

The critical state of the landscape as a pretext to isolation territories under the category of "protected landscape"

Neli Jamaspashvili^a, N.N. Beruchashvili, L. Beruchashvili

^a E-mail: neli.jamaspashvili@tsu.ge

^a Department of Geography, Faculty of Exact and Natural Sciences,
Iv.Javakishvili Tbilisi State University,
0179, Tbilisi, I.Chavchavadze

Protected areas are a prominent place in the landscape of the territorial organization and planning. Particular importance is attached Landscape protection.

In Region the research process Various expeditions studies described in been about 300 experimental plots, which are located in the region virtually all genus and in the face of the landscape. Central part of Small Caucasus and surrounding areas has been created for the 29 river basin geographic information systems. For each river basin has been created GIS Data Bank, which contains: polygon name and number of the genus and the face of landscapes, rivers and their tributaries names, natural territorial complexes the vertical structure index, natural territorial complexes index, index soil-surface formation, the degree of anthropogenic change, etc. All the above mentioned has enabled us to carry out the study area landscape diversity analysis and draft a series of thematic maps. The research it is particularly interesting landscapes "density" determination. As well as landscape diversity analysis was conducted 10-minute grid the degree (18-11 km) according. Complex approaches and GIS analysis on the base of proposed to 2 polygon, "Protected Landscape "status confirmation of this.

Territories, which are proposed to be given a "Protected Landscape " status, has been given a detailed physical-geographical characteristics and was given analysis landscape of their.

A detailed analysis of the landscaped of the central part of Small Caucasus and adjacent territories made it possible to identify the unique landscapes the limits of on its location. Conventionally, these areas are referred to Dzama and Bevreti polygons. The main reason for the recommendation Dzama polygon under protected landscapes is what this is the most eastern outpost of Mid-mountain Colchis forest landscapes in the Small Caucasus. Nowhere in Eastern Georgia Colchis landscapes do not go as far as the river basin. Zama. On Dzama polygon present typical colchis landscapes with an undergrowth of rhododendron and laurel. The surrounding area is Bereti eastern outpost of middle mountain-forest landscapes with beech-dark coniferous forests. Bevreti east, not only these landscapes, but also individual trees of spruce and fir are found nowhere else, not only in the Caucasus but throughout the Alpine-Himalayas belt. Next plot with mountain-forest dark coniferous landscapes can be found only in the 2500-3000 km to the east, in the Tien Shan and the North-Western Himalayas (Atlas. Nature and the Earth's resources. V.2, 1998). In this area, the beautiful well-preserved mountain forest landscape with fir forest. Accepted while working on the theoretical and methodological results can be used to perspective a new direction - "Conservation Geography" processing.

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