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UDC 908

**NATURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
OF THE ISET RIVER IN THE KURGAN REGION**

SUMMARY. The article introduced the concept of “natural and historical heritage”. Showing recreational opportunities the author listed species, the area of education and natural heritage Priisetye in the Kurgan region.

KEY WORDS. Natural-historical heritage, Priisetya, recreational zoning.

Natural heritage is seen as a collection of unique, rare and endangered natural sites — landscapes, ecosystems and populations (rare species of plants and animals and their habitats) and it may have several levels: global, national or federal, inter-regional and local (municipal) [1].

The scope of “heritage” category is much broader, including the most important manifestations of the phenomena of human civilization throughout all stages of its development. It usually focuses on the definitions of material objects of nature and culture, numerous intangible natural and spiritual values, i.e. the biological diversity and self-regulatory climate to cultural diversity [2].

Natural and cultural heritage is a combination of cultural and natural values of many aspects.

Under phenomenological aspects we presuppose heritage in science and culture as a whole through the analysis of objects and phenomena heritage, including the relationship of cultural and natural heritage:

- ecological and social functions of heritage, eco-tourism;
- landscape and biological diversity as a legacy, the risk factors, the ratio of protection and use;
- culture as a factor in the development of mankind, including establishment of museums;
- natural and cultural heritage and its manifestations, the cultural landscape, traditional land use, environmental culture;
- territorial approach to the protection and use of heritage;
- heritage management, law on inheritance.

According to UNESCO on the whole, more than 100 sites are included into the World Heritage List, 12 of them in Russia [3].

In this series, we also propose to distinguish the category of “natural heritage” — a collection of unique, rare and endangered natural objects of historical value

that belong to a state and its people. By this term we mean the consideration of protected areas of historic value. Natural and historical heritage includes components such as natural components (geomorphology, climate, water, spa, herbal, hunting) and social components (cultural, historical, transportation, manufacturing), that together shape the recreation potential of the territory.

The urgency of the problem is obvious, as recreational opportunities the Iset basin (Priisetye) have rather unique natural and historical heritage. And 60's XX century. In the regional studies focused on the study of individual resources recreation — mud treatments as the main resource area and climatic elements, in this sense stood out as a promising area resort area [4]. Against the background of the increasing importance of sports and tourist destinations to the 70th years. XX century. within the territory of the development of new tourist routes, are tourist maps. By the late 1980's and early 1990's the need to improve land use planning, forecasting and management, in connection with the corrected old zoning scheme, and new combinations of the principle of private zoning and integrated circuits was urgent [5].

First recreational zoning scheme was proposed by P.M. Shulpina only at the beginning of the XXI century. In her classification she has listed the following recreational areas of the Iset nearby regions (Priiset'): Priisetskaya water, forest tourism (cultural-historical), Shatrovskii forest hunting and recreational area; Iset' basin meadow conservation area; Iset' valley water-tourist area; Chimeevo forest cultural Historic District [6].

Specially protected areas (PAs) that are parts of the natural heritage throughout the Kurgan region were described by N.I. Naumenko [7], the biological component is disclosed by V.P. Starikov [8], N. Utkin [9]. Within the Iset basin (Priisetye), Kurgan region it possible to spot 11 types of protected areas (Fig. 1).

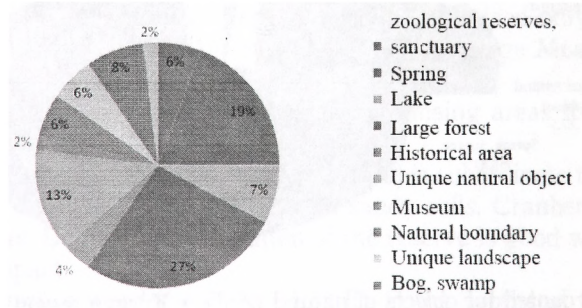


Fig. 1. Types of protected areas in the Kurgan region

Creating a network of protected areas took place in several areas due to existing system of environmental management.

In the 1960s — 70s to promote conservation and reproduction of game resources a network of zoological reserves was established.

87 natural objects were identified and described by the Section of the protected areas of the Kurgan Regional Council of the All-Union Society for Nature Conservation. They were granted the status of natural objects by the executive committee of the regional council of people's deputies of 16.10.1984 № 860 g [10]. This explains the formation of the peak Heritage in 1984 (Fig. 2).

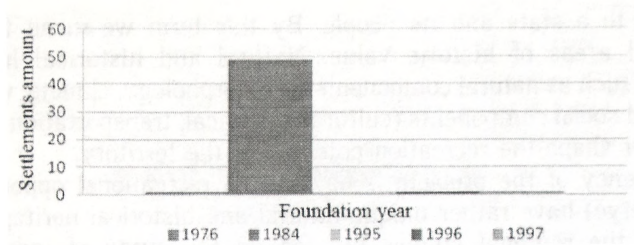


Fig. 2. Time of the adoption of objects of natural and historical heritage of the Iset' basin in the Kurgan region

To preserve the quality of natural medicinal resources (brine lakes of mud and sludge) around a several fields of sanitary protection have been allocated.

By the late 1980's — early 1990's the need to improve land use planning, forecasting and management, in connection with the corrected old zoning scheme, and new uses the principle of combination of private and IC zoning has emerged.

In 1996, in Dalmatovo, in order to preserve agricultural landscape and biodiversity in man-transformed environment on the bases on the Company "Dawn" Krutihinsky State Reserve was created.

On the territory of the Kurgan region it is possible to observe the following situation as regards the distribution area of a specific natural and historical heritage: the most significant areas are identified under the Reserves and museum, the smallest area presents a rock-boulder (Fig. 3).

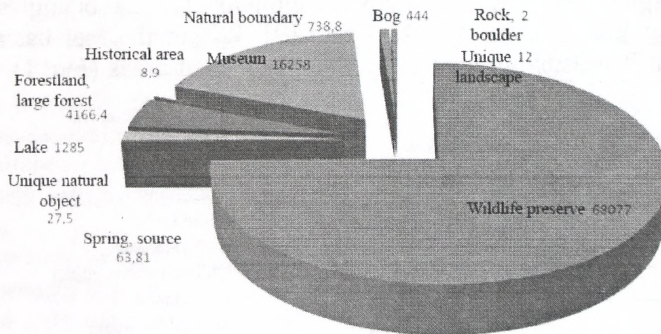


Fig. 3. Area accounted for objects of natural heritage Kurgan region (Priisetye), in ha

Such distribution of the territory due to physical and geographical features of the area, and the size to be allocated to a particular type of protected areas, which are necessary for proper operation and protection of the object itself.

Security of the facility of natural and historical heritage is small — less than 1% in 4 areas of the Iset' basin in Kurgan region (Fig. 4). Many of the objects are on the verge of extinction, and others that have a natural and historical value, are not included into the heritage list. Conducting research to identify new heritage should be recognized as a priority and promote the maintenance of existing resources.

According to the results of long-term investigations determined the current state of objects of natural heritage as "unsatisfactory".

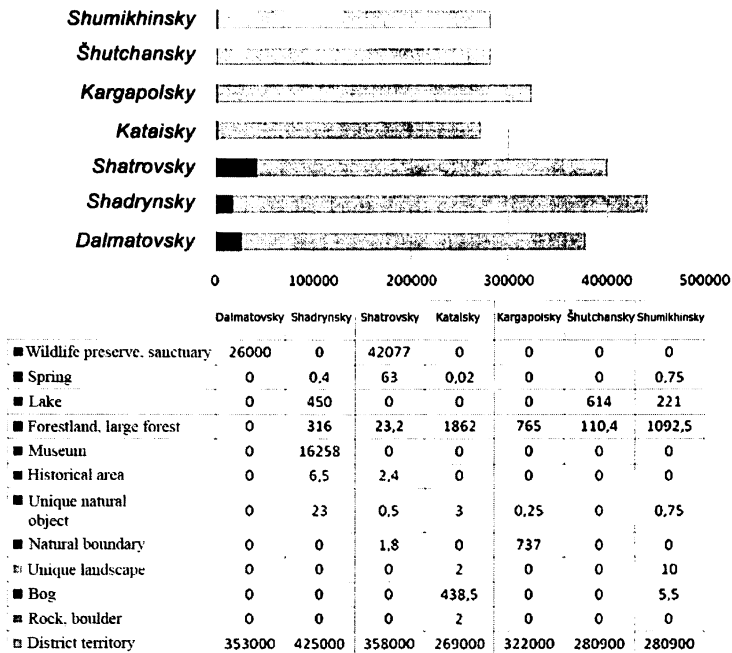


Fig. 4. Security areas of the Kurgan region of protected areas, in ha

Many people do not believe in natural and valuable historical and cultural heritage sites. Neither information signs, nor information about the location of objects could be extracted. Most objects are disrupted by illegal dumps. For example, the plot located far from population centers can be recognized only by the state of boron-cowberry (56.7° N, 64.3° E). The only bordering village Mostovka-2 has the status of "extinct" for about 10 years.

Undertaken studies allow proposing 7 most promising areas to give the status of a natural heritage:

1. Boron-cowberry (56.7°N, 64.3° E, 23 hectares) is subordinate to Shira forestry. This forest grows on marginal fresh loam and sandy soils. Cranberries and juniper Cossack grow there. Degree of preservation of the reserve is good with a very small level of human impact.

2. Iryumskie spruce wood (56.7° N, 64.6° E), in the depths of the spruce wood there is a pine forest area of 2.7 hectares that belongs to Iryumskogo forestry. Single spruce groves near several settlements (Bedinka, Iryum, Teploukhova, Samokhvalova) appeared as the result of centuries-long existence here of fir forests.

3. Dvorczky garden (56.5° N, 64.5° E, 8.8 ha) in the village of Shatrovo is a small portion of fruit trees upon separate fields. It needs care for plants and collection of waste.

4. Pustinnoe (deserted) lake (56.3° N, 64.5° E, 124 m) in the village of Izedugins. The lake has a large recreational potential. Due to the large number of silver ions in the water of the lake it is a place not only for leisure but also for illness treatment as its water is rich in silver and has a therapeutic effect. The popularity of this

object attracts people and creates problems, such as illegal dumps trash, pruning trees, destruction of aquatic and riparian vegetation.

5. Dalmatovo Monastery (55.9° N, 62.5° E, 4 hectares) is located in Dalmatovo, on the high bank of the Iset river. It is a historical architectural complex built during XVIII-XIX centuries. During the research, the author found that the historic building is liable itself to climatic erosion, brick deteriorates. Before gaining the status of cultural and historical significance it should undergo restorations works to eliminate the results of a long-term human impact [11].

6. Spassko-Preobrazhencky (Transfiguration) Cathedral (56.04° N, 63.37° E) and the Church of St. Nicholas (56.04° N, 63.38° E) is located in Shadrinsk on the bank of the Iset river. This stone structures of the XYIII c., was re-built and renovated time and again. St. Nicholas church is the only acting church there. In the Spassko-Preobrazhencky (Transfiguration) Cathedral service is not available, it functions as a museum [12].

7. Mylnikovsky Forest (56.0° N, 63.4° E, 316 m) is a natural reserve in the territory of Shadrinsk district. This is a forest dominated by coniferous vegetation adjacent to the left bank. Iset. Within the reserve there is a source of mineral water, exploited by a SPA. The place combines not only the natural beauty and richness of flora and fauna, but also a great place to enjoy trips, hikes and field practices [13].

The article described only a part of the natural and historical heritage of nearby Iset region (Priiset). In the future it is necessary to extend the study of the heritage for the whole of Iset basin.

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