityaz – the deepest lake in Ukraine (58.6 m), fresh-semi-saline Danube lakes, among which is Yalpuh – the largest lake in Ukraine (149 km²), the salt lakes of the Crimea. The mineralization of lake water, unlike rivers, varies widely. There are lakes with very fresh water

and mineralization, as in atmospheric precipitation (for example, Maricheyka – a small lake of glacial origin in the Ukrainian Carpathians – 30 mg/l) and those whose salt concentration is a brine with a salinity of more than 100 g/l (salt lake of the Crimea).

Shatsky lakes. The significant amount of precipitation in the Shatsky lakes region (the basin of the Western Bug River, the Volyn Region) contributes to good soil washing and the relative poverty of the surface waters that feed the lakes with mineral compounds. Table 3 shows the chemical composition of the water of some lakes of the Shatsky group (Khilchevskiy, Osadchiy, Kurylo, 2012). As you can see, the water in these lakes is very fresh – 132.2–198.7 mg/l, and the hard water is 1.3 –1.7 mmol/l.

Table 3. Average concentration of main ions and general mineralization of water in Shatsky lakes, mg/l

Lakes	3 ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻	I ⁻	2 ⁺	g ²⁺	N + + +	General mineralization
Svityaz	122.1	10.2	13.7	34.1	3.7	15.0	198.7
Peremut	85.4	3.2	11.6	20.1	3.7	12.5	136.5
Pisochne	84.1	3.1	10.9	18.8	3.1	12.2	132.2

Danube Lakes. The mineralization of Danube floodplain lakes (Odessa region) is largely predetermined by their water exchange with the Danube. In the lakes located downstream of the Danube and less associated with it, the water salinity is higher than in the lakes located upstream of the river. The mineralization of lake water is also affected by groundwater, as a result of which the bottom layers of water are usually more mineralized than surface water.

During the inflow of the Danube waters to the lakes Cahul, Kuhurluy, Yalpuh, Sofyan and Katlabukh, the mineralization of their waters reaches the minimum values (225–390 mg/l), and the total hardness is 2.9–3.8 mmol/l. The composition of water is calcium bicarbonate.

In the Lake Kitay, where communication with the Danube is difficult, the lowest mineralization is 1.15 g/l, and the total hardness is 8.1 mmol/l. The composition of the ions is dominated by sulfates, chlorides and sodium.

In winter, the water salinity in Cahul, Kuhurluy, Yalpuh, Sofyan and Katlabukh ranges from 0.5–1.5 g/l, and the total hardness is 5–13 mmol/l. In addition, the water composition in Cahul and Kuhurluy

is hydrocarbonate- calcium, and in Yalpuh, Sofyan and Katlabukh– sulfate sodium.

In Lake Kitay, the mineralization of the water in winter is 2.5 g/l, the total hardness is 13–14 mmol/l, the predominant ions are SO₄²⁻, Cl⁻, Na⁺.

Table 4 shows average concentrations of the main ions and mineralization in the water of the Danubian lakes (Gorjev, Peleshenko, Khilchevskiy, 1995).

Salt Lakes of the Crimea. In the Crimea, there are over 50 salt lakes, which are sources of salt and balneological mud. The high temperature of the air and brine, and low air humidity lead to intensive evaporation of water and increase of concentration of brines in salt lakes.

By location, the salt lakes of the Crimea are divided into groups: Perekopska, Tarkhankutska, Evpatoriska, Khersoneska, Kerchenska, Prisivashska. The lowest level of mineralization is of the lakes of the Perekopska group – 200–250 g/l (Lake Aigul'ske, Kirleutske, etc.). The smallest mineralization is found in the lacustrine lakes of the Tarkhankutska group, 55–110 g/l (Lake Bakalske, Dzharylhach, etc.).

Table 4. Average concentration of main ions and general mineralization of water in the Danube lakes, mg/l

Lakes	3 ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻	I ⁻	2 ⁺	g ²⁺	N + + +	General mineralization
Yalpuh	224	433	221	62.8	69.8	272	1,316
Kuhurluy	188	351	155	46.1	39.5	230	1,012
Katlabukh	195	388	165	76.1	67.5	164	1,056
Kitay	150	445	209	65.5	77.0	227	1,236
Sofiyan	348	462	252	77.7	100	215	1,374
Kagul	191	95.0	59.5	46.8	23.4	53.6	460

Anthropogenic influence on the formation of the hydrochemical regime of lakes occurs as a result of changes in the intensity of water exchange with surrounding water bodies and due to the receipt of pollutants with atmospheric precipitation. A positive example of protection of lakes is the fact that the Shatsky lakes in Volhyn region became part of the Shatsky National Nature Park, established in Ukraine in 1983.

Groundwaters. Within Ukraine, seven hydrogeological regions of the first order are distinguished: the folded hydrogeological region of the Ukrainian Carpathians; Volyn-Podilsky artesian basin; hydrogeological area of the Ukrainian Shield; The Dnieper-Donetsk Artesian Basin; Donetsk folded hydrogeological region; Black Sea artesian basin; (Kamzist, Shevchenko, 2009). In the chemical composition of groundwater in different structural regions, both latitudinal and vertical (deep) zoning is observed.

The vertical (deep) hydrochemical zoning is manifested in the isolation of zones of intensive and difficult water exchange in the section of the sedimentary stratum.

1) Zone of intensive water exchange. Usually it is located at depths from 100 m to 1,000 m from the day surface. In this zone, the components of the mineral composition of groundwater arrive in small amounts together with atmospheric precipitation, which are filtered; further increase in mineralization and change in their chemical composition occurs as a result of leaching of readily soluble compounds from rocks, especially from Quaternary deposits (gypsum plasters), ion exchange and diffusion transition of pore solutions from clayey waterproof layers. Hydrocarbonate waters with mineralization up to 1 g/l dominate, suitable for drinking water supply, sometimes mineralization can reach 3 g/l.

2) Highly mineralized (50–300 g/l and more) chloride sodium and chloride sodium-calcium waters are distributed in the zone of hindered water exchange. It can be assumed that in this zone there are complex-metamorphosed and highly mineralized waters of old seas (Kamzist, Shevchenko, 2009). Such brines are usually found at great depths of 2 km (Table 5).

In some aquifers, heterogeneity of the chemical composition of waters is also observed. This is predetermined by the peculiarities of the geological structure of individual territories. Thus, for aquifers of Neogene sediments that belong to the zone of active water exchange, a low mineralization and a hydrocarbonate-calcium composition of water are characteristic. But in the interfluves of the Danube–Dnieper in the Neogene sediments an aquifer occurs

in sediments of the Kuyalnik age with mineralization up to 300 g/l and chloride–sodium composition.

The aquifer of the Jurassic deposits is characterized almost everywhere by mineralization up to 1 g/l and by hydrocarbonate-calcium or sodium composition, it is widely used for local household and drinking water supply. But within the Precarpathian trough or in the region of the thermal waters of the shale deposits of the Crimea, the mineralization of the waters of the Jurassic horizon increases to 100–300 g/l, the ion composition changes to sodium chloride.

The latitudinal hydrochemical zoning is observed mainly in the aquifers of Quaternary sediments and is manifested in the regular change of waters with mineralization from 0.2–1 g/l with a hydrocarbonate-calcium composition in the north-west to waters with mineralization up to 2–15 g/l and chloride-sodium composition in the south-east of the country.

Seas. The Black and Azov Seas, which belong to the basin of the Atlantic Ocean, wash the southern part of Ukraine for almost 2 thousand km, the total water surface area of these seas is 461,000 km².

The Black Sea. The main ionic composition of the Black Sea water has all the characteristic features of ocean waters, but differs from them in relative poverty in ions of chlorine and sodium. The large river runoff and the flow of saline waters from the Marmara Sea determine the average salinity of the Black Sea–18–19 ‰ (Table 6). In general, salinity on its surface is almost 2 times less than salinity of surface waters of the seas of the World Ocean (34.5 ‰). A relatively stable chlorine balance of the Black Sea was established, which is explained by the intake of salts with the Lower Bosphorus Current and the river runoff and their removal by the Upper Bosphorus Current.

The distribution of salinity on the sea surface is characterized by a slight increase (from 17.5 to 18.3 ‰) from the northwest to the southeast. This is due to the already mentioned influence of the rivers that flow into the northwestern part of the Black Sea. A decrease in the salinity of waters (up to 5–10 ‰) is also observed in a narrow coastal belt near the mouths of large rivers (Danube, Dniester, Southern Bug, Dnieper). The slight desalination of the Black Sea waters near the Kerch Strait is explained by the penetration here of the less saline waters of the Azov Sea. In summer, a significant amount of river flow supports the desalination of the sea, and the sea currents spread this phenomenon to the east and to the south-western coast of the Crimea.

Table 5. Characteristics of the chemical composition of groundwater most common aquifers and complexes on the territory of Ukraine

Era	System	General mineralization, mg/l	Total hardness, mm l/l	Prevailing ions (according to O.A. Alekin)
Cenozoic	Quaternary	100–15,000	5–30	C ^{Ca} , S ^{Na} , Cl ^N
	Neogene	500–5,500; Precarpathian deflection–to 30,0000	4–30	C ^{Ca} , C ^{Na} , S ^C , S ^{Na} , Cl ^N
	Paleogene	500–11,500	2–13	C ^{Ca} , S ^{Na} , S ^C , S ^{Na} , Cl ^N
Mesozoic	Cretaceous	400–2,000; rarely to 50,000	2–15	C ^{Ca} , S ^{Na} , Cl
	Jurassic	500–3,000; Precarpathian de- flection, thermal waters of the shale deposits of the Crimea – up to 10,0000	3–15	C ^{Ca} , S ^{Ca} , S ^{Na} , Cl
	Triassic	600–5,000; rarely up to 50,000	4–20	C ^{Ca} , S ^{Na} , Cl ^{Na}
	Permian	1,200–7,000; up to 300,000 in salt deposits	>15	S ^{Ca} , Cl ^{Na}
	Carbon	1,200–7,000	>10	S ^{Ca} , S ^{Na} , Cl, Cl ^{Na}
	Devon	900–7,000	7–15	S ^{Ca} , S ^{Na} , Cl ^{Na}
	Silurian–Ordovi- cian	preferably 500–1,000; some- times to 3,000–50,000	4–30	C ^{Ca} , C ^{Na} , Cl ^{Na}
	Cambrian	65,000	30	Cl ^{Na}
Archaean Protero- zoic	Precambrian	1,000–300,000	6–30	S ^{Ca} , S ^{Na} , Cl ^{Na}

The salinity of the Black Sea water increases with depth in the open sea, from 17–18 ‰ on the surface to 22.5 ‰ near the bottom. A feature of the distribution of salinity along the vertical is the existence of a permanent halocline between the horizons. At a depth of 100–150 m, salinity increases from 18.5 to 21 ‰. The significant variety of the salinity at different horizons of depths is explained by: the freshening effect of river flow; the entry into the deep layers of the Marmara Sea saline waters (34–35 ‰); features of the general circulation of the Black Sea. Seasonal changes in salinity are observed

up to a depth of 150 m in the western part of the sea and up to 100–120 m in the eastern, deeper salinity is the same throughout the sea (Skopintsev, 1975).

A characteristic feature of the Black Sea is that its waters at depths of 100–200 m are devoid of oxygen, which is replaced by hydrogen sulfide. And in the hydrogen sulfide environment, only anaerobic bacteria live. Hydrogen sulfide occupies 87% of the Black Sea. In connection with anthropogenic pollution of the sea, the hydrogen sulfide zone approaches the sea surface.

Table 6. Average values of salinity and content of the main ions in the waters of the Black and Azov Seas, as well as the ocean, ‰

Na ⁺	K ⁺	Mg ²⁺	Ca ²⁺	Cl ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻	3 ⁻	Salinity
<i>The Black Sea</i>							
5.795	–	0.697	0.253	10.23	1.441	0.198	18.614
<i>The Azov Sea</i>							
5.795	0.132	0.428	0.172	6.538	0.929	0.169	11.885
<i>The Sivash</i>							
6.26	–	0.77	0.31	11.13	1.65	0.21	20.33
<i>Ocean</i>							
10.56	0.38	1.27	0.41	18.98	2.65	0.14	34.45

The Azov Sea. The main ionic composition of the water of the open part of the Azov Sea possesses all the characteristic features of the ocean waters, but differs from them in relative poverty with ions of chlorine and sodium and in the increased content of the predominant ions of surface waters of sushi, calcium, hydrocarbonates and sulfates.

The similarity and difference in the composition of the waters of the Azov Sea from the ocean and Black Sea waters is a consequence of the fact that the Azov water is formed as a result of the gradual mixing first of the ocean waters with the Black Sea and then the Black Sea waters with the waters of the rivers that flow into the Azov Sea.

In the Azov Sea, four regions are distinguished, in which a peculiar mode of the main ions can be observed: the pre-piercing – part of the sea near the Kerch Strait; the Sivash Area; Taganrog Bay; the mouth of the river Kuban.

In winter, the salinity of the water is high in the Azov Sea. The low inflow from rivers, the low sea level predetermines an increased influx of Black Sea waters, ice formation and all together – increased salinity of the sea water. Sometimes water with a salinity of 12 ‰ reaches Taganrog Bay, and in the pre-piercing part of the Kerch Strait near the bottom the salinity can reach 14.47 ‰.

In the spring, salinity of the Azov water begins to be seriously affected by an increase in river flow into the sea, melting snow, changing the general hydro-meteorological conditions. Throughout the water area of the sea, salinity in the spring is about 11 ‰, at the entrance to Taganrog Bay – 10 ‰. Fresh water near the mouth of the river Don is not stable, and Don water can spread far into Taganrog Bay, or press close to the mouth of the river (salinity varies from 4.21 to 11.45‰), depending on the amount of river flow.

In the summer until July, the salinity of water continues to decrease due to the freshening effect of river flow. At the entrance to Taganrog Bay salinity ranges from 8.12 to 10.4 ‰. In the central part of the sea salinity is 11–11.5 ‰.

In the autumn in the Azov Sea, the salinity of the water rises and reaches the highest level – up to 13 ‰ in the central and western parts of the high sea.

Many years of changes in the salinity of the Azov Sea are of interest. Thus, for the period 1923–1951 it was 10.9 ‰, for the years 1952–1970– increased to 11.8 ‰ and up to the 90s it reached 13.8 ‰. Such a significant increase in salinity over a relatively short period of time is associated with anthropogenic reduction in river flow, which in recent years has coincided with a depression in the moisture content of the whole catchment area due to

climatic changes. The sea is largely affected by hydrological, hydrochemical and biological processes taking place in it.

Conclusions:

1. The chemical composition of Ukraine's natural waters (rivers, lakes, underground aquifers, seas) is the result of the interaction of a combination of physiographic and geological factors, as well as their location, mainly in the temperate climatic zone.
2. The average long-term general mineralization of atmospheric precipitation feeding water bodies is usually low – within the limits of 20–40 mg/l, its chemical composition is predominantly sulfate, magnesium-calcium, the magnitude of the anthropogenic component in the composition of atmospheric precipitation reaches 70–75 %.
3. For the chemical composition of small and medium-sized rivers of Ukraine, there is a certain hydrochemical zoning in the direction from the north-west of the south-east of the country. In the same direction, general mineralization of river waters also increases (from 200–300 mg/l to 1,500–3,000 mg/l and more). Hydrochemical zoning, in general, is consistent with the limits of physical and geographical zones. Accordingly, the composition of waters varies from hydrocarbonate- calcium in the north and west to sodium chloride in the south and south-east. The mineralization values of the water of large rivers (the Danube, the Dnieper, the Desna, the Pripyat, the Dniester, and the Southern Bug) in Ukraine do not exceed 600 mg/l (except the river Seversky Donets). The magnitude of the anthropogenic component of the ion flow of rivers reaches 10–20%.
4. The mineralization of lakes water, unlike rivers, varies widely. There are lakes with very fresh water and general mineralization, as in atmospheric precipitation (30 mg/l– small lakes of glacial origin in the Ukrainian Carpathians), and those whose salt concentration is brine with a mineralization of more than 100 g/l (salt lakes of the Crimea). The most famous groups of lakes are the Shatsky with water general mineralization of 132.2 – 198.7 mg/l, the Danube (0.5 – 1.4 g/l), the salt lakes of the Crimea (55 – 255 g/l). Anthropogenic influence on the formation of the hydrochemical regime of lakes occurs as a result of changes in the intensity of water exchange with surrounding water bodies and due to the receipt of pollutants with atmospheric precipitation.
5. In the chemical composition of groundwater in different structural regions, in the majority of cases vertical hydrochemical zoning appears in the territory of Ukraine, which manifests itself in the isolation of zones of intensive or difficult water exchange in the section of the sedimentary stratum. The active water exchange zone is characterized by hydrocarbonate or sulfate waters with a small mineral content

(up to 1.0 g/l), suitable for water supply. Highly mineralized (50–300 g/l and more) chloride sodium and chloride sodium-calcium waters are distributed in the zone of hindered water exchange. Anthropogenic influence on the formation of the chemical composition of groundwater is insignificant.

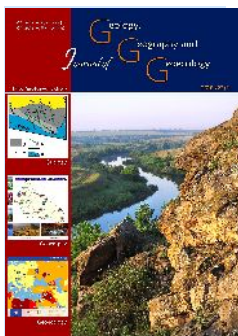
6. The basic ionic composition of the Black Sea water has all the characteristic features of ocean waters, but differs from them in relative poverty in ions of chlorine and sodium. The large volume of river flow and water exchange with the Marmara Sea predetermine the average salinity of the Black Sea at the level of 18–19 ‰, which is almost half the salinity of the World Ocean (34.5 ‰). Decrease in the salinity of the Black Sea waters (up to 5–10 ‰) is observed in the narrow coastal zone near the large river mouths (the Danube, the Dniester, the Southern Bug, and the Dnieper).

The main factors that determine the salinity regime in the Azov Sea (10–13 ‰) are the inflow of saline Black Sea and fresh river (the Don and the Kuban rivers) waters that are mixed in the Azov Sea, as well as the arrival of atmospheric precipitation.

References

- Aksom S.D., Khilchevskiy V.K., 2002. Vplyv sulfetnoho karstu na khimichniy sklad pryrodnykh vod u baseini Dnistra [Influence of sulfate karst on the chemical composition of natural waters in the Dniester basin]. Nika-Tsentr, Kyiv (in Ukrainian).
- Almazov A.M., 1962. Hidrohimiya ustevyih oblastey rek [Hydrochemistry of estuarine river areas]. AN USSR, Kiev (in Russian).
- Babinets A.E., Belyavskiy G.A., 1973. Estestvennyie resursy podzemnykh vod zonyi intensivnogo vodoobmena Ukrainyi (na osnove analiza podzemnogo stoka) [Natural resources of groundwater in the zone of intensive water exchange of Ukraine (based on analysis of underground runoff)]. Naukova dumka, Kiev (in Russian).
- Babinets A. E., Borevskiy B. V., Shestopalov V. M. i dr., 1979. Formirovanie ekspluetatsionnykh resursov podzemnykh vod platformnykh struktur Ukrainyi [Formation of operational resources of underground waters of platform structures of Ukraine]. Naukova dumka, Kiev (in Russian).
- Denisova A.I., Timchenko V.M., Nahshina E.P. i dr., 1989. Hidrologiya i gidrohimiya Dnepra i ego vodohranilisch [Hydrology and hydrochemistry of the Dnieper and its reservoirs]. Naukova dumka, Kiev (in Russian).
- Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy. Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html.
- Eremeeva L.V., Eremeev V.N., Bezborodov A.A., 1984. Issledovanie migretsii mikroelementov zhelezomargantsevoy gruppyi v vode i osadkakh glubokovodnoy chasti Chernogo morya. V kn.: Kompleksnyie issledovaniya Chernogo morya. [Study of the migration of trace elements in the iron-manganese group in the water and sediments of the deep-water part of the Black Sea. In the book: Comprehensive Research of the Black Sea]. Sevastopol (in Russian).
- Gorev L.N., Peleshenko V.I., 1991. Osnovy meliorativnoy gidrohimii [Fundamentals of meliorative hydrochemistry]. Vyischa shkola, Kiev (in Russian).
- Horiev L.M., Peleshenko V.I., Khilchevskiy V.K., 1995. Hidrokhimiia Ukrainy [Hydrochemistry of Ukraine]. Vyischa shkola, Kyiv (in Ukrainian).
- Kamzist Zh. S., Shevchenko O. L., 2009. Hidrogeologhiia Ukrainy [Hydrogeology of Ukraine]. Firma «INKOS», Kyiv (in Ukrainian).
- Khilchevskiy V.K., 1996. Rol ahrokhimichnykh zasobiv u formuvanni yakosti vod baseinu Dnipra [The role of agrochemicals in shaping the water quality of the Dniipro basin]. VPTs «Kyivskiy universytet», Kyiv (in Ukrainian).
- Khilchevskiy V.K., Chunarov O.V., Romas M.I., Yetsiuk M.V., 2009. Vodni resursy ta yakist richkovykh vod baseinu Pivdennoho Buhu [Water resources and quality of river basins of the Southern Bug]. Nika-Tsentr, Kyiv (in Ukrainian).
- Khilchevskiy V.K., Honchar O.M., Zabokrytska M.R., Stashuk V.A., Chunarov O.V., 2013. Hidrokhimichniy rezhym ta yakist poverkhnevnykh vod baseinu Dnistra na terytorii Ukrainy [Hydrochemical regime and quality of surface waters of the Dniester basin in the territory of Ukraine]. Nika-tsentr, Kyiv (in Ukrainian).
- Khilchevskiy V. K., Hrebin V.V., 2017. Hidrografichne ta vodohospodarske raionuvannya terytorii Ukrainy, zetverdzhene u 2016 r. – realizatsiia polozhen VRD S [Hydrographic and water-management zoning of the territory of Ukraine, approved in 2016 - Implementation of the provisions of the EU WFD]. Hidrologhiia, hidrokhimiia i hidroekologhiia. 1(44), 8–20.(in Ukrainian).
- Khilchevskiy V.K., Kravchynskiy R.L., Chunarov O.V., 2012. Hidrokhimichniy rezhym ta yakist vody Inhultsia v umovakh tekhnogenezu [Hydrochemistry and water quality of Ingulets in the conditions of technogenesis]. Nika-Tsentr, Kyiv (in Ukrainian).
- Khilchevskiy V. K., Kurylo S.M., 2016. Khimichniy sklad etmosfernykh opadiv na terytorii Ukrainy ta yoho antropohenna skladova [Chemical composition of atmospheric precipitation in Ukraine and its anthropogenic component]. Hidrologhiia, hidrokhimiia i hidroekologhiia. 4(43), 63–74. (in Ukrainian).
- Khilchevskiy V.K., Osadchyi V.I., Kurylo S.M. 2012. Osnovy hidrokhimii [Basics of hydrochemistry]. Nika-tsentr, Kyiv (in Ukrainian).
- Khilchevskiy V.K., Romas I.M., Romas M.I. ta in., 2007. Hidroloho-hidrokhimichna kharakterystyka minimalnogo stoku richok baseinu Dnipra [Hydro-hydrochemical characteristic of the minimum runoff

- of the Dnipro River basins]. Nika-Tsentr, Kyiv (in Ukrainian).
- Khil'chevskiy V.K., 1994. Effect of agricultural production on the chemistry of natural waters: a survey. *Hydrobiological Journal*. 30(1), 82–93.
- Khil'chevskii V.K., Chebot'ko K.A., 1994. Evaluation of the ecological and hydrochemical state of natural waters in Ukraine. *Water Resources*. 21(2), 166–172.
- Khil'chevskii V.K., Khil'chevskii R.V., Gorokhovskaya M.S., 1999. Environmental aspects of chemical substance discharge with river flow into water bodies of the Dnieper River basin. *Water Resources*. 26(4), 453–458.
- Kosovets-Skavronska O.O., Snizhko S.I., 2008. Chasova transformatsiia khimichnoho skladu etmosfernykh opadiv na terytorii Ukrainy [Time transformation of the chemical composition of atmospheric precipitation in Ukraine]. *Ekonomichna ta sotsialna heohrafiia*. 58, 242–252 (in Ukrainian).
- Linnik P.N., Nabivanets B.I., 1986. Formy migretsii metallov v presnykh poverhnostnykh vodakh [Forms of migration of metals in fresh surface waters]. *Gidrometeoizdat, Leningrad* (in Russian).
- Mitropolskiy A.Yu., Bezborodov A.A., Ovsyanyiy E.I., 1982. *Geohimiya Chernogo morya* [Geochemistry of the Black Sea]. *Naukova dumka, Kiev* (in Russian).
- Ohnianyuk M. S., 2000. *Mineralni vody Ukrainy* [Mineral waters of Ukraine]. *Kyivskiy universytet, Kyiv* (in Ukrainian).
- Osadchyi V.I., Nabyvanets B.I., Osadcha N.M., Nabyvanets Yu.B., 2008. *Hidrokhimichniy dovidnyk* [Hydrochemical Directory]. *Nika-Tsentr, Kyiv* (in Ukrainian).
- Osadchyy V., Nabyvanets B., Linnik P., Osadcha N., Nabyvanets Y., 2016. *Processes Determining Surface Water Chemistry*. Springer.
- Peleshenko V.I. 1975. Otsenka vzaimosvyazi himicheskogo sostava razlichnykh tipov prirodnykh vod (na primere ravninnoy chasti Ukrainy) [Assessment of the relationship between the chemical composition of various types of natural water (for example, the plains of Ukraine)]. *Vyischa shkola, Kiev* (in Russian).
- Peleshenko V.I., Zakrevskiy D.V., Gorev L.N., Romas' N.I., Khil'chevskiy W.K., 1989. Hydrochemical problems in developing natural resources in the Ukrainian SSR. *Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva*. 121(3), 244–249.
- Romas M.I., 2002. *Hidrokhimiiia vodnykh ob'ektiv etomnoi i teplovoi enerhetyky* [Hydrochemistry of water objects of nuclear and thermal energy]. *VPTs «Kyivskiy universytet», Kyiv* (in Ukrainian).
- Romas N.I., 1979. O formirovaniy himicheskogo sostava etmosfernykh osadkov v razlichnykh fiziko-geograficheskikh zonah USSR [On the formation of the chemical composition of atmospheric precipitation in various physico-geographical zones of the USSR]. *Fizicheskaya geografiya i geomorfologiya*. 21, 126–131.(in Russian).
- Savitskii V.N., Stets'ko N.S., Osadchii V.I., Khil'chevskii V.K., 1994. Content and distribution of some pollutants in Danube water. *Water Resources*. 20(4), 462–468.
- Sherstiuk N.P., Khilchevskiy V.K., 2012. Osoblyvosti hidrokhimichnykh protsesiv u tekhnohennykh ta pryrodnykh vodnykh ob'ektakh Kryvbasu [Features of hydrochemical processes in man-made and natural water objects of Kryvbas]. *Aktsent, Dnipropetrovsk* (in Ukrainian).
- Shestopalov V.V. (editor), 2009. *Formuvannia mineralnykh vod Ukrainy* [Formation of mineral waters of Ukraine]. *Naukova dumka, Kyiv* (in Ukrainian).
- Skopintsev B.A., 1975. *Formirovanie sovremennogo himicheskogo sostava vod Chernogo morya* [Formation of the modern chemical composition of the Black Sea waters]. *Gidrometeoizdat, Leningrad* (in Russian).
- Snizhko S.I., 2006. *Teoriia i metody analizu rehionalnykh hidrokhimichnykh system* [Theory and methods of analysis of regional hydrochemical systems]. *Nika-Tsentr, Kyiv* (in Ukrainian).
- Vodnyi kodeks Ukrainy, 1995 (z dopovnenniamy iz 2000 r.) [The Water Code of Ukraine, 1995 (with amendments from 2000 year)] (in Ukrainian). Retrieved from <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/213/95-%D0%B2%D1%80>.
- Vodnyi fond Ukrainy: Shtuchni vodoimy – vodoskhovyshcha i stavky, 2015. [Water Fund of Ukraine. Artificial reservoirs – reservoirs and ponds]. *Interpres, Kyiv*(in Ukrainian).
- Zabokrytska M.R., Khilchevskiy V.K., Manchenko A.P., 2006. *Hidroekolohichniy stan baseinu Zakhidnoho Buhu na terytorii Ukrainy* [Hydroecological state of the basin of the Western Bug on the territory of Ukraine]. *Nika-Tsentr, Kyiv* (in Ukrainian).
- Zakrevskiy D.V., 1992. Otsenka vliyaniya osushitelnykh melioratsiy na himicheskiiy sostav rechnykh vod [Assessment of the influence of drainage melioration on the chemical composition of river water]. *Melyoretsiya y vodnoe khoziaistvo*. 76, 66–71 (in Russian).
- Zakrevskii D.V., Peleshenko V.I., Khil'chevskii V.K., 1988. Dissolved load of Ukrainian rivers. *Water Resources*. 15(6), 547–557.
- Zhuravleva L.A., 1989. *Gidrohimiya ustevoy oblasti Dnepra i Yuzhnogo Buga v usloviyah zaregulirovannogo rechnogo stoka* [Hydrochemistry of the estuary region of the Dnieper and the Southern Bug in conditions of regulated river flow]. *Naukova dumka, Kiev* (in Russian).



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 81-87
doi: 10.15421/111833

Maksymenko N. V., Voronin V. O., Cherkashyna N. I., Sonko S. P.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 81-87

Geochemical aspect of landscape planning in forestry

N. V. Maksymenko¹, V. O. Voronin¹, N. I. Cherkashyna¹, S. P. Sonko²

¹V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National, Kharkiv, Ukraine, e-mail: nadezdav08@gmail.com

²Uman National University of Horticulture, Uman, Cherkasy region, Ukraine, e-mail: sp.sonko@gmail.com

Received 30.04.2018;

Received in revised form 15.05.2018;

Accepted 05.06.2018

Abstract. One of the modern methods of spatially estimating anthropogenic impact on a given territory is landscape planning, including the stage of assessment of the conditions of a natural complex. The results of such an evaluation are used in environmental management. The aim of the work is to assess the ecological conditions of the Vasyshevsky forest area by means of landscape and environmental planning. The aim is achieved by performing

the following stages of work: assessment of the distribution and intensity of contamination sources in the Vasyshevsky forest area; drawing a scheme showing parts of the territory with probable conflicts; making a soil and geochemical survey of the forest area to assess acidity distribution and total content of carbonates in the soil as the consequences of pollution of the forest ecosystem; specification of geochemical characteristics of soils on the forest sites in the established location of former fires; forecast of limits of after-fire areas based on the analysis of cartographic works developed by the authors. The geochemical characteristics of the soils in Vasyshevsky forest have been studied to identify the areas affected by fire, and the results of this study are given in this paper. During the inventory phase of landscape and environmental planning, a complete survey of the forest territory was conducted and a landscape map was drawn. Based on the authors' matrices filled with conflicts of natural use, the areas with low, medium and high levels of conflict have been marked within the study area. Landscape and environmental planning has been evaluated by soil sampling outside the test points on the network and their laboratory analysis. The results of the evaluation phase were maps illustrating the geochemical situation in the forest soil cover. The article presents cartographic models of the spatial distribution of carbonates in the forest soils, water and salt extraction pH. The results of the study are part of an environmental assessment of Vasyshevsky forest area. In future they will be used in restoration of the forest ecosystems after fire.

Key words: forestry, landscape, nature, landscape and environmental planning, geochemical aspect, soils.

1, . . . 1, . . . 1, . . . 2
1, . . . , . . . , e-mail: nadezdav08@gmail.com
2, . . . , . . . , e-mail: sp.sonko@gmail.com

Introduction. Today, forests in suburban areas are used as a recreational resource (Stolberg, 2000). This is especially true in summer, when people adversely

affect the ecological conditions of the forest ecosystem and its associated biodiversity (Kucheriavyy, 2001). In Ukraine forests are not private property, so

anybody can go there. According to the State Emergency Service (cite, 2016), there were 941 fires in the forest fund of Ukraine in 2016. The total burnt area was 1,101 hectares. The main reason for the occurrence of forest fires is the violation of the fire safety rules in the forests by visitors and local inhabitants. Here we use several methodological approaches, including chemical ones, to evaluate the degree of adverse human impact on forest ecosystems.

An assessment of the ecological conditions of soils is among the most important factors in evaluating the conditions of an entire ecosystem. A forest ecosystem is no exception, which is why modern ecologists pay special attention to the environmental analysis of soils.

The background content of trace elements and other chemical characteristics of soils in Ukraine have been investigated in detail by Nosko, 1975 at the O.N. Sokolovsky NSC "Institute for Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry" NAAS of Ukraine. Moreover, the chemistry of soil processes in the forests has been studied by Armson, 1977, Johnson & Curtis, 2001, Perry, 1994, Gospodarenko, 2015 and Majorova & al., 2011.

Another area of soil research is the study of geochemical consequences of fires. The impact of fires on the rate of ecosystem recovery was studied by Chandler & al., 1983, DeBano & al., 1976, Raison, & al., 1985, **St. John & Rundel, 1976**, Tiedemann, 1987 Valendik & al., 2006, Anuchin, 1982, Rabotnov, 1978, Rodin & al., 1968, Sannikova, 1977 and other researchers. Having examined the carbonate soil profile, Dajneko & al., 1995 has concluded that the distribution of carbonates is affected by the thermal regime, a rise in temperature leads to an increase in carbon dioxide and concentration of carbonates.

Previous research has outlined a possible range of further study of dependence of soils chemistry on the environmental conditions of a forest as a whole and as a result of fires, in particular.

One of the modern methods of spatially estimating anthropogenic impact on a given territory is landscape planning, including the stage of assessment of the conditions of a the natural complex . Evaluation results are used in the environmental management. The methodology developed by European scientists (Landschafts Planung, 2014., Auhaugen & al. 2002, Von Haaren & al. 2008) is successfully used in different countries and is recognized as a mandatory procedure at the national level. In contrast, Ukraine has no legal basis for this (cf., Maksymenko & Cherkashina 2013). To overcome this, we suggest applying the methods of landscape planning for territories with different uses of nature : urban, agricultural and forest landscapes, (Maksymenko, 2014, Maksymenko & Klieshch, 2017). This study has covered the evaluation stage.

The aim of the work is to assess the ecological conditions of the Vasyshevsky forest area by means of landscape and environmental planning.

The aim is achieved by performing the following stages of work:

- Assessment of the distribution and intensity of contamination sources of the Vasyshevsky forest area;
- Drawing a scheme showing parts of the territory with probable conflicts;
- Soil and geochemical survey of the forest area to assess acidity distribution and total content of carbonates in the soil as the consequences of pollution of the forest ecosystem ;
- Specification of geochemical characteristics of soils on the forest sites in the established location of former fires;
- Forecast of limits of after- fire areas based on the analysis of cartographic works developed by the authors.

Material and Methods.

The Vasyshevsky forest area is located to the south of the city of Kharkiv (Figure 1) (N49°49', E36°21'). It includes 27 Forest patterns.



Fig 1. Geographical location of Vasyshevsky forest area

We have selected the Forest pattern “Bir II” as a research object because it is the most representative in this forest.

Two tree species dominate on the territory of Vasyschivsky forest - *Quercus robur L.* and *Pinus sylvestris L.* The *Quercus robur L.* is predominantly found in the watersheds and hilly areas, whereas the common *Pinus sylvestris L.* is on the floodplain terraces. There are also areas where the following species are predominant: *Alnus glutinosa Gaertn.*, *Salix alba L.*, *Salix fragilis L.*, *Betula pendula*, *Tilia cordata Mill* and *Populus deltoides Moench*.

In the more elevated areas and in the watersheds you can also find *Fraxinus excelsior L.*, *Acer campestre L.*, less often - *Quercus borealis Michx.*, *Picea abies Karst* and *Populus alba L.* In the Forest pattern “Bir II”, the correlation between tree species is the most similar to the average correlation throughout the whole Vasyschivsky forest area. Therefore, it can be considered representative for this territory.

As part of the initial inventory phase of landscape planning, we created a large scale landscape map of Forest pattern “Bir II” (based on digitized topographic map sheets 1:10 000, satellite images Forest pattern “Bir II”, as well as the materials of fieldwork using GPS-shooting). The map shows nature use conflicts; their intensity has been defined by the authors’ own methods outlined in the work by Maksymenko & Koresheva, 2014.

Soil sampling was conducted between June and September 2014 for geochemical research on the

forest, both on Forest pattern “Bir II”, and beyond its boundaries - in landscape areas adjacent to the forest. In this area the soil sampling was carried out on the basis of a planned network of uniform increments of 500 m by digging. The scheme for soil sampling is shown in Figure 2. Samples were selected by an envelope method (5 samples on each test section) in accordance with the existing guidelines and standards - GOST 17.4.3.01-83 GOST 17.4.4.02-84, ISO 4287: 2004. Samples were taken at 0-10 cm, 10-20 cm and 20-30 cm depths; afterwards soil samples from different depths were mixed. Thus, the surface layer of soil was analyzed and evaluated. In total, during the fieldwork 200 mixed soil samples were selected (5 from each of the 40 test sites).

Chemical analysis of samples was performed in the laboratory of Analytical Environmental Research, V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University. To assess the alkaline-acid conditions of elements migration, we measured pH of water and salt extract of soil and determined the index of anionic composition - bicarbonate ions content.

Treatment of empirical material was carried out by methods of mathematical statistics (software Statistica 6.0, Microsoft Excel) (ANOVA). For example, ANOVA study of differences in pH of water extract of the soil (the dependent variable) by samples location (independent variable).

To establish the nature of the spatial distribution of the studied parameters, the obtained results were interpolated by the Natural Neighbour method in GIS environment.

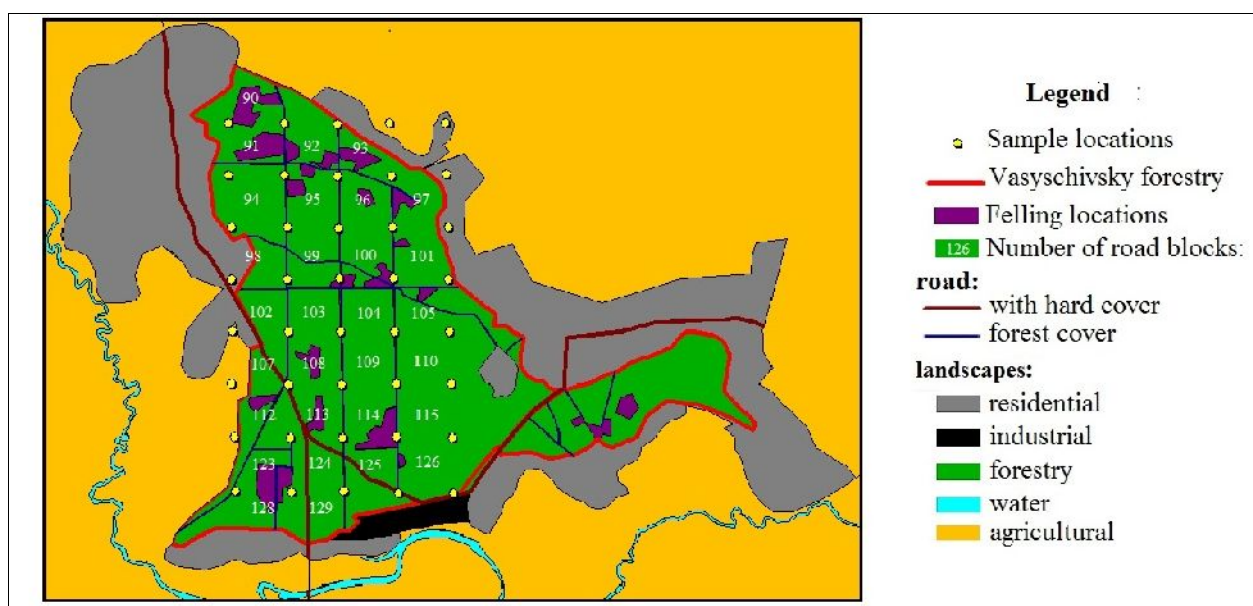


Fig. 2. Soil samples location in the Vasyschivsky forest area

Results

The exposure of forest to anthropogenic stress gives rise to conflicting uses of the landscape (fires, transport pollution, pollution from adjacent territories, logging) (Landschafts Planung, 2014, Kolbovskij 2008, Maksymenko, 2014, Maksymenko &

Koresheva, 20142014). A **conflict** is understood as the load on the environment at a certain intensity. The conflicts on the territory adjacent to the Vasyschivsky forest area are derived from man-made landscapes (Figure 3): agricultural, residential, linear-road, forest ones.

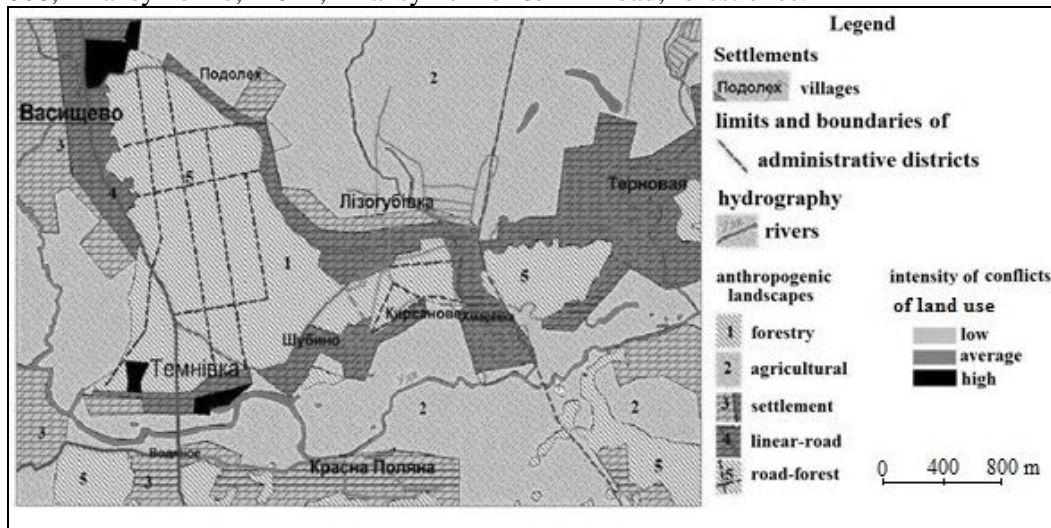


Fig. 3. Intensity of nature use conflicts in landscape of Vasyschivsky forest (Maksymenko & Voronin, 2016)

To organize conflicts there is a convenient matrix form. One of its axes is the types of nature use, which "harm" nature, the second axis is the "damaged" landscapes; it is advisable to show the conflicts' characteristics in the cells of the matrix.

For the convenience of further interpretation of the results, all the conflicts' characteristics, (intensity, impact time, dynamics) are displayed in the table in the form of indexes, assigning the lowest level index 1, and increasing the index as the indicator grows. The intensity is indicated as follows: 1 - low, 2 - medium, 3 - high. After completing the matrix, the sum of points for each landscape in each particular area has been determined. The higher the sum of points is, the higher the level of conflict is. Further quantitative indicators find their spatial interpretation on the map, where using plane characters the zones of conflict are displayed

The enclosed map (Figure 3) shows the highest level of conflicts in areas where the forest borders on agricultural landscapes.

When fertilizers are used, soil as well as drinking water quality in an agricultural environment deteriorates. Groundwater carries excess of trace elements accumulated in the soil, changing the concentration of carbonates and pH levels of the soil. Residential landscapes also have an adverse effect on the geochemistry of the soil, because all human activities (buildings) have negative effects on the migration paths of trace elements. Buildings create artificial geochemical barriers. Line-roads and forest roads worsen air quality (engine exhaust fumes) and

compact the soil – which is also a barrier to the migration of trace elements.

A forestry landscape is a natural complex, which does not bear anthropogenic pressure, but is contaminated only by adjacent areas; the burden on forestry is heavier in the points where there are a number of environmental changes. Thus, we have selected three degrees of intensity of nature conflicts (Figure 3): low, medium, high.

Low intensity conflicts include only 1-2 adjacent areas of different designation that affect the environmental conditions. Average 2-3, high > 3. The Vasyschivsky forest shows high intensity conflicts in most of the areas, mainly in residential landscape locations (Figure 3), while there is an average impact on the forest areas surrounding the landscape.

The laboratory analysis showed that within the study area the content of carbonates was mainly on a low (0.01%) level of (Figure 4). A higher level of carbonates was observed in areas with anthropogenic activity. Residential landscape adjacent to the forest (Figure 3) experienced anthropogenic load. In such places the level increased to 0.521%. The pH levels of water (Figure 5) and salt (Figure 6) extracts showed that soils are predominantly weakly acidic and acidic, but on the edge of residential landscapes there was an increase in the pH level. Based on the distribution of carbonates level and pH of the environment, it can be assumed that there were forest fires in blocks 112, 102, 98, 94 (Figure 2).

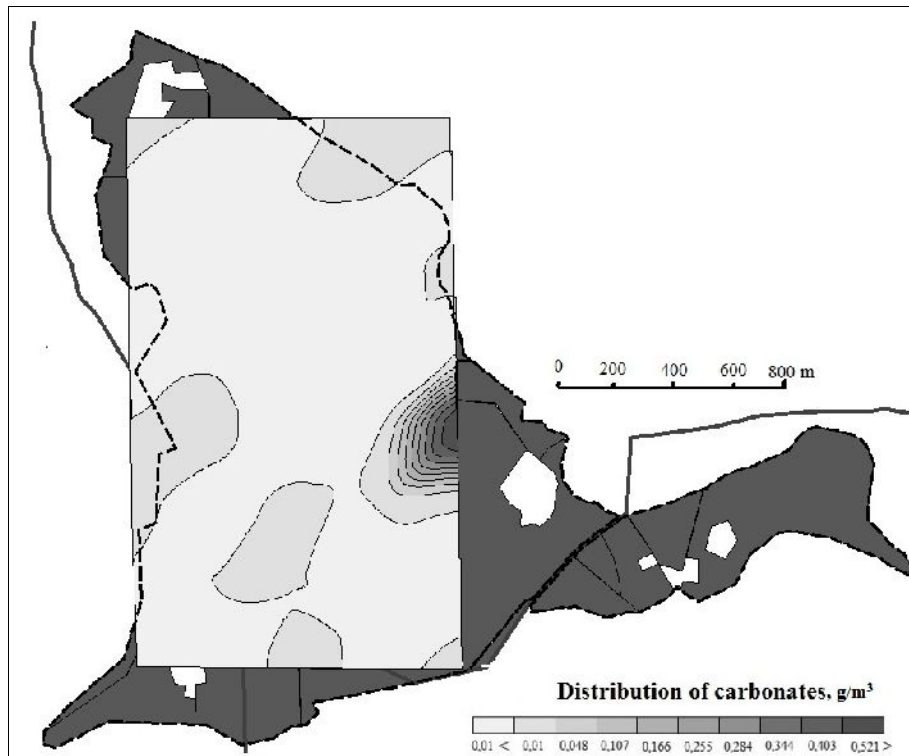


Fig. 4. Distribution of carbonates content within the study area

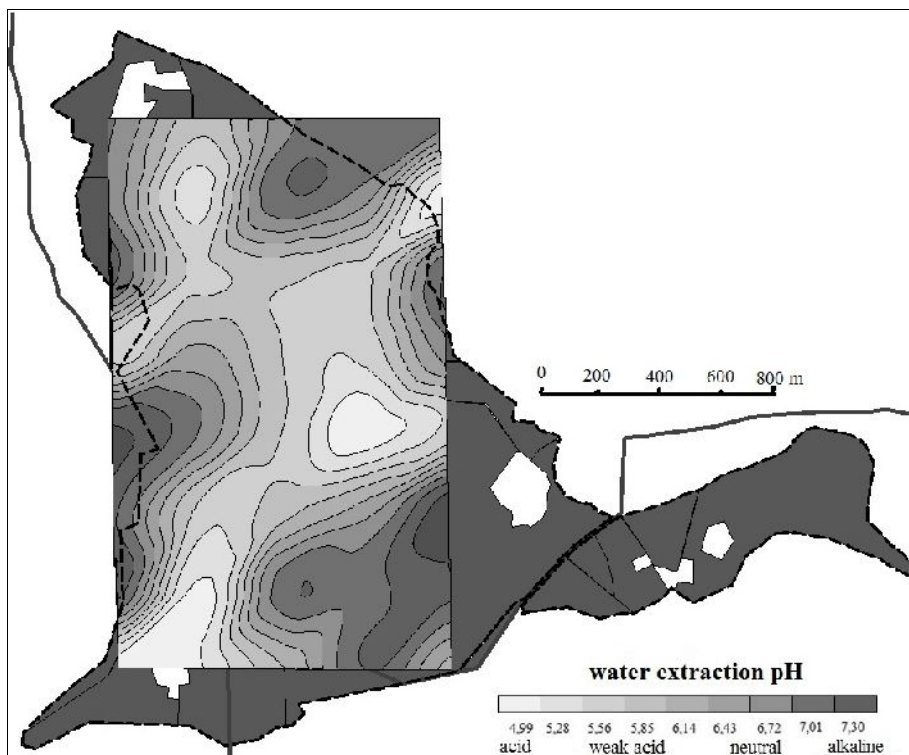


Fig. 5. Distribution of water extraction pH within the study area

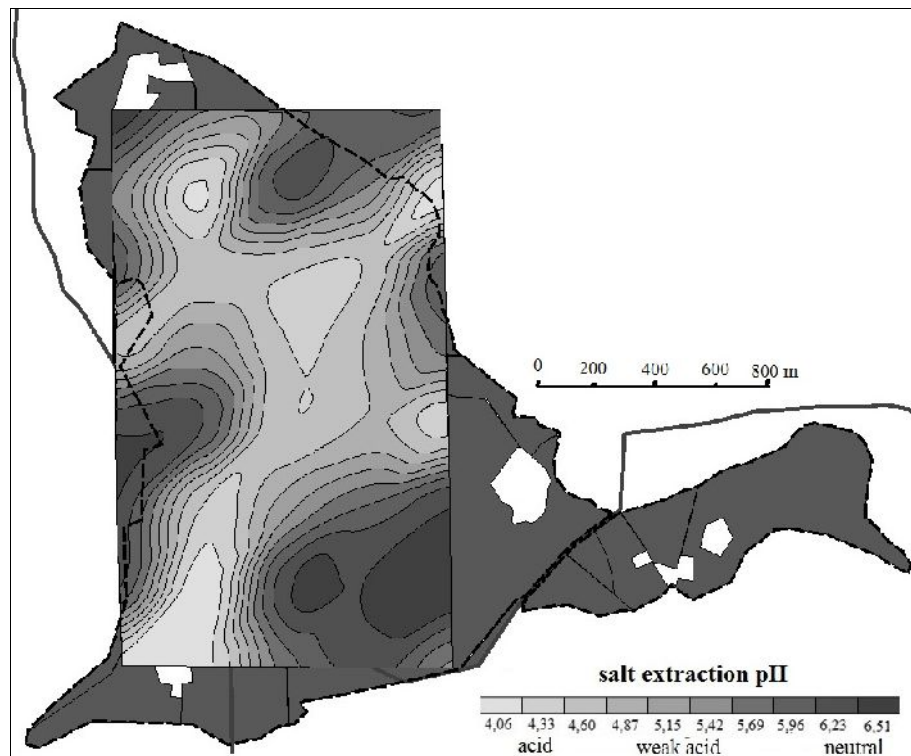


Fig. 6. Distribution of salt extraction pH within the study area

Discussion

The majority of the studied soils (for samples from depths of 0 - 30 cm) had reactions varying from weakly acid to slightly alkaline (Figure 5, 6). The surface layer of the forest soil had quite a large range of pH_{H_2O} amplitude - from 5.1 to 7.8. The average pH_{H_2O} of the soil on Forest pattern "Bir II" is 6.51. Standard deviation is - 0.77, variance - 0.74. Cl^- amplitude range is from 4.18 to 6.92. Average Cl^- of the studied soil on Forest pattern Bir II is 5.57. Standard deviation is - 0.77, variance - 0.76. In automorphic soil pH of ground water extraction is primarily caused by the content of Ca^{2+} and CO_3^{2-} . In hydromorphic soils influence of water-soluble salts on pH is not as clear, and unlike automorphic soils, Cl^- and Mg^{2+} ions play a more important role. The inverse relationship between water-soluble calcium carbonate content and pH is observed in meadow soils of the floodplain, which is constantly fueled by capillary moisture almost to the surface due to the proximity of groundwater. The maximum, in general for the landscape, amount of water soluble carbonates in the top layer of soil is due to their deposition on a steamy barrier.

The obtained pH_{H_2O} and Cl^- values indicate widespread alkalinization of soils in areas with high anthropogenic load, which in most cases is caused by the presence of carbonates of alkali and alkaline earth metals. The area of soil alkalinization is mainly localized in the periphery of the study area – in places with a very high level of nature use conflicts.

Conclusions

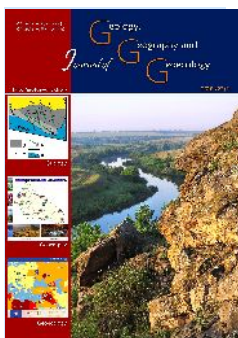
Chemical study of the selected samples made it possible to identify the related conflicts in the areas adjacent to the forest. Thus, the study on the carbonates content of the area has shown increased levels of carbonates in places of local anthropogenic load, which indicates negative human impact on the environment. In general, carbonate composition is uniform, but it increases in landscapes with high levels of conflicts.

Soil pH level depends both on the meteorological factors that make soils acidic, and the conditions of the forest floor formation. The study has found a pattern of decrease in acidity levels with an increase in anthropogenic load, i.e. soil alkalinity increases in landscapes with high nature use conflicts.

References

- Armson, K.A., 1977. Forest Soils: Properties and Processes, University of Toronto Press, 390.
- Auhagen, A., Ermer, K., Mohrmann, R., 2002. Landschaftsplanung in der Praxis. Ulmer Verlag, Stuttgart, 416.
- Chandler, C., Cheney, P., Thomas, P., Trabaud, L., Williams, D., 1983. Fire in forestry. Vol. 1: forest fire behavior and effects. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 450.
- DeBano, L.F., Savage, S.M. and Hamilton, D.A., 1976. The transfer of heat and hydrophobic substances during burning. *Soil Science Society of America Journal*. 40, 779-782.
- Grier, C.C., 1975. Wildfire effects on nutrient distribution and leaching in a coniferous ecosystem. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*. 5, 559-607.

- Johnson, D., and Curtis, D., 2001. Effects of forest management on soil C and N storage: metaanalysis. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 227-238.
- Landschafts Planung, 2014. Mit Beitr. von: Claus Bittner. Christina von Haaren (Hrsg.). Stuttgart: UTB, Ulmer, 527.
- Maksymenko, N., Cherkashyna, N., 2013. Prospects of landscape planning in legislation of Ukraine // *Acta environmentalica universitatis comenianae*. – Bratislava: Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave, Vol. 21 (1), 83-88.
- Perry, D., 1994. Forest Ecosystems. First Edition. The Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Raison, R.J., Khanna, P.K., Woods, P.V., 1985. Mechanisms of element transfer to the atmosphere during vegetation fires. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*. 15, 132-140.
- St. John, T.V., Rundel, P.W., 1976. The role of fire as a mineralizing agent in a Sierran coniferous forest. *Ecologia*. 25, 35-45.
- Tiedemann, A.R., 1987. Combustion losses of sulfur and forest foliage and litter. *Forest Science*. 33, 216-223.
- Vlamis, J., Biswell, H. H., Shultz, A. M., 1955. Effects of prescribed burning on soil fertility in second growth ponderosa pine. *Journal of Forestry*. 53, 905-909.
- Von Haaren, C., Galler, C., Ott S., 2008. Landscape planning. The basis of sustainable landscape development. Gebr. Klingenberg Buchkunst Leipzig GmbH, 52.
- Anuchin, N.P., 1982. *Lesnaja taksacija [Forest taxation]*. Moskva: Lesn. prom-st. 550. (in Russian).
- Valendik, E.N., Sukhinin, A.I., Kosov, I.V., 2006. *Vliyanie nizovyh pozharov na ustojchivost' hvoynih porod [Influence of ground fires on the stability of softwood]*. Krasnoyarsk: SB RAS IL them. Sukacheva. 96 (in Russian).
- Gospodarenko, G.M., 2015. *Agroh m ja: P druchnik [Agrochemistry: Textbook]*. 372 (in Ukrainian).
- Daineko, E.K., Olikova, I.S., Sycheva, S.A., 1995. *Karbonatnyj profil celinnyh chernozemov [Carbonate profile of virgin chernozems]*. *Geografija i prirodnye resursy [Geography and natural resources]*. 98 (in Russian).
- cite web |url=http://www.dns.gov.ua/files/2017 /2 /22/2016.pdf/ |title=REPORT on the main results of the State emergency service of Ukraine in 2016 |date=25 february 2017 | (in Ukrainian).
- Kolbovskiy, E., 2008. *Landshaftnoye planirovaniye: uchebnoye posobiye dlya studentov vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy [Landscape planning: a textbook for university students]*. Moskva: Izdatel'skiy tsentr «Akademiya». 38-69. (in Russian).
- Kucheriavyj, V.P., 2001. *Urboekolog ja : p druchnik [Urboecology. Textbook]*. L'v v. 440 (in Ukrainian).
- Mayorova, O.Y., Voityuk, V.B., Grytsak, L.R., 2011. *Vm st dejakih makro- m kroelement v u gruntah ta roslynah Gentiana lutea L. z dvoh Chornog rs'kih populjac j Ukrajins'kih Karpat [The content of some macro- and m croelements in soils and plants Gentiana lutea L. from two Montenegrin populations of Ukrainian Carpathians]*. V sn. Uzhgorod. Ser. B ol. 30, 183-187 (in Ukrainian).
- Maksymenko, N.V., 2014. *Osobennosti landshaftnogo planirovaniya territorij raznogo funkcionalnogo naznachenija [Features of landscape planning in areas of different functional purpose]*. Minsk. 202 (in Russian).
- Maksymenko N.V., Klieshch A.A., 2017. *Naprjamku optimizacij pryrodokorystuvannja v invajronmental'nomu menedgmenti terytorij lokal'nogo rivnja organizacii dovkillja [Directions for optimization of natural resource use in environmental management for local areas]* Dniprop. Univer. bulletin. Geology, geography., 25(2), 81-88 (in Ukrainian).
- Maksymenko, N.V., Koresheva, O.V., 2014. *Anal z konfl kt v pryrodokorystuvannja, jak osnova landshaftnogo planuvannja terytor i Gom l'shans'kogo l snyctva [Analysis of the nature management conflicts as a basis for landscape planning of Homilshansky forest area]*. V sn. L'v vsk, Ser. Geogr. 48, 261-267 (in Ukrainian).
- Maksymenko, N.V., Voronin, V.O., 2016. *Prostorova oc nka rad ac jnogo fonu v landshaftah Vasyshh vs'kogo l snyctva [Evaluation of spatial background radiation in landscapes of Vasyshchivsky forestry]*. *Biodiversity after the Chernobyl Accident. Part II.: The scientific proceedings of the International network AgroBioNet. - Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra*. 157-161 (in Ukrainian).
- Nosko, B.S., 1975. *K voprosu ob ispol'zovanii agrohimicheskikh fonov pri izuchenii jeffektivnosti udobrenij [To a question on the use of agro-chemical backgrounds in the study of fertilizers efficiency]*. [Agrochemistry] 6, 76-82 (in Russian).
- Rabotnov, . . ., 1978. *O znachenii pirogennogo faktora dlja formirovaniya rastitel'nogo pokrova [On the importance of the pyrogenic factor for the formation of vegetation]*. [Botanical Journal]. 63 (11), 1605-1611 (in Russian).
- Rodin, L.E., Remezov, N.P., Bazilevich, N.I., 1968. *Metodicheskie ukazaniya k izucheniju dinamiki i biologicheskogo krugovorota v fitocenzah [Guidelines for the study of the dynamics and biological cycle in phytocenoses]*. Nauka, 145 (in Russian).
- Sannikova, N.S., 1977. *Nizovoj pozhar kak faktor pojavlenija, vyzhivaniya i rosta vshodov sosny. Obnaruzhenie i analiz lesnyh pozharov [Ground fire as a factor of the occurrence, survival and growth of pine seedlings. Detection and analysis of forest fires]*. Krasnoyarsk. 110-128 (in Russian).
- Stolberg, F.V., 2000. *Ekologija goroda [Ecology of the city]*. 465 (in Russian)



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 88-94
doi: 10.15421/111834

Mokritskaya T.P., Dovganenko D.A.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 88-94

Forecast landslide activity in the zones of technogenic geochemical anomalies of urban areas based on remote sensing data.

T.P. Mokritskaya, D.A. Dovganenko

Dnieper National University named after Oles Honchar, Dnipro, Ukraine, e-mail: mokritska@i.ua

Received 25.04.2018;

Received in revised form 09.05.2018;

Accepted 14.06.2018

Abstract. The analysis and forecast of landslide activity on the territories of cities is an actual task. Remote sensing methods are successfully used to solve a whole range of tasks: from classification to modeling. The possibilities of interpreting data are expanding. The processing involves standard methods of statistical research, methods of theories of fuzzy sets, pattern recognition, and others. This paper describes the experience of involving the method of grouping arguments into a prediction model. Firstly, an irregular time series of values of reflection coefficient on areas of active development of the landslide process is investigated. According to the results of the prognosis, it is proved that in the nearest future changes in solar activity (11 - year cycle) will not lead to activation of the process. Secondly, the forecast of the activation of the landslide process under the influence of man-made factors was fulfilled. The connection between the content of readily soluble salts in the pores of forest soils of the aeration zone and the values of the coefficient of reflection and. The model extends the possibilities of using the method of group consideration of arguments for mapping zones of landslide activity in sections of man-made geochemical anomalies. The analysis of the model shows that the connection is. In the future it is possible to determine certain values of salt content and values of reflection coefficients, which will be indicators of the probability of activating the landslide process in other conditions.

Keywords: forest, landslide, salinity, model

, e-mail: mokritska@i.ua

(11 -)

Introduction. In this paper, the variability of the water-salt regime in the aeration zone (1981-1983 and 1989-1990 yy.) was analyzed as one of the factors that increase the landslide activity (1983-2012) in the territory of city Dnipro. The geological structure of the aeration zone of the right-bank part of the city consists predominantly loess deposits, whose thickness reaches 25 m. Within the study area was identified up to 155 sites of active landslide process. It is assumed that landslides develop mainly in loess sediments, are superficial and they have connection to different forms of relief (Zuska, 2014). There is spatio-temporal changes in the properties, composition and condition of loessial rocks occur both in the water saturation zone and in the aeration zone (Mokritskaya, 2012). The statistical correlation between the values of the reflection coefficient of the blue and near infrared spectra (satellites LANDSAT-5 and LANDSAT-7) at the moment of 2009 (Mokritskaya, Dovganenko, Yaroshchuk, 2016) was discovered in the areas of active landslide process. Analysis of the trends in the content of light- and medium-insoluble salts in pore waters of loess-like loams under the influence of technogenic impacts from buildings and industrial facilities

(Mokritskaya, Fundaya, 2016) showed that in a short period of time (seven to ten years), the amount of sulphates and their variability was raised. The chloride content increased in the zone of influence of industrial structures. These changes may cause decies the strength of loess-like loam, and contribute to the further activation of the landslide process.

In this paper, was shown the relationship between the reflectance values (blue and near infrared spectra, the LANDSAT-7 satellite, six bands, 1981, 1989 and 1990) and the average salt content in the pore waters of rocks in the aeration zone. The content of an insoluble calcium sulfate $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ salt, a sparingly soluble salt of $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$, and readily soluble salts of $\text{Na}(\text{HCO}_3)$, CaSO_4 , MgSO_4 , Na_2SO_4 , CaCl_2 , MgCl_2 , NaCl was analyzed. The model of the relationship between the salt content in the rocks of the aeration zone and the values of the reflection coefficient probably can help to identify the zones of activation of the landslide process under the influence of technogenic geochemical anomalies. Sampling sites are distributed unevenly. Sample value is statistically reliable and representative (Figure 1).

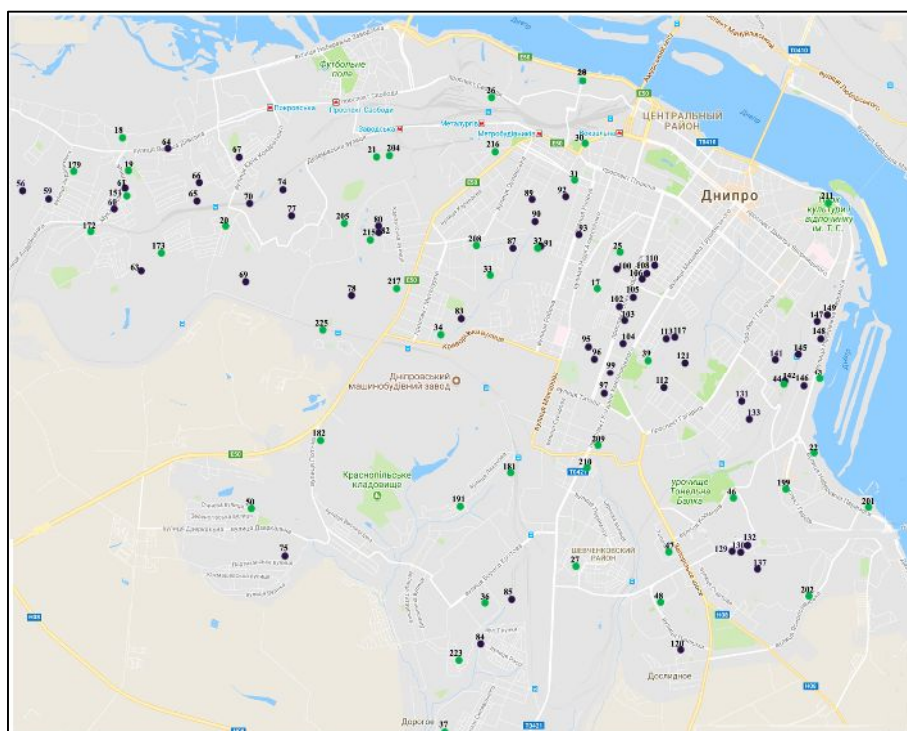


Fig. 1. Location of some landslide activation zones and ground sampling areas for determination of salt composition.

Note:.

- – landslide activation zones;
- – sampling sites for determining the composition of salts.

Material and methods of research. The database of the research include the observation data of the pore waters water-salt regime in the soils of the zone of aeration in the territory of Dnepropetrovsk (1981 - 1983 and 1989-1990, the CP "UkrJUggeology"), remote sensed data of the territory (LANDSAT- 5 and LANDSAT-7). For the mathematical processing of data, the author's used the Koryashkina L.S. "Projekt" software (Mokritskaya, Koriashkina, 2013) and standard applications of MS EXCELL software. Inductive algorithms of the Group Method of Data Handling make it possible to automatically find interdependencies in the data, to choose the optimal structure of the model, and to increase the accuracy of existing algorithms. The choice of Group Method of Data Handling as a research tool can be justified by the following facts:

- there is optimal complexity of the structure of the model, adequate to the level of interference in the sample data;
- it is guaranteed to find the most accurate or unbiased model;
- the method does not miss the best solution during iterations (in a given class of functions);
- any nonlinear functions or characteristics that may have an effect on the output variable are use as input arguments;
- the method automatically finds interpreted relationships between values and selects effective input variables;
- the method uses information directly from the data sample and minimizes the impact of the a priori assumptions of the researcher on the modeled results;
- the method of group analysis of arguments is intended for solving problems of parametric, structural identification and forecasting, has a well-developed theory and numerous applications. The method is particularly effective for predicting on "short" samples.

The method uses ideas of self-organization and mechanisms of living nature – crossing (hybridization) and selection (selection).

Analysis of publications. Remote sensing data is widely used both for the identification and mapping of landslides, and for monitoring and analyzing the dynamics of landslides. For the specified purposes, surveys of visible, near infrared, thermal infrared, radio wave and ultraviolet zones of the spectrum are attracted. Based on the remote sensing materials, various applied problems are solved, from mapping, assessment of damage, risk to simulation of the process and study of its dynamics..

The paper (Cheng K. and al., 2004) is discovered the problem of landslides identification in the experimental territory (333 km²) of the National

Taiwan University. In the paper (Barlow J. and al., 2003) is shown the determination of the landslide separation walls in the Cascade Mountains (Canada), use of the segmentation procedure for images in combination with DEM analysis. Purnomo Y., Pinem F. (2010) developed a methodology for landslide hazard classifications based on statistical methods and GIS technologies. A summary of the experience of using GIS technologies for assessing the landslide hazard is demonstrated in the research (Saraf A. and al., 2009). Shabi H. And al., 2012, described the results of applying fuzzy-set analysis methods in assessing landslide hazard using LandsatETM+, SPOT, IRS-ID and other remote sense data.

The dynamics of the landslide process is indicated by the change in the reflection coefficient (J. Hervas and al., 2003). Remote sensing data can be used to simulate landslide processes (Mezughli T.H., and al., 2011). H. Kimura, Y. Yamaguchi (2000) analyzed the displacements at the site of the northern slope of the Azumayama volcano. Space images of high resolution make it possible to obtain more correct measures of the landslide hazard, since several quantitative indicators of dynamics can be calculated (Blesius L., Weirich F. 2009).

Some of the publications are devoted to methodological issues. Some procedures for image pre-processing are described in the work (Marcelino E. and al, 2009). The data for the landslide study of the coastal territory of the State of São Paulo (Brazil) used the satellite images of the Landsat-7 and SPOT-4 satellites. The methodical part of the publication (Fernández T. and al., 2008) describes a method for automatically determining the offsets for multispectral images of Ikonos, Spot-5 and Landsat-7 in the Cordillera-Betika area (Spain). In opinion (Delaourt C. and al., 2007) aerial photography methods are optimal for studies of "rapid shifts" (25 cm / s. And more); high-resolution satellite imagery can be used both for scientific purposes and to prevent landslide hazard.

Quantitative assessments of the effects of landslides caused by typhoons in the Shikhmen reservoir zone (Taiwan) were also obtained using GIS technologies and RS (Lin B. S., and al., 2011). Spectral satellite images (1996 to 2008 years) were studied, information on atmosphere precipitation was used too.

The use of remote research methods to predict the likelihood of landslide phenomena, karst-suffusion faults and other hazards is widely used in engineering-geological studies (D. Sudhakar, and all, 2013) and environmental-geological studies (Manibhushan and al., 2013). Remote sensing methods are an effective tool for monitoring and mapping

landslides, as well as high-tech analysis of landslide hazard..

The results of the research. The Group Method of Data Handling (Mokritskaya, Koryashkina, 2013) was applied for creating the math model of the dependence of the coefficient of reflection on the previous values (1988, 1990, 2003, 2009, 2010). This method (GMDH) was applied in the different areas for data analysis and finding values, forecasting and modeling of systems, image optimization and recognition. The data points of reflectance value, which has been defined in areas of active landslide processes in 2009, characterize the intensity of infrared spectrum in next dates: 18.05.1988, 18.02.1990, 23.04.2003, 26.06.2003, 29.08.2003, 26.06.2009, 25.03.2010, 24.01.2011. This sequence is irregular. We found out the equation of a linear trend of time

series with the high value of the determination coefficient (using the number of months from the beginning of series as y-coordinate and a serial number as x coordinate). The next date of the sequence has been calculated as the prognosis value. The 24th 11-year cycle of solar activity has started in 2008 (Phillips T., 2008), the maximum of solar activity was reached at 2014. The cycle started in 2009 when we look at the other sources (Obzor, 2012). Prognosis values of reflectance value in the points of active development of the landslip process were calculated for 2017 (2017 is the year of decreasing of solar activity).

Math Model of prognosis values of the dependence of the coefficient of reflection of the near-infrared spectrum based on the results of modeling of irregular time series (Group Method of Data Handling) was constructed (1):

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,002 + 0,51X_6 - 0,013X_6^2 - 6,187X_5 - 0,006X_5X_6 + 0,024X_5X_6^2 + 0,018X_5^2 - \\
 &- 0,007X_5^2X_6 - 0,007X_5^2X_6^2 + 0,733X_3 - 0,182X_3X_6 + 0,004X_3X_6^2 - 0,088 \quad 3X_5 + \\
 &+ 0,053X_3X_5X_6 - 0,007X_3X_5X_6^2 + 0,011X_3X_5^2 - 0,009X_3X_5^2X_6 - 0,002X_3^2 - \\
 &- 0,001X_3^2X_5 + 0,001X_3^2X_5X_6 - 1,152X_1 - 0,005X_1X_6 + 31,799X_1X_5 + 0,145X_1X_5X_6 - \\
 &- 0,001X_1X_5X_6^2 - 0,092X_1X_5^2 + 0,036X_1X_5^2X_6 + 0,034X_1X_5^2X_6^2 - 0,009X_1X_3 + \\
 &+ 0,003X_1X_3X_6 + 0,258X_1X_3X_5 - 0,079X_1X_3X_5X_6 - 0,055X_1X_3X_5^2 + 0,046X_1X_3X_5^2X_6
 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Here is a prognosis value of the coefficient of reflection;

1 – values of the coefficient of reflection in the given points in 18.05.1988

3 – the same in 23.04.2003

5 6– the same in 29.08.2003 and 26.06.2009

The prognosis values change from 0,168 to 0,302 (table 1). Maximum values are found in the points where the probability of the landslide activity is confirmed by the results of regression analysis of the coefficients of blue and near-infrared canals and the inaccuracy in this points is minimal. We have proved earlier that the coefficient of reflection takes extreme high value in the points of active development of the landslip process in time of changing the cycles of solar activity. In this work values of the coefficient of reflection which are bigger than 0.4 is used as indicators of the landslide activity. In general, results of modeling values of the coefficient of reflection in points of actively developing the landslide process shows that the whole reduction of the

landslide activity which is caused by the 11-year cycle of solar activity is possible in the nearest future.

After statistical analysis of the values of coefficients of blue and near-infrared canals in points where the consistency of salts in rocks of aeration zones is known, we can infer that the correlation link between the values of coefficient and consistency of salts changes from weak to strong. Values of the coefficient of rank correlation changes from 0.02 to 0.94. Visual analysis of the average values points out on the weak link between the tendencies of changing the reflection coefficient mentioned canals and salts consistency in % (fig. 2).

Table 1. Prognosis values of the reflection coefficient (blue canal, 2017).

of point	The method of prognosis of the reflection coefficient		Relative error, %
	Group Method of Data Handling		
102	0,1938	0,2577	33
103	0,1988	0,2592	30
104	0,2394	0,2592	8
105	0,2095	0,2638	26
106	0,2956	0,2983	1
108	0,3018	0,3058	1
110	0,1867	0,2668	43
113	0,1677	0,2577	54
117	0,2195	0,2998	37

Applying the Group Method of Data Handling gave us a possibility to perform the creation of the model of the relation between prognosis values of reflection coefficient of blue spectral canal in points of landslip activation from average values of hard- and easy-soluble salts (fig.3) and corresponded values of reflection coefficient using software Projekt (Mokritskaya, Koryashkina, 2013). The analysis of the model shows, that increasing of easy-soluble salts Mg2SO4 leads to increasing of values of the re-

flexion coefficient at places with active landslip process. The impact of readily soluble salt NaCl is more difficult than the previous one because values of the coefficient will increase only when the balance between salt consistency and product of numbers is broken. The equations similar to this one let us find out the critical values of consistency of salts and corresponding coefficients which will reduce the allowable range of the coefficient in the areas of active landslide process.

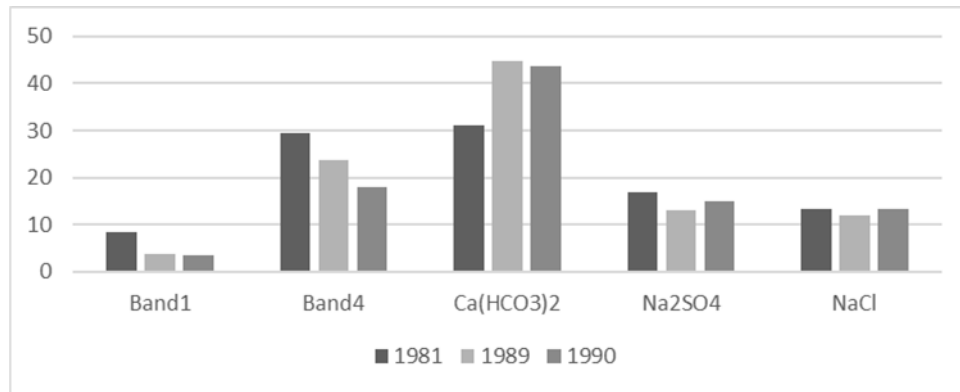


Fig.2. Dynamics of the average values of the reflection coefficients and salts consistency (in percentages) in aeration zone rocks (Dnipro, 1981 – 1990).

Note for picture 2:

1. Average value of a reflection coefficient: band 1 – blue canal, band 4 – near-infrared canal;
2. Average salts consistency in percentages: Ca(HCO₃)₂, Na₂SO₄, NaCl.
3. Values of the reflection coefficient are increased in 100 times for making the presentation in the figure above clearer.

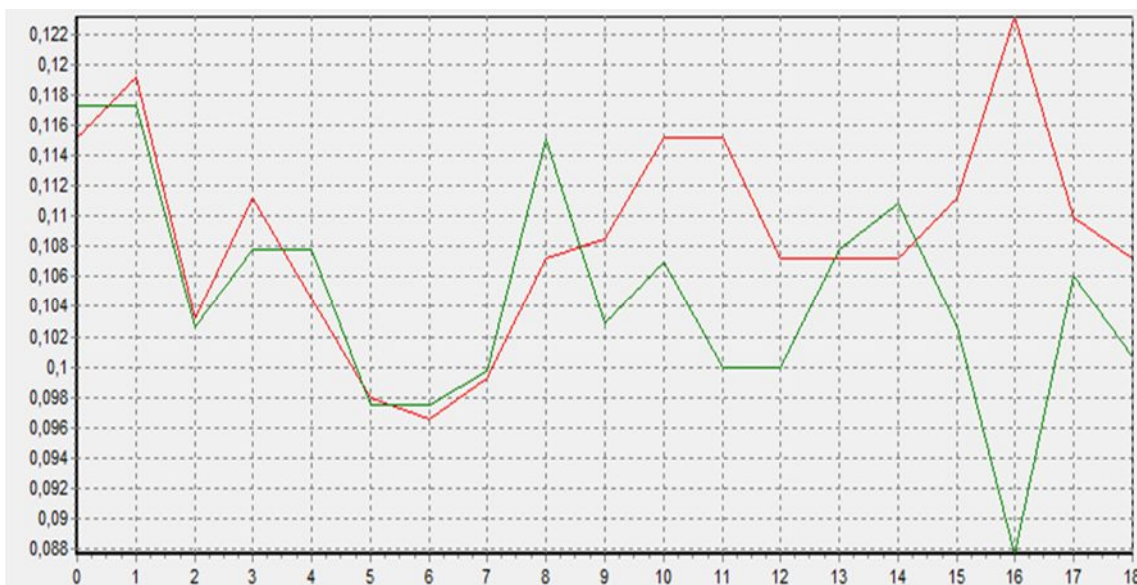


Fig. 3. The results of modeling the relation between values of the reflection coefficient and consistency of salts in the ground pores.

Note for the fig. 3:

- — approximation function ;
- — statistical information.

The model of the link between values of the reflection coefficient and the consistency of salts in the ground pores in aeration zone obtained as next equation (2):

$$\text{band1} = 0,009\text{Mg}_2\text{SO}_4 + 0,007\text{NaCl} - 0,179\text{band4} - 0,013\text{band4} \cdot \text{NaCl} \quad (2)$$

band1 – predictive value of the reflection coefficient (the indicator of the possible landslide activity);

band4 – the value of the reflection coefficient in point with the known average consistency of salts in grounds of aeration zones;

Mg₂SO₄ and NaCl – the average consistency of mentioned salts in ground pores in percentages.

Conclusions:

- The activation of landslide processes due to the influence of natural factors (11-year cycle of solar activity), is unlikely in the near future.

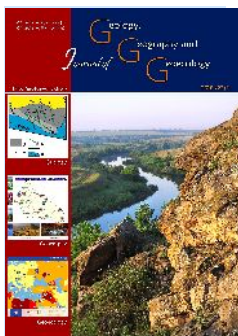
- Decreasing of soil strength in the aeration area (due to the changes of salts content in the soil's pores) may influence the activity of landslide processes.

- The resulting equation can be used as a hazard indicator for the forecast of landslide activity in built-up areas.

References

- Monitorynh heolohichnoho seredovyshcha po terytoriyi Dnipropetrovs koi oblasti. 2006. Zvit KP «Pivdenukrheolohiya», 2001 – 2006, 6 t., [Monitoring of the geological environment in the Dnipropetrovsk region. Report of "Yuzhnukrgeologiya", 2001 - 2006], Dnipro.
- Mokritskaya, T. P., 2013. Formirovaniye i evolyutsiya geologicheskoy sredey Pridneprovskogo promyshlennogo regiona. [Formation and evolution of the geological environment of the Pridneprovsky industrial region]. Dnipropetrovsk, Accent, 274 p. (in Russian).
- Mokritskaya, T.P., Fundovaya V.V., 2016. Tendentsii dinamiki solevogo sostava gruntov zony aeratsii gorodskikh prirodnotekhnicheskikh sistem na primere territorii g. Dnepr Trends in the dynamics of the salt composition of soils in the zone of aeration of urban natural-technical systems by the example of the territory of the Dnieper.]. Bulletin of the University of Dnepropetrovsk. Series: geology, geography. 24, 129-136 (in Russian).
- Mokritskaya, T. P., Koriashkina L. S. 2013. Degradation in loesses; factors and models. Scientific Bulletin of National Mining University, 4, 5 - 12.
- Phillips, T., 2008. Solar Cycle 24 Begins. Retrieved from: https://science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2008/10jan_solarcycle24.
- . 2010. Retrieved from: <http://www.izmiran.ru/services/saf/archive/ru/2010/obzor20100207.txt>
- Hervas, J., Barredo, J.I., Rosin, P.L., 2003. Monitoring landslides from optical remotely sensed imagery: the case history of Tessina landslide, Italy. *Geomorphology*. Vol. 54, 63–75.
- Marcelino, E., Formaggio, A., Maeda, E., 2009. Landslide inventory using image fusion techniques in Brazil. *International Journal of applied Earth observation and geoinformation*. P. 181–191.
- Fernández, T., Jimenez, J., Fernandez, P., 2008. Automatic Detection of Landslide Features with Remote Sensing Techniques in the Betic Cordilleras (Granada, Southern Spain). *The International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences*. Beijing. Vol. XXXVII. Part B8, 351–356.
- Barlow, J., Y. Martin, S. Franklin, 2003. Detecting translational landslide scars using segmentation of Landsat ETM and DEM data in the northern Cascade Mountains, British Columbia. *Canadian Journal of Remote Sensing*. Vol. 29(4), 510–517.
- Cheng, K., Wei, C. & Chang, S., 2004. Locating landslides using multi-temporal satellite images (2004). *Advances in Space Research*. V. 33. P. 296–301.
- Mezoghi, T.H., Akhir, J.M., Rafek, A.G., Abdullah, I., 2011. Landslide Susceptibility Assessment using Frequency Ratio Model Applied to an Area along the E-W Highway (Gerik-Jeli). *American Journal of Environmental Sciences*. 7 (1). P. 43–50.
- Kimura, H., Yamaguchi, Y., 2000. Detection of landslide areas using satellite radar interferometry. *Photogrammetric engineering & remote sensing*. Vol. 66, 3, 337–344.
- Blesius, L., Weirich, F., 2009. The use of high-resolution satellite imagery for deriving geotechnical parameters applied to landslide susceptibility. In: Heipke, C., K. Jacobsen, S. Müller, and U. Sörgel (eds.): *International Archives of Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences* Vol, XXXVIII-1-4-7/W5 International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing Hannover Workshop 2009 on High-resolution Earth Imaging for Geospatial Information. Hannover, Germany.
- Lin, B., Leung, W.Y., Chi, I., Applying, S.Y., 2011. GIS and Remote Sensing to Simply Estimate Landslide Volume of Typhoon Events in a Watershed. *International Conference on Fuzzy Systems and Neural Computing*. 136–139.
- Purnomo, Y., Pinem, F., 2010. GIS analysis for determining of potential landslide area distribution pattern. A case study in Sumedang regency West Java Indonesia. 1st annual conference of the International society for integrated disaster risk management – IDRIIM, 63–66.
- Saraf, A., Das, J., V. Rawat, V., 2009. Satellite Based Detection of Early Occurring and Co-seismic Landslides. *South Asia Disaster Stud (Journal of SAARC Disaster Management Centre)*. 47–55.

- Shabi, H., Khezri, S., Ahm, B., Allahvirdiasl, H., 2012. Application of satellite images and fuzzy set theory in landslide hazard mapping in central Zab basin. *Journal of applied physics*. Vol. 1. Issue 4, 17–24.
- Delacourt, C., Allemand, P., Bertheir, E., 2007. Remote-sensing techniques for analysing landslide kinematics: a review (2007). *Bull. Soc. Geol. FR*.178(2), 89– 100. doi:10.2113/ gssgfbull.178.2.89.
- D. Sudhakar, E. Sumant, S. Suchitra, 2013. Landslide hazard assessment: recent trends and techniques.(2013). Springer Plus. doi:10.1186/2193-1801-2-523/
- Nilanchal, P., Gadadhar, S., Anil Kumar, Sing Manibhushan., 2013. Image Classification for Different Land Use and Land Covers Using Fuzzy Logic for the Improvement of Accuracies. *Journal of Agricultural Science*. 278–283.
- Montoya-Montes, I., Rodríguez-Santalla, I., Sánchez-García, MJ., 2012. Mapping of landslide susceptibility of coastal cliffs: the Mont-Roig del Camp case study. *Geologica Acta*. Vol. 10, 4, 439–455.
- Jef Caers, 2011. *Modeling Uncertainty in the Earth Sciences*. JohnWiley & Sons Ltd., 224.
- Zuska, A.V., 2014. Kinematiceskaya model' opolznevykh sklonov. [Kinematic model of landslide slopes.] D.: NSU, 1-140 (In Ukrainian).



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 95-107
doi: 10.15421/111835

Nesterovsky V.A., Martyshyn A.I., Chupryna A.M.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 95-107

New biocenosis model of Vendian (Ediacaran) sedimentation basin of Podilia (Ukraine)

V.A. Nesterovsky, A.I. Martyshyn, A.M. Chupryna

Institute of Geology, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine, e-mail: nesterovski@univ.kiev.ua

Received 26.03.2018;

Received in revised form 08.05.2018;

Accepted 10.06.2018

Abstract. The aim of this study is to fully research all aspects of the distribution, development, conditions of burial and preservation of the Ediacaran biocomplex. This work summarizes and extends all data on the unique Vendian invertebrates that are distributed in the natural and artificial outcrops of the Dniester River Basin within Podilia (Ukraine). One of the basic locations of the annual observation was a quarry

of rubble stone production near the Dniester hydroelectric station-1, Novodnistrovsk city, which exposes a continuous section of the deposits of the Lomoziv, Yampil, Lyadova and Bernashivka Beds lying on a crystalline basement. This paper shows the outcomes of long-term fieldwork of the Upper Ediacaran which include deposits of the Mogyliv-Podilsky and Kanylivka Group. The researched section is characterized by its clastic composition and the absence of carbonate formations. The basic paleontological collection has more than two thousand specimens, for instance, the imprints of molluscous fauna, traces of their live activity, the remains of flora and fossils of a problematic nature. The most numerous and informative collection of these fossils is located in the stock of the Geological Museum of the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv. The collection contains unique material, including a number of Ediacaran fossils described for the first time. On the whole within Podilia region, more than 100 species have been described in detail. The main areas of biota accumulation in the outcrops are associated with argillites, argillite-siltstones and their contact with sandstones. The best preservation of the imprints is detected in the boundary of facial transitions. Research has revealed that there is a decrease in the numerical and species composition of the molluscous biota, and the dynamic increase in evolution of burrowing organisms and plants within the Podilia Basin during the late Vendian. Such a phenomenon led to an environmental change, increase in oxygen and appearance of new groups of organisms that were subsequently displaced invertebrates. This occurred at the Precambrian/Cambrian transition, and in the geological literature is described as the «Cambrian explosion». Studies have found that the total number of taxonomic composition of the Ediacaran in Podilia is similar to the oritocoenosis of Southern Australia and the White Sea. Nevertheless, the Podilia biocomplex is more ancient than the Southern Australian and the White Sea, it is much younger than the Avallonian.

Keywords: Podilia, the Vendian, the Ediacaran, invertebrates, molluscous biota, taxonomic ranks.

()

... , ... , ... « » , , , e-mail:
nesterovski@univ.kiev.ua

2000

100

Introduction. The discovery of the Ediacara biota was the most important paleontological discovery of the 20th century. Of all the locations in the world, the Vendian (Ediacaran) geological section of Podilia is the most complete and available for research.

Outcrops of Podilia were studied intensively in the period preceding the preparation for the flooding of a large part of the canyon of the Dniester River in connection with the construction of the reservoir of the Dniester HES-1 (near Novodnistrovsk city). The work of a large group of Ukrainian and Russian geologists has revealed, explored and described the unique complex of the late Precambrian biota. The obtained results have become an important stimulus for studying the deposits of this age interval in other regions.

Unfortunately, after flooding the valley of the Dniester River, we lost a lot of beautiful outcrops and stratotypes. An important problem was the suspension of public funding for research on this topic. In the eighties of the last century, the systematic study of the Vendian Period of Ukraine was discontinued, and Soviet researchers were reoriented to study the Ediacaran deposits of the White Sea, the Urals and Siberia.

At the beginning of the new century, the study of the Precambrian biota was conducted in many countries of the world with increasing intensity. This

is especially true for China, Russia, India, Canada and Brazil. Therefore, now the geological study of Podilia outcrops from the global level significantly lags behind.

In this paper, we present the results of studies performed in recent years by the Geological Museum of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv in collaboration with scientists from the Institute of Paleobiology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Geological Sciences of the Jagiellonian University (Poland) and the University of Poitiers (France).

Materials and methods. For several years, the research group carried out systematic field studies of numerous outcrops of the late Vendian (Ediacara) Period and the Proterozoic-Paleozoic transition on the territory of Podilia Upland. One of the most important research objects was a quarry of rubble stone production near the Dniester hydroelectric station-1, Novodnistrovsk city (Fig.1.). The annual monitoring of the geological situation in the work of a quarry has allowed us to collect a substantial collection of fossils of late Ediacara biota. These findings made it possible to create an objective model of the Podolsk biodiverse orictocoenosis of that time, carry out detailed studies of the sedimentation processes in the protruding zone of the shelf, and discover new aspects of the processes of fossilization of the Precambrian molluscos biota.



Fig.1. Outcrop of Precambrian deposits in the quarry of rubble stone production near the Dniester hydroelectric station-1, Novodnistrovsk.

We also believe that the set of results obtained gives us the right to consider this location as a unique Lagerstätte of the late Ediacaran fauna. By the number of taxa biota found, regions such as the Flinders Ranges (South Australia), the White Sea (northwest of Russia) and the island of Avalon (Canada) are similar to the Podilia Vendian Complex.

In the process of systematic field research, the authors studied numerous natural and artificial outcrops of Ediacaran deposits along the Dniester River canyon and its left tributaries, and several outcrops adjacent to the territory of Moldova. The collection of fossils includes more than two thousand samples with molluscos organisms, traces of active and passive benthos, residual vegetable origin and

many problematic specimens. At the beginning of our group's work in Podilia, about 50 species of macrofauna, macroflora and ichnofossils were described. Today, we can state that the Podilsky biocomplex of the late Vendian (Ediacaran) Period contains more than a hundred taxa of species rank. Each field study gives new additions to this list. Further researches substantially broaden our understanding of the picture of life in the seas of the late Precambrian, not only within a specific territory, but also on a planetary scale.

Geology of Vendian (Ediacaran) sedimentation basin of Podilia. Scientists began to investigate deposits of the upper Vendian (Ediacaran) Period on

the Podilsk hill nearly a hundred years ago. A long time has passed from the moment of the first description of the mysterious fossils on the bottom surfaces of sandstone boards, which for a long time failed to be convincingly interpreted, correctly determined their geological position and age (Kaptarenko, 1928; Krasovskyy, 1916). By the efforts of a large group of geologists, only in the second half of the 20th century was a detailed stratigraphic scale of the Vendian deposits in Podilia, which is shown in Fig.2. (Velikanov et al., 1983; Ryabenko et al., 1976; Stratigraphy, 2013) created.

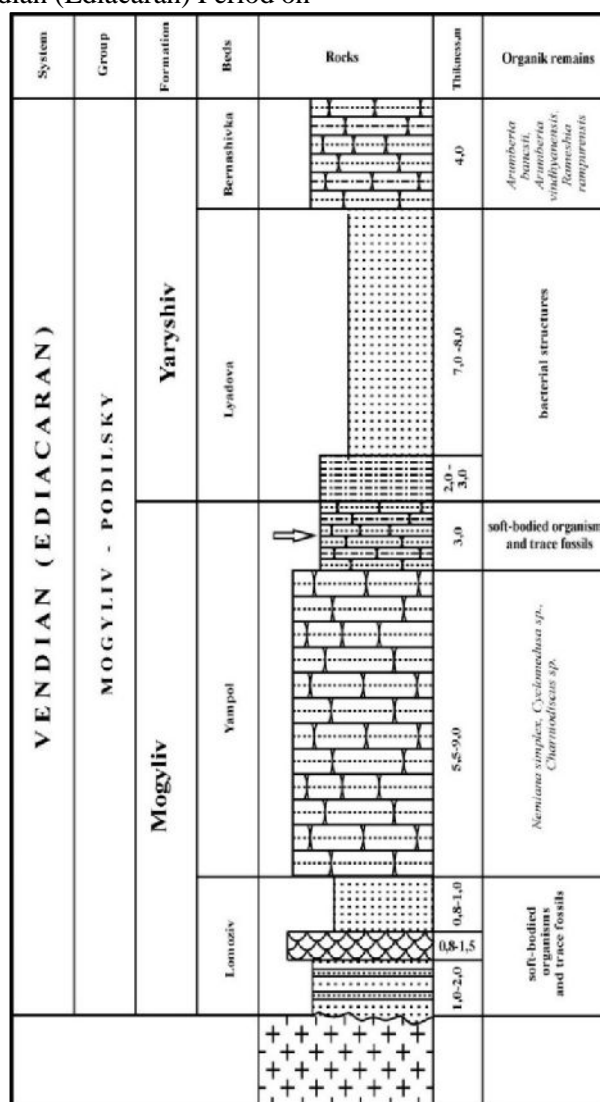


Fig.2. Stratigraphic section of Vendian (Ediacaran) deposits of the quarry of rubble stone production near the Dniester hydroelectric station-1, Novodnistrovsk.

The thickness of this rock formation complex demonstrates numerous cycles of sedimentation with periods of transgression and regression. These cycles are used for a more detailed stratigraphic partition on beds and formations.

The Vendian (Ediacara) deposits of Podilia are divided into three parts (Groups). The oldest sedimentary rocks form the Volyn Group (lower

Vend). Conglomerates, gritstones and arkosic sandstones of various grain sizes represent this stratum predominantly. The granularity of the rocks decreases upward along the section and in the upper part we can detect siltstones and argillites. In the deposits of the Upper Vendian Period, besides the sandstones, there are siltstones, argillites and volcanic tuffs. This upper layer is divided into the

Mogyliv-Podilsky and Kanylivka Groups. Often the sedimentary complex of the Mogyliv-Podilsky Group lies directly on the crystalline basement – granitic rocks of the lower Proterozoic. Above the section, the Kanylivka Group, which is composed of monotone argillite and siltstone interlayers and fine-grained sandstone thin layers, borders the deposits of the Mogyliv-Podilsky Group.

For the sedimentation complex within the Podilia region, the Ediacaran/Cambrian transition (Baltic Group, Okunets Formation) is gradual. This level is characterized by the disappearance of all taxa of the Ediacaran molluscan biota and fossil traces. The only macroscopic residues occurring in the transition zone are coalificated algae *Tyrasotaenia* from the group Vendethenii. In its upper part (in argillites), there are numerous petrified traces of swallowing organisms that are common of the Cambrian deposits and filled with siltstone material. Glauconitic sandstones and siltstones with numerous complexes of the Cambrian ichnofauna, which was retained by active benthos, and with the molds of colonies of probable polyps *Bergaueria*, *Conichnus*, finished the transitional zone. Sometimes there are Sabelliditida imprints and their traces *Kullingia* (Stratigraphy, 2013; Jensen et al., 2002).

Results of research. Paleontology of deposits of the Mogyliv-Podilsky Group. The most numerous paleontological remains are found in the lower part of the Mogyliv-Podilsky Group: the Lomoziv and Yampil Beds of Mogyliv Formation (Ivantsov, Gritsenko et al., 2015; Martyshyn, 2012). This oritocoenosis can be attributed to the typical prodelta shallow association of continental shelf areas (Grazhdankin et al., 2009). Lomoziv The beds are interbedding of blue-gray argillites with sandstones and silty sandstones. The Yampil Beds are composed of light grey medium-grained sandstones with zones of platy clayey sandstones. Our paleontological findings contain many taxa that are common to biotic associations of the Flinders Ranges (South Australia), the White Sea, the Middle Urals, Yakutia (Russia), the Mackenzie Mountains (British Columbia, Canada), and some underdeveloped locations in China, India, and Finland (Fedonkin et al., 2007). In addition, a number of Podilsky taxa are endemic, for example: cyclic fossils of *Paliella patelliformis* Fedonkin, 1980, *Elasenia asevae* Fedonkin, 1983, *Glaessneria imperfecta* Zaika-Novatski et al., 1968, *Jampolium wyrzykoowskii* Bekker, 1996, *Planomedusites grandis* Sokolov, 1972, *Sekwia kaptarenkoe* Gureev, 1987. The interpretation of the abovementioned taxa belonging to different groups of organisms has been repeatedly changed. According to the authors, the fossils of *Paliella* and *Elasenia* are probably remains of primitive polyps.

This is indicated by morphological features of the finds, as well as budding and vegetative cloning reproduction.

The preserved remains of *Glaessneria*, *Planomedusites*, including numerous fossils of the genera *Cyclomedusa*, *Ediacaria*, *Charniodiscus*, *Aspidella*, *Medusinites*, *Tirasiana*, *Irridinites*, *Protodipleurosoma*, *Evmiaksia*, and others, probably belong to a large group of attachment structures of frond-shape organisms. During field research in 2017, V.A. Nesterovsky found a perfectly preserved copy of *Protodipleurosoma rugulosa* Fedonkin, 1980 in the upper layer of clay sandstones of the Yampil Beds. At the same stratigraphic level, in the outcrop near Bandyshivka village in 2013, Martyshyn A.I. discovered a sandstone formation with massive settlements of a rare Australian taxon *Cyclomedusa gigantean* Sprigg, 1949, which reached 50 cm in diameter and was probably the attachment structure of a gigantic body from the frond-shape group. Their upper (over-bottom) part is preserved very rarely. The explanation for this phenomenon is probably the taphonomic features of the non-skeletal Precambrian biota, known as the «posthumous mask» (Mapstone et al., 2006). According to findings at other Ediacaran locations, it can be argued that various rhizoids and combinations of «disk plus rhizoids», genera *Hiemalora*, *Eoporpita*, *Mawsonites* were also attachment structures (Hofmann et al., 2008). Apparently, this group includes fossils with three-radial and tetra-radial symmetry (*Tribrachidium*, *Conomedusites*). J. Dzik's and A. Martyshyn's investigation (2017) showed that the organisms of the frond-shape group were one of the first creatures of the end of the Precambrian which penetrated the anoxic environment under the bacterial mats and used the extracted components to maintain their biological processes. This indicates the probable existence of chemoautotrophic symbiosis with bacteria in their biological mechanism, which provided the processes of metabolism.

Among other endemics in the Ediacaran section, there are attached saccate organisms of obscure provenance. For instance, there are *Vaveliksia velikanovi*, Fedonkin, 1983 which may be primitive Spongia (Ivantsov et al., 2004); dendritic, attached to the biomat substrate *Lomosovis malus* Fedonkin, 1983; complex bilateral organisms from the group Dipleurozoa (Dzik) – Proarticulata (Fedonkin), *Podolimirus mirus* Fedonkin, 1983 (Fig.3.). Moreover, there are «*Spriggina*» *borealis* Fedonkin, 1979, *Dickinsonia costata* Sprigg, 1947 representatives of a small active benthos at the bottom of the Precambrian sea (Dzik and Martyshyn, 2015).

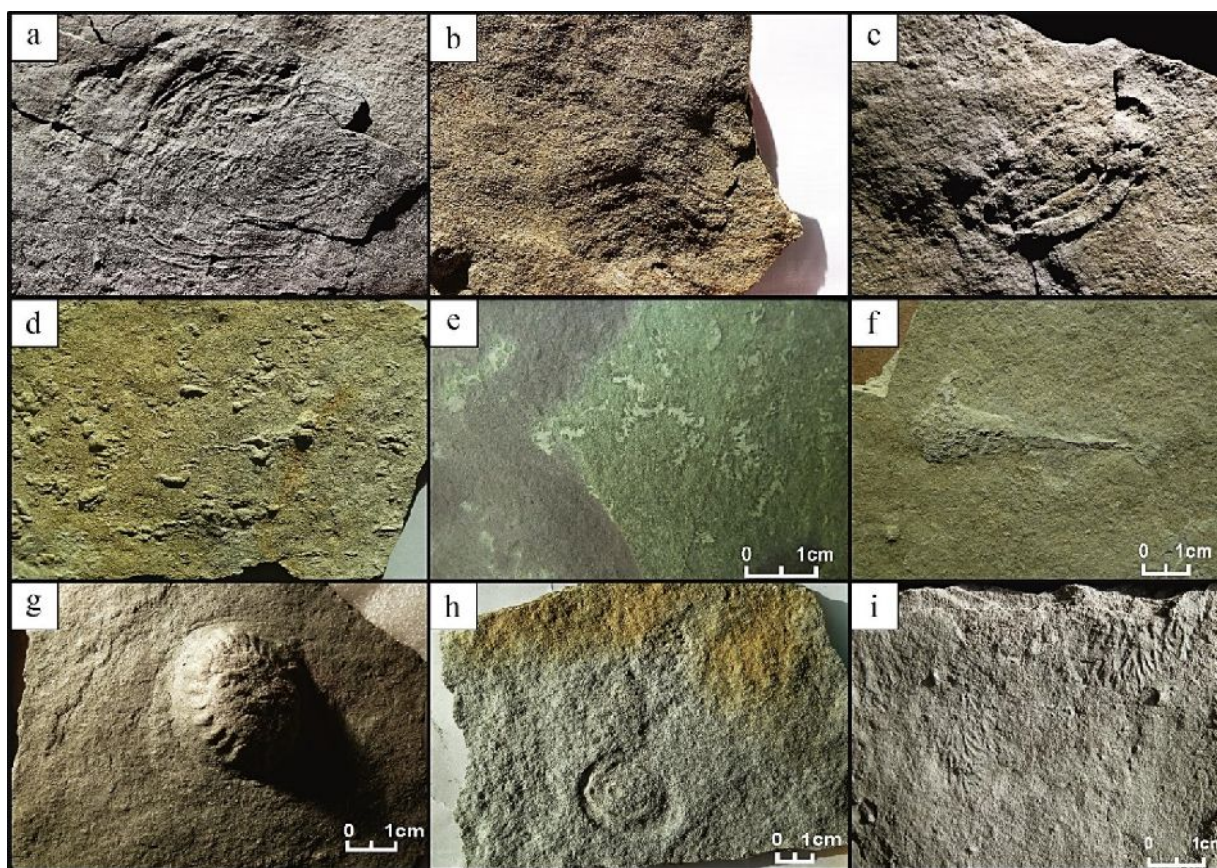


Fig.3. Examples of samples with Vendian biota traces within Podilia:

- a) *Podolimirus mirus* Fedonkin, 1983. Negative epirelief. The late Ediacaran. Mogyliv-Podilsky Group. Lomoziv Beds. A quarry of rubble stone production near the Dniester hydroelectric station-1, Novodnistrovsk city. Sample nom. 17 p 174.
- b) imprint (trace of nutrition) *Dickinsonia costata* Sprigg, 1947. Trace fragment. Positive hyporelief. Lomoziv Beds. Popelyukhy village. Vinnitsa region. Sample nom. 17 p 181.
- c) *Kimberella quadrata* Glaessner, 1959. Negative epirelief. Lomoziv Beds. A quarry near the Dniester hydroelectric station-1, Novodnistrovsk city. Sample nom. 17 p 182.
- d) traces of bulldozer sediment. Positive hyporelief. Lomoziv Beds. A quarry near the Dniester hydroelectric station-1, Novodnistrovsk city. Sample nom. 17 p 183.
- e) *Shaanxilithes ningqiangensis* Xing et al., 1984. Three-dimensional fossils in petrified tuff. Yaryshiv Formation. Bronnitsa Beds. Bernashivka village. Vinnitsa region. Left slope of the valley of Zhvan River, 1 km from the mouth. Sample nom. 17 p 184.
- f) a organism of the family Conulariida. Positive hyporelief. Bronnitsa Beds. Outcrop in Borschiv ravine, Mohyliv-Podilskyi city. Sample nom. 17 p 185.
- g) *Astropolichnus* sp. Positive hyporelief. Lomoziv Beds. A quarry near the Dniester hydroelectric station-1, Novodnistrovsk city. Sample nom. 17 p 186.
- h) *Charniodiscus spinosus* Laflamme et al., 2004. Negative epirelief. Lomoziv Beds. A quarry near the Dniester hydroelectric station-1, Novodnistrovsk city. Sample nom. 17 p 187.
- i) *Nilpenia rossi* Droser et al., 2014. Problematic specimens. Lomoziv Beds. A quarry near the Dniester hydroelectric station-1, Novodnistrovsk city. Sample nom. 17 p 188.

During field research (2010 – 2014), authors found very rare traces of dipleurozoa movement and nutrition – *Dickinsonia costata* (Fig.3.b) and *Podolimirus mirus*. Similar ichnofossils are described from the shores of the White Sea and from South Australia (Ivantsov, 2013; Sperling and Vinter, 2010). In the same period in the Lomoziv Beds (quarry of rubble stone production near the Dniester hydroelectric station-1, Novodnistrovsk city) A. Martyshyn discovered several specimens of dipleurozoa – *Yorgia waggoneri* Ivantsov, 1999 (Ivantsov, 1999).

Numerous populations of *Sekwia kaptarenkoe* are probably remains of attached to biomat substrate saccate colonies of cyanobacteria close to *Nemiana simplex* Paliy, 1976 / *Beltanelloides sorichevae* Sokolov, 1965, and attached algae *Tymkivia* sp. colonies (Pali, 1976; Ivantsov et al., 2014) which was recently found by one of the authors.

We were able to make some interesting conclusions about the widely distributed *Nemiana* / *Beltanelloides* in deposits of the Mogyliv-Podilsky Group. Analysis of numerous previous publications and own observations of a large number of samples

showed that this species is close to modern colonies of cyanobacteria *Nostoc*. It had two types of existence, namely: attached to biomat substrate and passively moving benthos. The first type of organisms, which are buried in situ, preserved with characteristic zones of attachment in the middle part of body, chains of gradually smaller individuals that multiplied by budding. The second type is chaotic multi-layered accumulations of different age specimens in areas with lowered paleorelief. Such a taphonomic diversity led to the formation of *Nemiana* molds not only in a positive hyporelief but also in a positive epirelief.

The abovementioned phenomenon of different types of existence is important for the analysis of the general strategies of colonization of the seabed organisms in the late Ediacaran. The vast majority of paleontological materials from the sediments of that time indicate that life on the seabed was represented mainly by sedentary benthos attached to the bacterial substrate.

The authors and previous researchers in Podilia found fossilized remains of floating organisms from the group of Dickinsonia and Yorgia, as well as animals such as *Kimberella quadrata* Glaessner, 1959 (Fig.3.), which are probable ancestors of Lophotrochozoa (Fedonkin and Vaggoner, 1997).

Occasionally in sediments of the Mogyliv-Podilsky Group, we can detect traces of the life of the swallowing creatures, which indicates the fact of significant evolutionary changes in the late Precambrian biosphere. Findings of ichnofossils allow us to assert that already at the beginning of the late Ediacaran, some animals began to develop in the anoxic zone under bacterial mats, which completely covered the seabed. The morphology of the ichnofossils is quite diverse, ranging from the simple burrow of muloids *Planolites*, *Helmintoidichnites*, to rather complicated traces of *Treptichnus*, traces of nutrition *Oldhamia*, traces of the meniscus structure *Nenoxites*, traces of bulldozer sediment and of eating biomat by floating biolateral organisms (Fig.3.d). Interestingly, the creatures that left them show a unique phenomenon of group behaviour - the movement along sub-trajectories. This fact may be due to the ability of these creatures to interact with the bottom currents.

A new group of passive- floating organisms in argillites and siltstones of Lomoziv Beds was detected during fieldwork in 2010. Apparently, these organisms were free to lie on the seabed and could be carried by the water stream. This is evidenced by the repeated finding of them in the lenticular zones together with *Nemiana* / *Beltanelloides*. Such lenticular layers of siltstones are nothing more than a material for filling the sludge on the seabed. The

morphology of these creatures was also unusual. They had a shape very similar to some types of Phanerozoic foraminifera, with a characteristic spiral twisted, organic envelopes. On the top of the envelopes there are located on the helix relief blows, internal depression, sometimes acute germs, as in some forums. Occasionally, the degree of preservation of these organisms is such that it allows you to see the thin radial ridges around the cubes around the periphery, which are very similar to the pseudo-events of foraminifera. The cross-section also shows similarities with the spiral single-chamber Foraminifera. The size of fossils is up to 6 cm long, and 5cm wide. Until now, no similar fossils have been discovered in any Ediacaran outcrops of the Podilia.

Later than the abovementioned findings, a number of mysterious new creatures, similar to foraminifera in external morphology, as well as details of the internal structure (agglutinated and organic envelopes, rudimentary camera, possible prints of pseudo-events, etc.) were detected in other outcrops of the Podilia. The studies of various authors showed the deep Precambrian origin of foramen (Bosak et al., 2012). The moment of the pulse phenomenon of diversification of this group of organisms was established, which occurred in a period that is roughly the same as the Vendian (Bosak et al., 2012; Pawlowski et al., 2003). In Pawlowski's publication (Pawlowski et al., 2003), it was predicted that fossilized remains of foramen would be found in Precambrian rocks.

Paradoxically, one of the first Vendian taxa to be described in Podilia was the smallest representative of the macrofauna – a few millimeters in size - *Bronicella podolica* Zaika-Novatski, 1965 (Zaika-Novatski, 1965). The species was described as a possible primitive Cnidaria, although this hypothesis was questioned based on more recent research. For a long time, most Precambrian researchers did not attach importance to these fossils since they looked like very small-deformed spheres, unsystematically scattered in the lower horizons of separate tuff argillites of Bronnitsa Beds. In the outcrops, they are found in association with probable attachment discs of the frond-shape *Glaessneria*, *Planomedusites*, mass detritus of problematic *Shaanxilithes ningqiangensis* Xing et al., 1984 (Fig.3.), *Palaeopascichnus jiumenensis* Deng et al., 2008 and the traces of swallowing organisms of *Planolites*, *Torrowangea* (Velikanov, Gureyev, 1984 ; Shen et al., 2007).

During the fieldwork in 2010 at the location of the Borshchiv ravine (Mohyliv-Podilsky city), A. Martyshyn discovered several samples of micro-grained tuffs with numerous *Bronicella* that were preserved along with their traces of translational

motions in complex trajectories. These movement tracks are very similar to the modern trail of deep-water spherical shell-unicellular organisms from the group Rhizaria *Gromia sphaerica* Gooday, 2000 (Matz et al., 2008). In addition, it was possible to detect several specimens of *Bronicella* with preserved protective outer layer that can be identified as a seashell.

Another important discovery in the same tuff argillic layer were finds of conical shape fossils – the possible ancestors of the Paleozoic Conularia (Cnidaria), (Fig.3.f). Individual fossilized remnants of animals belonging to this group were discovered in China, Brazil, and Russia in the late Ediacaran (Ivantsov and Fedonkin, 2002; Pacheco et al., 2011; Yuan et al., 2011). Detailed research on these organisms is scheduled for 2018. Up till now, paleontologists did not know about certain finds of Cnidaria fossils, other than conulariids. A. Martyshyn collected a unique material of several taxa that undoubtedly represent these organisms according to morphological features. For instance, in 2012 three-dimensional casts, morphologically similar to the polyps of *Astropolichnus* sp. (Fig.3.g) from the deposits of the lower Cambrian of Spain and the Czech Republic (Pillola and Vintaned, 1995; Mikulas and Fatka, 2017), were found. A unique taxon was found in argillites of Lomoziv Beds. The fossils represent a number of features that distinguish them from the other Vendian species. Certain specimens retain radial internal structures similar to septa. In some cases, there are radial elements around the casts of the bodies, tentacle analogues, etc. In 2014, S.S. Solodkiy discovered two three-dimensional casts with a six-radius internal structure in Dzhrzhivka Beds, Nagoryany Formation.

At the beginning of the active phase of study of the Ediacaran in Podilia, evidence of the movement of polyp forms along the seabed was found (Velikanov et al., 1983). This finding, at that time, did not attract much attention. The recently discovered sediments in the late Ediacaran of Canada, namely numerous fossilized polyps moving along the bottom surface caused an active discussion among experts about the lower boundary of the coelenterates appearance (Menon et al., 2013). A. Martyshyn represented material on this topic for discussion at paleontological conferences in Ukraine and at the «18th CZ - SK – PL Paleontological conference, 2017» in the Slovak Republic. The study of these petrified remains continues and soon the results will be published.

For a long time among scientists, there has been a discussion of the interpretation of the unusual sedentary representatives of the Ediacaran fauna classified in the Petalonamae group. These

organisms were first discovered by German paleontologists in Namibia, 1908 (Pflug, 1970). Despite long study and numerous findings in many parts of the world, the nature of these creatures is still unclear. Recently, the authors and our colleagues have managed to find a lot of taxa of this group in Podilia. For instance, they detected *Charnia masoni* Ford, 1958, *Charniodiscus spinosus* Laflamme et al., 2004 (Fig.3.h), *C. arboreus* Glaessner, 1959, *C. oppositus* Jenkins and Gehling, 1977, and new species of leafy, calyx, sacky, and tree-like forms. Unfortunately, remains of the upper part of the body are very rarely fossilized. We commonly detect only the attachment structures of different types of discoid, onion- and root-shaped morphology (Seryozhnikova, 2010). Podilia's outcrops are unique and rich in the number and variety of petrified attachment structures of frond-shaped organisms to the bacterial substrate (Ivantsov et al., 2015).

During the last study of Lomoziv Beds in 2014, A. Martyshyn discovered new specific imprints in the layer of siltstone directly below the gritstone layer. They were of two types: one has the form of unidirectional-branched root-like structures, and others - radially spaced, rather long and thin root-like formations that deviated from central depression (hyporelief). In the same year, similar finds were described by a group of authors at a location of South Australia and named *Nilpenia rossi* Droser et al., 2014 (Droser et al., 2014) (Fig.3.i). Researchers could not relate these formations to any of the known groups of the organic world. Probably this is one of the organisms with the level of organization of Protozoa. In 2015, the authors detected a fossil in Lomoziv Beds, which is a conical growth of needle-like elements (probably spicules) (Fig.4.a). The specimen is similar to *Choia striata* Xiao et al., 2005 from the Lower Cambrian deposits in Anhui Province, Southern China [Xiao et al., 2005]. This species was classified as Demospongia (Porifera).

During research in a Chinese outcrop near the village of Lantian, a rich complex of uniquely preserved biota of the Ediacaran and lower Cambrian was discovered. Among the finds, a number of species is interpreted as Spongia. One species of the Ediacaran biota that was found in South Australia is described as a possible sponge. The taxon was named *Palaeophragmodictya reticulata* Gehling & Rigby, 1996 (Gehling and Rigby, 1996). The authors found similar fossils in Lomoziv Beds in a quarry of rubble stone production near the Dniester hydroelectric station-1, Novodnistrovsk city.

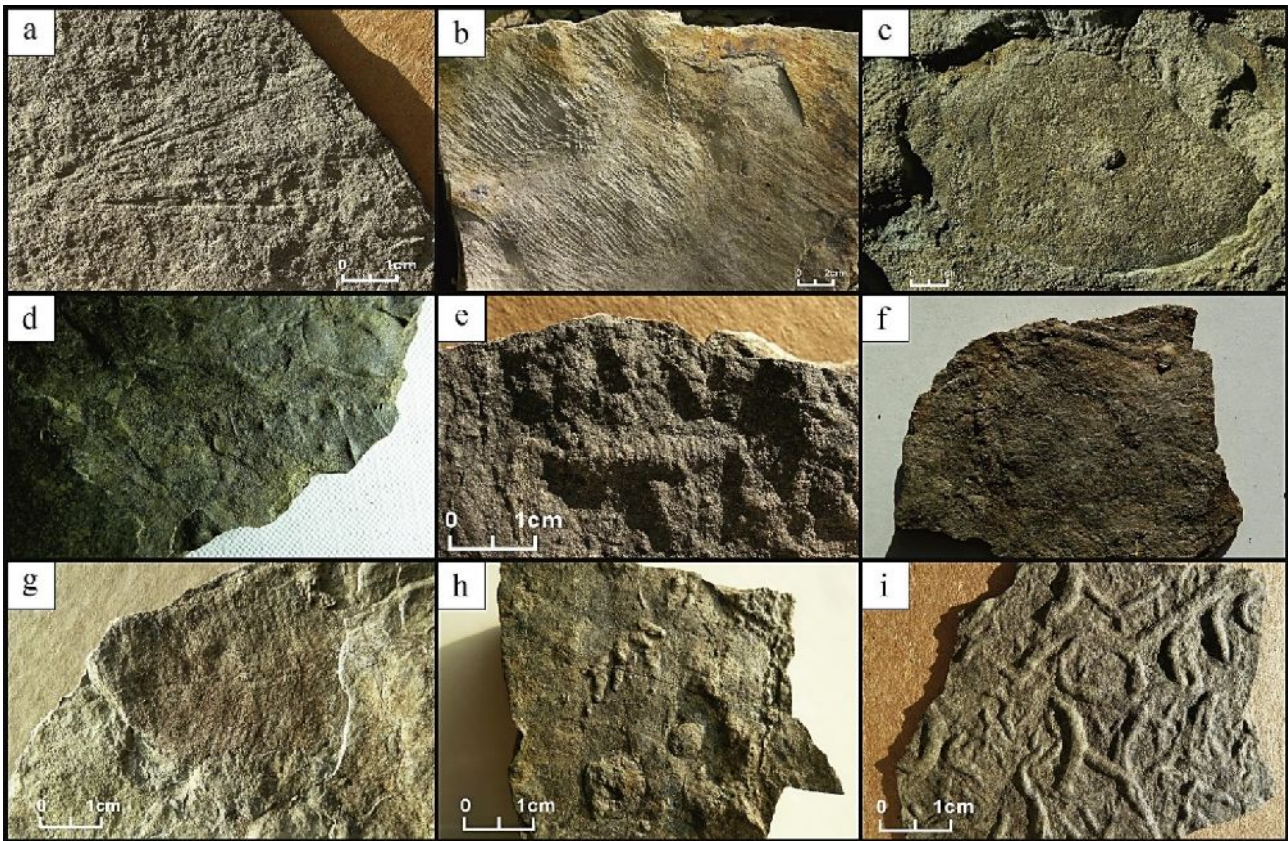


Fig.4. Collected remains of the Ediacaran deposits with traces of the molluscos fauna, its life activity, and flora that were collected within the Dniester River:

- a) the imprint of spicular elements of a problematic organism. Negative epirelief. Lomoziv Beds. A quarry near the Dniester hydroelectric station-1, Novodnistrovsk city. Sample nom. 17 p 189.
- b) *Arumberiabanksii*GlaessneratWalter,1975. Positive hyporelief. Bernashivka Beds. Yaryshiv Formation. Bernashivka village. Vinnitsa region. Left slope of the valley of Zhvan River. Not selected from the outcrop.
- c) a problematic organism, probably Tunicata. Positive hyporelief. Yampil Beds. A quarry near the Dniester hydroelectric station-1, Novodnistrovsk city. Sample nom. 17 p 190.
- d) *Burykhia hunti*Fedonkin et al.,2012. Positive hyporelief. Kanilivka Group. Studenitsa Formation. Komarovo Beds. The outcrop is located 1 km southwest of Kitajogorod village. Kholmelytsky region. Sample nom. 17 p 191.
- e) *Wutubus annularis*Chen et al.,2014. Positive hyporelief. Dzhurzhevka Beds. Nagoryany Formation. Lyadova village. Left bank of the Dniester River. Sample nom. 17 p 192.
- f) probable traces of movement *Lamonte trevallisi*Meyer et al.,2014. Positive hyporelief. Dzhurzhevka Beds. Lyadova village. Left bank of the Dniester River. Sample nom. 17 p 193.
- g) *Dickinsonia costata*Sprigg,1947. Negative epirelief. Kanilivka Group. Danylivka Formation. Pilipy Beds. The western part of Tymkiv village. Kholmelytsky region. Sample nom. 17 p 194.
- h) *Tymkivia stuzhuki*Martyshyn sp.nov. Positive hyporelief. Kanilivka Group. Studenitsa Formation. Komarovo Beds. The outcrop is located 1 km southwest of Kitajogorod village. Kholmelytsky region. Sample nom. 17 p 195.
- i) *Harlaniella vermiformis* Martyshyn, sp. nov. Massive population of probable algae. Positive hyporelief. Kanilivka Group. Studenitsa Formation. Polivanov Beds. The left bank of the Dniester River, 3 km southwest of Horayivka village. Kholmelytsky region. Sample nom. 17 p 196.

At the several stratigraphic levels of the late Ediacaran, A. Martyshyn detected numerous fossils of *Arumberia banksii* Glaessner at Walter, 1975 (Glaessner and Walter, 1975) (Fig.4.b). These problematic structures appear for the first time in the section in the upper sandstone layer of Bernashivka Beds (Yaryshiv Formation of the Mogyliv-Podilsky Group) and form mass settlements. Above the section, they are found sporadically to the top of the Kanylivka Group. Findings of this genus from Australia, India, the Urals, Yakutia, Great Britain,

and Ukraine have a remarkable resemblance (Kolesnikov et al., 2012; Kumar and Pandey, 2008). On qualitative specimens from Podilia and other regions it is clearly seen that *A. banksii*, *A. vindhyanensis* Kumar and Pandey, 2008, *A. multykensis* Kolesnikov et al., 2012, and other types are morphologically similar to the modern brown and red algae of genera *Fucus*, *Ascophyllum*, *Odonthalia*, *Himanthalia*, etc.

Recently, a group of scientists published the data of the morphological study of modern bacterial

structures in the salt-water reservoirs of the Salines de Guérande, Loire-Atlantique, Region of Pays de la Loire (Western France). In our opinion, these data cannot be the reason for identifying them with fossils of the *Arumberia* genus (Kolesnikov et al., 2017). Our statement is based on numerous arguments. Firstly, *Arumberia* generally occurs in rocks that occurred in the conditions of active seaside hydrodynamic. In Podilia, these are massive, oblique sandstones of the Bernashivka Beds and the basal sandstone layer of the Kanylivka Group. In rocks with more stable conditions, the sediment accumulation of *Arumberia* is rare. Secondly, *Arumberia* have the same morphology in different parts of the planet. The bacterial structures that were described in salt basins have a random nature associated with seasonal water level variations in the stagnant conditions of a shallow salt evaporation reservoir in the absence of currents. With the appearance of hydrodynamic pressure, they are deformed and destroyed. Fossil evidences of effects of the interaction of water streams with bacterial structures of this type are often present in the section of the Kanylivka Group of the late Ediacaran. They are clearly morphologically different from *Arumberia*. As a result, we plan to describe the unique findings of the volume of preserved *Arumberia*. In transverse sections, it can be observed that one of the species was an elastic tubular body with a diameter of 3-5mm and a length up to 500mm. It formed a colony and dense thickets on the seabed in the coastal zone with active hydrodynamics.

During fieldwork in a quarry of rubble stone production near the Dniester hydroelectric station-1, Novodnistrovsk city, the authors repeatedly detected low-relief oval prints on the lower surfaces of argillites and siltstones of the Lomoziv Beds and sandstones of the Yampil Beds. In 2012, A. Martyshyn discovered the remains of oval creatures with visible holes on the lateral surface. In 2015, an amateur paleontologist S. Finko found similar fossils (Fig.4.c). The time of the partial decomposition of organisms is observed on some specimens. Then, these structures can be interpreted as creeps of the internal organs that have become visible through the destruction of the outer shell. Further analysis and the general morphology of the imprints revealed the absence of analogues of such organisms in the sediments of the Ediacaran in other regions of the planet. Among the paleontological remains of Phanerozoic and modern living creatures, this morphology is typical only for Tunicata (Chordata type, Ascidiacea class). The probability of such an interpretation is consistent with the finding of a specimen of *Burykhia hunti* Fedonkin et al., 2012 that was made by S. S. Solodkiy in 2013 in the Kanylivka Group sediments (Fig.4.d). This taxon is

described from the late Vendian sediments of the White Sea coast as a probable representative of Tunicata (Fedonkin et al., 2012). According to numerous studies, Tunicata was the most likely ancestor of vertebrates. They are widespread in modern seas and are important for an ecosystem, as active filters and carbon dioxide absorbers.

A diverse biotic complex was discovered by the authors in the Dzhurzhivka Beds (Nagoryany Formation). In addition to the already mentioned spherical colonies of *Nemiana / Beltanelloides*, there are colonies of polyps – *Bergaueria hemispherica*, *B. perata*, *B. radiata*, *Conichnus conicus*, and a new species with bulk preservation and six-beam structure inside organisms. Among the finds in these deposits, fossils in the form of segmented tubular bodies can be detected. Morphologically, they are similar to the rare *Wutubus annularis* Chen et al., 2014 from carbonate rocks of the Dengying Formation of the late Ediacaran of China (Chen et al., 2014). Presently, there is an ongoing discussion about the nature of these organisms, which are identified either as representatives of sedentary benthos or worms.

One of the important finds are traces of movement and siege sensing similar to *Lamonte trevallisi* Meyer et al., 2014 that were also described in China (Meyer et al., 2014) (Fig.4.f). These ichnofossils demonstrate the beginning of the era of penetration into the sediment and its bioturbation that eventually led to the end of the dominance of bacterial mats on the bottom of the Precambrian seas.

Very widespread at the end of the Ediacaran of Podilia was the Vendotenid flora. Well preserved, carbonated remains of plants of this group can be found on Podilia outcrops from Dzhurzhivka Beds. At this stratigraphic level, in 2015, we collected the fossils of a new taxon of algae that is preserved simultaneously in two taphonom forms - carbonated and bulk. Based on the information given in the publications, this is one of the first examples of such taphonomy in the world practice of research of flora remnants of the Ediacaran. The aforementioned plants had significant dimensions (to 10mm in diameter, to 200mm in length), and tubular structure. They grew up on the seabed in the form of single specimens, chimney-type colonies and dense thickets.

Paleontology of the Kanylivka Group. The authors collected important information during the study of deposits of the Kanylivka Group. As already mentioned, this stratigraphic level begins with the basal horizon of sandstones of Pylypy Beds that occur unconformably in the comminuted phosphorite argillites of Kalyus Beds. Several morphotypes (species) of *Arumberia*, single casts of

Harlaniella podolica Sokolov, 1972, fragments of Vendotenid algae, several types of bacterial structures and interesting traces of life represent the fossils of this layer.

Ichnofossils show the infrequency and the poverty of the active benthos of this time interval. Ichnofauna is represented by linear traces of movement similar to *Didymaulichnus*, *Psammichnites*, and radial traces of food close to *Asterophycus*. During fieldwork in outcrops located south of Berezivka village (left bank of the Dniester River) in 2015, A. Martyshyn discovered traces of the movement of a segmented worm-like organism, similar to the traces of *Gyrichnites sauberi* Zessin, 2010 from the upper Ediacaran of Namibia (Zessin, 2010). Sometimes in the lower part of the sections, there are isolated fossils of the species of the Ediacaran fauna. For instance, there are *Beltanelloides*, *Nimbia*, *Cyclomedusa*, *Arumberia*, *Platypholina*. In Danylivka Beds, the authors detected a representative of the active benthos *Dickinsonia costata* Sprigg, 1947 (Fig.4.g), three-radially symmetrical, foliate organism *Swartpuntia germsi* Narbonne et al., 1997. Among the algae, the most widespread group is the Vendotenid - various morphotypes of *Vendotaenia antiqua* Gnilovskaja, 1971, sometimes *Kanilivia insolita* Istchenko, 1983, twisted shapes similar to *Grypania spiralis* Walter, Oehler and Oehler, 1976, and oval elongated shapes that do not have a systematic description yet. The fossilized remnants of a new type of algal *Tymkivia stuzhuki* Martyshyn sp. nov. (Fig.4.h) that formed settlements attached to the bacterial mats of sanded individuals have been found on many levels of the Kanylivka Group. Probably, the carbonated remains of the Middle Proterozoic of China and Canada *Longfengshania stipitata* Du, 1982 (Hofmann, 1985; Du, 1982) are close to *Tymkivia*. Their modern morphological analogues are probably green algae *Valonia*, *Derbesia*, *Boergesevia*. Sporadically there are three-dimensional fossils of round form, probably colonies of cyanobacteria *Beltanelloides* sp.

The most important paleontological indicator of the Kanylivka Group can certainly be bodily imprints of tubular fossils *Harlaniella podolica* (Ivantsov, 2013; Sokolov, 1972). One of the morphological differences of this genus was found on the outcrop of the White Sea and was named *H. ingriana* Ivantsov, 2013. The authors collected similar fossils from the sediments of Studenitsa Formation in Podilia. In the outcrops of Kitaigorod and Bakota, massive imprints of a new morphological difference of this genus which previous researchers considered as ichnofossils, traces of the life of swallowing organisms were discovered. However, moles of mulches cannot form

splits and branches. The decisive argument was to find similar fossils on the outcrop of Buchay, where three-dimensional casts together with relics of carbonated shells were observed, and where bulky casts were encountered along with relics of coaly shells. The species was named *Harlaniella vermiformis* Martyshyn, sp. nov. (Fig.4.i). Similar variants of finding the bodily casts of *H. podolica* together with coaly fragments of bodies have been repeatedly received by the authors, as well as described in the research of A.Yu. Ivantsova (Ivantsov, 2013). This phenomenon led the abovementioned author to interpret *Harlaniella* as probable flora remnants.

One of the few taxa of genital rank that can be found at different levels of the late Ediacaran is the problematic fossils of the *Palaeopascichnus* Palij genus. Their colonies are often found in the siltstone and sandstones of the upper part of the Lomoziv Beds, in the upper part of the clay sandstones of the Yampil Beds (the Mogyliv Formation, the Mogyliv-Podilsky Group), and sometimes in the argillites of Studenitsa Formation of the Kanylivka Group. A first find of these fossils was made in deposits of Kanylivka Group and described as *Palaeopascichnus delicatus* Palij, 1976 (Palij, 1976). During fieldwork, the authors compiled a collection of various morphotypes of *Palaeopascichnus*. Studying this material could help in elucidating the nature of these widespread, problematic fossils. A detailed analysis of the fossils of this group from different locations in the world has shown that they are likely to be body fossils of an unknown protozoa (Antcliffe etc., 2011).

The sedimentation of this time occurred in relatively calm conditions of shallow continental slope or lagoon. The rocks are intensively laminated with bacterial mats and often contain a large number of redeployed fragments of bacterial structures. Often, these fragments were filled with bottom sediment, and then flows moved them along the surface of the bottom. Due to the plasticity of such aggregates, three-dimensional shapes of arbitrary shape and size were formed that often resemble the remains of living organisms. Such pseudofossils are found in the form of single intraclasts in the mass of the rock, and in mass clusters. The sedimentation cycle of the Kanylivka Group ends with argillites and siltstones of Okunets Formations that are a transition zone to the deposits of the lower Cambrian. According to the authors, the stratigraphic boundary between the Proterozoic and the Paleozoic can be measured by the level of the first occurrence of typical Cambrian ichnofossils (traces of vital activity of swallowing organisms) that appear suddenly and massively in the upper part of Okunets Formations. Siltstones and glauconite

sandstones of the Baltic Formation of the Lower Cambrian with rich ichnofauna and isolated remnants of Sabelliditida are found above (Ryabenko et al., 1976; Stratigraphy, 2013).

Conclusions.

1. This study provides new, extremely interesting results for the reproduction of the biocenosis pattern in the seas of the late Vendian (Ediacaran), and for an understanding of the ways of early diversification of the oldest stem groups of the animal world.

2. In the outcrops of the Mogyliv-Podilsky and Kanylivka Groups, a large number of fossilized remains of molluscous organisms, traces of active benthos, three-dimensional and coaly plant remnants have been collected and analyzed.

3. Analysis of biotic complexes at different stratigraphic levels confidently demonstrates several trends in the evolution of the Podilia sedimentation basin in the Ediacarian. The beginning of the late Vendian was marked by the explosive dissemination of molluscous biota, and the entire set of living creatures passed the original path of development in another, more ancient basin and was introduced into this segment of the continental slope in the form of an already formed biocomplex.

4. The total taxonomic composition of the Vendian complex in Podilia is similar to the oritocoenoses of Southern Australia and the White Sea. Statistical comparisons show less quantitative and species diversity in Podilia of the rather difficult animals of the group Dipleurozoa (Proarticulata).

5. The isolated findings of the probable ancestors of molluscs (Lophotrochozoa), the proliferation and diversity of the group of problematic organisms of Petalonamae typical of the more ancient, Avalonian biota, give reason to consider that the biotic complex of the late Vendian (Ediacaran) of Podilia is slightly more ancient than Southern Australian and White Sea, but significantly younger than the Avalonian.

6. In the section of the late Vendian Podilia Basin, the number and species composition of molluscous biota rapidly decrease. At the same time, in the same direction, diversity increases and the morphology of swallowing organisms that can penetrate an anoxic environment under the surface of bacterial mats becomes more complicated.

7. During the late Ediacaran in this basin, the situation in the plant kingdom changed quite dynamically: from the massive development of probable colonies of cyanobacteria at the beginning of the Mogyliv-Podilsky Group to numerous and varied plant remains in the Kanylivka Groups.

8. The massive evolution of algae caused a sharp increase in free oxygen in the ecosystem, but it was found to be too toxic to Ediacaran organisms,

since they arose and were adapted to life in association with bacterial mats on the border of the anoxic environment of the bottom and oxygen-poor water zone. It was precisely at this time that new types of organisms began to appear that, together with algae, began to displace the molluscous Ediacaran biota. The living creatures of the basin continued to develop new ecological niches. The life activity of various organisms, capable of subsistence in the depths of the bottom sediment, led to active bioturbation of the seabed and reduction of areas covered with bacterial mats.

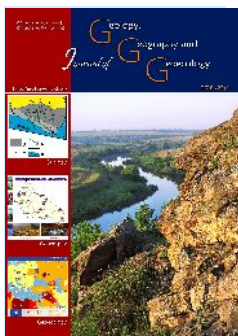
9. Abrupt change in the ecological situation caused a crucial turning point in the history of the planet, the massive extinction of the Ediacaran biota, which gave way to those organisms that were able to adapt to new conditions. These were the global changes that are now called «Cambrian explosion».

References

- Antcliffe, J.B., Gooday, A.J., Brasier, M.D., 2011. Testing the protozoan hypothesis for Ediacaran fossils: a developmental analysis of *Palaepascichnus*. *Palaentology*, 54 (5), 1157-1175.
- Bosak, T., Lahr, D.J.G., Pruss, S.B., Macdonald, F.A., Gooday, A.J., Dalton, L., Matys, E.D., 2012. Possible early foraminiferans in post-Sturtian (716–635 Ma) cap carbonates. *Geology*, 40 (1), 67–70. doi: 10.1130/G32535.1.
- Chen, Z., Zhou, C., Xiao, S., Wang, W., Guan, C., Hua, H., Yuan, X., 2014. New Ediacaran fossils preserved in marine limestone and their ecological implications. *Nature. Scientific Reports*, 4 (4180), 1-10. doi: 10.1038/srep04180.
- Droser, M.L., Gehling, J.G., Kennedy, M.J., Rice, D., Allen, M.F., 2014. A New Ediacaran Fossil with a Novel Sediment Displacive Life Habit. *Journal of Paleontology*, 88(1), 145-151. doi: dx.doi.org/10.1666/12-158.
- Dzik, J., Martyshyn, A., 2015. Taphonomy of the Ediacaran *Podolimirus* and associated dipleurozoans from the Vendian of Ukraine. *Precambrian Research*, 269, 139-146.
- Dzik, J., Martyshyn, A., 2017. Hydraulic sediment penetration and seasonal growth of petalonamean basal discs from the Vendian of Ukraine. *Precambrian Research*, 302, 140-149.
- Fedonkin, M.A., Gehling, J.G., Grey, K., Narbonne, G., Vickers-Rich, P., 2007. *The Rise of Animals. Evolution and Diversification of the Kingdom Animalia*. The Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, Baltimore, 343.
- Fedonkin, M.A., Vickers-Rich, P., Swalla, B.J., Trusler, P., Hall, M.I., 2012. A New Metazoan from the Vendian of the White Sea, Russia, with Possible Affinities to the Ascidians. *Paleontological Journal*, 46 (1), 1–11.

- Fedonkin, M.A., Waggoner, B.M., 1997. The Late Precambrian fossil *Kimberella* is a mollusk-like bilaterian organism. *Nature*, 388, 868–871.
- Gehling, J.G., Rigby, J.K., 1996. Long Expected Sponges from the Neoproterozoic Ediacara Fauna of South Australia. *Journal of Paleontology*, 70 (2), 185–195.
- Glaessner, M.F., Walter, M.R., 1975. New Precambrian fossils from the Arumbera Sandstone, Northern Territory, Australia. *Alcheringa. An Aust. Jour. of Pal.*, 1:1, 59–69. doi: dx.doi.org/10.1080/03115517508619480.
- Grajdankin, D.V., Maslov, A.V., 2009. Sekventnaya stratigrafiya verkhnego venda Vostochno-Yevropeyskoy platformy [Sequential stratigraphy of the Upper Vendian of the Eastern European Platform]. *Moscow, Doc. AN*, 426 (1), 66–70 (in Russian).
- Hofmann, H. J., 1985. The mid-Proterozoic Little Dal macrobiota, Mackenzie Mountains, north-west Canada. *Palaeontology*, 28, 331–354.
- Hofmann, H. J., O'Brien, S. J., King, A. F., 2008. Ediacaran biota on Bonavista peninsula, Newfoundland, Canada. *Journal of Paleontology*, 82 (1), 1–36.
- Ivantsov, A. Yu., 1999. Novy predstavitel dinksoniid iz verkhnego venda Zimnego berega Belogo morya (Rossiya, Arkhangel'skaya oblast') [A new representative of dinksoniids from the upper Vendian of the Zimniy Bereg of the White Sea (Russia, Arkhangelsk region)]. *Paleontological Journal*, 3, 3–11 (in Russian).
- Ivantsov, A.Yu., 2013. Novyye dannyye o pozdnevendskikh problematicheskikh iskopayemykh roda Harlaniella [New data on the late-genus problematic minerals of the genus *Harlaniella*]. *Paleontological Journal*, 6, 1–10 (in Russian).
- Ivantsov, A. Yu., 2013. Trace Fossils of Precambrian Metazoans «Vendobionta» and «Mollusks». *Stratigraphy and Geological Correlation*, 21 (3), 252–264.
- Ivantsov, A.Yu., Gritsenko, V.P., Konstantinenko, L.I., Zakrevskaya, M.A., 2014. Revision of the Problematic Vendian Macrofossil *Beltanelliformis* (*Beltanelloides*, *Nemiana*). *Paleontological Journal*, 48 (13), 1423–1448.
- Ivantsov, A. Yu., Malakhovskaya, Ya. E., Serezhnikova, E.A., 2004. Some Problematic Fossils from the Vendian of the Southwestern White Sea Region. *Paleontological Journal*, 38 (1), 1–9.
- Ivantsov, A.Yu., Fedonkin, M.A., 2002. Conulariid-like fossil from the Vendian of Russia: a metazoan clade across the Proterozoic/Palaeozoic boundary. *Palaeontology*, 45, 1219–1229. doi: 10.1111/1475-4983.00283.
- Ivantsov A.Yu., Gritsenko VP, Konstantinenko L.I., Menasova A.Sh., Fedonkin MA, Zakrevskaya MA, Serezhnikova E.A., 2015. Makrofossilii verkhnego venda Vostochnoy Yevropy. Sredneye Pridnestrov'ye i Volyn' [Macrofossils of the Upper Vendian of Eastern Europe. Middle Transdnestria and Volyn]. *Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow*, 144 (in Russian).
- Jensen, S., Gehling, J.G., Droser, M.L., Grant, S.W.F., 2002. A scratch circle origin for the medusoid fossil *Kullingia*. *Oslo: Lethaia*, 35, 291–299. ISSN 0024-1164.
- Kaptarenko, O.K., 1928. Zahadkovi kopalni formy z syluriys kykh piskovykiv Zakhidnoho Podillya [Mysterious mining forms from the Silurian sandstones of Western Podilia]. *Proceedings of the Ukrainian Research Geological Institute, Kyiv*, 2, 87–104 (in Ukrainian).
- Kolesnikov, A.V., Danelian, T., Gommeaux, M., Maslov, A.V., Grahdankin, D.V., 2017. Arumberiamorph structure in modern microbial mats: implications for Ediacaran palaeobiology. *Bull. Soc. Géol. Fr.*, 188 (5), 1–10. doi: 10.1051/bsgf/2017006.
- Kolesnikov, A.V., Grahdankin, D.V., Maslov, A.V., 2012. Arumberia Type Structures in the Upper Vendian of the Urals. *Doklady Akademii Nauk*, 447 (1), 66–72.
- Krasovskiy, A.V., 1916. Iz geologicheskikh nablyudeniy v Podol'skoy gubernii [From geological observations in Podolsk province] *Notes Imp. Geol.*, 3, 22–27 (in Russian).
- Kumar, S., Pandey, S.K., 2008. Arumberia and associated fossils from the Neoproterozoic Maihar Sandstone, Vindhyan Supergroup, Central India. *Jour. of the Pal. Society of India*, 53(1), 83 – 97.
- Mapstone, N. B., McIlroy, D., 2006. Ediacaran fossil preservation: Taphonomy and diagenesis of a discoid biota from the Amadeus Basin, central Australia. *Precambrian Research*, 149, 126–148.
- Martysheyn, A.I., 2012. Ediakarska fauna yampil'skykh piskovykiv vendu Podillya [The Ediacarian fauna of the Yampil Sandstones of Vendian of Podilia]. *Geologist of Ukraine*, 4 (40), 97–104.
- Matz, M.V., Frank, T.M., Marshall, N.J., Widder, E.A., Johnsen, S., 2008. Giant Deep-Sea Protist Produces Bilaterian-like Traces. *Current Biology*, 18, 1849–1854. doi: 10.1016/j.cub.2008.10.028.
- Pacheco, M.L.A.F., Leme, J., Machado, A., 2011. Taphonomic Analysis and Geometric Modelling for the Reconstitution of the Ediacaran Metazoan *Corumbella wernerii* Hahn etc. 1982 (Tamengo Formation, Corumbá Basin, Brazil). *Journal of Taphonomy*, 9 (4), 269–283.
- Paliy, V.M., 1976. Ostatki besskeletnoy fauny i sledy zhiznedeyatel'nosti iz otlozheniy verkhnego dokembriya i nizhnego kembriya Podolii. *Paleontologiya i stratigrafiya verkhnego dokembriya i nizhnego paleozoya yugo-zapada Vostochno-Yevropeyskoy platformy* [Remains of the diskeletal fauna and traces of life activity from the deposits of the Upper Precambrian and the lower Cambrian of Podilia. *Paleontology and Stratigraphy of the Upper Precambrian and the Lower Paleozoic of the Southwest of the Eastern European Platform*]. *Naukova Dumka, Kyiv*, 63–77 (in Russian).
- Pawlowski, J., Holzmann, M., Berney, C., Fahrni, J.F., Gooday, A.J., Cedhagen, T., Habura, A., Bowser,

- S.S., 2003. The evolution of early Foraminifera. *Proceedings of the NAS of the USA*, 100, 11494–11498. doi: 10.1073/pnas.2035132100.
- Pflug, H. D., 1970. Zur fauna der Nama-Schichten in Südwest-Afrika; II. Rangeidae, Bau und systematische Zugehörigkeit. *Palaeontographica Abteilung*, 135, 198–231.
- Ryabenko, VA, Velikanov, VA, Aaseeva, EA, Pali, VM, Tseglyuk, P.D., Zernetskaya, N.V., 1976. *Paleontologiya i stratigrafiya verkhnego dokembriya i nizhnego paleozoya yugo-zapada Vostochno-Yevropeyskoy platformy* [Paleontology and Stratigraphy of the Upper Precambrian and the Lower Paleozoic of the Southwest of the Eastern European Platform]. *Naukova Dumka, Kyiv*, 168 (in Russian).
- Serezhnikova, E.A., 2010. Prikrepitel'nyye adaptatsii vendskikh sedentarnykh organizmov [Attachment adaptations of Vendian sedentary organisms]. *Charles Darwin and Modern Biology: Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference, September 21-23, 2009*. SPb, 421-434 (in Russian).
- Shen, B., Xiao, S., Dong, L., Zhou, C., Liu, J., 2007. Problematic macrofossils from Ediacaran successions in the North China and Chaidam blocks: implications for their evolutionary roots and biostratigraphic significance. *Journal of Paleontology*, 81(6), 1396–1411.
- Sokolov, B.S., 1972. Vendskiy etap v istorii Zemli. XXIV Sessiya Mezhdunar. geol. kongr. *Doklady sovetskikh geologov* [The Vendian Period in the history of the Earth. XXIV Session of the International. geol. Cong. Reports of Soviet geologists]. Nauka, Moscow, 114-125 (in Russian).
- Sperling, E. A., Vinter, J. A., 2010. Placozoan affinity for Dickinsonia and the evolution of late Proterozoic metazoan feeding modes // *Evolution and development*, 12 (2), 201-209.
- Stratyhafiya verkh oho proterozoyu ta fanerozoyu Ukrainy u dvokh tomakh. T.1: Stratyhafiya verkh oho proterozoyu, paleozoyu ta mezozoyu Ukrainy [Stratigraphy of the Upper Proterozoic and Phanerozoic Ukraine in two volumes. V.1: Stratigraphy of the Upper Proterozoic, the Paleozoic and the Mesozoic of Ukraine]. Editor in Chief P. F. Gozhyk, 2013. *IGN NASU. Logos, Kyiv*, 637 (in Ukrainian).
- Velikanov, V.A., Aaseeva, E.A., Fedonkin, M.A., 1983. *Vend Ukrainy* [Vend of Ukraine]. *Nauk. Dumka, Kyiv*, 163. (in Russian).
- Velikanov, VA, Gureyev, Yu.A., 1984. K paleozologicheskoy kharakteristike bronnskikh slojev venda Podolii [About paleozoological characteristics of the Bronnitsa layers of the Vendian Podilia] // *Dokl. AN SSSR*, 277 (6), 1454-1456. (in Russian).
- Xiao, S., Hu, J., Yuan, X., Parsley, R.L., Cao, R., 2005. Articulated sponges from the Lower Cambrian Hetang Formation in southern Anhui, South China: their age and implications for the early evolution of sponges. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, 220, 89-117.
- Yuan, X., Chen, Z., Xiao, S., Zhou, C., Hua, H., 2011. An early Ediacaran assemblage of macroscopic and morphologically differentiated eukaryotes. *Nature*, 470, 390–393. doi: 10.1038/nature09810.
- Zaika-Novatsky V. ., 1965. Novyye problematichnyye otpechatki iz verkhnego dokembriya Pridnestrov'ya. Vsesoyuznyy simpozium po paleontologii dokembriya i rannego kembriya: Tezisy doklada.[New problematic prints from the Upper Precambrian Pridnestrovie. All-Union Symposium on Palaeontology of Precambrian and Early Cambrian: Abstracts of the report]. *Novosib., IGI SB AI of the USSR*, 98-99 (in Russian).
- Zessin, W., 2010. Ein neues Spurenfossil aus der Nama-Formation Südwestafrikas (Namibia). *Ursus, Mitteilungsblatt des Zoovereins und des Zoos Schwerin*, 16, 62-71.



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 108-115
doi: 10.15421/111836

Nikitenko I. S., Suprunenko O. B., Kutsevol M. L.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 108-115

1, 2, 1
1 « », , , ihornikitenko@gmail.com
2

Received 03.04.2018;

Received in revised form 10.05.2018;

Accepted 03.05.2018

(IV – II . . .)

Petrographic research of the Eneolithic-Bronze Age stone stelae from Poltava Museum of Local Lore

I. S. Nikitenko¹, O. B. Suprunenko², M. L. Kutsevol¹

¹National Mining University, Dnipro, Ukraine, ihornikitenko@gmail.com

²Poltava Museum of Local Lore named after Vasyl Krichevsky, Poltava, Ukraine

Abstract. The purpose of the article was to define the material provenance of stone stelae dated to the Eneolithic and the Bronze Age (4th – 2nd millennia BCE) from Poltava Museum of Local Lore named after Vasyl Krichevsky. Moreover, the aim was to ascertain possible areas of stone mining. The research was performed using mineralogical and petrographic methods. The study of rocks was carried out in thin sections using a polarizing microscope. To obtain more accurate data about clayey cement of sandstone, an XRD analysis of extracted and precipitated cement material was conducted. The provenance of the stone materials was established by comparison of determined petrographic features of rocks with characteristics of similar rocks from outcrops and modern mining sites, as well as data from geological survey reports and the petrographic literature. A comparison with thin sections of stone stelae dated to the same epoch from Dnipropetrovsk National Historical Museum named after D. I. Yavornytskyi and Horishni Plavni Museum of Local History was also performed. There were five statues studied, among which three were found in the south-west of Poltava Oblast (Kobeliaky and Kremenchuk Raion), one in the south-east of the Oblast (Karlivka Raion) and one with unknown place of finding. Petrographic research established that the statues from the south-west of Poltava Oblast, as well as the stele with unknown origin, were made from plagiogranite (biotite trondhjemite). The statue from the south-east of Poltava Oblast, the so-called Fedorivskyi Idol, was produced from sandstone (quartz arenite with argillaceous and siliceous cement). The granites have very similar petrographic features and could have originated from the same area. The area in the south-west of Poltava Oblast, the Dnieper River valley in the vicinity of the city Kremenchuk, belongs to the zone of the Ukrainian Shield, where similar Precambrian plagiogranites are exposed. The material of the studied statues is also similar to the granites of stone stelae from Horishni Plavni museum that were discovered in the same area.

Therefore, we can conclude that granite statues are most likely to be of local origin from the south-west of Poltava Oblast. The comparison of the sandstone stele material with the collection of sandstones from the Dnieper Left Bank area showed that it has no analogues among local species of such rocks. On the other hand, similar rocks were established in the collection of Carboniferous sandstones of Donbas from the collection of the Institute of Geotechnical Mechanics named after M. S. Poliakov. The important fact is that the material of the Fedorivskiy Idol is very similar to the sandstone of the known Kernosivskiy Idol from Dnipropetrovsk Oblast. Thus, the sandstones from the Donets Ridge (central Donbas) were mined and transported outside the mining area. The eastern boundary of their distribution zone is suggested by the places of the Fedorivskiy and Kernosivskiy idols' discovery. Westward, in the Dnieper River valley area, the Bronze Age population used local granites.

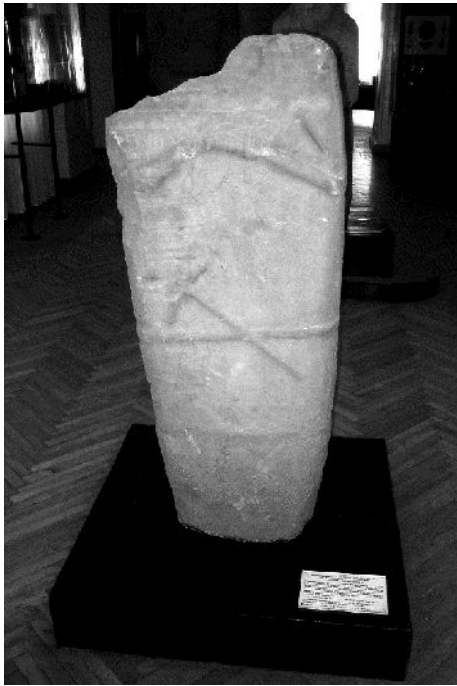
Keywords: archaeological petrography, stone stelae, Eneolithic, Bronze Age, Poltava

1960- (Daszkiewicz, 1982; Heraskova, 1991).
 (Nikitenko, 2015; Nikitenko, 2016).
 (Suprunenko, 2011).
 (Agostoni, 2017; Rubinetto, 2014; Wielgosz, 2016),

1.

1	2371			1979	
2	15*			2013	
3	20				
4	21			2017	
5	12			2011	

*



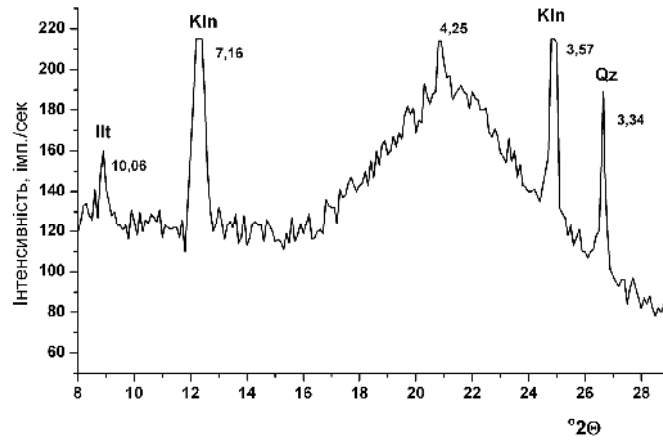
.1.



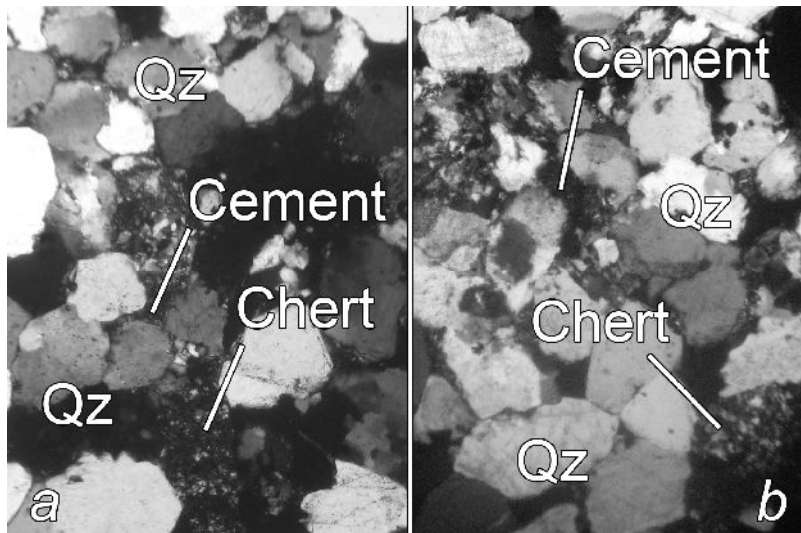
.2.

312. - , 1 ()
- ,
2 3
-
- ,
- ,
-
- ,
- -
- « », ,
- 80 20 %, ,
97 % ,
(3 %) ,
-
- ,
- ,
- -
- 0,1
-2.
4 - 65° 2 ,
/ .
PDF-2 -
(ICDD) 2003 -
PCPDFWIN. -
-
-
(- . -0,09 , -0,6 ,
),

– 0,3 . - -
 , - : - -
 . - -
 - 0,2–0,4 , - -
 . - -
 0,1 0,2 (.3). , -
 . (001) (002), -
 . 7,16 3,57 Å. -
 (' .%): – 50, – 45, - (,) -
 ()– 5. « » 18–25⁰ 2 . -
 , - -
 , . -
 , - (Butsyn, 1963). -
 , , - (Vidergauz, 1984; Barskaya,
 . 1965). -
 : - , -
 - - , -
 , - -
 - - , -
 . - (Tkachuk, 1984). -
 , - -
 . 0,007, . , -
 - . - (.) -
 , - (. , -
 , - , . -
) . -
 , - , -
 . (Tkachuk, 1984). -
 , -
 0,030. - -
 , , -
 . -

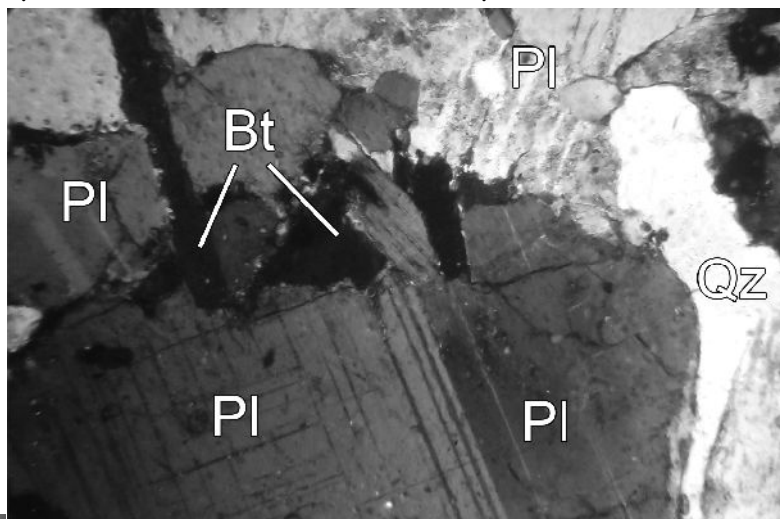


3. Kln – , Ill – , Qz – ().
 (Tkachuk, 1984).
 (. 4) (Nikitenko, 2015).



4. Qz – , Chert – , Cement – .47
 2, 3, 4 5 2
 (. %): – 50, – 40,
 10, – 1, –

7 ,
 0,5 2,5 ,
 1 .
 3 .
 3 ,
 0,5 -
 1,0 ,
 3
 (. 5).
 (. %): -57, -35,
 -5, -1, -1,
 -1, -



.5.
 PI- , Qz- , Bt-
 (3 . 1).
 .47
 4 3
 (. %):
 -66, -26, -5, (5
) -1, -1, -1,
 0,3 2 . (. %): -55, 3. -40,
 -4, -1,
 (. %): 0,5 2,5 .
 1 .
 5 , -0,5 -2,0
 2 .

0,5 (Butsyn, 1963; Bernadskiy, 1964).

2 3, 4 5 (Shcherbakov, 1984).

2, 4 5 , 3,

() (Yesypchuk, 2004). (. %): - 50, - 35, - 8, - 5, - 2, - 1.

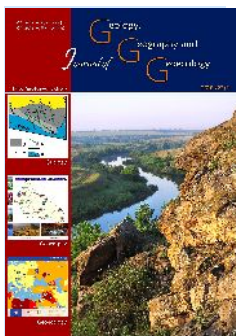
(Yesypchuk, 2004; Shcherbakov, 1984). (Usenko, 1975).

2, 4, 5,

(Nikitenko, 2016).

(,)

- 80
- Agostoni, A., Barello, F., Borghi A. and Compagnoni, R., 2017. The white marble of the Arch of Augustus [Susa, North-Western Italy]: Mineralogical and petrographic analysis for the definition of its origin. *Archaeometry*, 59, 395 – 416. doi.org/10.1111/arc.m.12251.
- Barskaya, S. R., Remizov, I. N. and Sergeev, D. G., 1965. *Stroitelnye materialy Kharkovskoy oblasti* [Building materials of Kharkov Oblast]. Budivelnyk, Kyiv. (In Russian).
- Bernadskiy, D. P., Gorbachevskiy, G. E. and Shapochkina, G. Ye., 1964. *Stroitelnye materialy Kirovogradskoy oblasti* [Building materials of Kirovograd Oblast]. Budivelnyk, Kyiv. (In Russian).
- Butsyn, G. E., Gorbachevskiy, G. E., Kalinin, G. N. Kurilo, G. I. and Shapochkina, A. A., 1963. *Stroitelnye materialy Poltavskoy oblasti* [Building materials of Poltava Oblast]. Budivelnyk, Kyiv. (In Russian).
- Heraskova, L. S., 1991. *Skulptura seredniovichnykh kochovykiv stepiv Skhidnoi Yevropy*. [Sculpture of the medieval nomads of the Eastern Europe]. Naukova dumka, Kyiv. (In Ukrainian).
- Daszkiewicz, J. R. and Tryjarski, E., 1982. *Kamennye baby prichernomorskikh stepy*. Kolleksiya iz Askanii-Novoy [Stone babas of the Black Sea steppes. Collection from Askania-Nova]. Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw. (In Russian).
- Nikitenko, I. S., Kutsevol, M. L. and Khodas, V. O., 2015. Pro pokhodzhennia syrovyny kamianykh stel doby eneolitu-bronzy z koleksii Dnipropetrovskoho natsionalnoho istorychnoho muzeiu im. D.I. Yavornytskoho [On the material provenance of stone stelae of the Eneolithic-Bronze Age from the collection of Dnipropetrovsk National Historical Museum named after D.I. Yavornytskyi]. *Precious and Decorative Stones*, 4, 16 – 21. (In Ukrainian)
- Nikitenko, I. S. and Suprunenko, O. B., 2016. Rezultaty mineralohichnoho ta petrografichnoho doslidzhennia starodavnikh kamianykh stel i pokhvalnykh sporud z Horishnikh Plavniv [Petrographic investigations of stone stelae and burial construction details from the neighborhood of Horishni Plavni in Poltava Oblast]. *Geol. Min. Visn. Kryvorizk. Nat. Univ.*, 2, 5 – 12. (In Ukrainian).
- Rubinetto, V., Appolonia, L., De Leo, S., Serra, M. and Borghi, A., 2014, A petrographic study of the anthropomorphic stelae from the megalithic area of Saint-Martin-De-Corléans (Aosta, Northern Italy). *Archaeometry*, 56, 927 – 950. doi.org/10.1111/arc.m.12053.
- Shcherbakov, I. B., Yesipchuk, K. Ye. and Orsa, V. I., 1984. *Granitoidnye formatsii Ukrainського shchita* [Granitoid formations of the Ukrainian Shield]. Naukova Dumka, Kyiv. (In Russian).
- Suprunenko, A. B., 2011. *Fyodorovskiy idol i kurgan* [Fedorivskiy idol and kurgan]. Kyiv, Poltava. (In Russian).
- Tkachuk, L. G., Litovchenko, E. I. and Kovalenko D. N., 1981. *Oblomochnye porody Ukrainy* [Clastic rocks of Ukraine]. Naukova Dumka, Kyiv. (In Russian).
- Usenko, I. S., Yesipchuk K. E., Lichak, I. L., Slipchenko, V. A. and Tsukanov, V. A., 1975. *Spravochnik po petrografii Ukrainy. Magmatische i metamorficheskiye porody* [Reference book on petrography of Ukraine. Igneous and metamorphic rocks]. Naukova Dumka, Kyiv. (In Russian).
- Vidergauz, L. M., Alekseyev, Yu. N., Bilichenko, Ye. Ya., Vasilyeva, L. P., Pechenkina, L. M., Morokhovskaya, I. N., Bogomolova, R. I., Kamenskaya, I. N. and Pavlova, N. K., 1964. *Stroitelnye materialy Dniepropetrovskoy oblasti* [Building materials of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast]. Budivelnyk, Kyiv. (In Russian).
- Wielgosz, D., 2016. *Orient et Occident unis par enchantement dans la pierre sculptée. La sculpture figurative de Palmyre, La Syrie et le desastre archeologique du Proche-Orient «Palmyre cite martyre»*. Beyrouth, 65–82.
- Yesypchuk, K. Yu., Bobrov, O. B., Stepaniuk, L. M., Shcherbak, M. P., Hlevaskiy, Ye. B., Skobeliev, V. M., Drannyk, A. S. and Heichenko, M. V., 2004. *Koreliatsiina khronostratyhrafichna skhema rannioho dokembrii Ukrainського shchitya* [Correlational chronostratigraphic scheme of the Early Precambrian of the Ukrainian Shield (explanatory note)]. Kyiv. (In Ukrainian)



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 116-130
doi: 10.15421/111837

Savosko V., Lykholat Yu., Domshyna K., Lykholat T.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 116-130

1, 2, 3, 2

1, 2, 3

Received 16.03.2018;
Received in revised form 04.05.2018;
Accepted 04.06.2018

2006–2017

33, 18 ()

55

Ecological and geological determination of trees and shrubs' dispersal on the devastated lands at Kryvorizhya

V. Savosko¹, Yu. Lykholat², K. Domshyna³, T. Lykholat²

¹Kryvyi Rih State Pedagogical University, Kryvyi Rih, Ukraine, savosko1970@gmail.com

²Oles Honchar Dnipro National University, Dnipro, Ukraine,

³Kryvyi Rih Regional Boarding School for Rural Youth, Kryvyi Rih, Ukraine

Abstract. Ecological and geological conditionality for trees and shrubs' dispersal species in devastated lands at Kryvyi Rih Basin (Central Ukraine) was studied. All kinds of devastated lands (the band's side of ore quarries, heap of rocks, dumps, abandoned industrial sites, cavalier, slag heaps, tailings, collapse zones) were investigated. The taxonomic structure of species, their distribution by geographic characteristics, biomorphic and ecomorphic spectra were analyzed. The probability of distribution of trees and shrubs was determined by the values Spearman rank correlations. In the devastated lands at Kryvyi Rih Basin, 55 species of trees and shrubs from 33 genera, 18 families and 1 angiosperm are naturally growing. Mediating to the level of moisture and soil fertility, light-loving, introduced species are the most common. The distribution of trees and shrubs on the devastated lands is affected by: the diversity of the ecological conditions of such lands, the duration of vegetation formation and the amount of precipitation. It has been established that the territories of the devastated lands at Kryvyi Rih Basin, containing both loose and rocky rocks, are the most promising for the creation of woody and shrub plantings without preliminary application of a layer of fertile soil. The diversity of ecological conditions of the devastated lands, the duration of the formation of vegetation in these areas increase the number of taxa of shrubs and of the proportion of aboriginal

species reduce. Mesodepression and microdepression, the lower part of the slope, as well as the part of the banquettes, directly adjacent to the slope, are the most promising places where it is advisable to begin the creation the trees and shrubs plantations. Perspective species of trees and shrubs for phytoreclamation of the devastated lands at Kryvyi Rih Basin and other industrial regions were recommended. Species of shrubs are appropriate to be used for phytoreclamation of land located in the central steppe zone. Species of trees and shrubs to create plantations on devastated lands, one must also take into account of their uncontrolled use as a sours of food and medical raw materials.

Keywords: devastated land, wood & shrub species, phytoreclamation, Kryvyi Rih Basin

<p>(Mazur et al., 2015; Sherstyuk, 2017; Smetana, ihajlenko & Jaroschuk, 2009; Yarkov & Paranko 2013)</p> <p>(Malaxov, 2003; Malahov, 2009).</p> <p>(Lykholat et al., 2016^c; Yermishev et al., 2017).</p> <p>dtkbrf: 1,2–1,5</p> <p>– 250</p> <p>– 30 (Kolopats, 2016; Uzbek, 2015; Malahov, 2009).</p> <p>(Dobrovolskyi, Shanda & Haieva, 1979; Reva, Shanda & Komisar, 1993; Saphonova & Reva, 2009), 1970- –</p> <p>(Pluhina, Chaika & Chupryna, 1981; Mazur & Smetana, 1999; Smetana, ihajlenko & Jaroschuk, 2009).</p> <p>()</p> <p>«</p>	<p>(Dobrovolskiy, 1980; Davyidov, Dobrovolskiy & Mihaylov, 1971; Mazur & Smetana, 1999; Uberman & Ostr ga, 2012; Sheoran, Sheoran & Poonia, 2010; Yarkov & Paranko, 2013)</p> <p>70–80- .. (Tereschenko, 1992),</p> <p>2005 . . . (Korshikov et al., 2008; Korshikov & Krasnoshtan, 2009; Korshikov, Krasnoshtan & Pasternak, 2012).</p> <p>60-</p> <p>(Savosko & Alekseeva, 2007).</p> <p>2006–2017</p> <p>1) , 2 ()</p> <p>«</p>
--	---

7, 10, » (); 2) 1, 4, 5, « » (Matveev, 2003; Tarasov, 2005).

» (); 3) (Lakin, 1990). P 0,05

» (), 4) / 55

33 18 (Magnoliophyta).

» (); 5) (Rosaceae Juss.) – 16

1, 2, 3, / 8 (Salicaceae Mirb.) – 9 2

» (« »); (Aceraceae Juss.) – 7

6) – 4 4 (Oleaceae Hoffmanns. & Link.)

» ((Acer L.) – 6

(Populus L.) – 5 (Ulmus L.) – 3

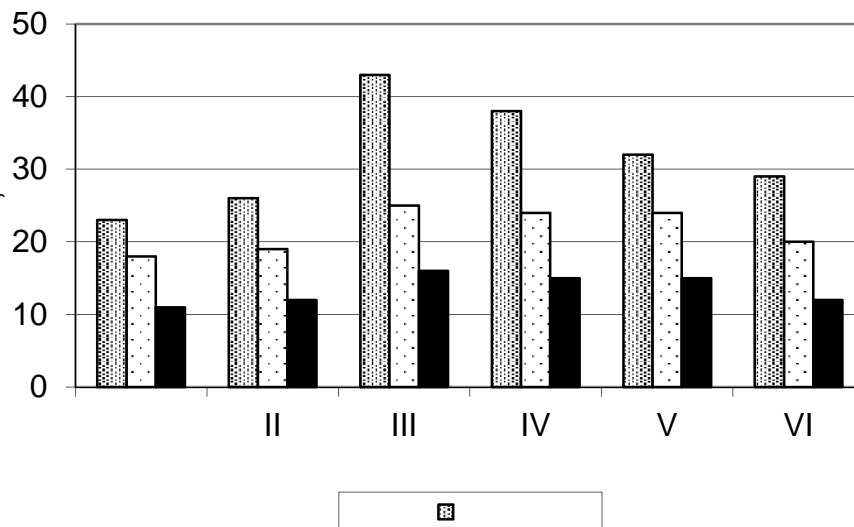
(Dobrochaeva, Kotov & Prokudin, 1987), 43 38

(Czerepanov, 1995), « » 32 29

(The International Plant Names Index, 2017).

– 23 26

(Taktadzan, 1978), (Serebrjakov, 1962), (Bellegard, 1950),



1. I – , II – « », VI – , III – , IV – , V –

23 (45,5 %) - , -
) , - ,
 - , 15 (27,3 %) - , -
 - , 6 (10,9 %) - , 9 -
 (16,4 %) - (Tarasov, 2005) , -
 , - (Kucherevsky,
 2004).
 : -
 (Acer g do L.), (. 2).
 (Cotinus coggygia Scop.), -
 (Juglans regia L.), , -
 (Lonicera tatarica L.), -
 (Prunus mahaleb L.), - 47-51 %
 (Robinia pseudoacacia L.), . « -
 (Rosa canina L.), » , -
 (Swida sanguinea L.), - (Ulmus
 minor Mill.). - 52-53 % . -
 - -
 - 65-
 70 %.

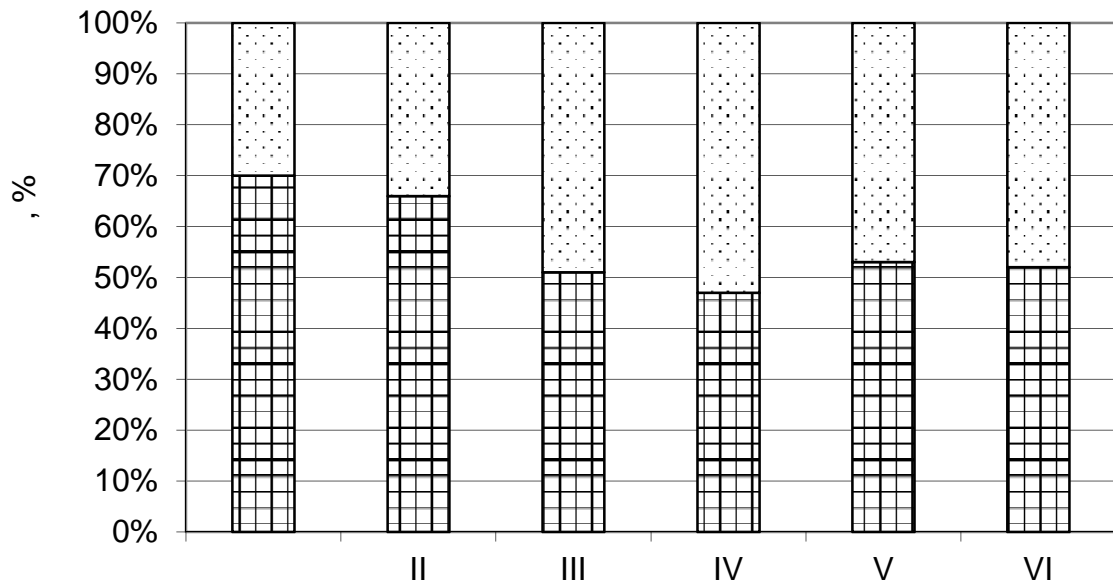


Figure 2. Legend for the stacked bar chart showing two categories: a dotted pattern and a grid pattern.

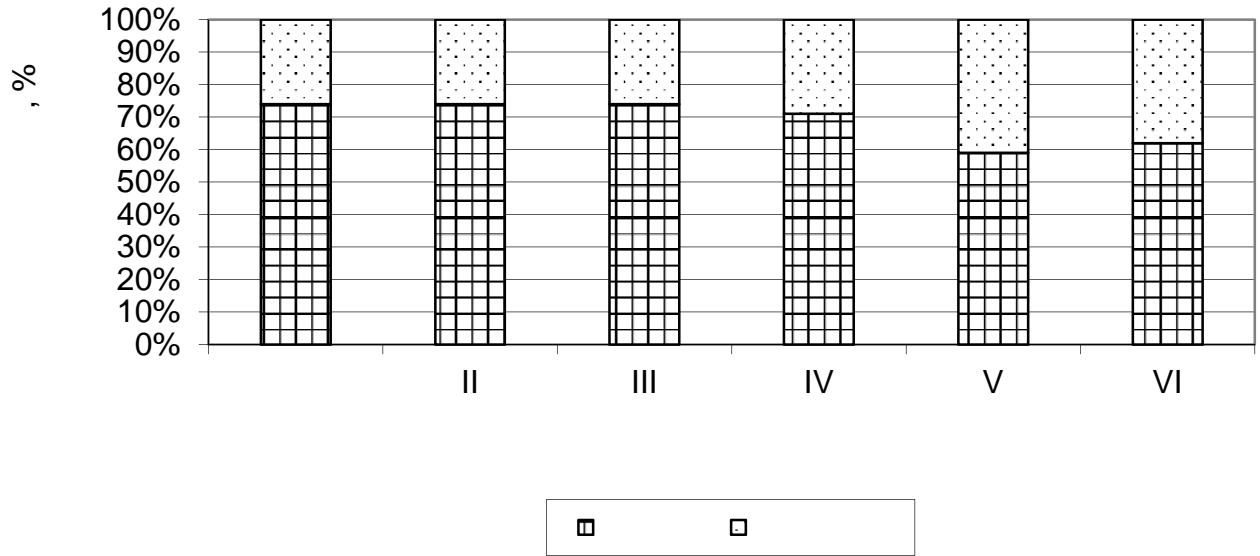
. 2.
 : I - , - , II - , - ,
 III - , IV - ,
 V - « » , VI - ,
 - (Taktadžan, 1978) , -
 , -
 (. 1). 22

(40,7 %) - (31,5 %)
 , - , 12 (22,2 %) - 2
 , , (3,7 %) - .
 17 - , , -

1.

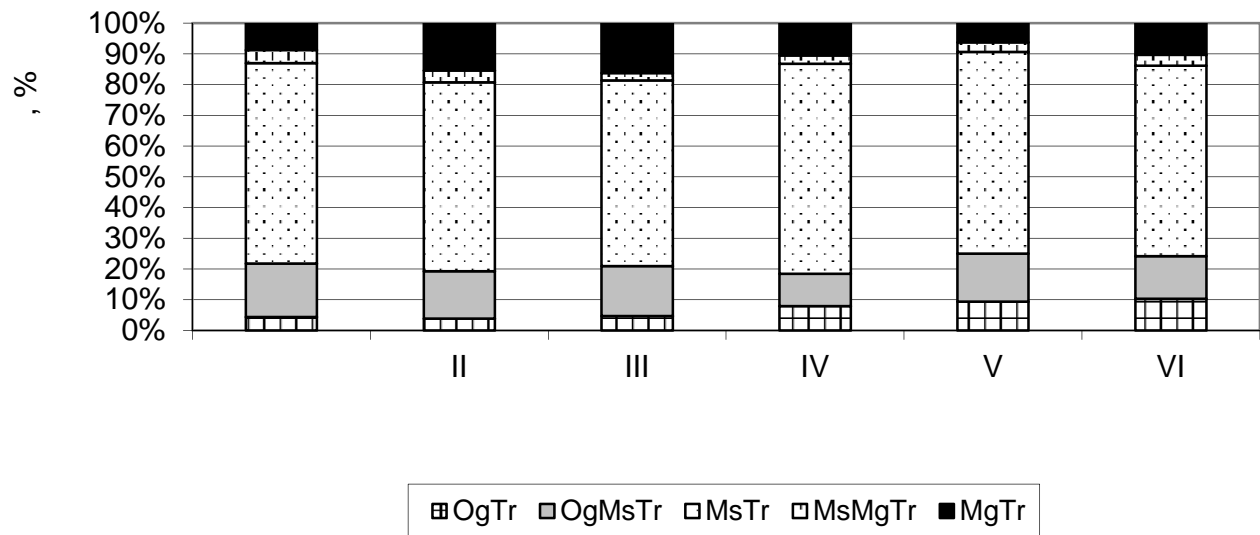
									« »			
	.	%	.	%	.	%	.	%	.	%	.	%
	4	17,4	5	19,2	7	16,7	4	10,5	4	12,5	5	17,2
	2	8,7	2	7,7	5	11,9	4	10,5	4	12,5	4	13,8
-	3	13,0	3	11,5	3	7,1	4	10,5	3	9,4	3	10,3
	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	2,4	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	0	0,0	1	3,9	3	7,1	3	7,9	2	6,3	1	3,5
-	4	17,4	5	19,2	7	16,7	4	10,5	4	12,5	5	17,2
	2	8,70	2	7,7	5	11,9	4	10,5	4	12,5	4	13,8
-	1	4,4	3	11,5	6	14,3	5	13,2	7	21,9	5	17,2
-	3	13,0	2	7,7	5	11,9	5	13,2	3	9,4	3	10,3
- -	0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0	0,0	1	2,6	0	0,0	0	0,0
-	1	4,4	1	3,9	0	0,0	1	2,6	0	0,0	0	0,0
-	8	34,8	8	30,2	10	23,3	9	23,7	8	25,0	7	24,1
, -	1	4,4	1	3,9	2	1,3	2	5,3	0	0,0	0	0,0

- 11 . (20,37 %). -
 , -
 , , -
 - , 5
 (17,24 %), 4 (13,79 %) 3 (10,34 %). -
 , -
 , (. 3). , -
 - 70,9 % (), -
 , 3 - 29,1 %.
 (13,04 %) 1 (4,35 %).
 - 1,85-2,63 %.
 - 74 %.
 - 71-74 %.
 - « » , ,
 - 59-63 %



3.

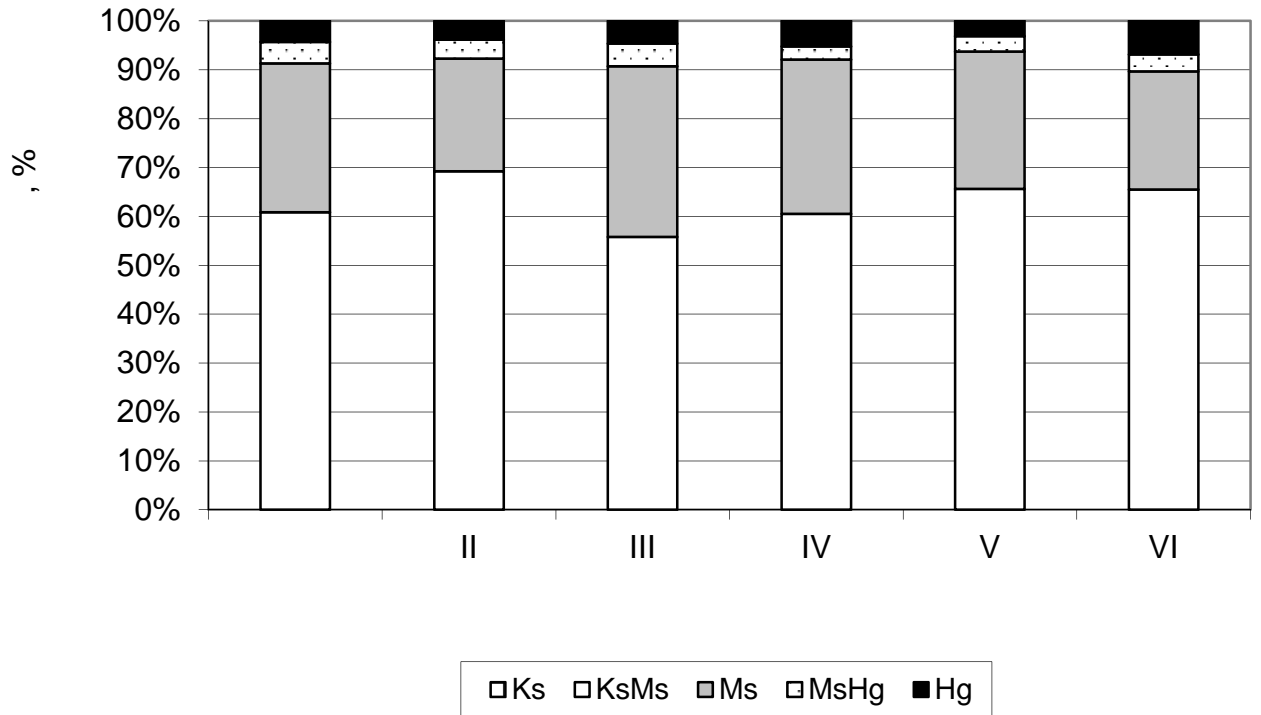
I - , II - , III - , IV - , V - , VI - « » , (. 4): (8 - 14,6 %), (4 - 7,3 %), (8 - 14,6 %).



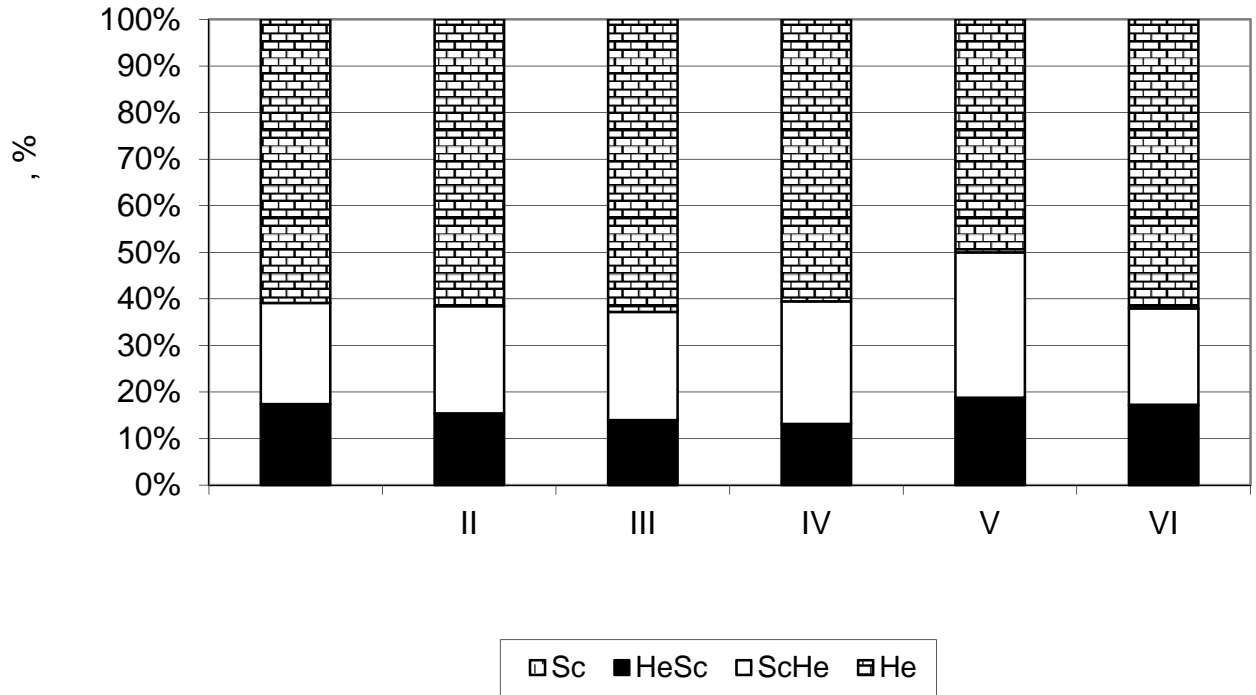
4.

I - , II - , III - , IV - , V - , VI - « » ,

(3,7 %) ,
 - ,
 - ,
 - ,
 - ,
 - ,
 - ,
 (.5) ,
 (- 3,64 % , 55 ,
) ,
 (, 62,9 % 28,7 % (- (-
),)) .



.5.
 : I - , II - , III - , IV - , V - « », VI - ,
 - ,
 - ,
 - ,
 (.5) .
) - 33 , 60,0 %
 (.6) , 2,2
) 69,2 % (55,8 % ((15 - 27,3 %) , (-
) .) 4,7 (7 - 12,7 %).
 - 55 ,
 - ,
 - ,
 23,1 % () 34,9 % (- ,
 ,) .



.6.
 I- , II- ,
 III- , IV- ,
 V- « » , VI- ,

-
 - (.6).
 -
 - 50,0 % (
 « ») 62,8 % (,).
 ; < (, ,
 -) <
 (, ,) 31,25 (20,7 %
 « ») <
 -
 - 13,2 % (,) : , , <
 18,8 % (« ») < < (, ,
 , -) <
 , : -
 - : , , < (,
 , -) <
 , < « » <
 . « » <

– , – ; , – ; () < « » , <) < , . – , – () (– : –) ; , – , – (.2).

2.

				-	
		0,343*	-0,429*	0,686**	0,971***
		0,257	-0,229	0,600**	0,943***
		0,286	-0,371*	0,457*	0,857***
		-0,343*	0,429*	-0,686**	-0,914***
		0,286	-0,600**	-0,229	0,171
		0,514**	-0,257	0,343*	-0,229
		0,114	0,200	-0,400*	-0,286
		-0,229	0,029	-0,629**	0,286

: «*» – P < 0,05; «**» – P < 0,01; «***» – P < 0,001.

– , – ; , – ; () – 18 ; (32), 10 ; (r² > 0), , – ; (r² < 0), ; (0,7 < r² < 0,9)

(Dobrovolskiy & Shanda, 1982; Mazur et al., 2015; Savosko, 2010; Savosko, Nevyadomsky &

Kudriava, 2010; Savosko, 2011b; Savosko & Bulachova, 2011).

«...», «...» (Tereschenko, 1992), «...» (Smetana, Dolina & Yaroschuk, 2013).

(Berger et al., 2011; Chajka, 2014; Korshikov, Krasnoshtan & Pasternak 2012; Smetana, ihajlenko & Jaroschuk, 2009).

(Tarasov et al., 2003)

15–25 %.

	(<i>Prunus mahaleb</i> L.),	-
	(<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> L.),	-
	(<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L.),	-
	(<i>Robinia viscosa</i> Vent.),	-
	(<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.),	-
	(<i>Pinus pallasiana</i> D.),	(<i>Rhus</i>
	<i>t phina</i> L.),	(<i>Populus alba</i> L.),
	(<i>Populus deltoides</i> Marsch.),	-
	(<i>Populus italica</i> (Du	-
	Roi) Moench),	(<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
	L.).	:
	(<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> L.),	(<i>Syringa</i>
	<i>vulgaris</i> L.),	(<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
	L.),	(<i>Crataegus ucrainica</i>
	Pojark.),	(<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.),
	(<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> L.),	-
	(<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> L.),	-
	(<i>Caragana</i>	-
	<i>arborescens</i> Lam.),	(<i>Swida</i>
	<i>sanguinea</i> L.),	(<i>Cotinus</i>
	<i>coggyria</i> Scop.),	(<i>Rosa</i>
	<i>canina</i> L.).	-
	-	-
(Savosko & Alekseeva, 2007;	-	-
Savosko, 2011),	-	-
:	-	-
(Davyidov Dobrovolskiy &	-	-
Mihaylov, 1971; Dobrovolskiy, 1980),	-	-
(Mazur &	(<i>Armeniaca vulgar s</i>)	(<i>Juglans</i>
Smetana, 1999; Mazur et al., 2015; Korshikov,	<i>regia</i>).	-
Krasnoshtan & Pasternak, 2012),	(<i>Crataegus ucrainica</i>),	(<i>Sambucus</i>
	<i>nigra</i>),	(<i>Hippophae</i>
(Ale[eyeva et al., 1971; Lykholat et	<i>rhamnoides</i>),	(<i>Rosa canina</i>).
al., 2016 ^b ; Lykholat et al., 2016 ^a ; Travleyev, Belova	-	-
& Zverkovsky, 2005; Zverkovsky, 1997),	-	-
-	-	-
(Bekarevich et al., 1971; Demidov et al., 2013),	-	-
-	-	-
(Shapar, Skripnik & Bobyir,	-	-
2005)	-	-
(Brovko,	-	-
1988; Brovko & Brovko, 2011; Brovko & Brovko,	-	-
2012),	(Sheoran,	-
(Sheoran,	-	-
Sheoran & Poonia, 2010; Kowalska & Sobczyk,	-	-
2012; The Forestry Reclamation Approach, 2016)	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
:	(<i>Armeniaca vulgar s</i>	-
Lam.),	(<i>Betula pendula</i> Roth),	5
(<i>Ulmus minor</i> Mill.),),	-
(<i>Juglans regia</i> L.),	(<i>Quercus robur</i>	-
L.),	(<i>Quercus rubra</i> L.),	-
(<i>Acer g do</i> L.),	-	-

1.

18

55

33

2.

3.

4.

5.

»
Quarry Life Award 2014

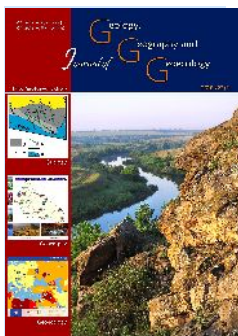
Alexeyeva A.A, Lykholat Yu.V., Khromykh N.O., Kovalenko I.M., Boroday E.S. (2016) The impact of pollutants on the antioxidant protection of species of the genus *Tilia* at different developmental stages. *Visn. Dnipropetr. Univ. Ser. Biol. Ekol.* 24(1): 188 – 192. <https://doi:10.15421/011623>.

Bekarevich, N. E., Gorobets, N. D., Kolbasin, A. A., Masyuk, N. T., Pistunov, N. I., Sidorovich, L. P., Uzbek, I. H. (1971). O rekultivatsii zemel v Stepi Ukrainyi [About of the land reclamation at the Ukrainian Steppe]. Dnipropetrovsk: Promin. (in Russian).

- Bellegard, A. L. (1950). Lesnaya rastitelnost yugovostoka USSR [Forest vegetation south-east of the USSR]. Kiev, Publishing House of the of KSU. (in Russian).
- Berger, A., Brown, C., Kousky, C., Zeckhauser, R. (2011). The Challenge of Degraded Environments: How Common Biases Impair Effective Policy. *Risk Analysis*, 31 (9), DOI: 10.1111/j.1539-6924.2010.01477.x
- Brovko, F. M. (1988). Zashitno-dekorativnoe lesorazvedenie na otvalah vskryishnykh porod zhelezorudnykh karerov Krivbassa [Protective and decorative forest decomposition on dumps of overburden breeds of iron ore quarries at Kryvbass]. Moskva, VDNH SSSR. (in Russian).
- Brovko, F. M., Brovko, O. F. (2011). Fitomelioratyvni vlastyvoli deiaknykh chaharnykyv ta perspektyvy yikh vykorystannia v kulturfitotsenozakh vidvalnykh landshaftiv Kryvbasu [Phytomelioration properties of some shrubs and the prospects of their use in the crop phytocenoses of the Krivbass dump landscapes]. *Naukovi dopovidi Natsionalnoho universyteta bioresursiv i pryrodokorystuvannia Ukrainy* [Scientific herald of the National University of Bioresources and Nature Management of Ukraine], 2 (24), http://www.nbu.gov.ua/e-journals/Nd/2011_2/11bfm.pdf. (in Ukraine).
- Brovko, F. M., Brovko, O. F. (2012). Otsinka lisoroslynnykh vlastyvostei rozkryvnykh porid Kryvorizkoho zalizorudnoho basynu [Estimation of forest cover dependencies of Kryvyi Rih iron basin]. *Naukovi visnyk Natsionalnoho universytetu bioresursiv i pryrodokorystuvannia Ukrainy. Seriya Lisivnytstvo ta dekoratyvne sadivnytstvo* [Scientific herald of the National University of Bioresources and Nature Management of Ukraine. Series Arboriculture and ornamental horticulture], 171 (2), 126–135. (in Ukraine).
- Chajka, N.I. (2014). Osobennosti strukturnoy organizatsii rastitel'nogo pokrova tehnogennykh ekotopov [Features of the structural organization of the plant cover of technogenic ecotopes]. [The Bulletin of Kharkiv National Agrarian University. Series Biology], 2 (32), 82–89. (in Russian).
- Czerepanov, S.K. (1995). Vascular plants of Russia and adjacent states (the former USSR). Cambridge: Cambridge university press.
- Davydov, I. A., Dobrovolskiy, I. A., Mihaylov, V. A. (1971). Drevesno-kustarnikovyie porodyi dlya ozeleneniya ustupov i karerov Krivbassa [Wood and shrub species for landscaping of the ledges and quarries at Krivbass]. *Rasteniya i promyshlennaya sreda* [Plants and industrial environment], 145–149. (in Russian).
- Demidov, A.A., Kobets A.S., Gritsan Yu.I., Zhukov A.V. (2013). Prostranstvennaya agroekologiya i rekultivatsiya zemel [Spatial agroecology and reclamation of land]. Dnipropetrovsk, Publishing House «Svidler AL». (in Russian).
- Dobrochaeva, D.N., Kotov, M.I., Prokudin, Ju.N. (1987). Opredelel' vysshih rastenij Ukrainy [The determinant of higher plants of Ukraine]. Ki v: Naukova dumka. (in Ukraine).
- Dobrovolskiy, I. A., Shanda, V. I., Haieva, N. V. (1979). Kharakter i napriamky syhenezu v tekhnohennykh ekotopakh Kryvbasu [The nature and direction of the syndesis in technogenic ecotopes at Kryvbass]. *Ukrainskyi botanichnyi zhurnal* [Ukrainian Botanical Journal], 6, 524–527. (in Ukraine).
- Dobrovolskiy, I. A. (1980). Stepnoe lesovedenie i voprosy obleseniya tehnogennykh landshaftov stepi [Steppe forestry and afforestation of technogenic landscapes at Steppe] *Biogeotsenologicheskie aspektyi lesnoy rekultivatsii narushennykh zemel Zapadnogo Donbasa* [Biogeocological aspects of forest reclamation of disturbed lands at the Western Donbas], 70–77. (in Russian).
- Dobrovolskiy, I. A., Shanda, V. I. (1982). Tipologiya zhelezorudnykh otvalov Krivorozhskogo bassey na osnove idey A.L. Belgarda [The typology of iron ore dumps in the Krivoy Rog basin based on the ideas of A.L. Belgard]. *Biotsenologicheskie issledovaniya stepnykh lesov, ih ohrana i ratsionalnoe ispolzovanie* [Biocological studies of steppe forests, their protection and rational use], 30–36. (in Russian).
- Kolopats, S. K. (2016). Prirodoohranyie aspektyi zakryitiya shaht za rubezhom [Environmental aspects of mine closure abroad]. *Visnik Dnipropetrovs'kogo universitetu. Seriya Geologia, geographia*. 24 (2), 47–54. Doi: 10.15421/111632. (in Russian).
- Korshikov, I. I., Krasnoshtan, O. V. (2009). Zhiznestoykost sosnyi krymskoy (*Pinus pallasiana* D. Don) v nasazhdeniyah na zhelezorudnom otvale Krivorozhyya [Viability of the Crimean pine (*Pinus pallasiana* D. Don) in plantations on the iron ore dumps of Krivoy Rog area]. *Promyslova botanika* [Industrial botany], 9, 68-74. (in Russian).
- Korshikov, I. I., Krasnoshtan, O. V., Lapteva, E. V., Danilchuk, N.M. (2008). Zhiznesposobnost drevesnykh rasteniy na zhelezorudnykh otvalah Krivorozhyya [Viability of arboreal plants in ore-mining dumps of the Krivoy Rog region]. *Promyslova botanika* [Industrial botany], 8, 55–61. (in Russian).
- Korshikov, I. I., Krasnoshtan, O. V., Pasternak, G. A. (2012). Vidovoe raznoobrazie drevesnykh rasteniy na promyshlennykh otvalah stepnoy zonyi Ukrainy [Species diversity of woody plants on industrial dumps at the steppe zone of Ukraine]. *Visnyk Dnipropetrovs'kogo Derzhavnogo Agrarno-Ekonomichnogo*

- Universytetu [News of dniproperovsk state agrarian and economic university], 1, 167–171. (in Russian).
- Kowalska, A., Sobczyk, W. (2012). Directions of the reclamation and development of wasteland. Teka Commission of motorization and energetics in agriculture, 12 (2), 123–128.
- Kucherevsky, V.V. (2004). Konspekt flory Pravoberežnogo stepovoho Prydniprovia [Synopsis on the flora at Right Bank steppe Dnieper region]. Dnepropetrovsk, Prospect. (in Ukraine).
- Lakin, G. F. (1990). Biometriya [Biometrics]. Moscow, Vysshaya shkola. (in Russian).
- Lykholat, Y., Alekseeva, A., Khromykh, N., Ivan'ko, I., Kharytonov, M., Kovalenko, I. (2016a). Assessment and prediction of viability and metabolic activity of *Tilia platyphyllos* in arid steppe climate of Ukraine. Agriculture and Forestry. Podgorica, 62 (3), 65–71.
- Lykholat, Y., Khromykh, N., Ivan'ko, I., Kovalenko, I., Shupranova, L., Kharytonov, M. (2016b). Metabolic responses of steppe forest trees to altirudeassociated cal environmental changes. Agriculture & Forestry. Podgorica, 62 (2), 163–171.
- Malaxov, I. M. (2003). Texnogenesis u heolohi nomu seredovyš i [Technogenesis in the geological environment]. Kryvyj Rih: Oktant-Print. (in Ukraine).
- Malahov, I. N. (2009). Novaya geologicheskaya sila (Geologicheskaya sreda antropogennoy ekosistemy) [New geological force (Geological environment of anthropogenic ecosystem)]. Kryvyi Rih, Publishing House "Ukraine" (in Russian).
- Matveev, N. M. (2003). Optimizatsiya sistemy ekomorf rasteniy A.L. Belgarda v tselyah fitoindikatsii ekotopa i biotopa [Optimization of the ecomorphic plant system A.L. Belger for the purpose of phytoindication of ecotope and biotope]. Visnik Dniproperovskogo unIversitetu, SerIya BIologIya-EkologIya [Bulletin of Dnipropetrovsk University, Series Biology-Ecology], 11 (2), 105–113. (in Russian).
- Mazur, A. Ye., Kucherevskyi, V. V., Shol', H. N., Baranets, M. O., Sirenko, T. V., Krasnoshtan, O. V. (2015). Biotekhnolohiia rekultyvatsii zalizorudnykh vidvaliv shliakhom stvorennia stiikykh travianystrykh roslynnykh uhrupovan [Biotechnology of the iron-ore dump recultivation by creation of steady plants communities]. [Science and innovations], 11 (4), 41–52. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15407/scin11.04.041>. (in Ukraine).
- Mazur, A. Yu., Smetana, M. G. (1999). Formuvannia roslynnoho pokryvu na skhylakh zalizorudnykh karieriv Kryvbasu [Formation of vegetation on the slopes of iron ore quarries at Kryvbass] Pytannia bioindykatsii ta ekolohii [Bioindication and ecology questions], 4, 69–75. (in Ukraine).
- Pluhina, T. V., Chaika V. Ie., Chupryna T. T. (1981). Pryrodne ta shtuchne zarostannia vidvaliv Kryvbasu [Natural and artificial overgrown on dumps at Kryvbas]. Ukrainnyi botanichnyi zhurnal [Ukrainian Botanical Journal], 38 (4), 76–77. (in Ukraine).
- Reva, S. V., Shanda, V. I., Komisar, I. O. (1993). Zaseleennia vyshchymy roslynamy vidvaliv Kryvorizkoho baseinu [Settlement with higher plants of dumps at Kryvy Rih basin]. Ukrainnyi botanichnyi zhurnal [Ukrainian Botanical Journal], 50 (3), 58–65. (in Ukraine).
- Saphonova, A. S., Reva, S. V. (2009). Zaseleennia vyshchymy roslynamy zalizorudnykh vidvaliv Kryvbasu [c lonization by higher plants of iron-ore dumps of krivyi rig basin]. Visnyk Dnipropetrovskoho universytetu. Biolohiia. Ekolohiia [Visnyk of Dnipropetrovsk University. Biology. Ecology], 17 (2), 87–94. (in Ukraine).
- Savosko, V. M., Alekseeva, K. M. (2007) Sistematicheskyy analiz spontannoy dendrofloryi Zhovtnevoogo rayona g. Krivogo roga [The systematical analyses of the natural dendroflora in Govtnevyy region at Kryvyi Rih]. Pytannia bioindykatsii ta ekolohii [Bioindication and ecology questions], 12 (2), 16–23. (in Russian).
- Savosko, V. M. (2010). Genezis i morfologiya primitivnykh pochv tehnogenynykh landshaftov Krivbassa [Genesis and morphology of the primitive soils in technological landscapes at Kryvbas]. Pytannia bioindykatsii ta ekolohii [Bioindication and ecology questions], 15 (2), 152–162. (in Russian).
- Savosko, V. M., Nevyadomsky, M. A., Kudriava, P. Y. (2010). Fiziko-himicheskie svoystva substratov shahtnykh hvostohranilish Krivbassa [The substrates's physical and chemical of the properties mine tailings ponds at kryvbas]. Pytannia bioindykatsii ta ekolohii [Bioindication and ecology questions], 15 (1), 88–89. (in Russian).
- Savosko, V. M. (2011a). Melioraciya ta fitorekultyvaciya zemel [Land melioration and phyreclamation]. Kryvyj Rih, Dionis. (in Ukraine).
- Savosko, V. M. (2011b) Otsinka fitotoksychnosti substrativ shahtnykh khvostoskhovyshch Kryvorizhzhia [The phytotoxicity estimation of the mine tailing pounds ' substrate at Kryvyi Rih iron-ore region]. Promyslova botanika [Industrial botany], 11, . 19–25. (in Ukraine).
- Savosko, V.M., Bulachova, U. V. (2011). Edafichna ta heokhimichna obumovlenist uspishnosti synhenezu travianystoi roslynnosti na zalizorudnomu vidvali [Edaphical and geochemical conditionality of the glass success syngeneses on iron mining waster dumps]. Gruntoznavstvo [Soil science journal], 11, 1-2 (18), 124–131. (in Ukraine).

- Serebrjakov, I. G. (1962). *Ekologicheskaya morfologiya rasteniy. Zhiznennyye formy pokryitosemennykh i hvoynnykh* [The ecological morphology of plants. Life forms of angiosperms and conifers]. Moscow, High School. (in Russian).
- Shapar, A. G., Skripnik O. A., Bobyr, L.F. (2005). *Aktivizatsiya samovosstanovleniya degradirovannykh zemel Krivbassa* [Activation of degraded lands self-restoration at Kryvbas]. *Visnyk Dnipropetrovskoho derzhavnoho ahrarynoho Universytetu* [Bulletin of the Dnepropetrovsk State Agrarian University], 1, 15–18. (in Russian).
- Sheoran, V., Sheoran, A. S., Poonia, P. (2010). Soil Reclamation of Abandoned Mine Land by Revegetation: a Review. *International Journal of Soil, Sediment and Water*, 3 (2), 13, <http://scholarworks.umass.edu/intljssw/vol3/iss2/13>.
- Sherstyuk, N. P. (2017). *Aktivizatsiia hiperhennykh protsesiv u vodonosnykh horizontakh raioniv vydobutku korysnykh kopalyn (na prykladi Pivnichnoho hirnnycho-zbahachuvalnoho kombinatu, Kryvbas)* [Activation of supergene processes in aquifers mining areas (for example the North mining and processing plant, Kryvbas)] *Visnik Dnipropetrovs'kogo univertsitetu. Seriâ Geologiâ, geographia*. 25 (1), 131–136. Doi: 10.15421/111714. (in Ukraine).
- Smetana, A. N., Dolina, A. A., Yaroschuk, Y. V. (2013). *Dyferentsiatsiia ekotopiv posttekhnohennykh landshaftiv (histro- ta litokhimichnyi aspekt)* [Differentiation of post-industrial landscape ecotopes (humidity and -lithochemical aspect)]. *Biologichni systemy* [Biological systems], 2, 206–209. (in Ukraine).
- Taktadžan, A.L. (1978). *Florysty eskye oblasti Zemly* [Floral areas of the Earth]. Leningrad: Nauka. (in Russian).
- Tarasov, V. V., Romanenko, V. N., Novozhilov S. M., Lebedinets N. L. (2003). *Zakonomernosti samozarastaniya tehnogennykh territoriy gornorudnykh predpriyatij* [The laws of self-overgrown man-made territories of mining enterprises]. *Visnyk Dnipropetrovs'kogo derzhavnogo agrarnogo universy'tetu* [News of dniproetrovsk state agrarian university], 2, 31–35. (in Russian).
- Tarasov, V. V. (2005). *Flora Dnipropetrovs'koyi ta Zaporiz'koyi oblastej. Sudy'nni rosly'ny'*. [Flora Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhya regions. Vascular plants. Biology and ecological characteristics of the species]. Dnepropetrovsk, DNU Publishing house. (in Ukraine).
- Tereschenko, V. F. (1992). *Ekologicheskie printsipy i priemy podbora drevesnykh i kustarnikovykh porod dlya rekultivatsii skalnykh otvalov Krivbassa* [Ecological principles and methods of selection of wood and shrub rocks for recultivation of rock dumps in Kryvbas]. Abstract of Thesis for Candidate of Science's degree in Biological. Dnipropetrovsk, Dnipropetrovsk State University, (in Russian).
- The Forestry Reclamation Approach (2016). *Guide to Successful Reforestation of Mined Lands* Ed by Adams M.B. Delaware, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service.
- The International Plant Names Index (IPNI) – <http://www.ipni.org>.
- Travleyev, A. P., Belova, N. A., Zverkovsky, V. N., (2005). *Teoretychni osnovy lisovoi rekultyvatsii porushenykh zemel u zakhidnomu donbasi na Dnipropetrovshchyni* [Theoretically-practical aspects of forest reclamation on the territory of western donbass in dniproetrovsk region]. *Gruntoznastvo* [Soil science journal], 16 (1–2), 19–29. (in Russian).
- Uberman, R., Ostr ga, A. (2012). Reclamation and revitalisation of lands after mining activities. *Journal of Mining and Geoengineering*, 36 (2), 285–297.
- Uzbek, I. Kh. (2015). *Deiaki vlastyvoli tekhnogennykh ekosystem stepovoho Prydniprovia* [Some properties of man-made Dnieper steppe ecosystems]. *Gruntoznastvo* [Soil science journal], 16, 3–4, 60–67. (in Ukraine).
- Yarkov, S., Paranko, I.(2013). *Antropohenni landshafty – krok do perekhodu biosfery v noosferu (na prykladi vyvchennia suchasnykh landshaftiv Kryvorizhzhia)* [Antropogenic landscapes is a phase in the transition of the biosphere into the noosphere]. *Fizychna heohrafiia Naukovi zapysky* [Physical Geography Scientific Notes], 1, 36–42. (in Ukraine).
- Zverkovsky, V. M. (1997). *Fitomelioracija šaxtnykh vidvaliv v Zaxidnomu Donbasi* [The phytomelioration of mine dumps in the Western Donbass]. *Ukrainskyi botanichnyi zhurnal* [Ukrainian Botanical Journal], 54 (5), 474–481. (in Ukraine).



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 131-137
doi: 10.15421/111838

Shepelyuk M. ., Evtekhov V.D., Smirnov O.Ya.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 131-137

Received 01.02.2018;
Received in revised form 05.04.2018;
Accepted 09.06.2018

E-mail: m.shepeluk@gmail.com, evtekhov@gmail.com, smirnovknu@mail.ru

Received 01.02.2018;

Received in revised form 05.04.2018;

Accepted 09.06.2018

The regularities of changes ore composition Ingulets' ore mining and processing works

M. .Shepelyuk, V.D.Evtekhov, O.Ya.Smirnov

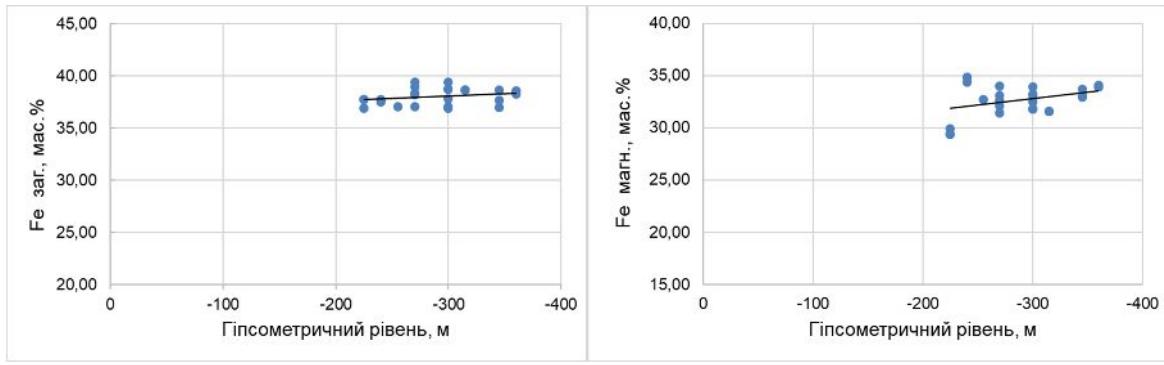
Krivy Rih National University, Krivy Rih, Ukraine.

E-mail: m.shepeluk@gmail.com, evtekhov@gmail.com, smirnovknu@mail.ru

Abstract. The Ingulets'ke deposit of low-grade magnetite ores (magnetite quartzites) is characterized by a complex structure of productive series, which includes five ferruginous (from the second to the sixth) and four schistose (from the third to the sixth) horizons of the Saksagan suite of the Krivy Rih series. All of them are stratigraphically tied: the first ore variety corresponds to the sixth ferruginous horizon; the second one to the fifth ferruginous horizon; the third one to the fifth schistose horizon; the fourth one to the fourth ferruginous horizon; the fifth one to the combined rock mass of the second ferruginous and also the third, the fourth schistose and the third ferruginous horizons; the sixth one is tied to the central part of the second ferruginous horizon; the seventh one to the lower part of the second ferruginous horizon. Stratigraphic control of determining varieties of ores defines the high level of heterogeneity of each variety by mineralogical, chemical, structural, textural indicators, i.e. by parameters, which determine the main indicator of iron ore raw materials that is ore dressability. All this requires updating ores classification, which must be based on the material rather than stratigraphic characteristics of ore deposits. The results of studying the chemical composition variability of ores during 2011-17 showed a steady tendency to increase the indexes of total iron content in ores ($Fe_{tot.}$) and iron content in the magnetite ($Fe_{magn.}$) with the growth of mining operations and the depth of working out ore deposits. The reason is iron repositioning from the crust of weathering to the hypergenetically unstable magnetite ores of deep (over 250 metres) hypsometric horizons, as well as iron redistribution in the process of folding between the limbs and the trough of the Lichmanivska syncline which is the main geological structure of the deposit.

Key words: banded-iron formation, Kryvyi Rih basin, magnetite quartzites, mineral composition of ores, ore formation conditions, classification of ores.

) (- ,
) , .
 (Belevtsev, 1962),
 1961 .;
 1) 68 .% (65 .% (2).
 [Ahkozov,
 1982, Pedan, 1973]. 2011
 () 2017 .
 () , .
 - ().
 (Fe)
 (Fe) –
 400) (-) .
 60 ,
 (Evtexov 1989, Kalyaev 1965,
 Kushev 1972, Pirogov 1975).
 (10)
 [Belevtsev
 1962, Eliseyev, 1961].
 :
 (Fe) 35 40
 .%, – 38,00 .%;
 (Fe) 29
 35 .%, 32,68 .%
 (. 1). 2011-17 . 2012-17 .
 (. 1).



. 1.

(Fe . -)

(Fe . -)

(Pedan 1973, Hodyush 1967)

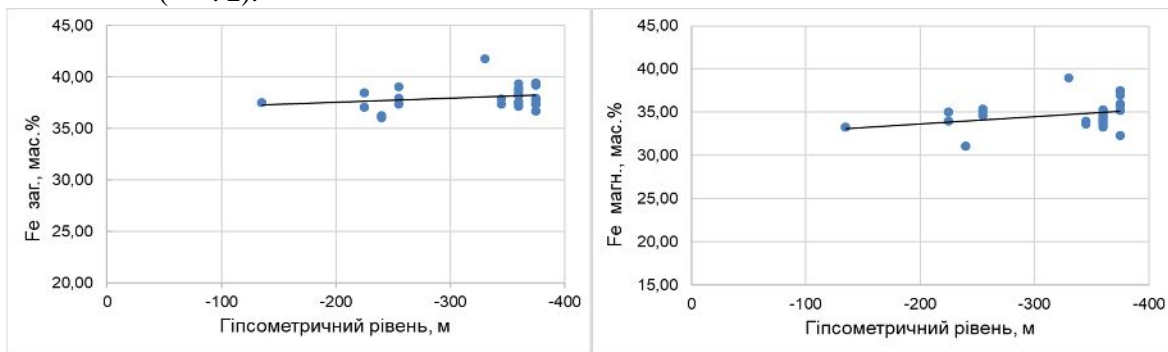
(Belevtsev 1962, Evtexhov 1989, Eliseyev, 1961, Kalyaev 1965, Kushev 1972, Pirogov 1975).

36 42 .%,
38,02 .%;
31 39 .%, - 34,53 .%.

30 37 .%
- 34,04 .%;
- 19 31 .%,
- 26,44 .%.

(. 3).

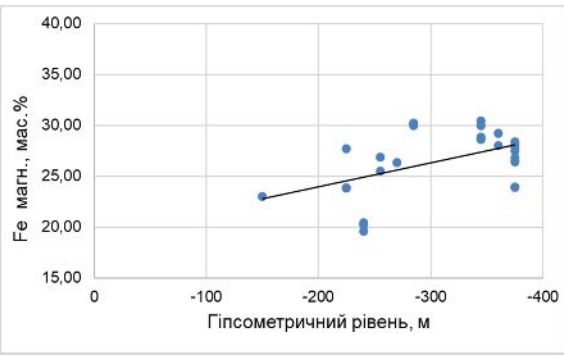
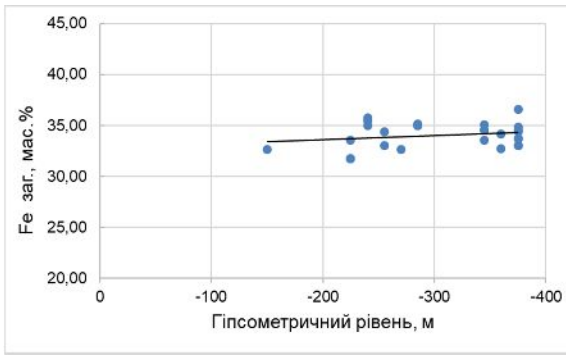
(. 2).



. 2.

(Fe . -)

(Fe . -)



.3.

(Fe . -)

(Fe . -)

V.

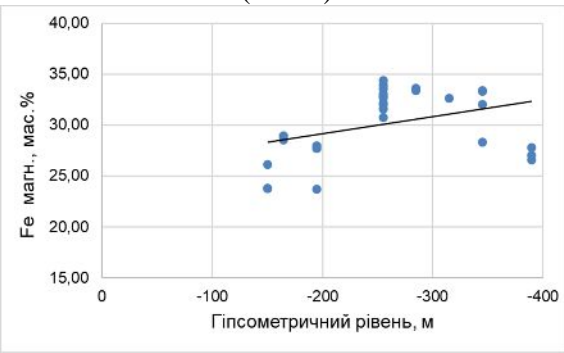
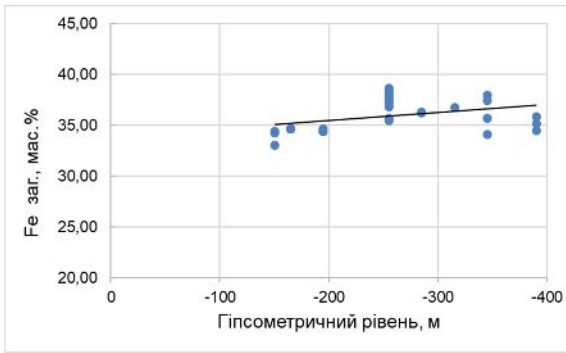
(Pedan 1973, Hodyush 19670).

30 40 .%
 - 35,89 .%;
 - 15 35 .%,
 - 30,19 .%.

V

(10)

(.4).



.4.

(Fe . -)

(Fe . -)

V

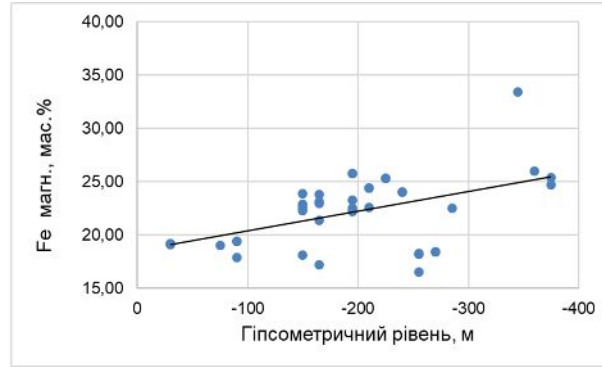
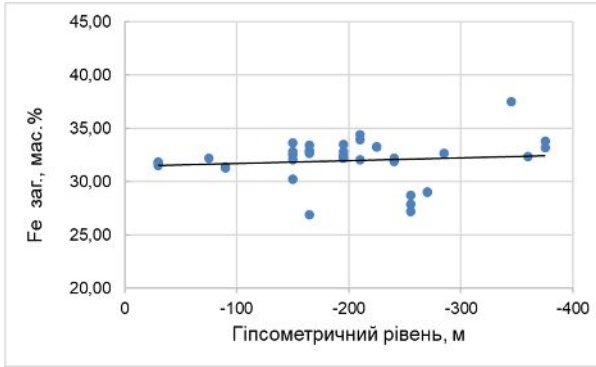
V.

V

V
25 35 .%

- 31,92 .%;
- 15 26 .%,
22,04 .%.

(.5).



.5. (Fe . -)

(Fe . -) V -

VI.

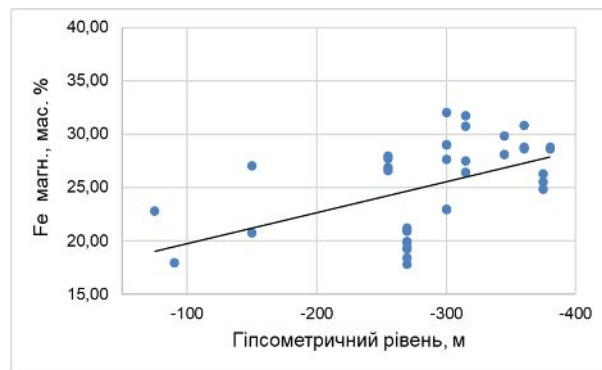
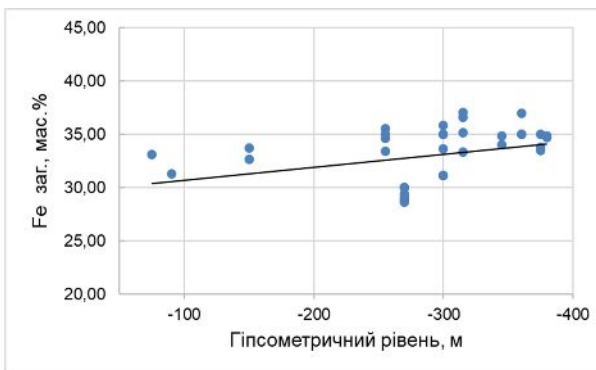
V) (VII) : 1)
Fe , V
20 .%; 2)
V ,

VI

25 37 .%
33,00 .%;
15 26 .%, 25,19 .%.

(.6).

(Pedan 1973, Hodyush 1967).

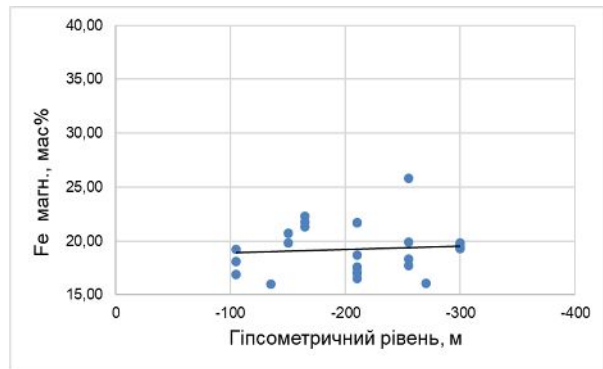
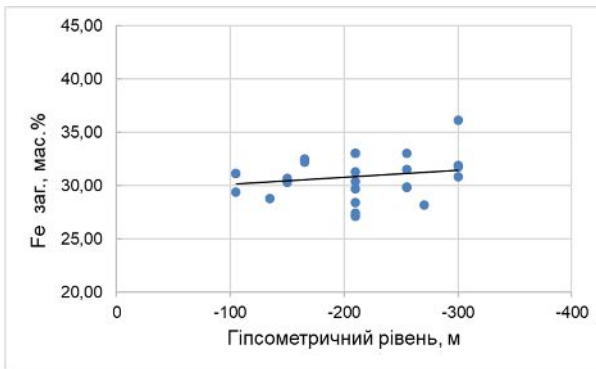


.6. (Fe . -)

(Fe . -) VI -

VI .
 VI 20 .% (
 25 .%).
 VII
 (Pedan 1973, Hodyush 1967).

(Fe)
 25 40
 30,83 .%;
 15 26 .%,
 19,23 .%.
 VII
 (.7).
 : 1)
 ; 2)



7. VI (Fe заг. -)

(Fe магн. -)

VI
 60- (+60 -100)
 70- (-250);
 (Tokhtuev
 1973).

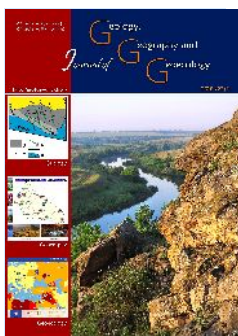
1. (Fe) (Fe).

2.

3.

References

- Ahkozov, Yu.L., Kupovets, V.A., Kopertekhin, I.A. (1982). Nekotoryye geologo-mineralogicheskiye faktory, opredelyayushchiye svoystva rud Inguletskogo mestorozhdeniya [Some geological and mineralogical factors determining the properties of Ingulets ore deposit]. Mining Journal, N2, 9-10 (in Russian).
- Belevtsev, Ya.N., Tokhtuev, G.V., Strygin, A.I., Melnik, Yu.P., Kalyayev, G.I., Fomenko, V.Yu., Zagoruyko, L.G., Molyavko, G.I., Polovko, N.I., Dovgan', M.N., Ladieva, V.D., Zhukov, G.V., Yepatko, Yu.M., Shcherbakov, B.D. (1962). Geologiya Krivorozhskikh zhelezorudnykh mestorozhdeniy [Geology of Kryvyi Rih iron ore deposits]. Publ. house of Acad. of Sci. of the UkrSSR, Kyiv, Vol. 1, 484. (in Russian).
- Evtexhov, V.D., Zarayskiy, G.P., Balashov, V.N., Valeyev O.K. (1989). Eksperimentalnoye issledovaniye natriyevogo metasomatoza v zhelezistykh kvartsitah dokembriya [Experimental study of sodium metasomatism in ferruginous quartzites of the Precambrian]. Precambrian metasomatites and their ore-bearing. Moskva: Nauka, 248-259 (in Russian).
- Eliseyev, N.A., Nikolskiy, A.P., Kushev, V.G. (1961). Metasomatity Krivorozhskogo rudnogo poyasa [Metasomatites of Krivoy Rog ore belt]. Works of Laboratory of Precambrian geology of Acad. of Sci. of the USSR, Moscow-Leningrad: Publ. house of Acad. of Sci. of the USSR, is.13, 204 (in Russian).
- Kalyaev, G.I. (1965). Tektonika dokembriya Ukrainskoy zhelezorudnoy provintsii. [Precambrian tectonics of the Ukrainian iron ore province]. Kiev: Naukova Dumka, 190 (in Russian).
- Kushev V.G. (1972). Shchelochnyye metasomatity dokembriya. [Alkaline metasomatites of the Precambrian]. Leningrad: Nedra, 190 (in Russian).
- Pedan, M.V. (1973). Osobennosti ritmichnoy sloistosti zhelezistykh porod yuzhnogo zamykaniya Lihmanovskoy sinklinali [Peculiarities of rhythmic stratification of ferruginous rocks of the southern fault closing of the Likhmanovskaya syncline]. Geological structure and prospects of ore mineralization in Krivoy Rog at great depths, Kiev: Naukova dumka, 81-84 (in Russian).
- Pirogov, B.I., Evtexhov, V.D., Arkhipov, A.S., Hartanovich, P.N. (1975). Nekotoryye mineralogogehimicheskiye zakonomernosti metasomatoza zhelezistykh kvartsitov Severnogo Krivorozhya [Some mineralogical and geochemical regularities of the metasomatism of ferruginous quartzites of Northern Krivoy Rog]. Mineralogical review (Lviv), N 29, is. 1, 35-41 (in Russian).
- Tokhtuev, G.V., Chubar, G.G. (1973). O pereraspredeleniyi zheleza v zhelezistykh kvartsitah pri tektogeneze (na primere Yuzhnogo i Novokrivorozhskogo GOKov [Concerning the redistribution of iron in ferruginous quartzites during tectogenesis (the case of Southern and Novokrivorozhskiy Ore Mining and Processing Works)]. Geological structure and prospects for ore mineralization in Krivoy Rog at great depths, Kiev: Naukova dumka, 63-67 (in Russian).
- Hodyush, L.Ya. (1967). Autigenno-mineralogicheskaya zonalnost kak odin iz kriteriyev raschleneniya i sopostavleniya zhelezorudnykh tolshch v zhelezisto-kremnistykh formatsiyakh dokembriya (na primere Belozerskogo zhelezorudnogo rayona) [Authigenic mineralogical zonation as one of the criteria for the stratification and comparison of iron-bearing strata in the banded iron formations of the Precambrian (the case of Belozerskiy iron ore region)]. Problems of studying the geology of the Precambrian, Leningrad: Nauka, 243-249 (in Russian).



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 138-147
doi: 10.15421/111839

Ulytsky O., Yermakov V., Buglak O., Lunova O.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 138-147

Risk of man-made and ecological disasters at the filter stations in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions

O. Ulytsky, V. Yermakov, O. Buglak, O. Lunova

State Ecological Academy of Postgraduate Education and Management, Kyiv
e-mail: Oksanalunova@gmail.com

Received 14.04.2018;

Received in revised form 03.05.2018;

Accepted 26.05.2018

Abstract. The ecological situation in the territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions in the context of the military conflict which began in early 2014 is unstable and requires a timely resolution. Military conflicts lead to a number of dangerous impacts on soils and landscapes, surface and underground waters, vegetation and fauna, and military actions significantly increase the risk of emergencies in industrial enterprises and infrastructural

facilities. Conflicts occurring in industrially developed territories with a large number of environmentally hazardous enterprises and objects constitute a particular danger to the environment. This article considers critical infrastructural objects on the example of objects of water supply (filtering stations) of Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Damage to or destruction of these objects threatens national security, the economy, and the health and safety of the population. Water supply facilities require the attention and access of international experts for preventing man-made and ecological disasters. An expert evaluation was carried out to assess the environmental threats and risks, existing threats were identified, an information and analytical system was developed, and recommendations were issued for minimizing the risks of man-made and ecological disasters. The current risk of an industrial accident with significant environmental consequences occurring in the course of the conflict is in the range from "low" to "average". According to an expert assessment within the framework of the OSCE Project Coordinator's study in Ukraine, in the course of development of any adverse scenarios, the potential danger of emergencies with serious environmental consequences remains significant. With large volumes of liquid chlorine emissions into the air, the population living in the zone of possible chemical contamination can be subjected to a severe degree of poisoning, which will lead to lethal consequences and a large number of victims. Economic development of Donetsk and Lugansk regions without the obligatory consideration of environmental factors is impossible. Ensuring the rehabilitation of the ecology of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts is an important factor in bringing environmental protection activities in the region into line with the requirements of environmental safety in the current social and economic conditions and making these activities an integral part of the sustainable economic and social development of Ukraine.

Keywords: water supply, filter station, potable water, ecological safety, threats and risks, integral criterion.

e-mail: Oksanalunova@gmail.com

2014

Introduction. The ecological situation in the territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions in the context of the military conflict which began in early 2014 is unstable and requires an early resolution (Kravchenko ., 2015).

Military conflicts lead to a number of dangerous impacts on soils and landscapes, surface and underground waters, vegetation and fauna, and military actions significantly increase the risk of emergencies in industrial enterprises and infrastructural facilities. Conflicts occurring in industrially developed territories with a large number of environmentally hazardous enterprises and objects constitute a particular danger to the environment (Timochko ., 2016).

In the conditions of the lack of official information on the state of the environment in eastern Ukraine for assessing the damage done within the framework of the provision of services, all available sources of information were analyzed and summarized, which made it possible to form a vision of the level of environmental hazard.

Ensuring the rehabilitation of the ecology of Donetsk and Luhansk regions is an important factor in bringing environmental protection activities in the region into line with the requirements of environmental safety in the current social and economic conditions and making these activities an integral part of the sustainable economic and social development of Ukraine (Semerak O., 2018).

The level of security in a zone of military conflict is determined by the magnitude of the impact of the negative processes that occur and lead to social tension (environmental problems, social conflicts) in the country. Therefore, one of the strategic approaches to Ukraine's natural and technological safety in the area of hostilities should be the principle of non-zero risk, which requires the establishment of an effective system of economic mechanisms to ensure the safety of people, nature and society.

Economic development of Donetsk and Lugansk regions without the obligatory consideration of environmental factors is impossible.

As a result of the fighting on June 10, 2014, two workers of the Enterprise "Voda Donbassa"

were wounded on the territory of the pumping station of the Siversky Donets-Donbas Channel and the water supply equipment was damaged. Accidents at the pumping stations led to the stoppage of water supply in several cities of Donetsk region. Volnovakha district remained completely without water. As a result of the bombing on July 2, the first rise of the Siversky Donets Donbas Channel was damaged, following which an employee of the Enterprise "Voda Donbassa" was fatally injured.

Material and methods. The purpose of this study is to find out the main problems of continuous provision of quality potable water for residents the territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions , both those controlled and uncontrolled by the Ukrainian authorities, and the identification of threats and risks of man-made and ecological disasters at the filter stations and ways of avoiding them.

Modern ecological problems of the Donbas concern not only the violation of ecosystems or natural protected areas, but also the living conditions of the population, namely the prevention of pollution of sources of drinking water. The level of ecological and man-made danger of the Donbas has always been conditioned by the presence of critical infrastructure objects on its territory, which includes filter stations (Bondar ., 2017).

The main source of the water supply in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions is the river Siversky Donets. In the water supply system of the settlements of Donetsk and Lugansk regions, filter stations play an important role in purifying (lighting), disinfecting and bringing the chemical and biological composition of water extracted from the river Siversky Donets within the norms of drinking water in accordance with the requirements of the State Sanitary Norms and Rules "Hygienic requirements for drinking water intended for human consumption" (Rudko G., 2016).

Altogether in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions there are more than 20 filtering stations, which provide about 5.5 million people with drinking water, the location of the stations is shown in Fig. 1

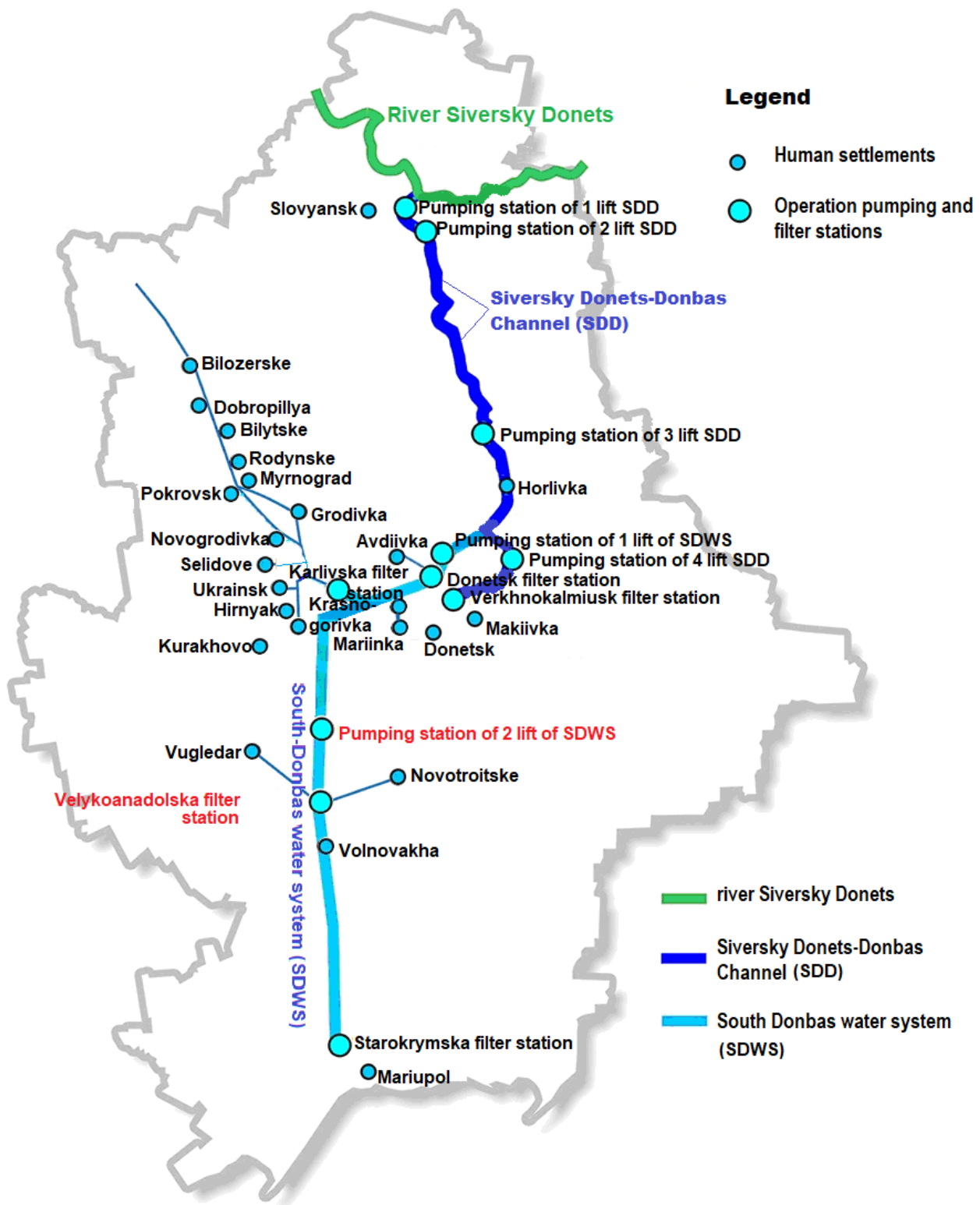


Fig. 1. Scheme of water supply in the Donetsk region

It should be noted that in the controlled territory, central executive bodies and local authorities, whose areas of management include filter stations, have the opportunity to control the development of events related to the operation of the facility, which allows them to take measures to prevent emergency

situations, and in case of such situations, to quickly locate and eliminate them (M nprirodi, 2017).

Today the threat of damage to such objects is quite large because of the ongoing hostilities Particular attention should be paid to critical infrastructural objects located on the contact line or close to it.

Given the location of objects, in case of an accident, the localization and elimination of the consequences of an emergency can be complicated because of the inability to access the damaged places.

The main filtering stations (FS) of the region include:

1. «Starokrymsk filter stations 1, 2 Enterprise «Voda Donbassa»
2. «Gorlivka filter stations 1, 2 Enterprise «Voda Donbassa»;
3. Donetsk filter station Enterprise «Voda Donbassa»;
4. Verkhokalmiusk filter station Enterprise «Voda Donbassa»;
5. Zakhidna filter station Enterprise «Popasnyansky rayonnyi Vodokanal».



Fig. 2. Starokrymsk filter stations 1, 2 Enterprise «Voda Donbassa»

Starokrymsk filter stations are located near the city of Mariupol in Donetsk region (Fig.2). The main activity is cleaning and supplying drinking water to the population. Filter station 1 was put into operation in 1936. Filter stations 1, 2 together provide drinking water to about 500 thousand consumers in such settlements as Berdyansk, Shyroka Balka, Pokrovske, Kalynivka, Vynogradne and the city of Mariupol.



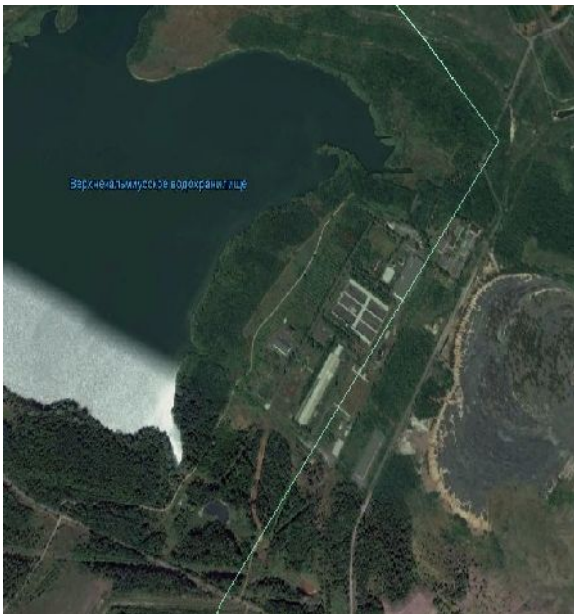
Fig. 3. Gorlivka filter stations 1, 2 Enterprise «Voda Donbassa»

Gorlivka filter stations are located near the city of Gorlivka in Donetsk region (Fig.3). The main activity is cleaning and supplying drinking water to the population. Filter station 1 was put into operation in 1958. The design capacity of the station 1 is 68 000 m³/day, in fact – 47 000 m³/day. Filter station 2 was put into operation in 1964 and together the stations provide drinking water to such cities as Gorlivka, Toretsk.



Donetsk filter station is located near the Kruta Balka of Yasynuvata district in Donetsk region (Fig.4). The main activity is cleaning and supplying drinking water to the population. The filter station was put into operation in 1981. The filter station provides drinking water to such cities as Avdiivka, Mariinka, Krasnogorivka and , partly, Donetsk.

Fig .4. Donetsk filter station Enterprise «Voda Donbassa»



Verkhnokalmiusk filter station is located near the Mineralne of Yasynuvata district in Donetsk region and located on temporarily occupied territory (Fig.5). The main activity is cleaning and supplying drinking water to the population. The filter station was put into operation in 1959.

Fig. 5. Verkhnokalmiusk filter station Enterprise «Voda Donbassa»



Zakhidna filter station is located near the Bilogorivka of Popasna district in Luhansk region (Fig.6). The main activity is cleaning and supplying drinking water to the population. The filter station was put into operation in 1992.

Fig. 6. Zakhidna filter station Enterprise «Popasnyansky rayonnyi Vodokanal»

In the process of water purification liquid chlorine is used. Filter stations have chlorine and reagent farms where liquid chlorine is stored in pressurized containers, which creates preconditions for the occurrence of man-made and ecological disaster in case of damage and depressurization of capacities. The technological indicators of the above-mentioned FS and the integral criterion for assessing threats and risks are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Integral criterion for estimating threats and risks of filtering stations

	Name	Location	Capacity (in fact) thousand, m ³ /day	Number of consumers, thousand	Integral criterion
1	«Gorlivka filter stations 1, 2 Enterprise «Voda Donbassa»	Gorlivka	187	370	1,219321734
2	Donetsk filter station Enterprise «Voda Donbassa»	Kruta Balka	140	350	1,219321734
3	Verkhokalmiusk filter station Enterprise «Voda Donbassa»	Mineralne	320	550	1,219321734
4	Zakhidna filter station Enterprise «Popasnyansky rayonnyi Vodokanal»	Bilogorivka	60	1 000	1,219321734
5	«Starokrymsk filter stations 1, 2 Enterprise «Voda Donbassa»	Mariupol	105	500	1,219321734

Discussion. Due to damage to pressure vessels which retain liquid chlorine its uncontrolled release into the atmosphere is possible, which will lead to pollution of the environment and poisoning of people (Bilyavsky G., 2006). It should be noted that one kilogram of liquid chlorine, when interacting with oxygen, is converted into 315 liters of gaseous chlorine, which is rapidly expelled by the wind. Taking into account the features of each of the filter stations,

in the case of the release of liquid chlorine into the atmospheric air, the area of the zone of possible chemical contamination will be from 2 km² to 30 km². At the same time, the number of people in the predicted zone of chemical contamination in case of an accident in places of storage of chlorine can range from 0.3 thousand to 90 thousand people depending on the direction of the wind.

Considering that the majority of these filter stations located close contact line, there is a high probability of damage and depressurization of containers of chlorine and its subsequent uncontrolled release into the atmosphere, which can lead to mass poisoning of the population. The population living in the zone of possible chemical contamination can receive a severe degree of poisoning in case of large volumes of liquid chlorine emissions into the air, and this can lead to lethal consequences and a large number of victims.

About 3 million people can remain without drinking water in the event of the shutdown of filter stations due to the disruption of technological process (leak of chlorine), which will lead to a significant complication of the humanitarian and sanitary-epidemiological situation in the region and will create preconditions for deterioration of the socio-economic situation.

To assess possible environmental threats and risks introduced we adopt the hierarchy analysis method (Lysychenko G., 2008).

The hierarchy analysis method is a method for solving multicriteria tasks with hierarchical structures that include both visible and imperceptible factors (Shmand y V.M., 2013). This method was developed by the American mathematician Thomas Saati in the early 1990's and is based on pairwise comparisons (Saaty T.L., 1987). In addition, its application allows one to include in the hierarchy all the problems, knowledge and facts available to the researcher. The Saati interval scale was used to evaluate the threats using the pair comparison method (Zahedi F., 1986).

The algorithm of this method consists of the following steps:

- Formation of database of characteristics of criteria, factors and threats;
- Filling matrices of pairwise comparisons of elements of each level by a group of experts, which includes a system analyst;
- Definition of eigenvectors of matrices of pairwise comparisons and their normalization.

A vector of threats and risks $P_{vp} = \{P_{vp1}, \dots, P_{vpn}\}$ consisting of components P_{vpj} ($i=1, n, j=1, 3$), is an integral assessment of the corresponding i threat under the corresponding j - criterion. For example, for the 1st threat:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{vp11} &= k_1 \cdot \overline{a_{11}} + k_2 \cdot \overline{a_{12}} + k_3 \cdot \overline{a_{13}}, \\
 P_{vp12} &= k_1 \cdot \overline{a_{21}} + k_2 \cdot \overline{a_{22}} + k_3 \cdot \overline{a_{23}}, \\
 &\dots \\
 P_{vp1n} &= k_1 \cdot \overline{a_{n1}} + k_2 \cdot \overline{a_{n2}} + k_3 \cdot \overline{a_{n3}}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1}$$

On the basis of the computed priority vector P_{vpj} , one can conduct a ranking of threats based on the selected criterion of assessment and draw up a matrix of priorities.

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & L \\ x_1 & P_{vp11} & P_{vp12} & P_{vp13} & \dots & P_{vp1L} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x_i & P_{vp i1} & P_{vp i2} & P_{vp i3} & \dots & P_{vp iL} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x_n & P_{vp n1} & P_{vp n2} & P_{vp n3} & \dots & P_{vp nL} \end{pmatrix}
 \tag{2}$$

The criteria used are the following:

- criterion for assessing the source of the threat;
- criterion for assessing the level of threat impact;
- criterion for assessing the spread of the threat.

For the assessment of environmental threats and risks, an information and analytical system was developed and, together with a representative of the The Ukrainian Civil Protection Research Institute (UkrCPRI), an expert evaluation was made on the following hierarchical tree, shown in Fig. 7.

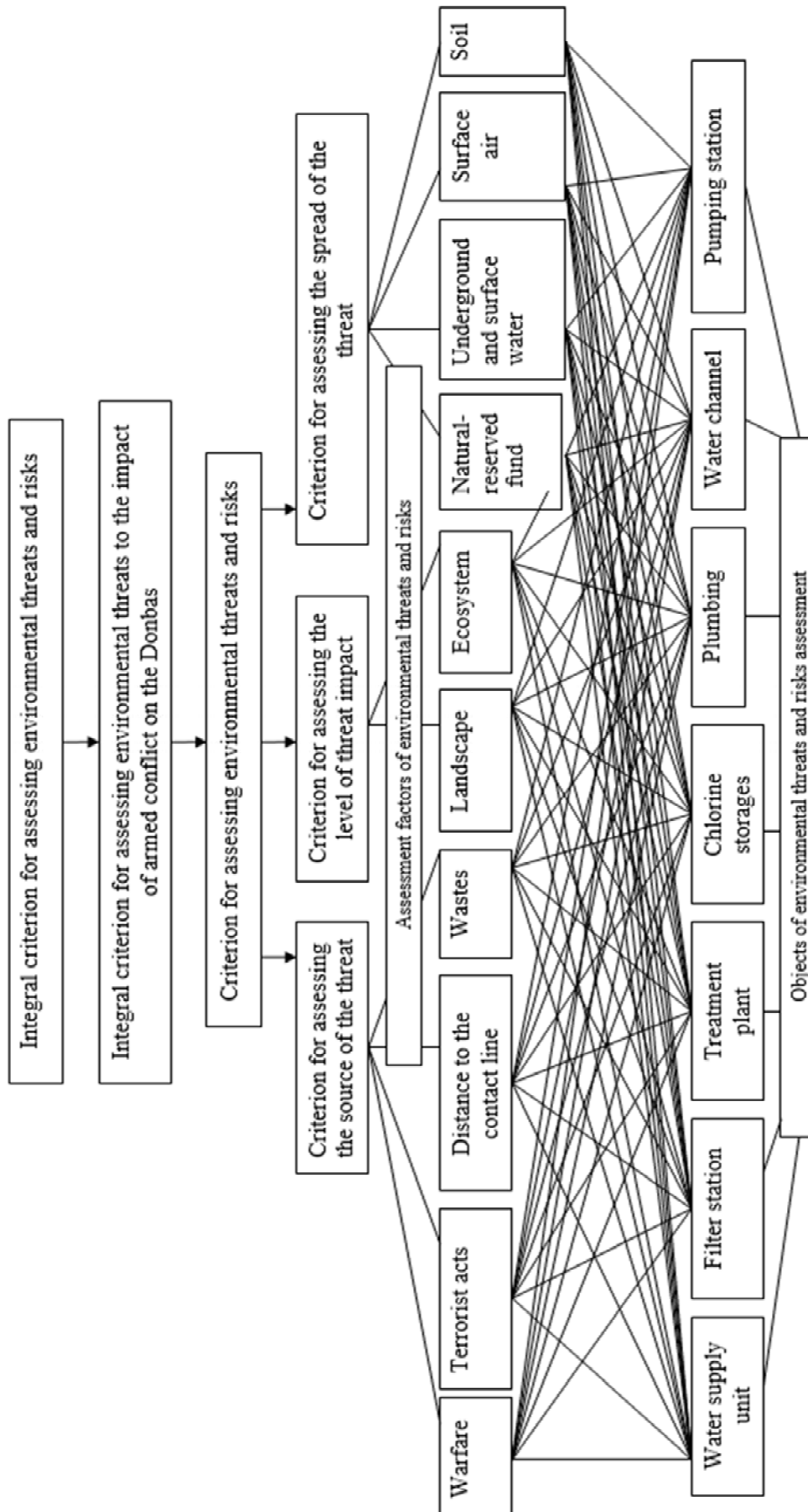


Fig.7. Assessment of threats and risks for water supply facilities in military conflict zone in the Donbas

Conclusion. According to the results of research on the environmental situation on the territory of Donetsk and Luhansk region, it has been established that armed conflict has considerably worsened the situation with regard to the safe functioning of critical infrastructural objects (filter stations). The level of threat and risk assessment reached 1.2.

Since the beginning of the conflict there have been recorded more than 500 accidents and violations of the normal mode of operation of the critical infrastructural objects, some of which created environmentally hazardous situations. Significant numbers of them remain potential sources of emergency pollution.

The current risk of an industrial accident with significant environmental consequences occurring in the course of an industrial accident ranges from "low" to "average". According to an expert assessment within the framework of the OSCE Project Coordinator's study in Ukraine, in the course of development of any adverse scenarios, the potential danger of emergencies with serious environmental consequences remains significant.

In order to prevent the occurrence of ecological and man-made accidents and disasters, it is necessary to continuously monitor and analyze the functioning of facilities associated with the operation of filter stations located both in the controlled and temporarily occupied territory of Donetsk and Lugansk region.

It is also necessary to conduct detailed research on natural and artificial processes that have a negative impact on the environmental situation within the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, especially in the temporarily occupied territories due to the existence of interconnections between potentially high-risk objects located in the controlled and the temporarily occupied territory.

In order to minimize the risks of man-made environmental disasters associated with the operation of filter stations it is necessary:

- to develop plans for localization and elimination of the consequences of accidents to high risk objects, wherever such plans are absent;
- to take measures (technical calibration of capacities, planning and preventive maintenance of their services) in order to prevent depressurization of pressure vessels with chlorine;
- to change the technological process in the part of replacement of liquid chlorine for purification and filtration of water on sodium hypochlorite;
- to develop and implement alternative ways of providing drinking water to the

population in case of the termination of the work of the filtering stations;

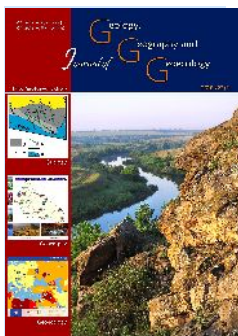
- to create "security zones" with a radius of 5 kilometers around each of filter stations in order to prevent their bombardment, due to their location very close to the contact line.

Summarizing the above, it should be noted that the problems of damage to the environment due to anthropogenic impact and the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine require increased attention to the solution of environmental problems at all levels of the organization of society and the search for the latest approaches to their solution.

References

- Bilyavsky G., Furdyy R., Kostikov I. (2006) *Osnovy ekologii* [Fundamentals of ecology] textbook, .:«Lybid», 408
- Bondar V., Ulytskyi V., Yermakov V. (2017) *Zvit pro nadannya poslugy "Provedennya otsinky ta vyvchennya tekhnogennoho stanu Donetskoi ta Luganskoii oblasti z metoyu rozrobky rekomendatsii shchodo pryrodno-resursnogo vidnovlennya na ekologichnykh zasadakh"* [Report on the provision of the service "Assessment and study of the ecological and man-made state of Donetsk and Luhansk regions in order to develop recommendations on environmental rehabilitation on an ecological basis"] Kyiv (in Ukrainian), 177
- Denisov N. D., Averin V., Yushchuk, O., Ulytskyi, V. (2017) *Otsinka ekologichnoi shkody ta priorityty vidnovlennya dovkillya na skhodi Ukrainy* [Assessment of environmental damage and environmental recovery priorities in eastern Ukraine] Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (in Ukrainian), 88
- Kravchenko V. (2015) *Voenni diy i na shodi Ukrainy - tsiv i zats yn vikliki lyudstvu* [Military actions in eastern Ukraine - civilizational challenges to human] Lv v: EPL, 136
- Lysyuchenko G., Zabulonov Y., Khmil G. (2008) *Pryrodnyi tekhnogennyi ta ekologichnyi ryzyky: analiz, otsinka, upravlinnya* [Natural man-made and environmental risks: analysis, evaluation, management] .: Joint-Stock Company «Vitol» (in Ukrainian), 544
- Minpryrody posylyt monitoring povitrya, zemli i vody na Donbasi [The Ministry of Natural Resources will increase monitoring of air, land and water on the Donbas] Retrieved from <https://menr.gov.ua/news/31471.html>
- Rudko G., Yakovlev V. (2016) *Ekologichna bezpeka vugilnykh rodovyshch* [Ecological safety of coal deposits of Ukraine] monography, VVDBuk Rekm, Chernivtsi (in Ukrainian), 608
- Saaty T. L. (1987) *Concepts, theory and techniques: rank generation, preservation and reversal in the analytic hierarchy process*//Decision Sciences Vol.

18. – P. 157–177
- Semerak O. (2018) Povnotsinna reintegratsiya okupovanykh terytorii nemozhlyva bez ekologichnoi skladovoi [Complete reintegration of the occupied territories is impossible without an ecological component] Retrieved from <https://menr.gov.ua/news/32116.html>
- Shmandyuk V.M. et al. (2013) Ekologichna bezpeka: p druchnyk [Ecological safety: textbook]-Herson: Old plus, 366
- Timochko V. (2016) Shchodo ekologichnogo monitoringu na Donbas [Regarding environmental monitoring on the Donbas] Retrieved from <https://hromadskeradio.org/programs/kyiv-donbas/derzhava-ukrayina-ne-zaymayetsya-ekologichnym-kontrolem-na-donbasi-tymochko>
- Zahedi F. (1986) The Analytic Hierarchy Process – a survey of the method and its applications//Interfaces Vol. 16, 4. – P. 96–108



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 148-155
doi: 10.15421/111840

Yavorska V. V., Hevko I. V., Sych V. A., Kolomiyets K. V.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 148-155

The main components of the formation of recreational and tourism activity

V. V. Yavorska¹, I. V. Hevko², V. A. Sych¹, K. V. Kolomiyets¹

¹Odesa I.I. Mechnykov National University, Odesa, Ukraine

²Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University

Received 22.04.2018;

Received in revised form 18.05.2018;

Accepted 30.05.2018

Abstract. The article considers the issues of further development of the conceptual apparatus of such a direction as recreation and tourism and the question of determining the various directions and components of recreation and tourism economy. The purpose of this work is to identify the main components of recreational and tourist activity as an integral part of the inter-sectoral complex. It is stressed that tourism activity can be viewed

from the standpoint of the economy, because it has all the features of the economy, although this approach is not widespread. It is also possible to study the recreation and tourism sector as a type of economic activity. Recreational and tourist activity is considered as a service market, both as a social system and as an economic system. It was emphasized that in geography and regional economy, recreational and tourist activity is considered as an inter-sectoral complex. A pivotal problem is the definition of objects and entities in systemic relations, where, depending on the nature of the system, tourists can act as objects and subjects. It was established that the formation of the subject area of recreational and tourist activity is based on geographical concepts, including the concept of «tourist destination», the concept of territorial organization of the population and economy, the concept of territorial recreational systems. The position of geographers in the development of the subject area of tourism enhances resource orientation of tourism activity; we note that the resource is both population and tourist destinations. In the article we considered the Ukrainian taxonomy of types of economic activities, which are directly involved in tourism and recreation. It is determined that tourism and recreation sector occupy a special place in the sphere of services. In essence, tourist services are multi-component, and the tourist product itself combines the result of the activities of enterprises that carry out completely different activities. The schematically structured recreation and tourism complex by types of activities indicates the formation of areas of economic activity and industry directly related to recreation and tourism, such as mass recreation of the population – unorganized and organized, and tourism, the sphere of recreation. Thus, the representation of recreation and tourism activity as an inter-branch complex offers new possibilities for forecasting its development and formation of new directions of use of recreational and tourist resources.

Key words: recreation, tourists' activity, destination, recreational and tourist resources, geographical principles, inter-sectoral complex

1, 2, 1, 1

1

2

Introduction. Quite quickly, though completely unobtrusively for the eye, tourist trips, which were originally available only to selected ones, have become one of the main engines of the world economy. «Hunting for the change of places» was characteristic of mankind from the very beginning of its existence, but only in the last century, this need was transformed into a commercial product. In the 60's of the twentieth century, due to cheaper flights and the expansion of package tours, humanity has reopened the world itself – the so-called «tourist revolution» or «revolution of services» took place. For example, in 2017, tourism totaled 7.6 trillion. dollars of global economic activity – a little more than one tenth of the GDP of the planet, and the number of travelers steadily increasing and to date is 1.25 billion people a year (The Travel & Tourism, 2017).

Thereby the rapid development of tourism have led to increased attention to recreational and tourist activities and its in-depth theoretical and methodological development. The situation is complicated by the interdisciplinary nature of this scientific direction and the increasing competition of various sciences in its development.

A significant number of scientific publications, ideas, concepts are dedicated to the various aspects of recreational and tourist activity from the standpoint of consideration in social geography. Such Ukrainian geographers as O. Beidyk, O. Lyubitseva, O. Kolotukha, O. Shablii, I. Smal, I. Smirnov, O. Topchiyev, F. Zastavnyi, and others have devoted their papers to the issue of tourist activity of the country in whole and different regions. At the same time, insufficient attention is paid to the issue of geographical principles of recreational and tourist activity as a branch of national economy.

The purpose of this work is to identify the main components of recreational and tourist activity as an integral part of the inter-sectoral complex.

The researchers again and again emphasize the uniqueness of tourism in terms of the scale and pace of its dissemination, as well as its interdisciplinary multidimensional and substantive complexity. Tourism is viewed as a socio-economic phenomenon (Van Tsynshen, 2003, Oliynyk, Stepanenko, 2005, Maslyak, 2008, Tkachenko, 2009, Topchiyev, 2005), which in the second half of the twentieth century. gave birth to a tourist revolution comparable to the civilizational consequences of the industrial revolution. And in this context, it should be considered as one of the factors and stages of civilization advancement of mankind. In the field of tourism, the interests of economy and culture, regional studies and ethnography, natural history and history, ethnography, culture and sport, international relations

and ties. Tourism combines the trends of globalization and ethno-national identity. Tourist activity comprehensively connects the spheres of material production, exchange, circulation, service, leisure and provides the features of completeness of economic complexes of all levels. Tourism is regarded as one of the priority sectors of the economy and as one of the most dynamic types of business (Tkachenko, 2009, Topchiyev, 2005).

Material and methods of the study. The materials of the research were literary sources, as well as some developments of modern ukrainian and foreign scientists on the study of recreation and tourism activities. The use of logical-analytical, comparative and descriptive methods, which enabled to highlight the peculiarities of the formation of the subject area of recreational and tourist activity, was important for achieving the goal.

Results of the study and their discussion. The problem of the formation and arrangement of conceptual apparatus of recreational and tourist activity is the most difficult one today. Among contemporary scholars, it is widely believed that "recreation" is a much broader concept, since it includes virtually all types of human activities in its free time, which is spent outside its permanent home, while "tourism" - the concept is narrower and deeper, as this process is accompanied by the consumption of the relevant services, that is, the purchase of certain products / goods or services and the use of resource potential of the territory.

Concerning the notion of recreational activity, there are many definitions, in our opinion the most complete of the following: recreational activity - the activity of man in his spare time, carried out in order to restore the physical and spiritual forces of man and is characterized by a variety of human behavior and the value of its process (Velychko, 2013).

Tourist activity is considered as an industry or type of economic activity (Fig. 1) (Velychko, 2013, Dyachenko, 2007, Zoryn, Kvartal'nov, 2000, Oliynyk, Stepanenko, 2005). Modern tourism has all the necessary features of the economy, among which:

- the demands of society for travel services;
- production of specific products – tours, tourist product;
- availability of tourists and goods manufacturers and their consumers;
- the use of special resources – destinations, technologies, organizational and economic forms;
- mass development of entrepreneurship;
- profit is a sign of economic activity.

This approach applies to all economics, partly to managers. But most of the researchers emphasize the very limited nature of tourism as an industry.

Let us show some methodological conflicts of this approach. Tourist activity is represented as an economic system, which produces and exchanges tourist services and goods (Velychko, 2013, Dyachenko, 2007). The aggregate of enterprises and organizations of the sphere of services and sphere of material production, which provide production and distribution of tourist products and goods, development and exploitation of tourist resources, the formation of the infrastructural material and technical base of tourism, are called tourism industry. We emphasize that tourists is not marked in this system:

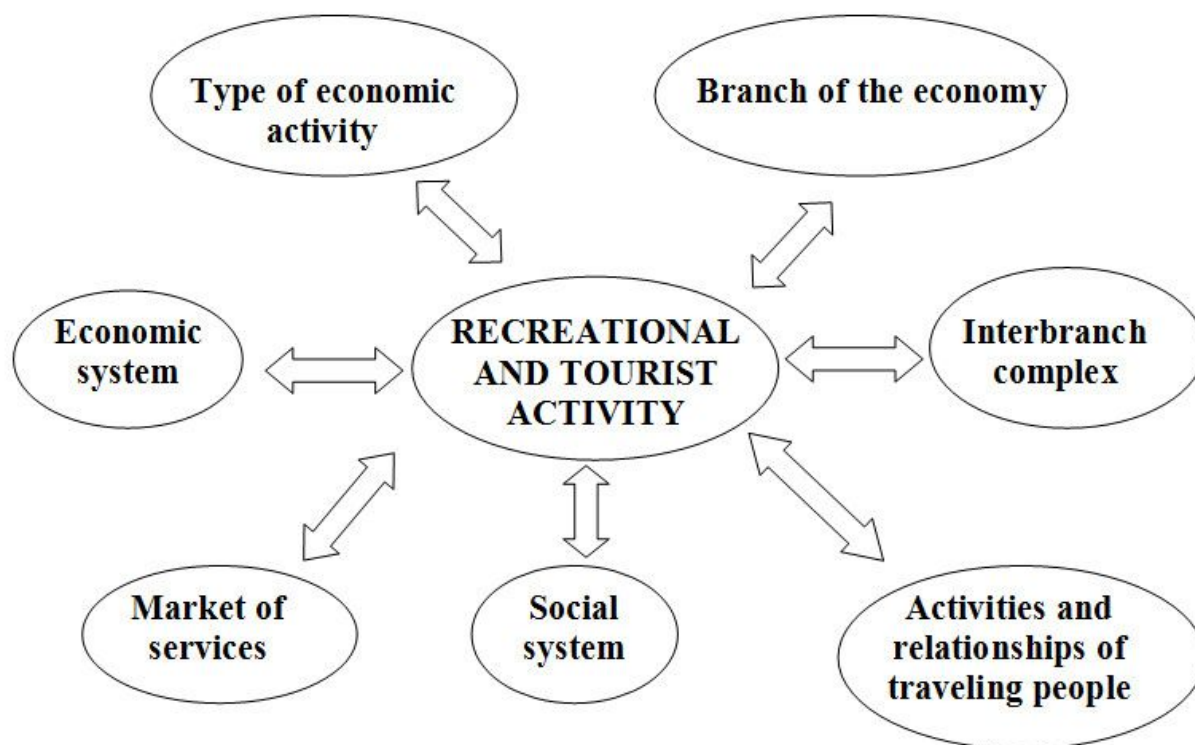


Fig. 1. Approaches to the definition of recreational and tourist activity

In some countries (for example, the Russian Federation), tourism has become officially defined as a type of economic activity (Zoryn, Kvaral'nov, 2000): tourism activity is tour operator and travel agency activities, as well as other activities for the organization of travel. This definition does not include tourists themselves and violates the logical meaning of «activity», which necessarily relates the subject of activity (tourists) with objects (tourist environment – destinations).

The widespread consideration of recreational and tourist activity as a social system, for which a complex methodological problem remains the subject – object relations. Consideration of tourism as a branch of the economy relies on the concept of an economic system, in which tourist enterprises (tour operators) – a subject of tourism activity, and tourists, consumers of tourism product – its object. At the same time, the representation of recreational and

they must necessarily be, but outside of the economic system.

In modern conditions, recreational and tourist activities are regarded as a market of services, in which tour operators and other actors form a recreational product and sell it to consumers – tourists. According to economic considerations, travel is a tourist product purchased by tourists, and on the basis of the object – subject relations in the field of travel services – is a specific activity of tourists themselves.

tourist activities as a social system considers tourists as the subject of the system, and all other components – as its object. Note that according to the definition of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), subjects of tourism activity are tour operators, travel agents, tour guides, as well as tourist services – places of accommodation, cafes and restaurants. And here the paradoxical situation: tourist activity without tourists, tourism – without customers of tourist services. It is clear that all these developments and definitions already require further refinements and new approaches.

The State Agency of Ukraine for Tourism and Resorts, which operated until 2015, distinguished between tourism industries and recreational industries. The tourism industries (activities) include travel agencies and operators, excursion bureaus, sightseeing objects, objects and institutions of business purpose, collective accommodation facilities,

covering hotels, hostels, motels, campsites, tourist bases and camps. Recreational activities are represented by collective recreation facilities – recreation centers, refreshment houses, as well as collective accommodation facilities for rehabilitation and treatment – sanatoria, health improvement clinics, refreshment houses with treatment, children's institutions of the whole year, children's centers, health institutions (of short– 2 days stay), balneological hospitals.

The structure of the recreational and tourist economy includes related industries, represented by enterprises of food and trade, transport and communal services, as well as corresponding establishments, institutions and organizations – specialized educational institutions, banking institutions, public organizations.

Despite the rather clear and complete list of objects of recreation and tourism activity, the relevant sector (branch) of economy in Ukraine continues to be formed at present. Today, the function of the central executives, which ensures the implementation of tourism policy, is carried out by the Department of Tourism and Resorts under the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine. In the regions administrations this direction is presented by separate departments and committees with very limited administrative powers.

The United Nations Statistical Commission has adopted a temporary classification of tourism activities (1993) – Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA). There are 74 specialized types (subclasses) of economic activity, as well as 110 types, which are partly related to tourism, are classified into the sphere of tourist services. As you can see, numerous types of economic activity are directly included in the tourist services, or they can partially carry out tourist functions. There is a problem of determining the boundaries of tourism: where begins and where ends tourist activity.

Tourism covers most sectors of the economy: industry, agriculture, construction, transport, communications, trade, public catering, housing and communal services, consumer services, culture, arts, sports, science, credit and financial services and insurance, computer science. The changes taking place in recent decades in the global economy, (consolidation and massive displacement industries, strengthening of integration processes between countries and entire regions, globalization and regionalization) led to the formation and development of new highly differentiated inter-industry complexes rather than isolated branches of economy. In this sense, tourism and hospitality industry can be characterized as a single interdisciplinary complex consisting of various industry servicing tourists in order to satisfaction of tourist needs. At the same time, in the services

sector, the tourist sector occupies a central position, due to the high complexity and close interconnections of tourist services within all sectors. So in the national economy, tourism is viewed both as a branch of the national economy and as an inter-branch complex, although it is clear that these two approaches are opposed to each other.

The unified link in the national classification of economic activity types (CEAT–2010) is chapter 79 of the section N–activities of travel agents, tour operators, provision of other reservation services, and related administrative and auxiliary services. Their list continues chapter 77 – rent, hire and leasing, chapter 81 – maintenance of houses and territories, chapter 82 – administrative and auxiliary office activities, other auxiliary commercial services.

One of the main target of recreational facilities is health and treatment, directly related to section Q, chapter 86 – health care. For many types of recreation, the R section is a base and includes art, sports, entertainment and recreation, also its chapters: 90 – activities in the field of creativity, art and entertainment, 91 – functioning of libraries, archives, museums and other cultural institutions, 92 – organizing gambling, 93 – activity in the field of sports, organization of rest and entertainments. A milestone for recreational activities is Section I – Temporary Accommodation and Catering, which has two chapters: 55 – Temporary Accommodation and 56 – Food and Drink Activities.

As we see, the latest national classification of economic activity types, which complements and partly replaces the traditional sector taxonomy, can not clearly determine the place of recreation and tourism as a type of economic activity. As in the industry classification, recreational and tourist activities cover a large number of classification units.

The complicated methodological problem is subject – object relations in recreational and tourist activity in general. Consideration of tourism as a branch of economy or kind of economic activity relies on economic systems in which tourism enterprises are the subject of tourism activity, and tourists, consumers of tourist product – its object. Representation of tourist and recreational activities as a social system considers tourists no longer as an object of the system, but as its subject. System forming attitudes to this approach are the «tourist actions» of travelers, their «tourist activity», their relation to the subsystem of the recreational and tourist economy, which is already the object of the system.

Gaining popularity approaches to the definition of tourism as the activities and relationships of people traveling. Contrary to the economic and industrial («tourism industry») definition of the subject of tourism in this direction tourists are the core of tourismology. According to such views, tourism

is a phenomenon of universal culture, a means of self-realization of mankind. The main object of the researcher in this approach is «not hotels but people». The core of tourism science is «traveling man». It is believed that tourism is an integral part of mass culture of modern society, it corresponds to the main characteristics of the cultural forms of this phenomenon. Being its origin, tourism has in its basis the same principles of functioning as the mass culture. Having fun, a person satisfies his spiritual needs, evaluates his own personality, analyzes his role in the various social systems - this is the opinion of the supporters of mass culture. C. Mills, speaking of the self-consciousness of a modern man, wrote that he «tended to see himself as at least an alien, if not an eternal traveler, explaining this fact as a transforming force of history».

We emphasize the special role of the population in recreational and tourist activity: on the one hand, it is the subject of tourism and recreation, which forms the demand for tourist services and forms tourist flows; on the other hand, they are producers of tourist services and goods forming part of the «tourist industry». Population acts as a peculiar resource in relation to tourist and recreational activities. The recreational and tourist activity of the population is determined by equal welfare and quality of life, as well as its cultural and educational level and mentality.

Geographic science plays a special role in the formation of the subject area of recreational and tourist activity. General Secretary of the World Tourism Organization F. Franzialli (1997–2005) in a report at the International forum of the World Association of Professional Training in Hospitality and Tourism AMFORT (2000) emphasized that representatives of geographical science are most prepared to understand the essence of tourism. In tourism, the active interaction of society with nature is established (Franzialli, 2002). Therefore, tourism is defined as a form of natural – social life and life of a traveling person. Tourism is characterized as spatial (geographical) diverse human activity. One of the authoritative researchers N. Leiper defines tourism as a holistic system that combines tourists, tourist attractions and tourism industry (Leiper, 1979).

Positions of geographers in the development of the tourism subject area enhances by the resource orientation of tourism activities. Tourism is a resource industry: the consumer value of a tourist product depends on the quality of recreational resources. The concept of rent for a recreational resource (J. Crampton, USA) is introduced as the difference between the income from the use of the available resource and the minimum income from the same resource that is used. As already noted, approaches to the definition of tourism as the relations

of traveling people are becoming popular. In this approach, the population is a resource factor for tourism and its tourism activity is determined by the level of welfare and quality of life of the population, its mentality. And such characteristics – the prerogative of geographical disciplines in particular geography, regional geography.

Geographic science has made a significant contribution to the development of the category of recreational and tourist activities. Along with the traditional geographic and cadastral characteristics of natural conditions and natural resources for recreation purposes (Beydyk, 2001, Lyubitseva, Pankova, Stafiyuchuk, 2007, Fomenko, 2007), geographers have developed the concept of «tourist destination». Its author, N. Leiper (1970s), describes tourism as a spatial diverse human activity and emphasizes the activity principle as a major in the theory of tourism. He defines tourism as a holistic system that combines tourists, tourist destinations (objects, cities, regions) and the tourism industry. Such approach to the definition of the subject area of recreational and tourism activities called the activity direction (by Leiper). At present, the destinations are considered as the main component of tourist resources and as a nodal part of the tourism product.

Destinations are called territories attracting tourists and tourists, along with recreational natural resources, tourist attractions and routes included in the tourist product. In numerous tourist dictionaries, destinations are countries, regions, cities which attracting tourists and serving as the main centers of localization of tourism activity, flows of tourists and their outgoings. These are places of maximum concentration of tourist attractions and tourist facilities. Ukrainian researcher T. Tkachenko defines the destination as an object – a city, region, district, locality, place, institution that has tourist and recreational resources – unique or special, attractive for tourists, accessible due to the necessary infrastructure (amenities, services), brought to the consumer in the form of a well-developed and prepared for sale by modern means of marketing communications (logotype, trade mark, etc.) of a tourist product (Tkachenko, 2009). Modern researchers understand destinations most geographically and widely on such composition: 1) tourist resources; 2) tourism infrastructure; 3) tourist enterprises and organizations; 4) related enterprises for servicing tourists; 5) socio-economic environment; 6) the local population with its mentality.

Another compulsory geographical characteristic of recreational and tourist activity is its territorial organization. Geographers have developed the concept of territorial organization of the population and economy. Social geography is defined as a science of the territorial organization of society. For all types

of economic activities, including for recreation and tourism, their placement and forms of territorial organization are investigated. At the local and regional levels, the concept of territorial recreational systems has already been developed (Van Tsynshen, 2003, Maslyak, 2008, Topchiyev, 2005). The concept of destinations, which brings together tourist attractions and regions, is gaining in popularity. At the global level, the features of international tourism, the formation of centers and regions of international tourism and the formation of tourist flows are explored.

In geography and regional economy, recreational and tourist activities are considered as an interbranch complex (Van Tsynshen, 2003, Topchiyev, 2005). On the one hand, recreation and tourism affect practically all sectors of the economy: industry, agriculture, transport and infrastructure, the social sphere in general, the sphere of service, social infrastructure, culture, education, science, management. On the other – in the economic complex formed the direction of economic activity and industry directly related to recreation and tourism, such as mass recreation of the population – unorganized and organized, and tourism.

Powerful sphere of domestic recreation of the population exists, which at present is not yet designated as a component of the economic complex and which, however, needs research, planning and management. Geographers traditionally call the recreation and tourism industry of the country or region a recreational (recreational and tourist) complex, emphasizing its interdisciplinary structure and character.

We analyze the recreational and tourist complex of the region (country) by types of recreation and tourism activity, as well as related constituents – recreational and tourist resources, infrastructure, services (Fig. 2). Recreational and tourist activities satisfy the needs and demands of the population for recreation and tourism. It should be remembered that the needs of the population of other regions and countries (inbound tourism) can be satisfied also. Recreational activity is divided into short-term (domestic) and long-term, which can be unorganized (self-employed) – individual, family, mass, or organized (on a commercial basis). An integral part of the recreation is excursion activity, which can be covered with tourism (multi-day excursions). Tourist activities are divided into outbound and inbound (foreign tourists), as well as domestic (within its own country) and external (outbound).

In the recreational and tourist activities are involved infrastructure, which can be divided into two components: the general infrastructure serves

the population entirely and directly tourist infrastructure, aimed at satisfaction the needs of tourists. The same division can be applied to the sphere of services and sphere of material production. Such a classification of tourist services has a methodological and methodological value for the assessment of the tourist product, as well as for the analysis of the structure of recreational activities and its participation in market relations.

Particular attention deserves a relatively new concept of «destinations», which represent a generalized characteristic of tourist resources, including tourist regions, their natural and geographical features, attractions, tourist routes, tourist infrastructure and tourism industry in general. In the scheme (Fig. 2), all the components of tourism activity (called the tourist industry) are allocated (dotted).

Conclusions. The given structure of recreational economy makes it possible to consider tourism as a branch of economy on characteristics of its components – infrastructure, service, production of tourist goods and tourism management. In this composition, it is also called «tourist industry», which is marked with a dotted line in the scheme. It is also possible to study the recreation and tourism sector as a type of economic activity. To do this, to the given direction of the components of the tourism industry should be added massive organized rest of the population. There is an opportunity to consider tourism activity in the modern format, with an assessment of tourist resources (destinations). The scheme represents the components of recreation – mass recreation and recreation and leisure which are not yet mastered in terms of economic relations and management. The presented structure of the recreational and tourist complex makes it possible for its various system objects – subjective formalizations, which consider tourists as subjects of social relations and systems, and all other components of the economy or the tourism industry itself as its object.

According to our opinion, the representation of recreational and tourist activity as an interbranch complex offers new possibilities for forecasting its development and formation of new directions of use of recreational and tourist resources (destinations). Consideration of recreation and tourism activity of a country or region as an interbranch complex provides the most complete and detailed analysis, since it involves all components of recreation and tourism – and those that already have a certain organizational and economic status and are marked as an industry or type of activity with the relevant enterprises and institutions, and those that exist as actions of the population without official definition.

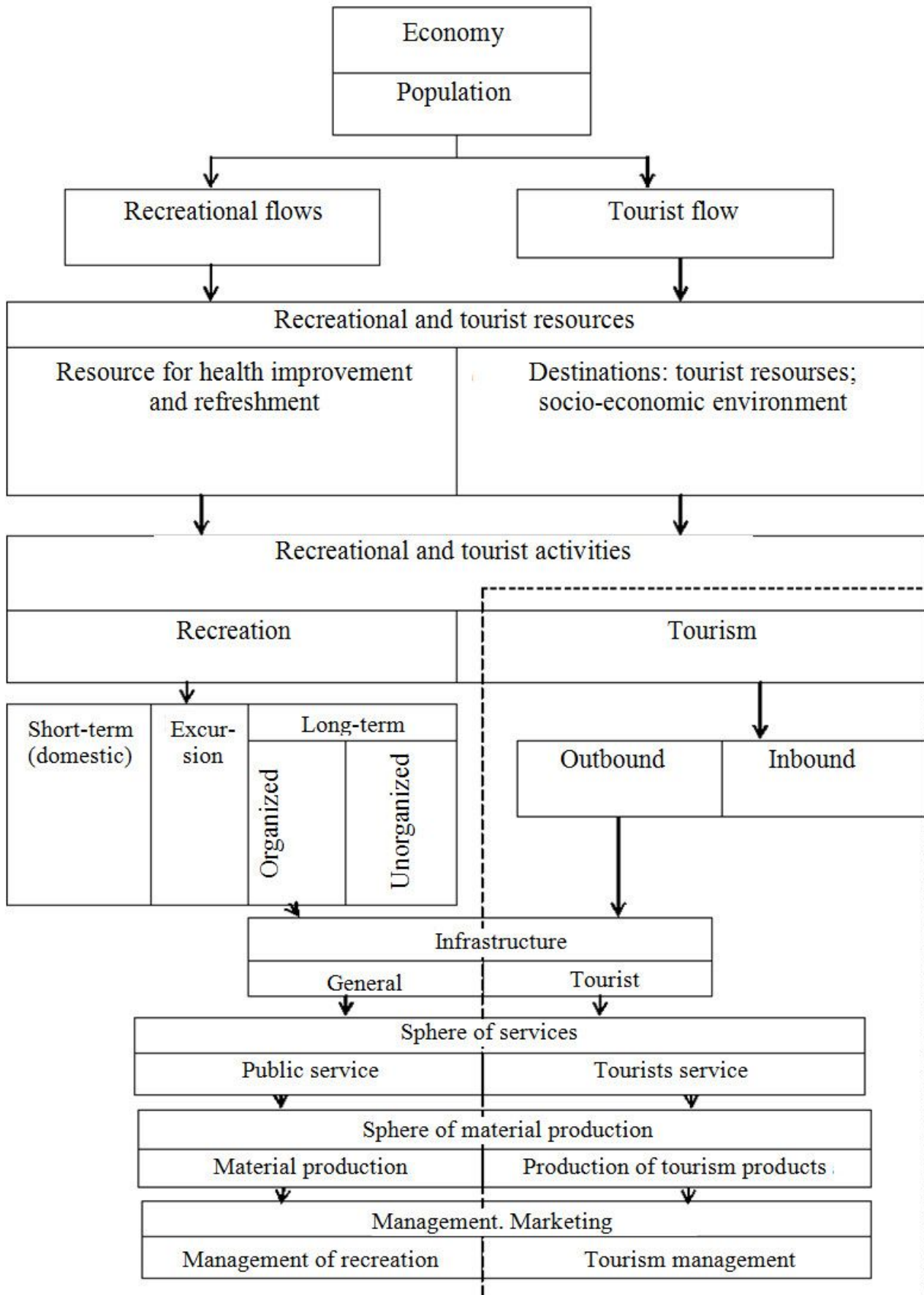
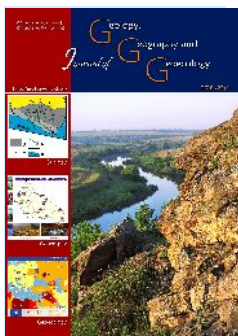


Fig.2 Structure of recreation and tourism complex by types of activity

References

- Beydyk, O. O., 2001. Rekreatsiyno – turystychni resursy Ukrayiny: metodolohiya ta metodyka analizu. Terminolohiya, rayonuvannya [Recreation – tourist resources of Ukraine: methodology and methods of analysis. Terminology zoning], K.: VTs. Kyiv university, 398. (in Ukrainian).
- Dyachenko, L. P., 2007. Ekonomika turystychnoho biznesu [Economics of tourism business], K.: Center navch. lit, 224. (in Ukrainian).
- Fedorchenko, V. K., 2010. Turyzmolohiya (teoriya turyzmu) [Tourismology (tourism theory)], K.: KUTEP, 70. (in Ukrainian).
- Fomenko, N. V., 2007. Rekreatsiyni resursy ta kurortolohiya. [Recreational resources and balneology], K.: Center navch. literature, 312. (in Ukrainian).
- Franzhialli, F., 2002. Tendencii' rozvytku mizhnarodnogo turyzmu [Trends in the development of international tourism] – K.: KUTEP, 25.
- Leiper, N., 1979. The framework of tourism, *Annals of Tourism Research*, No. 6, pp. 390–407.
- Lyubitseva, O. O., Pankova, Ye. V., Stafiyuchuk, V. I., 2007. Turystychni resursy Ukrayiny. [Tourist Resources of Ukraine], K.: Alterpres, 372. (in Ukrainian).
- Maslyak, P. O., 2008. Rekreatsiyna heohrafiya [Recreational geography], K.: Znannya, 343. (in Ukrainian).
- Oliynyk, Ya. B., Stepanenko, A. V., 2005. Teoretychni osnovy turyzmolohiyi. [Theoretical Foundations of tourismology], K.: Nika – Center, 316. (in Ukrainian).
- Pazenok, V. S., Fedorchenko, V. K., 2004. Filosofiya turyzmu [Travel Philosophy], K.: Kondor, 268. (in Ukrainian).
- The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report, 2017. World Economic Forum, 519.
- Tkachenko, T. H., 2009. Stalyy rozvytok turyzmu: teoriya, metodolohiya, realiyi biznesu [Sustainable tourism development: theory, methodology, business realities], K.: Nat. trade ekon. university, 463. (in Ukrainian).
- Topchiyev, O. H., 2005. Rekreatsiyno – heohrafichni doslidzhenny V rozdil. [Recreation – geographical research (chapter XIV)], *Suspil'no – heohrafichni doslidzhennya: metodolohiya, metody, metodyky* [Socio – geographic research, methodology, methods, techniques], Odesa: Astroprynt, 632. (in Ukrainian).
- Van Tsynshen, 2003. Osnovy territorial'noj organizacii rekreacionnoj geografii [Fundamentals of the territorial organization of recreational geography], Odesa: Astroprynt, 124. (in Russian).
- Velychko, V. V., 2013. Orhanizatsiya rekreatsiynykh posluh. [Organisation recreational services], Kharkiv: KhNUMH. (in Ukrainian).
- Zoryn, Y. V., Kvartal'nov, V. A., 2000. Encyklopediya turizma: spravochnik [Tourism Encyclopedia: Directory], M.: Finances and statistics, 368. (in Russian).



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 156-161
doi: 10.15421/111841

Yevgrashkina G. P., Marchenko V. K.,
Tkachenko I. O., Korol O. I., Masenko A. V.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 156-161

Ecological-hydrogeological history of the development of the coal industry in the Western Donbas under the influence of a complex of technogenic factors

G. P. Yevgrashkina, V. K. Marchenko , I. O. Tkachenko , O. I. Korol , A. V. Masenko

Dnipropetrovsk National University named after Oles Gonchar, Dnipro, Ukraine, e-mail: albinamasenko@gmail.com

Received 30.04.2018;

Received in revised form 18.05.2018;

Accepted 01.06.2018

Summary. The Western Donbas is a mining-manufacturing region of Ukraine with a potential for increasing coal extraction in the following years. The operation of mines is followed by intense water drainage of highly mineralized ground water which accumulates in tailing ponds, which were built in the ravines without barriers screening the water-containing rocks. The problem of rational usage and protection from contamination and exhaustion of all types of water sources available for practical usage is relevant for the studied region, and all around the world. The development of a fundamental scientific solution to this problem was started in 1986, when a constantly operating mathematical model (COMM) of the changes in hydrogeological conditions of the Western Donbas was developed. The authors were the Pavlohrad Geological-Survey Expedition (PGSE), the Dnipropetrovsk Affiliate of the Institute of Mineral Resources (DAIMR) and the Department of Geology and Hydrogeology of O. Honchar Dnipropetrovsk National University. It is a regional, multi-functional, constantly improved hydrogeological project limited in space but without a time limit. The COMM of the Western Donbas, along with the most obvious advantages, has one disadvantage. In spite of its small scale (1:100000), it provides only a general characteristic of technogenic changes in the ground water regime of the territory and cannot constitute a single scientific basis for developing nature-protection hydrogeologic measures. Therefore, it has been supplemented with mathematical models of the territories adjacent to the local objects of technogenic impact on the ground water. This includes tailing ponds, tailing dams, mining dumps and mine drainage. The first three types of technogenic objects have already been sufficiently studied and described in scientific publications (Eugrashkina, 2011; Eugrashkina, 2012; Eugrashkina, 2013; Eugrashkina, 2013). This paper focuses on the mathematical models, changes in hydrogeological conditions under the impact of the fourth factor mine drainage. The first three factors contaminate ground water, the fourth causes decreases in the operational reserves as a result of flow of the fresh water from the upper horizons to the productive dried-out layer.

haustion of all types of water sources available for practical usage is relevant for the studied region, and all around the world. The development of a fundamental scientific solution to this problem was started in 1986, when a constantly operating mathematical model (COMM) of the changes in hydrogeological conditions of the Western Donbas was developed. The authors were the Pavlohrad Geological-Survey Expedition (PGSE), the Dnipropetrovsk Affiliate of the Institute of Mineral Resources (DAIMR) and the Department of Geology and Hydrogeology of O. Honchar Dnipropetrovsk National University. It is a regional, multi-functional, constantly improved hydrogeological project limited in space but without a time limit. The COMM of the Western Donbas, along with the most obvious advantages, has one disadvantage. In spite of its small scale (1:100000), it provides only a general characteristic of technogenic changes in the ground water regime of the territory and cannot constitute a single scientific basis for developing nature-protection hydrogeologic measures. Therefore, it has been supplemented with mathematical models of the territories adjacent to the local objects of technogenic impact on the ground water. This includes tailing ponds, tailing dams, mining dumps and mine drainage. The first three types of technogenic objects have already been sufficiently studied and described in scientific publications (Eugrashkina, 2011; Eugrashkina, 2012; Eugrashkina, 2013; Eugrashkina, 2013). This paper focuses on the mathematical models, changes in hydrogeological conditions under the impact of the fourth factor mine drainage. The first three factors contaminate ground water, the fourth causes decreases in the operational reserves as a result of flow of the fresh water from the upper horizons to the productive dried-out layer.

Key words :mathematical model , theory of wells, regime observations, adequacy, cone of depression, ground water, nature-protection measures

e-mail: albinamasenko@gmail.com

1986

(1 : 100 000)

(Eugrashkina, 2011; Eugrashkina, 2012; Eugrashkina, 2013; Eugrashkina, 2013)].

Introduction. The objective of this research was creating and elaborating mathematical models of changes in the hydrogeological conditions of the territories in the zone of mine drainage impact. For scientific substantiation of nature-conservation hydrogeological procedures, we used the mathematical apparatus of the classic theory of single and connected

boreholes in random spatial arrangement. The adequacy was proven by comparing the results of calculations with real conditions of operation and regime observations in the zone of mine drainage impact. Material and methods. Chronologic sequence of the commissioning the mines and characteristic of their hydrogeological conditions is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Hydrogeological character of mines in Western Donbas

	Name of mine	The year of commissioning	Depth of mining works from the ground surface, m	Size of the mine drainage, thou- sand m ³ mineralization, g/dm ³	Indexes of the drained horizons	weighted average water-conduc- tivity of the drained layer , m ² /day	weighted average elastic water separation of the drained layer μ^* , unit fraction.	weighted average gravitational water separation μ , fraction	piezoconductivity *, m ² /day.	Level-conductability , m ² /day
1	Pershotravenska	1963	180-200	$\frac{12,33}{2,90}$	P ₂ , C _{IV}	132	0.009	0.1	14 666	1 400
2	Ternivska	1964	100	$\frac{6,74}{2,6}$	P ₂ , C _{IV}	70	0.008	0.09	8 750	778
3	Stepova	1965	145-250	$\frac{21,0}{3,5}$	P ₂ , C _{IV}	140	0.009	0.1	15 556	1 400
4	Pavlohradaska	1968	105	$\frac{6,86}{6,3}$	P ₂ , C _{IV}	73	0.008	0.07	9 125	1 042
5	Yubilaina	1970	180-230	$\frac{24,39}{2,21}$	P ₂ , C _{IV}	161	0.009	0.11	17 888	1463.6
6	Blahodatna	1971	115	$\frac{7,78}{15,0}$	P ₂ , C _{IV}	86	0.008	0.09	10 750	955.6
7	Samarska	1973	160	$\frac{8,81}{7,5}$	P ₂ , C _{IV}	80	0.007	0.08	11 428	1 000
8	Dniprovaska	1975	260	$\frac{5,34}{6,0}$	P ₂ , C _{IV}	42	0.006	0.09	7 000	466.7
9	Mine named after the Heroes of Space	1979	470	$\frac{1,0}{37,1}$	C _{IV}	25	0.001	0.04	2 000	625
10	Zahidno-Donbaska	1980	585	$\frac{1,13}{27,38}$	C _{IV}	2	0.001	0.07	2 000	285.7
11	Stashkov Mine	1982	140	$\frac{43,66}{2,66}$	P ₂ , C _{IV}	120	0.008	0.11	15 000	1 090.9

Analytical models are presented in Figs. 1-4. Development of the mathematical model of the eastern groups of mines (Fig. 1) was finished due to the decision to close the “Pershotravneva” mine. The model was published in an article co-written by the scientific supervisor (Eugrashkina and Marchenko, 2016). All epignostic [epignosis is a characteristic of hydrogeological process in the past – *Translator’s note*] and predicting tasks were solved using the method of gradual changes in the steady states. The current studies were conducted independently for the group of mines in the Western Donbas. The basis of the mathematical models were the 2 methods – the abovementioned method of changes in the steady

states conditions and the Theis fundamental solution modified for solution of this task.

The mathematical model for the group of mines – Pavlohradaska, Blahodatna, Heroes of Space (Fig. 2) was developed after of the Pavlohradaska Mine was put into operation in 1968. It worked as a “single well” to 1971, then the Blahodatna Mine was put into operation, making a mathematical series of first single, and then associated “wells”. In 1979, the Mine named after Heroes of Space joined this group. Since then, all the mines created a model of three randomly located wells.

The mathematical models for the rest of the mines are in the stage of development (Fig. 3-4).

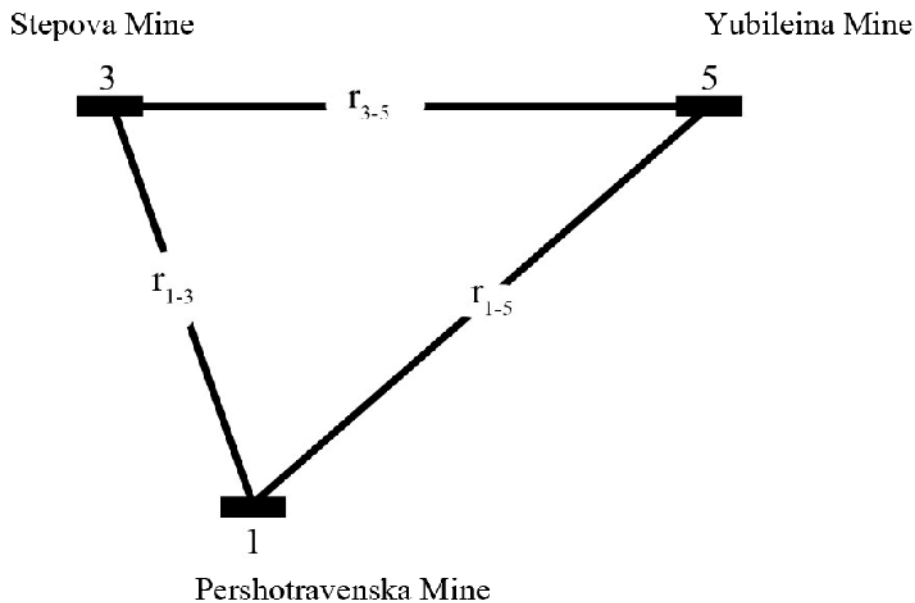


Fig. 1. Model of locations of the eastern group of mines, scale: 1:100 000, $r_{3-5} = 4\ 100\ \text{m}$; $r_{1-3} = 2\ 200\ \text{m}$; $r_{1-5} = 4\ 200\ \text{m}$.

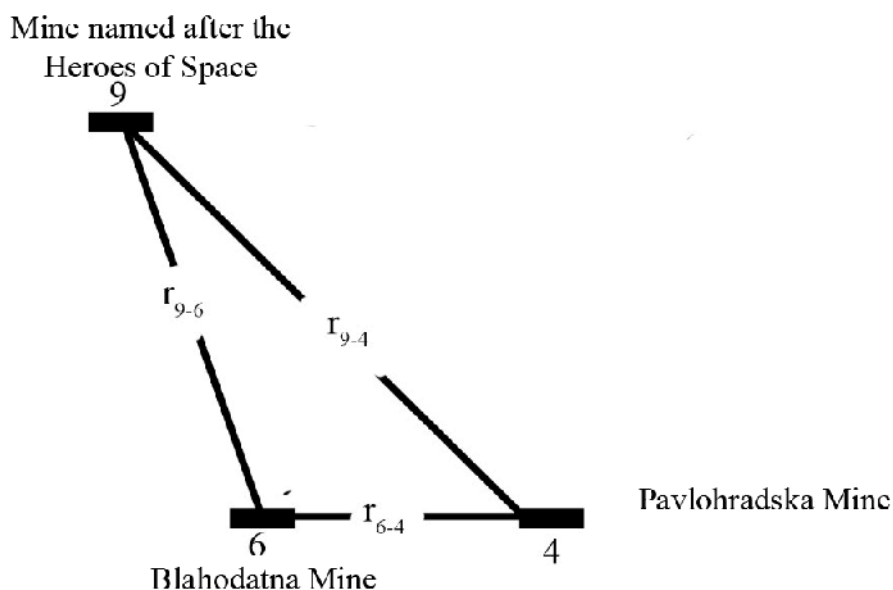


Fig. 2. The model of locations of the Mine named after Heroes of Space, the Blahodatna Mine, the Pavlohradaska Mine, scale: 1:100 000, $r_{9-4} = 4\ 600\ \text{m}$; $r_{6-4} = 2\ 500\ \text{m}$; $r_{9-6} = 2\ 800\ \text{m}$.

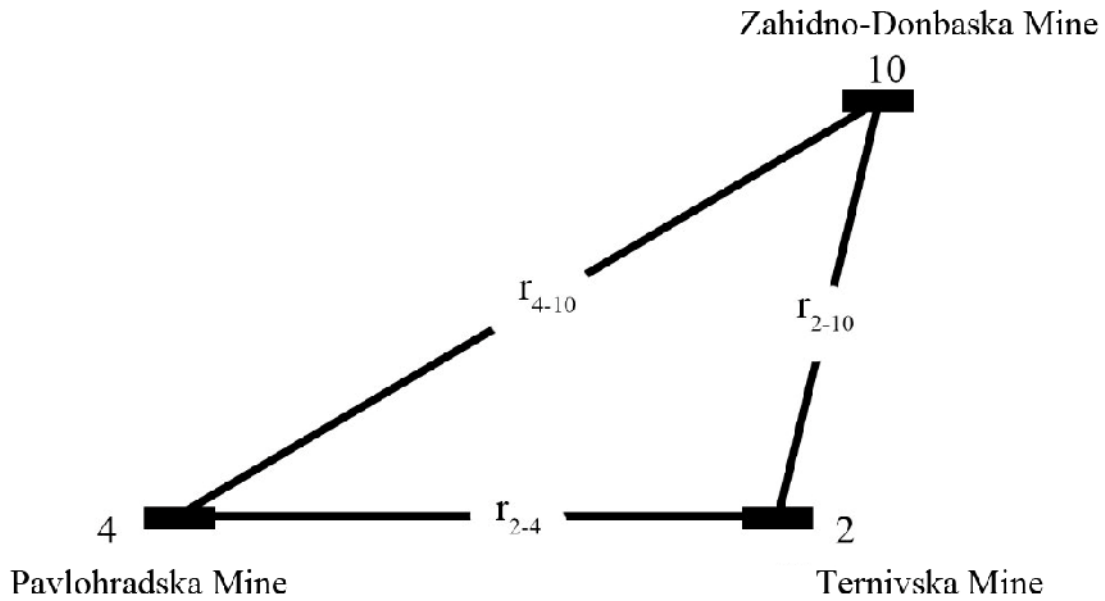


Fig. 3. The model of locations of the mines of the Zahidno-Donbaska, Pavlohradaska, Ternivska, scale: 1:100 000, $r_{2-4} = 6\ 300$ m; $r_{2-10} = 2\ 600$ m; $r_{4-10} = 7\ 750$ m. The Pavlohradaska Mine is included in two models (Fig. 2, 3).

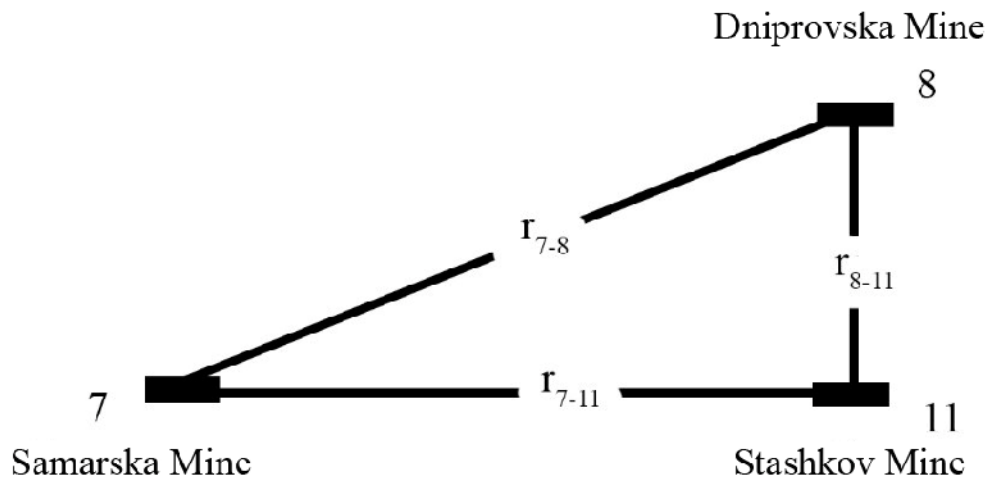


Fig. 4. The model of locations of the Samarska Mine, the Dniprovaska Mine, the Mine named after Stashkov, scale: 1:100 000, $r_{7-8} = 8\ 000$ m; $r_{8-11} = 2\ 000$ m; $r_{7-11} = 8\ 100$ m.

The model in Fig.2 chronologically characterizes in detail the change in hydrogeological conditions to 2020 inclusive.

The examples of solving the task of prediction and analysis of the results. According to the selected methods, for three associated “wells”, the mathematical description of the water drainage processes at the end of 2020 looks as follows:

1. Method of gradual change in the steady states, Pavlohradaska Mine, 4

$$\sum S_4 = S_4 + S_{4-6} + S_{4-9} = \frac{Q_4}{2\pi T_4} \ln \frac{R_4}{r_4} + \frac{Q_6}{2\pi T_6} \ln \frac{R_6}{r_6} + \frac{Q_9}{2\pi T_9} \ln \frac{R_9}{r_9} \quad (1)$$

$$\sum S_4 = \frac{6860}{2+3,14+73} \ln \frac{6670,73}{3,0} + \frac{7780}{2+3,14+86} \ln \frac{6201,17}{25,00} + \frac{1000}{2+3,14+25} \ln \frac{5297}{4600} = 126$$

$$R_4 = 1,5\sqrt{a_4 t_4} = 6670,73 \text{ м};$$

$$R_6 = 1,5\sqrt{a_6 t_6} = 6201,17 \text{ м};$$

$$R_9 = 1,5\sqrt{a_9 t_9} = 5297 \text{ м}.$$

2. This fundamental solution:

$$\sum S_4 = \frac{Q_4}{4\pi T_4} \ln \frac{2,25 a_4 t_4}{r_4^2} + \frac{Q_6}{4\pi T_6} \ln \frac{2,25 a_6 t_6}{r_{4-6}^2} + \frac{Q_9}{4\pi T_9} \ln \frac{2,25 a_9 t_9}{r_{4-9}^2} \quad (2)$$

$$\sum S_4 = \frac{6860}{4+3,14+73} \ln \frac{2,25+1042+52+365}{9} + \frac{7780}{4+3,14+86} \ln \frac{2,25+955+49+365}{6250000} + \frac{1000}{4+3,14+2} \ln \frac{2,25+285,7+41+365}{2116000} = 125$$

The calculated decrease corresponds to the depth of the working area of the Pavlohradskaya Mine. This correspondence is a direct justification of the model's adequacy to real conditions. Analogical calculations of decreases were made for the Blahodatna Mine and the Mine of Heroes of Space with calculation of the numbers 6 and 9 respectively. The expressions 1 and 2 contain the following symbols:

S_4 – total water decrease in the mining shaft of Pavlohradskaya Mine (conventional number 4) m;

S_{4-6} – decrease caused by water drainage from the Blahodatna Mine, m;

S_{4-9} – decrease caused by water drainage from the Mine of Heroes of Space, m;

Q_4, Q_6, Q_9 – water drainage of the corresponding mines, thousands m^3/day ;

r_4 – radius of the Pavlohradskaya Mine shaft, m;

r_{4-6}, r_{4-9} – distance from the Pavlohradskaya to the Blahodatna Mine and the Mine of Heroes of Space, m;

a_4, a_6, a_9 – weighted average values of hydraulic conductivity of the water-bearing horizons of the drained layer in the mine sections, m^2/day ;

t_4, t_6, t_9 – the corresponding level-conductivity, m^2/day ;

t_4, t_6, t_9 – the duration of operation at the end of late 2020, years.

For the Blahodatna Mine and the Mine of Heroes of Space, the following results were obtained:

1. Method of gradual change in the stationary conditions:

$$S_6 = 112,0 \text{ м}; \quad S_9 = 450 \text{ м}.$$

2. This fundamental solution:

$$S_6 = 111,0 \text{ м}; \quad S_9 = 437 \text{ м}.$$

The difference between the factual and assessed depth of mining working areas is 1 m for the Blahodatna Mine, and 13m for the Mine of Heroes of Space. The accuracy is high and indicates the correctness of the parameters and the selection of the methods. This difference in time should decrease, for classic hydrogeological processes always converge. Conclusions and recommendations on the problem investigated.

1. Four main factors of the negative impact on the regime, capacity and the quality of the ground water for drinking and technical supply are as follows: tailing ponds of the mine waste water, tailing dam of the central concentrating mill (CCM), mining dumps and the mine water drainage.

2. The first three factors contaminate the ground water, the fourth decreases its operational capacity by flowing down to the productive water-bearing horizons which have dried-out during the period of exploitation.

3. This factor is impossible to eliminate, for it is caused by natural geologic-hydrogeological conditions of the deposits.

4. The first and the second factors could be eliminated as follows: instead of the first pond and tailing dam, in each ravine, a cascade of three water reservoirs could be built. The discharge of low-mineralized water is made to the first one. It is used for irrigation with provision of substances for improving

soil properties. The amount of these substances was calculated in accordance with the method of the Ukrainian Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Land Development. The second and the third water reservoirs are covered by a colloid-saline screen barrier. This is an invention of the Sokolovsky Ukrainian Research Institute of soil science and agrochemistry. The properties of such screen barrier to absorb salt and provide clean water to the water-bearing horizons. In the experimental variant, the screen barrier was successfully working for 5 years. This development can be improved in order to extend the term of operation of the required water filtration. After expiry of the control term, the water is released into the third pond, in the second pond the screen barrier is renewed. Thus, due to cleaning, the loss of water flow to the dried productive horizons is compensated.

5. For the third factor – mining dumps, efficient methods of recultivation have been developed and proposed by Oles Honchar DNU and Dnipro State Agrarian University.

Conclusions on the developed mathematical models of changes in the hydrogeological conditions in the zone of mine water drainage impact.

1. Classical theory of wells is a fundamental basis for developing mathematical models of mine water drainage.

2. The adequacy of the results of modeling to the real changes in the hydrogeological conditions is proved by comparing with the results of modeling, regime observations, made by the Prydniprovya Geological Survey Expedition.

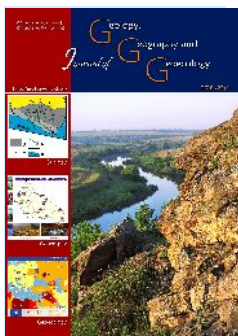
3. Mathematical models allow highly accurate solving of the following tasks:

- a) direct problems which characterize changes in the hydrodynamic pressures under the impact of the mine drainage in time and space;
- b) inverse tasks of determining and concretization of the hydrogeological parameters;
- c) inductive tasks for substantiating the selection of an equation which describes the studied process and method of solving tasks.

4. The final goal of all types of studies is scientific substantiation of the complex of nature-protecting hydrogeological measures.

References:

- Evgrashk na, G. P., Erchenko, M. A. 2013 Vиб r ta ob rýntývannia optimalnih g drogeolog chnih ýmov dlia var antý obvodnenogo shahtnogo v dvalý v lnogo zarostannia na teritor Zah dnogo Donbasý [Choice and substantiation of optimal hydrogeological conditions for a variant of a flooded dump of free overgrowing on the territory of the Western Donbas] Visn. Dnipropetr. Univ. Ser. Geol. Geogr., 15. 64 – 67 (in Ukrainian).
- Evgrashk na, G. P., Sabash, O. E. 2012. Zakonom rnost zm ni g drogeolog chnih ýmov na teritor , prileg l i do hvostoshovia «Balka Stýkanova» ý Zah dnomý Donbas [Patterns of changes in the hydrogeological conditions on the territory adjacent to the tailing ditch "Balka Stukanova" in the Western Donbass] Visn. Dnipropetr. Univ. Ser. Geol. Geogr., 14. 42 – 47 (in Ukrainian).
- Evgrashk na, G. P., Sabash, O. E. 2013. Ekologo-g drogeolog chn problemi Zah dnogo Donbasý ta shliahi h vir shennia [Ecological and hydrogeological problems of the Western Donbas and ways of their solution] Visn. Dnipropetr. Univ. Ser. Geol. Geogr., 15. 42 – 47 (in Ukrainian).
- Evgrashk na, G.P., Zelenska, L. I. 2011. Zakonom rnost zm ni g drogeolog chnih ýmov na teritor , prileg l i do stavka-nakopichývacha skidnih shahtnih vod «Balka Sv dovok» ý Zah dnomý Donbas [The regularities of the change of the hydrogeological conditions on the territory adjacent to the tailing pond of waste mine waters "Balka Vydivok" in the Western Donbass]. Visn. Dnipropetr. Univ. Ser. Geol. Geogr., Vol. 19, 13. 43 – 51 (in Ukrainian).
- Evgrashk na, G. P., Marchenko, V. K. 2016 Geologo-gidrogeologicheskaia istoria razvitia ýgolnoi promyshlennosti Zapadnogo Donbassa v matematiceskikh modeliah [Geological and hydrogeological history of the development of the coal industry of the Western Donbass in mathematical models] Visn. Dnipropetr. Univ. Ser. Geol. Geogr., 24. 25 – 30 (in Ukrainian)



Journal of Geography, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,
27(1), 162-170
doi: 10.15421/111842

Zavarika G.M.

Journ.Geol.Geograph.Geoecology,27(1), 162-170

Dgalina_10@ukr.net

Received 06.03.2018;

Received in revised form 30.04.2018;

Accepted 21.05.2018

Ecological risks of development of tourism under the case of Donbas

G.M.Zavarika

Volodymyr Dahl east Ukrainian national university, Severodonetsk, Ukraine

Dgalina_10@ukr.net

Abstract. In the article the ecological risks of tourism development on the example of Donbas in the conditions of the conflict period are researched. The research methodology combines the empirical (observation, comparison) and theoretical (systematization and classification) methods of scientific knowledge. During the process of writing the article the historical method and the synthesis of the results also are used. The analysis method for external and internal factors influence on the ecological state of the region was used during available statistical data processing. As a result of the conducted research, the types of possible risks of creating competitive conditions for tourism development, in particular environmental, for improving the investment attractiveness of the region were evaluated. It is confirmed that tourism belongs to industries that depend on the state of the environment. The cleaner and safer it will be, the more chances of successful development can be expected. The article describes the impact of the conflict on the environmental state. The ecological risks of the conflict are analyzed and defined, they are classified in nine groups. Among them: the destruction of the soil integrity, the replacement of the territory, the destruction of forests, fires and deterioration of air quality, large burials, flooding of mines, pollution of drinking water, violation of ecosystems and protected areas, the danger of the destruction of enterprises. The study identified that in order to normalize the ecological condition of the region, it is necessary to develop a significant number of measures for the conservation of the territory ecosystems. It is noted that among the unresolved issues, it is important to identify the ecological risk, methods for its identification, the consequences of the impact on tourism development and strategies for improving the environmental situation in the region. It is stressed that for the development of tourism, first of all, it is necessary to create peaceful favorable conditions in the region. The peculiarities of the ecological state during the conflict period from the social geography point of view are generalized and supplemented. The study results proved the necessity of carrying out systematic monitoring of the environment state, including the use of satellite remote sensing Earth data within involvement of influential international partners.

Keywords: conflict, ecological state, risk, post-conflict period, tourism

»,

«

».

1)

2)

3)

(Kvartalnov, 2000).

(Krivda, 2015).

1. (Kravchenko, Vasilyuk, Voytsikhovskaya, Norenko, 2015).

2. (Horbulina, Vlasiuka, Libanovoi, Liashenko, 2015).

15 1 15

150 (Horbulina, Vlasiuka, Libanovoi, Liashenko, 2015).

18 2, 20

2

2015

16 300 2.

NASA.

(Kravchenko, Vasilyuk, Voytsikhovskaya, Norenko, 2015)

» 150 « (Yatsenko, 2014).

3. 100 / , : -

2,3 , -

: - 1,3

, -1,5 .

53 470 (41%)

»

150 / 2014

12 2. 154 , 4

4 708 », -

2013 16

9 . 2013 729 ,

2017- 45

(Informacijno-analitychnyj oglyad stanu dovkillya, 2016).

2014

2-3

(Kravchenko, Vasilyuk, Voytsikhovskaya, Norenko, 2015).

« » - 14

« » - 33

150

2 901

15

2014 - 81 %

17 % 24 %

(Horbulina, Vlasiuka, Libanovoi, Liashenko, 2015).

19 %

36 226,19

18 %

12,19 % ; 113 735,2

23,19 %

38,29 %

; 147 044,56

14 % 49,5 %

(Kravchenko, Vasilyuk, Voytsikhovskaya, Norenko, 2015).

4.

(Kravchenko, Vasilyuk, Voytsikhovskaya, Norenko, 2015).

(Krivda, 2015)

90 %

2014 20

(Kravchenko, Vasilyuk, Voytsikhovskaya, Norenko, 2015).

5-8

(. 1).

NASA,

1.

1

	2016 . ()	2017 .(- ()	2018 . ()	2018 . 2017 ., %
	155,5	155,00	154,0	99,4
	145,1	149,45	153,93	97,0
	83,7	86,21	88,80	97,0
	82,68	79,65	77,26	97,0

¹ : Sajt Lugans'koyi ODA, 2018.

(Kravchenko, Vasilyuk, Voytsikhovskaya, Norenko, 2015).

300. 90

5. 70 %

(Krivda, 2015).

8.

6. 40 50 %

(Krivda, 2015).

Top-100

7. (Horbulina, Vlasiuka, Libanovoi, Liashenko, 2015).

» (.)

9.

6 500

2014–2015 2016

2016 2015 18 % 2015 2014 (Sajt Lugans'koyi ODA, 2018).

« »

(. 2).

: «

» – (Horbulina, Vlasiuka, Libanovoi, Liashenko, 2015).

(Sajt INTERNATIONAL SOS, 2018).

International SOS, ()

(Sajt INTERNATIONAL SOS, 2018).

2018 (Sajt INTERNATIONAL SOS, 2018).

(Sajt

INTERNATIONAL SOS, 2018),

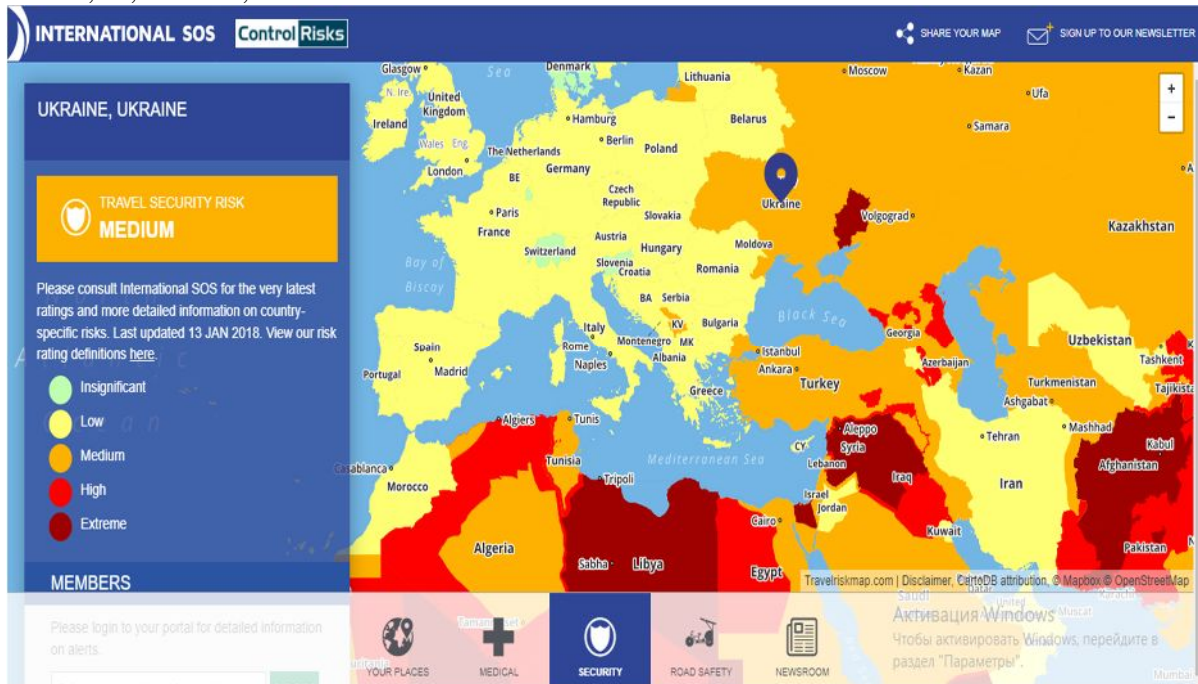
	2013			
	2013	2014 ₁	2015 ₁	2016 ₁
	225,0	15,0	11,0	19,0
	47,0	8,0	8,0	7,0
	178,0	7,0	3,0	12,0
	154,0	21,0	17,0	27,0
	30 795,8	601,3	821,1	1 704,9
	34 699,0	791,0	939,0	1 896,0
10.	33,0	2,0	-	-
11.	21 709,0	762,0	872,0	1 814,0
12.	12 957,0	27,0	67,0	82,0

: Sajt Lugans'koyi ODA, 2018.

3.		2018 . ¹
		—
		—

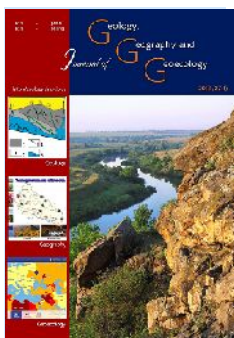
: Sajt INTERNATIONAL SOS, 2018.

International SOS, « »



: Sajt INTERNATIONAL SOS, 2018.

- INTERNATIONAL SOS, 2018), (Sajt -
- environmental threats]. Retrieved from http://www.nas.gov.ua/text/pdfNews/Vasyliuk_radiointerview_Donbas_nature_war.pdf (In Ukrainian).
- Informacijno-analitychnyj oglyad stanu dovkillya, 2016. [Informationno-analitichnyy oglyad will become a dovkilla] Retrieved from <http://www.menr.gov.ua/dopovidi/infooglyad> (In Ukrainian).
- Informacijni materialy konferenciyi «Perspektyvy vidnovlennya Sxodu Ukrayiny na zasadox zbalansovanogo rozvytku», 2015. [Information materials of the conference «Prospects for the Restoration of the East of Ukraine on the Basis of Balanced Development»]. Retrieved from <http://www.ecoleague.net/images/podii> (In Ukrainian).
- Kvartalnov V. 2000. Turyzm. [Tourism] Moscow 314 (In Russian).
- Kravchenko, O., Vasilyuk, O., Voytsikhovskaya, A., Norenko, K., 2015. Doslidzhennya vplyvu vijskovykh dij na dovkillya na Sxodi Ukrayiny [Research on the impact of military actions on the environment in the East of Ukraine] 2, 118 – 123 (In Ukrainian).
- Krivda, Marina, 2015. Donbas za krok do ekologichnoyi katastrofy [Donbas for the croc before the ecologic catastrophe] Voice of Ukraine, 8 – 9. (In Ukrainian).
- Lesy Doneczkoj oblasti sylnno postradaly v rezul'tate boevykh dejstvyj, 2015. [The lions of the Donetsk region suffered greatly as a result of hostilities]. Retrieved from <https://www.ostro.org/donetsk/society/news/533224/> (In Russian).
- Ogromnaya problema. Kak razmynyrovat' Donbass – mnenye eksperta, 2017. [A huge problem. How to clear the Donbass - the expert's opinion]. Retrieved from <http://rian.com.ua/interview/20171028/1028933548/razminirovanie-donbass.html> (In Russian).
- Pravozaxysnyky: vplyv ATO na dovkillya blyzky do katastrofy, 2016. [Pravozasizniki: vplyv ATO on dovkillya close to catastrophe]. Retrieved from <http://www.bbc.com/ukrainian/news-40218301> (In Ukrainian).
- Pres-konferenciya: «Ekologichni naslidky zbrojnogo konfliktu na Donbasi: yak vidnovyty ekologichnu bezpeku ta ekologichni prava gromadyan?», 2015. [Pres-conference: «Ecologic rendezvous of zbrojnogo konfliktu na Donbas : yak v nodiviti ekologichnu bezpeku ta ekologichnesnyi gromadyan law?»] Retrieved from http://econews.bei.org.ua/2015/01/blog-post_1.html (In Ukrainian).
- Sajt RNBO Ukrayiny, 2018. [Site of the RNBO of Ukraine] Retrieved from <http://www.rnbo.gov.ua/>. (In Ukrainian).
- Sajt INTERNATIONAL SOS, 2018. [INTERNATIONAL SOS website] Retrieved from <https://www.internationalsos.com/> (In Ukrainian).
- Sajt Lugans'koyi ODA, 2018. [The site of the Lugansk Regional State Administration]. Retrieved from <http://loga.gov.ua/> (In Ukrainian).
- Yatsenko, L. D., 2014. Ekologichni skladnyk natsionalnoi bezpeky: osnovni pokaznyky ta sposoby yikh dosiahnennia : analit. dop [An ecological component of national security: the main indicators and ways to achieve them: an analyst. Add] K.: NISS (In Ukrainian).
- Gerasimchuk, A. A., 1999. Osnovy ekolohii [Principles of Ecology] Kiev – 55 – 68 (In Ukrainian).
- Horbulina, V. P., Vlasiuka, O. S., Libanovoi, E. M., Liashenko, O. M., 2015. Donbas i Krym: tsina povernennia : monohrafiia [Donbass and Crimea: the price of return: monograph] per colleagues. – K.: NISS – 200 – 274. (In Ukrainian).
- Donbas: stan dovkillya ta novi ekologichni zagrozy, 2016. [Donbass: the state of the environment and new



Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: geology-dnu-dp.ua

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ.Geol.Geograph.
Geoecology,27(1)

doi: 10.15421/11184201

CONTENTS

Iokhin V. I., Tikhliyets S. V., Murovska A. V., Puhach A. V. Mineralogical features of the clastic dykes of the Eastern Carpathians Skybova zone	3
Azzaoui Mohamed, Maamar Benchohra, Soudani Leila, Nouar Belgacem, Berreyah Mohamed, Maatoug Mohamed. Spatial dynamics of land cover in the Sdamas region (Tiaret, Algeria).....	12
Baranov P., Slyvna O., Matyushkina O. Eco-aesthetic features of mineral deposits.....	20
Bezruchko K. A., Pymonenko L. I., Burchak . V., Suvorov D. . Transformation of the energy state of the molecular structure of coal in the process of metamorphism.....	30
Bozhuk T. I. , Buchko Z. I. Cross-Border Ukrainian-Hungarian Cooperation in the Sphere of Tourism.....	35
Buts Y., Asotskyi V., Kraynyuk O., Ponomarenko R. Influence of technogenic loading of pyrogenic origin on the geochemical migration of heavy metals.....	43
Chyr N. V. Tendencies in Photo Tourism Development in Ukraine (on the example of Transcarpathian region).....	51
Denysyk H. I., Lavryk . D., Berchak V. S. Residential landscapes in the valleys of small rivers in the Middle Bug area.....	60
Khilchevskiy V. ., Kurylo S. ., Sherstyuk N. P. Chemical composition of different types of natural waters in Ukraine	68
Maksymenko N. V., Voronin V. O., Cherkashyna N. I., Sonko S. P. Geochemical aspect of landscape planning in forestry	81
Mokritskaya T. P., Dovganenko D. A. Forecast landslide activity in the zones of technogenic geochemical anomalies of urban areas based on remote sensing data.....	88
Nesterovsky V. A., Martyshyn A. I. Chupryna A. M. New biocenosis model of Vendian (Ediacaran) sedimentation basin of Podilia (Ukraine).....	95
Nikitenko I. S., Suprunenko O. B., Kutsevol M. L. Petrographic research of the Eneolithic-Bronze Age stone stelae from Poltava Museum of Local Lore.....	108
Savosko V., Lykholat Yu. , Domshyna K., Lykholat T. Ecological and geological determination of trees and shrubs' dispersal on the devastated lands at Kryvorizhya.....	116
Shepelyuk M. , Evtekhov V. D., Smirnov O. Ya. The regularities of changes ore composition Ingulets' ore mining and processing works.....	131
Ulytsky ., Yermakov V., Buglak O., Lunova . Risk of man-made and ecological disasters at the filter stations in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.....	138
Yavorska V. V., Hevko I. V., Sych V. A., Kolomiyets K. V. The main components of the formation of recreational and tourism activity.....	148
Yevgrashkina G. P., Marchenko V. K., Tkachenko I. O., Korol O. I., Masenko A. V. Ecological-hydrogeological history of the development of the coal industry in the Western Donbas under the influence of a complex of technogenic factors.....	156
Zavarika G. M. Ecological risks of development of tourism under the case of Donbas.....	162

JOURNAL OF GEOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY AND GEOECOLOGY

The Journal was founded in 1993

Issue 22

Volume 27 (1)

Ukrainian, English and Russian

Certificate of state registration of a series of KV 23167-13007 dated February 26, 2018 in accordance with the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine dated 24.05.2018 527 (Annex 5), a printed (electronic) publication “Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology” is included in the List of Scientific Specialized Publications of Ukraine in the Field of Geological Sciences (included in professional editions since 2003).

Literary editors: P.W. Bradbeer, V.D. Malovyk, M.O. Tikhomyrov.

Text Layout: N. . Derevyagina, Volodymyr V. Manyuk.

Cover design: Vadym V. Manyuk.

.....	60×84 ¹ / ₁₆	
.	—	100	.	.

,	.	, 72,	.	, 49010.	
«	»,	.	, 25,	.	, 49010.
19.09. 2000	.	:	.	, 5	188,