

ECOLOGIC PROBLEMS OF RESORT-COMPLEXES

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Nowadays our country is well characterized with a rapid development of mountain and sea-resorts. They contribute to the improving of environment and active influence upon surrounding areas.

The organization of municipal agriculture, resting-zones, water-supply and rubbish-collection are all examples of the metabolism of towns and villages changing the environment miles apart (resort-complexes and vacation-villages are also built-up areas with their own specificity).

The surroundings of the towns, being the object of their inhabitants' weekends and everyday excursions, change thoroughly.

It is a matter of same influence upon environment which modern resort-complexes exert now. The more they develop in quality and quantity, the bigger their influence is. The geometrical change of the resorts, i. e. spotted single buildings replaced by large complexes, contribute to the enlarged contact between them and environment where special natural processes and conditions are of main importance. The surrounding areas are considerably altered by various transport roads and connections. The resort-complexes are the so-called «temperature islands», raising the temperatures of lower atmosphere layers. They pollute environment, air and waters. A specific climate is the result of this complex activity. Considerable radical changes appear under their influence in the earth and vegetation, surface waters, living fauna.

All aforementioned effects upon environment can be specifically described to point out the process of any single influence:

1. New living conditions are originated.
2. Natural environment is modified.
3. A definite phono-influence is exerted.

Data from the available literature (Kudrjavitzev — 1971; Friedman and Miller — 1965) inform that in USA (1960) 1% of the territory and 70% of the population undergo influence No. 1, whereas 35% of the territory and 15—20% of the population are exerted to the combined influence of No. 2 and No. 3. 65% of the territory and 10—15% of the population are under the effect of only No. 3. Concerning the population it is obvious that No. 1 is most important in our study. We presume the new living and recreational conditions to be the reason for the origin of processes No. 2, 3.

The phenomenon of environmental activity in resort-complexes has its specific features which must be considered when selecting scientific methods and approaches to investigate the resultant problems.

- A. Resort environment is a system of heterogeneous components such as:
- Natural abigenic: climate, geography, relief
 - Natural biogenic: flora and fauna
 - Technogenic: transport connections
 - Social

The resort environment is organized and developed under a complex system of regulations. It subordinates to a so-called «constructive» behaviour (Fore-

ster, 1972). Therefore, we can most confidently determine it (borrowed from the common theory of systems) to be: «The complex system is a multiple system of mutually acting elements united in an inseparable integrity; it is not possible to analyse the causal-effective connections determining the behaviour of any submultiple system of elements» (Judin, 1972).

According to everyday living necessities the main component (holiday-makers), being the base of the analysis of resort environment, is separately investigated. Therefore, it is a question either of nonautonomous system or of a construction «dwelling place/man» were the holiday-makers form the resort complex. Such construction requires analysis of human ecology, i. e. anthropoecology.

The occurrence of this ecologic construction «dwelling place/man» in medicine (specially in prophylactics) does not exclude the possibility of its application in the analysis by other sciences and disciplines.

The application of ecologic constructions — models of the type «dwelling place/man», allows to determine in details the new role of resort-complexes in alteration of their environment.

The aforementioned processes No. No. 1, 2, 3 can be analysed by the three different variants of the cited model. Thus: model variant «Ecology of holiday-maker» corresponds to process No. 1. Dwelling place is the surrounding of the resort-complexes; man is the holiday-maker himself. Model variant «Ecology of resort-complex» is adequate to process No. 2. The whole resort-complex, without being specifically detailed, is the «resident» of its own environment and ecologic system. In this case the dwelling place is outer land beyond the resort itself, including also all kind of imported from there materials, energy, information, people, etc. Model variant «Ecology of resorts' multiple net» is respective to process No. 3. All resort complexes are an entire unit with a central position in the ecologic system and together with rest towns and villages become important junctions influencing environment and Earth as a whole; the latter is the only dwelling place of mankind.

Comparing these three variants of ecologic models it can be pointed out that the degree of necessity for man is, after all, a function to the influence exerted upon himself, or i. e. all people inhabiting the Earth. In this connection the variant «Ecology of holiday-makers» includes the largest amount (though not totally comprehensive) of information.

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ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ КУРОРТНЫХ КОМПЛЕКСОВ*М. Казакова***Р Е З Ю М Е**

Большая часть населения земли проводит отпуск в курортных комплексах. В связи с этим они превращаются в центр активной деятельности, где возникают 3 группы экологических проблем:

1. Организация качественно новой среды обитания.
2. Модификация природной среды вследствие создания техногенной среды.
3. Фоновое влияние.

Для разрабатывания подробных моделей, имитирующих действие гетерогенной системы «природа—курортный комплекс—население» создана надежная база.