

CONSERVATION AREAS AS THE MAIN ELEMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST AND RECREATIONAL USE

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The article is devoted to the study of protected areas, as a basis for tourist and recreational use. It is widely accepted now so-called ecological tourism or ecotourism to solve today's aggravation of environmental problems. Therefore, this article analyzes the reasons for the emergence and importance of eco-tourism. It is determined by its main purpose, and has three important components: environmental, cognitive and cultural. Ecotourism is currently the most successful form of harmonious coexistence of human and nature in tourism and recreational activities. It provides for communion with nature, cognition of its objects and phenomena, active recreation. From traditional tourism, it is characterized by a focus on natural objects, the appropriate use of natural resources, less resource and energy intensive, harmonious socio-economic development of local populations and their territories, to attract tourists to the active process of environmental cognition.

The article analyzes the Carpathian region as one of the most favourable areas for ecotourism development. This region has a very advantageous geographical location, favourable climatic conditions, picturesque landscapes, diversity of flora and fauna, unique historical and cultural heritage that makes the region very attractive for tourists. All what has Carpathian region provides an opportunity for developing various types

of ecotourism – recreational, educational, mountain, rural, winter, child, youth, family, mandrie (pedestrian, equestrian, bicycle).

Characterized the Carpathian biosphere reserve, Uzhansky national parks and Synyevyr, which are the centres of development and the active promotion of eco-tourism. On the territory of the Carpathian biosphere reserve powerful environmental, environmental education, research and business infrastructure is created. It should be noted that in the Carpathian biosphere reserve operates a detailed system of environmental routes protected area, where natural, cultural and historical objects are situated. Only the reserve has 24 ecotourist routes.

Uzhanskyi national Park has a lot of tourist and recreational potential. In the Park there are many interesting natural objects. Many tourists want to visit the crash site of Europe's largest Kniagyniansky meteorite, the largest fragment of which is in the tract Chorni Mlaky, which laid the ecological route of the same name.

The conservation areas currently are the basis for tourist-recreational use and management needs to improve existing and create new, exciting offers. Special attention should be given to promising social groups, and fully satisfy their desires, and also take care of their security. The management needs to take into account many different considerations when planning for tourism and recreation in protected areas.