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NATURAL RESERVE FUND STRUCTURE OF DEMYDIVSKY DISTRICT, RIVNE REGION

The natural reserve fund is comprised of land and water areas, natural complexes, and objects that possess special values in terms of nature conservation, scientific research, aesthetics, recreation, and other aspects. These areas are designated for the preservation of natural diversity of landscapes, the gene pool of animal and plant species, the maintenance of ecological balance, and the provision of background monitoring of the surrounding natural environment. The natural reserve fund is an integral part of the recreational and tourist resources of the territory. In this publication, we provide a brief description of the natural reserve fund of Demydivsky District in Rivne Region. The total area of the nature reserves in Demydivsky District is 56.4 hectares, with a preservation coefficient of 0.18% and an insularity coefficient of 1.0. This means that there are 44.5 square meters of natural reserve fund per resident of the district [1; 2].1. Ornithological local reserve "Khrynnuky Area". It is located within the territory of Khrynnuky Village Council, 1.3 km away from the village itself, covering an area of 1.3 hectares.

The territory of the reserve is flat. The reserve was established to preserve colonies of grey herons, which have numerous nests on giant oak trees in this area. The height of the oaks is 25-27 meters, and their age is approximately 200 years. This section represents an old oak-hornbeam forest, where the first sparse layer consists of common oak. Besides oak, there are also occurrences of birch and hornbeam. All these tree species grow within a moist hornbeam forest with a timber stock of 130 m³/ha. The second, denser layer of the forest consists of hornbeam with a small admixture of field maple. The herbaceous layer is sparse and consists of typical forest species, including sweet woodruff, dark medick,

European cudweed, strange and Reichbach's violets, lancet-leaved starflower, and common liverwort. Woodland strawberries grow in the illuminated areas. Rare occurrences of saprophytic forest orchids such as the bird's-nest orchid (listed in the Red Book of Ukraine) have been noted.

In addition to herons, other birds nesting in the area include common starling, great tit, common redstart, black redstart, yellow wagtail, chaffinch, gray owl. The reservoir is home to great crested grebe, common martin, yellow-legged gull, black-headed gull, little grebe, moorhen, water rail, as well as great bittern, bittern, great white egret, Eurasian spoonbill, little egret, which are particularly numerous during the migration period.

2. The local ornithological reserve "Vychavky Grove". The reserve is located within the territory of the Khrinnytska Village Council, near the village of Vychavky, in the floodplain of the Styr River, on the site of a former peat extraction area. It covers an area of 40 hectares, with some parts of the peat extraction area filled with water. The grove is characterized by typical floodplain vegetation. It serves as a nesting place for waterfowl, including ducks, teals, and coots. Otters and beavers can also be found here.

3. "Botanical monument of local significance 'Giant Oak.' Located within the territory of Khrinnytska village council, covering an area of 1.3 hectares."

The giant oak tree is approximately 560 years old, known for its mightiness, with a height of over 30 meters and a diameter of about 2 meters. Its crown is sprawling and vibrant. The giant oak tree grows in a sparse oak plantation of artificial origin, which is 220 years old. In terms of productivity, this plantation belongs to class III, and it grows in a moist oak-hornbeam forest with a standing timber stock of 100 m³/ha. The oak-hornbeam forests surrounding the giant oak tree are characterized by a two-layered forest stand. The first layer consists of oaks aged 60-70 years, with a few oaks over 100 years old. The second layer is formed by hornbeams. The herbaceous cover is dominated by sweet woodruff and common woodrush. Other species include male fern, hart's-tongue fern, European wood anemone, lesser celandine, strange violet, Reichenbach's violet, European salsify, and wood sorrel. Fragments of oak-hornbeam forests with bluebells can be found in adjacent areas. The local nature monument "Tsar Oak" in the tract is a highly attractive tourist destination.

"Protected forest area 'Dilyanka Yasenevoho Lisu' (Fragment of Ash Forest), covering an area of 10 hectares. Established for the preservation of a unique forest massif with centuries-old ash trees near a stream. The tree stand also includes individual trees of black alder, maple, birch, cherry, and lime.

The sparse undergrowth is populated by hazel and common bilberry. The herbaceous cover is dominated by common wood-sorrel, while European deer, dark geranium, wood anemone, and bugleweed are also present. During early spring, bear's garlic and snowdrop are the prevailing flowers - both of which are listed in the Red Book of Ukraine, along with wood anemone. This forest massif

is the only location in the Rivne region that serves as a habitat for a rare species of Ukrainian flora, the endemic *Arum bester*."

5. The Maivka Nature Reserve Marshland. It is located within the territory of the Khrinnyska Village Council near the village of Vychavky, in the left-bank regulated floodplain of the Styr River, covering an area of 15 hectares. The eastern boundary of the reserve is formed by the Styr River, which has a meridional character in this area. The nature reserve was established to preserve the wetland complexes of the Styr River floodplain. It is home to the carnivorous plant *Drosera rotundifolia* (Red Data Book of Ukraine), the medicinal sundew (*Drosera*), and a variety of marshland species [1; 2].

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РЕГІОНАЛЬНИЙ АСПЕКТ РОЗВИТКУ СФЕРИ САНАТОРНО-КУРОРТНИХ ПОСЛУГ В УКРАЇНІ

Піклування про зміцнення та охорону здоров'я громадськості є одним з найбільш важливих завдань сучасного суспільства. Адже великий потенціал розумової та фізичної активності людей служить передусім передумовою їх повноцінного життя. Тому на вирішення даних завдань направлене санаторно-курортне лікування і курортний туризм, який здійснюється спеціалізованими облаштованими територіями, які називаються курортами.

Санаторно-курортне лікування слугує надзвичайно важливим елементом функціонування суспільства. Це пов'язано з тим, що в його основі покладено не проведення часу в певному місці, а саме турбота про основні життєвої цінності – здоров'я людини [1].

По всьому світу через прискорену урбанізацію у населення спостерігаються погіршення діяльності життєзабезпечуючих систем, а також зменшення функціональних можливостей організму та виникнення небезпечних захворювань.

Санаторно-курортне лікування – це основна дефініція в галузі сучасного курортного туризму, який знаходиться в високих трендах ринку