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## **EFFECTS OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES ON THE WATER FACILITIES OF BARANOVICHY REGION**

Baranovichy district is situated on the north of Brest region, and bordered with Minsk and Grodno regions. The area of district is about 2.2 thousands sq. km. In Baranovichy district there are rivers of Neman basin. Totally, on the territory of the district there are 26 rivers [1]. One of the biggest rivers is Shchara. On the territory of the district there are 20 lakes. Also, on the territory of the district storage reservoirs Gat, Myshanka (also called as Baranovichy) and 25 ponds are located [1]. The area of swamps is 18,7 thousand hectares, almost all the fens are drained.

On the territory of Baranovichy district there are 14 organized recreation areas, but swimming is available only in Gat and Myshanka, the other zones are unavailable for swimming. The striking feature of the district is the prevalence of unorganized recreation areas, which are called as “wild”. The number of them are more than 30, and they are located on every water body of Baranovichy district. Reservoirs and rivers play a special role in organizing the rest of the population, because they all have great opportunities to practice a variety of sports, aesthetically impact tourists by scenic coastal landscape. That is the reason, why the majority of sanatoriums, summer camps and almost all areas of short-time and suburban recreation are located either directly on the banks of water-streams and water-basins, or near them.

The most common types of the rest in summertime on the shores of inland water basins are bathing, sun and air baths, sailing and motorboat sports, boating and water-skiing. By the main consequences for the water area and coastal zone consequences can be divided into two categories, with primary usage of the coastal territory, and with primary usage of the water area.

It is possible to pick out a number of exposures on the water objects. So, one of the most important outcome is clogging and buildup of waste within coastal territory and water area. This problem stems from the fact that not everywhere in organized and nowhere in unorganized zones there are containers for garbage, and, if they are there, it is not exports in time. Also transport can be a pollutant, in case of illegal location here and probability of entering petroleum products. Finally, under worst-case scenarios, recreation zone could be closed because of sanitary

and epidemiological reasons. This is the reason for closure of recreation zones near small lakes and ponds in August.

The next outcome of recreational activity is the destruction of the coast. It happens, because holidaymakers mechanically destroy vegetation cover, which speed up abrasion process. There are permanent deformations of coasts, surface runoff increases, and these processes could lead to the negative outcomes, up to collapse building near coasts.

Destruction of vegetation is characteristically for the water area, and so to coastal territory. Besides the destruction of vegetation enhances abrasion process, this process also results in a reduction of biodiversity. Rare species of plants and mushrooms could be destroyed. One of the shining examples is the recreation zone near storage reservoir Myshanka.

Unlike unorganized ones, organized recreation zones are monitored constantly, and, if conditions become so worse, measures will be taken in time, which do not allow ecosystem to degradate. As an example, in Baranovichy district work was carried out on the recreational reconstruction of the part river Myshanka. As a result of a number of engineering events, the quality of a coastal line and bottom were improved. Also, the quality of sand was improved.

## **LITERATURE**

1. Водные объекты Республики Беларусь: справочник. – Минск: ЦНИИКИВР, 2010.