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NATURAL FACTORS OF FORMATION OF RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL OF KOBLIVSKA TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY (TC)

The recreational potential of the territory is the functional basis of recreation and, in a certain sense, its constituent part. That is, recreational potential is a set of natural, cultural-historical and socio-economic prerequisites for the organization of recreational activities in a certain territory. The basis of the assessment of the recreational potential of the territory is the analysis of the role of all recreational resources in the formation of certain branches of recreation, as well as the identification of promising recreational resources, their influence on the creation of new types of recreation, and also shows that its qualitative and quantitative parameters in combination with socio-geographical factors are important objective prerequisites for the development of the recreational complex. This article examines the natural factors that are part of the tourist potential of the Kobleve territorial community. The main attractions, which can be used to identify the most attractive aspects of the studied territory, and which are expedient to use in the development strategy of the area, are highlighted. A comprehensive geographical description of natural objects involved in the tourism sphere within the studied territory was carried out. Brief information about the Kobleve territorial community is provided. This study showed that the available natural resources, characteristic of the territory of the community, are the foundation as a whole for forming the image of the entire region. Also added is a description of natural objects in the adjacent territories, which can potentially be included in tourist routes organized for visitors to the area. The geography of resorts is expanding. The tendency to increase the resorts in the south of Ukraine, the competition among offers on the tourist market requires the latest approaches in the management of tourist activities, both among local self-government bodies and businesses. A satisfied and ecologically educated guest is expected as a result of such interaction. In general, the dynamics of transformations taking place in Ukraine require fundamentally new approaches to planning the development of all branches of the Mykolaiv region, and even more so for those recognized as priority in the region. Tourism is one of the significant industries of the Mykolaiv region.

Keywords: natural factors, tourist attractions, recreational potential, southern Ukraine, Koblivska TC, tourism, recreation, travel, nature conservation areas.

The relevance of the study. The characteristic features of the study area, namely Koblivska TC, are: environmental friendliness – the territory is in excellent ecological condition, due to the absence of environmentally hazardous industrial production facilities nearby, the richness of flora and fauna; there are natural formations and healing resources of interesting origin and form (mineral waters, peloids); the area has important cultural significance.

These features of the territory, that is, the presence of recreational potential, the accessibility of the research area, as well as its proximity to both the Black Sea and one of the most prominent tourist centres – the city of Odesa, taking into account the fact that in the current situation in Ukraine, the Kobleve resort has gained rapid popularity among domestic tourists. At the same time, the area is understudied and not sufficiently researched; it needs attention and a structured and integrated approach to create a much more powerful tourist centre. It is the natural factors that form the resort for the research area, and therefore are such that should be taken into account in the development strategies of the community's territories, in particular, for purposes related to the tourist and recreational direction.

Analysis of recent research and publications. It should be noted that when researching this territory by various authors, more attention is paid to the description of individual territories. In particular, the greatest attention is focused on the description of the zoological and faunal components of the Regional Landscape Park "Tiligulskyi". Among the regional studies, it is necessary to note the scientific developments of Regional Landscape Park's employees. These include the monographs "Regional Landscape Park «Tiligulskyi»" authored by O. Derkach (Derkach, 2007, 2014). General information is contained on the official websites of Regional Landscape Park "Tyluhulskyi" (Official site of Regional Landscape Park "Tiligulskyi" (Mykolaiv region), 2021) and Koblivska TG (Official site of Koblivska TC, 2022). The Kobleve resort area

is also popular on Internet resources, where the region's infrastructure facilities are mostly the focus of attention.

Today, domestic and foreign science has accumulated significant experience in studying and evaluating the recreational potential of the territory. However, a single generally accepted methodology has not been created yet. The problem of identifying and evaluating tourist and recreational resources was initiated in the second half of the 60s of the last century in the works of representatives of the Soviet and Romanian schools of recreational geography. The first studies were carried out by I. Sandru (Sandru, 1966), Yu. Vedenin and M. Myroshnychenko.

The 1970s saw the expansion of the conceptual and categorical apparatus of recreational resource science, and the main methodological approaches to the analysis and assessment of resources were formed. Such properties as comfort, recreational capacity, and resistance to recreational loads were investigated. During this period, in the works of M. Bagrov, H. Kovalevskyi, A. Minets, V. Nefedova, and V. Preobrazhenskyi, techniques and methods of recreational evaluation of territories were described from the standpoint of technological, medical-biological, and psychological-aesthetic approaches. Testing of the assessment technology was carried out at various regional levels. Among the scientific achievements of that time, the studies of L. Mukhina, dedicated to the peculiarities of the application of quantitative and qualitative, partial and integral assessments, were also of great importance.

Later, in the works of domestic authors, there is a transition from assessing the quantity and quality of resources to determining the possibilities of their development, exploitation, and the cost of creating infrastructure (Yakovenko, 2003). However, compared to the approach of the previous decade, there have been no fundamental changes.

In the 90s of the last century, the problem of determining and calculating the resource potential of tourism was

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considered from different angles in many economic and geographical studies by such authors as O. Beydyk, S. Kuzyk, L. Hryniv and many others. In recent years, methods have appeared that additionally began to use, for example, the diversity of landscapes and their landscape and aesthetic appeal as evaluation factors. The toolkit, proposed by Professor Beydyk, carried out an integral assessment of natural and anthropogenic resources of Ukraine and built on this basis a resource-recreational ranking of the regions of Ukraine (Beydyk, 2001). Also, GIS technologies are being used more and more often in research.

Thus, Professor V. Gerasimenko in his monograph "Evaluation of the tourism and recreation potential of the region", where the object of the study is the territory of the Odesa region, considers natural and resource block as separate, where climatic resources of the region and their influence on the development of recreation and tourism are analyzed. In particular, the following were characterized and evaluated: relief and water resources, balneological resources, biological and ecological situations, including objects of the Nature Reserve Fund (NRF). In general, based on the results of the research, conclusions were obtained about the provision of natural resources in the region. Those that can be used in tourism and recreation (climate, sea, water and balneological resources, biological resources, etc.) are singled out. The bequest indicator for the region was worked out and relevant recommendations were provided, the need to create new nature conservation facilities, as well as additional places for the development of active types of tourism, rural and ecological tourism. The author also emphasizes the importance of the further

creation of "priority investment development areas" (Gerasymenko, 2016).

The purpose of the article is to highlight and characterize the existing natural factors of the Koblivska TC, which affect, or may affect, the development of recreation and tourism, as well as the disclosure of the tourist and recreational potential of the territory, attracting the attention of recreationists and tourists to the area.

The object of this study is the territory of the Koblivska TG, and the *subject* of the study is natural factors as components of the formation of the tourist image of the territory.

Methods and methodology. During the research, general scientific and socio-geographic research methods were used: methods of analysis and synthesis, which involve the collection, analysis and generalization of the collected information. A territorial approach is used, thanks to which attention is concentrated on the territory determined by the research. An analysis of the natural features of the territories is involved. In addition, descriptive, comparative and geographical research methods were applied. The conducted analysis makes it possible to assess the real state and potential of the territory. On its basis, it is possible to plan priority areas of development and measures necessary for the preservation, restoration and rational use of available natural resources.

Presentation of the main results of the study. Koblivska Territorial Community (TC) is located in the south of Ukraine in Mykolaiv district of Mykolaiv region. Its territory is located in the southwestern part of the region and is washed in the south by the Black Sea, in the west, it borders the Lyman district of Odesa region, in the north and east – with Berezansk TG of Mykolaiv region.

Table 1. Reference information about Koblivska TC (Official site of Koblivska TC 2022)

The date of establishment of the TC	September 13, 2016
The administrative center	Kobleve village, Mykolaiv district, Mykolaiv region.
The number of settlements included in the TC	12 (Kobleve, Morske, Lugove, Rybakivka, Vynogradne, Hlyboke, Tuzly, Ukrainka, Besarabka, Fedorivka, Novofedorivka, Anatoliivka)
The population	8.66 thousand people
Area of TC	428.4 km ²

The key natural resources of TG, which form the potential of tourism development, are:

- The Black Sea coast (more than 20 km) is the basis of the recreational and touristic potential of Koblivska TG, consisting of 4 recreation areas: Kobleve, Rybakivka, Morske and Lugove. The coast is represented by a sandy beach, in some places a precipitous coast. The widest part of the beach is about 45 m (in the village of Rybakivka), the narrowest – up to 1 m (between the village of Kobleve and the village of Morske).

The beach areas of the listed settlements are congested in the summer. During the summer season, only the Kobleve resort receives about 300,000 vacationers. Coasts with cliffs, where landslide processes are recorded, are attractive, but not suitable for recreation. Such areas make up 30% of the entire coastline.

- Tyligul estuary, which is 60 km long, 4.5 km wide, and 21 meters deep. The coastal areas of the estuary are rich in hydrogen sulfide (magnesium-sodium) mud, which can be widely used for the treatment of diseases of the musculoskeletal system, nervous system, skin, etc. The estuary is separated from the Black Sea by a sandbank up to 4 km long, but they are connected by the artificial non-navigable channel "Black Sea – Tyligul", which has hydrotechnical sluice communications to regulate the inflow

of water from the sea, in order to maintain the optimal water level in the estuary (Derkach, 2007).

- Regional Landscape Park "Tiligulskiy", the territory of which includes the coast and adjacent water areas of the Tyligul estuary within Mykolaiv district of Mykolaiv region with a total area of 8,195.4 hectares. It also included the ornithological reserve of local importance "Ponizza Tyligul estuary". The park ensures the preservation of valuable natural complexes and historical and cultural objects of Tiligul, creates conditions for organized tourism and scientific research. This area is especially valued as a stopping and resting area for migratory birds, as well as their nesting place. There are about 280 species of birds in the park. The territories of the Tyligul estuary are very rich in rare representatives of flora and fauna and are suitable for the development of ecological tourism. In addition, the territory of the protected object has an important cultural significance. On the coast of the estuary, a number of settlements of the Late Bronze Age, the Ancient Age, and the Chernyakhov culture were discovered. Tyligul was one of the regions of the earliest Ukrainian-Cossack colonization. Three ecological trails "Tyligul Pass", "Atamanska Kosa", "Tashynskiy" have been tested within the park.

- Lake Solonets-Tuzly, which is part of the Rybakiv branch of the National Nature Park "Biloberezhya Svyatoslav". This is a mud-salt lake (a layer of white salt on

top, pink salt under it). The mud and salt of the lake have healing properties. The territory of Lake Solonets-Tuzly is defined as an area important for the preservation of the quantitative diversity and species richness of birds.

- Underground mineral water deposits, Koblivske deposit (passport #101701) with bromine water, Koblivsko-Rybakivske deposit (passport #415001) with drinking water for household and drinking needs.

- Climatic features of the territory. Climatic conditions favour the use of recreational opportunities of the region for summer recreation during 5 months (May-September). In general, the climate is temperate-continental with insufficient humidity, short mild winters and long hot, dry summers.

Average monthly temperature in January is $-(-2.5) - (-3.0) ^\circ\text{C}$, July $- (+22.5 - (+23.0)) ^\circ\text{C}$. The average annual temperature is $+22.2 - (+23.7) ^\circ\text{C}$, and the maximum can reach $+36 ^\circ\text{C}$ (Derkach, 2014).

In winter, changeable gloomy weather prevails with frequent thaws and short-term cooling. The second and third decades of January are the coldest. The absolute minimum temperature varies from $-3.4 ^\circ\text{C}$ to $-2.6 ^\circ\text{C}$. Precipitation is about 400 mm per year. Relative humidity in June-September: 50-60%. The snow cover is unstable. The annual number of hours of sunlight is 2,400. The radiation balance of the territory's surface for the year is positive – up to 50 kcal/cm^2 . Annual total solar radiation is about $110-120 \text{ kcal/cm}^2$. In the warm period (April-September), the total solar radiation is about 91 kcal/cm^2 . In the cold season is up to 29 kcal/cm^2 . The climate of the territory is significantly influenced by the proximity of the Black Sea. The sea accumulates a large amount of heat, which is spent mainly on evaporation and turbulent heat exchange. In the coastal strip, the daily and annual amplitudes of temperature fluctuations, cloudiness and precipitation decrease. At the same time, the humidity, the number of hours of sunshine, the total radiation and the radiation balance increase. Due to counter-radiation and reduction of effective radiation, the radiation balance increases by 15-20%.

From October to March, advective fogs last several days. The distribution of cloud cover over the territory is uneven throughout the year: in the cold season, it is 7-8 points, and in the warm season – 4-5 points.

In spring and autumn there are distinct periods with the advantage of stable anti-cyclonic weather, and a variable period – with cyclonic weather. The duration of spring is 70-78 days. The beginning of spring is celebrated on February 18. Cool cloudy weather persists in March. Spring ends in the middle of May. Autumn lasts 65-70 days. The first half of autumn is distinguished by stable sunny weather. In the second half of the season, the number of cloudy days increases, precipitation falls. Bad weather is replaced by "return of heat" caused by anticyclones that bring warm air from the south. There are often frosts in spring and autumn. Permanent snow cover is very rare. Thunderstorm activity is observed from April to October (an average of 5 days with thunderstorms). The number of days with hail varies up to 1-2.

A significant part of the year is dominated by the winds of the northern quarter (North-West, North and North-East). The average annual wind speed is 3.5-4.5 m/s. In summer, weak winds prevail (up to 3 m/s), such a wind has a tonic and stimulating effect on the human body. At a comfortable temperature, it improves the feeling of a person.

Thus, we characterize the favorable climatic conditions during the whole year as follows. In the cold period of the year, the most favorable for various types of recreation is the cool

weather, which is observed for 140 days. Weakly cold days, when the thermometer drops below $0 ^\circ\text{C}$ and can reach the mark of $-10 ^\circ\text{C}$, there can be 1-5 days in winter. Every month there are 1-2 uncomfortable days for recreation. The period with a temperature of more than $10 ^\circ\text{C}$ is 182 days.

In the warm period (April-October) of the year, comfortable weather conditions (27-29 days each month), during which all types of recreation are possible without restrictions, are observed from June to September. The warmest months are July and August. In the remaining months, the warm period is from 4 days (April) to 16-17 comfortable days. Weather conditions with an air temperature above $25 ^\circ\text{C}$ are observed in summer 1-2 days every month. The cold period lasts from November to March. The coolest days in spring are 23 days in April and 14 days in autumn in October. Every month there is at least one day with uncomfortable weather for recreation.

- The sea and steppe air, which is in synergy with young pine plantations, have a health-improving effect on the respiratory system of the human body.

- The vineyards. Thanks to favorable climatic features and fertile soils, the area can boast of a considerable area of land for vineyards, which are among the largest in Ukraine. These places attract tourists on food and photo tours.

There are also natural resources that are not included in the territory of the TC, but can be used in the development of its tourism industry due to the proximity of the locations, these are, in particular:

- Berezan Island is a small island in the Black Sea at the entrance to the Dnieper-Bug estuary, located 2 km from the village of Rybakivka. The deserted island is part of the National Historical and Archaeological Reserve "Olvia";

- Kinburn spit – a sand spit occupies the northwestern part of the Kinburn peninsula between the Black Sea and the Dnieper-Bug estuary. The main features of the spit are a flat plain, a hypsometric lowland and a sand-shell composition of the lithogenic base. Virgin steppes, relict groves, thick overgrown ferns, which are replaced by hops and grapes, are presented here. Remains of the Turkish fortress of Kinburn have been preserved. On the natural formation, with the aim of preserving, reproducing and rationally using valuable natural and unique complexes and objects of the steppe zone, which have an important nature protection, recreational and cultural and educational value, the National Nature Parks "Biloberezhya Svyatoslav" and "Kinburn spit" were formed.

Conclusions. Having singled out and analyzed the existing natural factors that already shape or can shape the tourism development potential of Koblivska TC, it can be stated that the factors listed in the article are the main ones in the formation of the tourist flow. These are favorable climatic conditions, territorial accessibility, availability of natural healing resources, their quantity, variety and quality composition, availability of landscapes favorable for recreation, the absence, and in some cases, the presence of adverse natural processes, technogenic and anthropogenic load and remoteness from dangerous enterprises. Unique natural landscapes define this area as a strong tourist destination. All this contributes to the further development of a unique tourist image. This makes the area highly promising in the tourism and recreation sector of Ukraine. Beach vacations, amateur fishing, boating and other water activities, kiting, hiking, educational tours, scientific expeditions, field practices and bird watching have already become traditional in this area, and we are witnessing the birth of ecological and gastronomic tourism.

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ПРИРОДНІ ЧИННИКИ ФОРМУВАННЯ РЕКРЕАЦІЙНОГО ПОТЕНЦІАЛУ КОБЛІВСЬКОЇ ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНОЇ ГРОМАДИ (ТГ)

Актуальність. Динаміка трансформацій, що відбуваються в Україні, потребує принципово нових підходів до планування розвитку всіх галузей, а тим більше для таких, що визнані пріоритетними в регіоні. До значущих сфер Миколаївської області належить туризм. Географія курортів розширюється. Тенденція збільшення потужностей курортів півдня України, конкуренція серед пропозицій на туристичному ринку вимагає новітніх підходів у веденні туристичної діяльності, як серед органів місцевого самоврядування, так і бізнесу.

Постановка проблеми. Популяризація курорту Коблеве та навколишніх територій на півдні України. Увагу сконцентровано на природних чинниках, які можуть бути унікальними як за своєю атрактивністю локаціями та самодостатніми центрами тяжіння туристів, так і потужною основою для формування туристичної привабливості території. Розглянуто природні чинники, які є складовою туристичного потенціалу Коблівської територіальної громади.

Шляхи вирішення проблеми. Виокремлено головні атракції, за якими можна виявити найпривабливіші сторони досліджуваної території, а також такі, які доцільно використовувати у стратегії розвитку місцевості. Проведено комплексний географічний опис природних об'єктів, залучених до туристичної сфери у межах досліджуваної території. Надано короткі відомості про Коблівську територіальну громаду. Додано характеристику природних об'єктів на суміжних територіях, які потенційно можуть бути включені до туристичних маршрутів, організованих для відвідувачів краю.

Результати та висновки. Це дослідження показало, що наявні природні ресурси, характерні для території громади, є фундаментом у цілому для формування іміджу всього регіону. З'ясовано, що раціональна експлуатація та їхнє залучення до туристичної пропозиції краю разом націлено на розвинення у туриста екологічної свідомості.

Ключові слова: природні чинники, туристичні атракції, рекреаційний потенціал, південь України, Коблівська ТГ, туризм, рекреація, подорожі, природоохоронні території.