

LEBEDINSKY AND STOYLENSKY PITS AS OBJECTS OF ECOLOGICAL TOURISM OF THE BELGOROD REGION

IGNATENKO E.

Belgorod State National Research University, Russia

Annotation

In article are considered Lebedinsky and Stoylensky pits as objects of ecological tourism of the Belgorod region

Keywords: pits, ecological tourism, technogenic landscape, reserved site.

In the powerful tourist sphere of business as the separate direction ecological tourism was allocated in recent years. Many specialists around the world recognize it as one of the most perspective types of tourism. By various estimates ecological tourism constitutes 10 - 20 per cent from all market of world tourism and is most dynamically developing industry.

According to forecasts of experts of the World Tourism Organization growth rates of ecological tourism have positive tendencies and will be still high, and incomes brought in to them will make the significant contribution to development of economy of many countries of the world. Problems of development of ecological tourism are a little researched. In the Russian Federation natural and cultural and historical resources often use irrationally [4].

In classical understanding ecological tourism is the form of steady tourism focused on visits of rather untouched by anthropogenous impact of the natural territories.

It is known that people attract not only beauty of the virgin nature, not only historical and cultural monuments of last civilizations. Owing to a big public response keen interest of people both in an environmental problem, and in the specific environmental issues connected with separate objects and regions today is noted. The former huge industrial complexes, huge pits and other technogenic complexes can be such objects.

Ecological tourism in the Belgorod region is in initial stage of the development. Proceeding from an essence of ecological tourism, the main objects of this type of tourism are the various especially protected territories. And technogenic mining complexes can be perspective specific objects [3].

The main mineral richness of area is the ore minerals forming Kursk magnetic anomaly.

Today from all iron ore fields of Kursk magnetic anomaly 14 are in area limits. They contain more than 52 billions tons of ore. It is 51 percent of inventories of iron ores of Russia. Including inventories of industrial ores come nearer to 25 billions tons.

Ores are provided by the rich ores containing to 62 percent of iron and ferriferous *quartzites* with content of iron 30-32 percent.

Get and process iron ores Lebedinsky and Stoylensky mining and processing works. One of the largest iron ore pits of Russia is Lebedinsky a pit.

It is located in 2-5 kilometers South to the east of Gubkin's city on the southern slope of a valley of the river Oskolets, the western inflow of the river Oskol. Its depth - 350 meters.

In last years about 64 percent of production of iron ore in the Belgorod region are concentrated on Lebedinsky Mining and Processing Integrated Works. This entity is the leader of the mining industry of area.

Second-largest it is the Stoylensky pit. It is located South to the east of Lebedinsky of a pit, in 8 kilometers to the southwest from the city Stary Oskol.

Its depth is 335 meters [5].

Technogenic landscapes of the Stary Oskol and Gubkinsky mining area have no status of especially protected natural territories. They have conditions for development of ecological tourism. Appeal of mining landscapes of Kursk magnetic anomaly as objects of ecological tourism is explained by a variety of reasons.

First, in Lebedinsky's boards and Stoylensky pits there are geological breeds from the Precambrian till the Cenozoic.

Secondly, the soil taken out on a day surface, which age totals about honeycombs of millions years, accustom a modern *biota*.

Thirdly, Kursk magnetic anomaly is an experimental platform for development of methods of a *rekultivation* of technogenic landscapes. Here with the assistance of students, graduate students and employees of the Voronezh timber college and Kursk agricultural academy fragments of cultural *neolandscapes* are made.

Fourthly, production of iron ores by open method led to forming both positive forms of a relief (fig 1), and the large negative (fig 2).



Fig. 1: Railway dumps of Lebedinsky



Fig. 2 Lebedinsky pit

Mining and Processing Integrated Works

Forming of a career and dump complex is accompanied by essential change of a relief, and the relief in geosystem performs substance and energy differentiation.

Climatic features both its soils, and vegetation are connected with it. The relief has a great impact on forming of a drain of surface and underground water. This circumstance is of great importance for an ecological assessment of environment. Broad development in mining complexes of geodynamic processes causes a difficult *ekologo-gemorfologicheskyy* situation [1].

The tourist value of this region even more amplifies the neighbourhood with a mining complex of a reserved site «*Yamsky steppe*». This site is part of the national natural park «Belogorie». The «*Yamsky steppe*» is located in 12 kilometers from the city Gubkin and occupies 566 hectares. Exactly here unique systems of the cretaceous South of Central Russian Upland - flat virgin steppes in combination with meadow, marsh and shrubby types of vegetation, and also oak groves remained. The flora of the «*Yamsky steppe*» includes 661 types of the highest plants, 5 from which are relic and are included in the Red List. The special value of the reserve is constituted by soils. The «*Yamsky steppe*» is unique in the world the remained site of the southern option of meadow steppes on powerful *chernozem*. The virgin nature of a re-

served site constitutes contrast to technogenic landscapes of Kursk magnetic anomaly and even more will strengthen interest to these objects of ecological tourism (fig 3) [2].

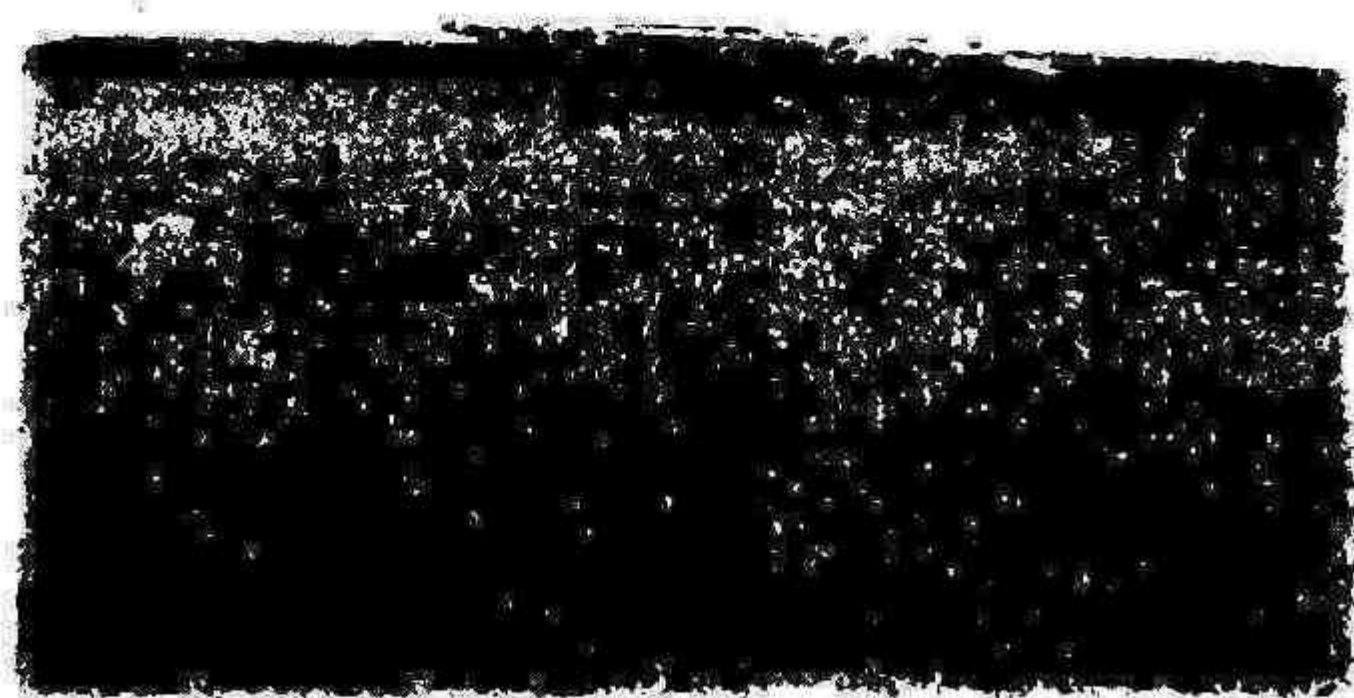


Fig. 3: Virgin nature

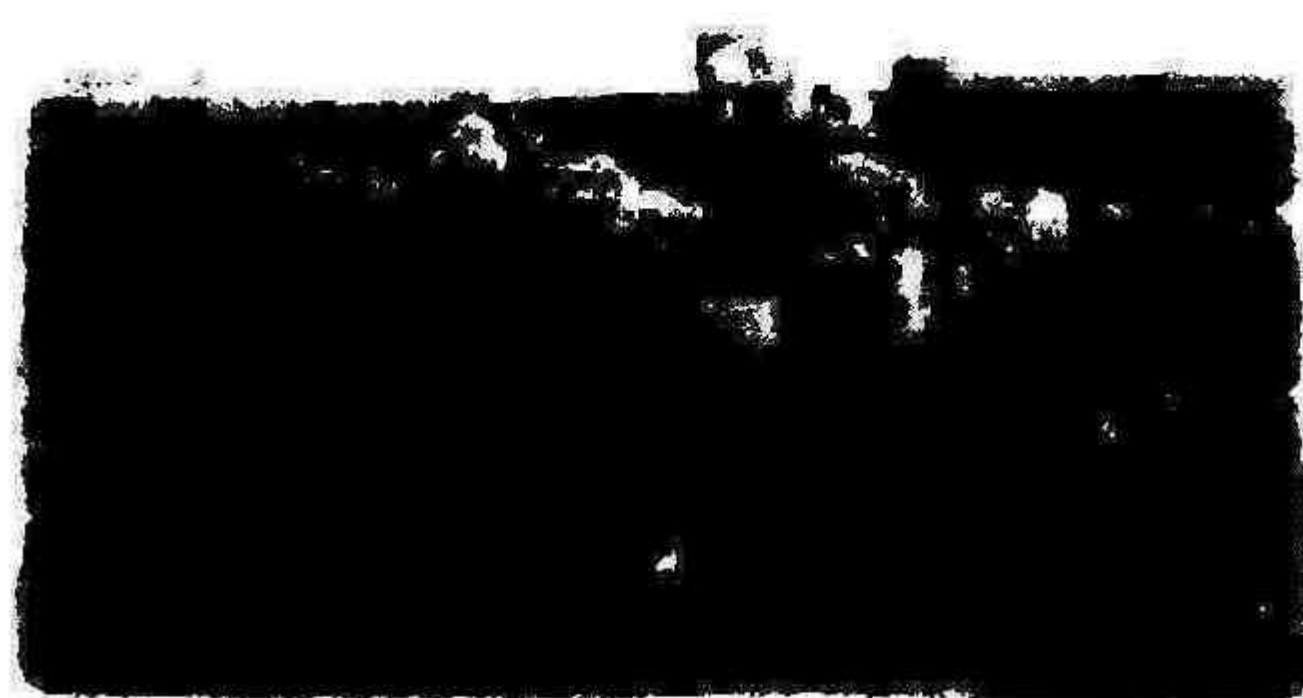


Fig. 4: Technogenic landscape

The main contents of programs of ecological tourism in the territories of industrial facilities can become: acquaintance to a technogenic landscape around mining, display of the main potential sources of technogenic pollution, the description of the geological cuts, capable to reproduce a picture of geological history of development of the region, the description of an ecological condition of a site.

Informative programs can be combined with entertaining, for example, carrying out various competitions: sports orientation, cross-country races, winter sports.

As a result it is possible to draw a conclusion that development of ecological tourism in the Belgorod region will promote increase of responsibility of large enterprises for environmental integrity, to ecological culture and population education, will lift prestige of the region, and the good reputation will create conditions for familiarizing of a general population to the solution of environmental problems.

Also it should be noted that further development of ecological tourism requires development of efficient mechanisms, various programs and projects, and also a financial support.

References

- 1.Chendev Y.G. Petin A.N. Natural changes and technogenic transformation of components of a surrounding medium of the old mastered regions. (on the example of the Belgorod region): monogr/ Y.G.Chendev, A.N.Petin. M: publishing house of the Moscow university 2006 . – 142 pages.
- 2.Furmanova T.N, Ukolova E.V. Prospects of use of technogenic landscapes of the KMA mining complex as objects of ecological tourism. Materials international scientifically – practical conference of students, graduate students and young scientists "the Region – 2010: socially – geographical aspects" the Kharkov national university of a name of V. N. Karazin, Kharkov, 2010. – 275 .
- 3.Koroleva I.S.Problemy of development of a recreation and tourism in the old mastered territories (on the example of the Belgorod region) / I.S.Koroleva//Problems of regional ecology. 2007 . No. 6 C109.

4. Petin A.N. Koroleva I.S. Komeyeva M. E. Ecological bases of excursion and recreational activity: manual / A.N. Petin, I.S. Koroleva, M.E. Komeeva. – Belgorod: IPK NIU "BELGU", 2012.

5. Petina V. I. Belousova L.I. Gayvoronsky N. I. Technogenic forms of a relief as objects of cognitive tourism / V.I. Petina, L.I. Belousova, N.I. Gayvoronskaya // Problems of regional ecology