

Delimitation-demarcation of the borders of Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park

David Svanadze

E-mail: dato.svanadze@ens.tsu.edu.ge
Department of Geography
Faculty of Exact and Natural Sciences
Ivane Javakhsishili Tbilisi State University
3, I. Chavchavadze ave.

Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park has been founded in 1995. It includes 6 municipalities. According to the area it is the largest park in Europe and includes more than 1% of the total territory of the country. It should be mentioned that while founding the park 1:50 000 scale general geographic and 1:25 000 forest arrangement plans have been applied to determine its border. At the mentioned maps, the coordinates have been defined and such coordinates have been prescribed in the law. From January 1, 2007, based upon the amendment made to the law “on public registry”, which makes it mandatory to execute the proof documents on the right on land tracts (land cadastre) in the electronic-geoinformational systems, the population residing adjacent to the park faced the unsolved problems of legal nature and they could not fully use the land tracts owned by them. Taking into consideration all of the abovementioned, the decision on correction of the mentioned shortcomings and delimitation of the borders of the national park has been made.

Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park includes the Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park itself, Borjomi and Nedzvi wildlife sanctuaries. Within the framework of the mentioned project, the delimitation works have been conducted at the border perimeter of the park by using the field geodetic devices (differential GPS and electronic tachymeter).

The total perimeter of the park constitutes 506 km. While defining the borders, the field measurement works have been conducting in two main directions a) the park border has been dissociated from the populated territory and the territory non-conforming to the status of the national park and b) the park borders have been set complying with the geographical principles (the borders coincided with the arête part of mountain range, river and other geographic objects).

The cameral treatment of the materials has been made in the geoinformational programme ArcGIS and its graphical processing - in Adobe Illustrator. As the final product, the topographic map in Georgian language of 1:25 000 scale and the geoinformational system have been accepted.