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LAND RESOURCES OF THE HUSYATIN DISTRICT OF TERNOPIL REGION**Havryshok Bogdan, Lisova Natalia****Annotation**

The article is devoted to the study of the structure and features of the use of land resources of the Husiatyn district. It analyzes the geospatial features of agricultural development, afforestation, cultivation of the territory and the structure of agricultural lands in the context of village councils. The irrational structure of land resources in general and agricultural lands in particular is revealed. The rock composition and age structure of forests are analyzed. A number of recommendations on ways to optimize the use of land resources of the studied territory are given, in particular perspective plots for afforestation are proposed.

Keywords: land resources, land use, agricultural development, forested area, forest categories, plots, pasture, hayfields, perennial plantations.

ЗЕМЕЛЬНІ РЕСУРСИ ГУСЯТИНСЬКОГО РАЙОНУ ТЕРНОПІЛЬСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ**Гавришок Богдан, Лісова Наталя****Анотація**

Стаття присвячена вивченню структури та особливостей використання земельних ресурсів Гусятинського району. В ній проаналізовано геопросторові особливості сільськогосподарської освоєності, залісненості, розораності території та структури сільськогосподарських угідь в розрізі сільських рад. Виявлено нераціональну структуру земельних ресурсів загалом та сільськогосподарських угідь зокрема. Проаналізовано породний склад та вікову структуру лісів. Подано низку рекомендацій щодо шляхів оптимізації використання земельних ресурсів досліджуваної території, зокрема запропоновано перспективні ділянки для лісорозведення.

Ключові слова: земельні ресурси, землекористування, сільськогосподарська освоєність, залісненість території, категорії лісів, розораність, пасовища, сіножаті, багаторічні насадження.

1. Problem statement in general

Land resources are an integral part of the wealth of the people. It was the land for many centuries to remain the main resource of the state, a source of prosperity and wellbeing of the population. The intensive growth of the population and the need for them to intensify agricultural production require an increase in the area of arable land. Large-scale agrarian development of the territories, besides the positive consequences, leads to degradation of soil cover. Every year the problem of degradation of land resources in Ukraine becomes more and more urgent. Solving these problems requires a detailed study of the structure of land resources at the level of administrative districts.

2. Analysis of recent research and publications

The works of M. D. Zayachuk D. (1998), F. Ya. Kiptach (2010), P. O. Sukhyy [9], A.M. Tretyak (2005) are devoted to the study of the land resources of Ukraine or some of its major regions etc. In all of the above-mentioned works, considerable attention is paid to the agricultural land use. The most interesting in this regard is the work of P.O. Sukhyy [9], in which, in particular, the historical-geographical and socioeconomic components of the agro-food complex and the structure of the land fund of the Western Ukraine region are analyzed. The study of forest use in the territories of the Ternopil region is devoted to the publication of G. Oliyar (2001, 2003), M.Musyka (2003), V. Onishchenko (2000), K. Moskalyuk (2009), V. Bondarenko [1], B.Havryshok [2] etc. However, they relate mainly to the territory of the nature reserve, "Medobory" or Tovtry stripe as a whole and reveal one aspect - the possibility of reproduction and conservation of indigenous forest stands in protected areas. There are no such works devoted to the detailed study of the land resources of certain administrative districts, in particular, Husiatyn district.

The purpose of the study is to study the current state of land resources and features of land use in the Husiatyn district, identify geospatial patterns of its placement, ways of transformation and optimization of the structure.

3. Presentation of the main material

Land resources are part of a land fund that is used or can be used to grow the agricultural and forest crops required by society. The structure of the land fund of the Husiatyn district

is not rational. Leading role in it belongs to agricultural lands. In January 2016 [4] agricultural land occupied 76126.64 hectares, of which 66879.67 hectares (i.e. 87.9%) was arable land. The main problem of land use is the erosion of arable land. The development of erosive processes is facilitated by the excessive plowing of the slopes and the use of heavy agricultural machinery. This causes deterioration of the water and physical properties of soils, which, in conditions of dismembered relief, causes the activation of erosion processes.

In the process of economic use and development of land, some types of land are transferred to others. Thus, post-plowing after the plowing is transformed into arable land, which, in turn, can be occupied by perennial plantations, etc. The area of agricultural land is slowly but steadily decreasing as a result of degradation of soil cover and changes in the purpose of land use.

The largest area of agricultural land is within the Mala Luka, Kotsyubynsi, Vilkhivchuk village councils, Grimaylov settlement and Khorostkiv Town Council, and the smallest - within the Sadjiv, Maidaniv, Zhabyn Town Councils.

The structure of agricultural lands indicates a high level of their cultivation, which, on the one hand, characterizes the intensive use of land in agriculture, and on the other hand, demonstrates the need for appropriate measures to protect land from water erosion. Agricultural lands include different land productivity. As a part of the agricultural land of the greatest value are arable land and perennial plantations. With an increase in their share, the efficiency of the use of land resources increases and the geological situation becomes more complicated.

Hayfields and pastures in the structure of the land of the Husiatyn district occupy relatively small areas and are distributed extremely unevenly. Often, flood plain lands, as well as swift slopes and tops of the valleys, can not be used for other agricultural needs. The share of such lands in the region is the biggest in the north and southwest (9 - 15%). The smallest in the district areas (less than 5%) are occupied by perennial plantations, mainly gardens.

Intensive business activity has caused sharp changes in natural landscapes, primarily the creation of large arable massifs, which are accompanied by the destruction of natural vegetation. Zelene, Tovste, Mali Birky, Klyuvyn, Khlopiv, Uvysla and Zhabyn Village Councils have the highest agricultural development (over 90%), Vikno, Sadjiv,

Kalagarivka, Rashtivtsi, Postolivka, Fedorivka Village Councils and the Kopychitsi Town Council are characterized by the lowest values of this indicator. Here, this indication is less than 60%.

Clear territorial patterns are traced in the distribution of arable land within the study region. The highest cultivars (80-86%) are characteristic of the northwestern outskirts of the study area, located within the boundaries of the Glibiv, Tovste, Zeleniv, Mali Birky, Uvysla, and Suhostav village councils. Only those areas whose plowing is not physically possible are not frozen. They occupy large areas on the territory of Sadjiv, Soroka, Fedorivka village councils and Husiatyn town council.

For the last 20 years, the collapse of collective farms and, in particular, the decline of livestock farms, as well as a rapid decline in cattle in the Husiatyn district. This affected the structure of the sown area. The need for feed for cattle, and hence the area of the crop of fodder grass, have decreased. Virtually all arable lands became private property and, as a rule, are located, leased from agricultural holdings or local farmers. In the structure of crop areas (according to the statistics) there is an increase in the role of grain and technical crops.

The lands of forestry of the investigated area occupy 16693,19 hectares, which is 16.4% of the area of the district. Forests of the Husiatyn district are part of Kopychyntsi (2847.2 hectares), Husiatyn (2348.6 hectares), Kolyndyany (572.5 hectares), Bile (517 hectares) of forestry districts of the Chortkiv forestry and forest farm "Medobory".

The maximum concentration of forests is timed to the Tovtry strand and the basin of the Nichlava River. Relatively large, compactly located forest tracts are seen in the "Medobory" and Kopychyntsy forestry. Most of the forest areas of the district are small in size and scattered at considerable distances from each other. This is especially well seen in the Husiatyn forestry, where numerous forest tracts of a small area have a predominant protective value. There are certain areas of forests belonging to village councils, as well as protective forest plantations of railways and motorways. Their distribution does not have any regularities. The largest of the forests belonging to the village councils are the "Khorostkiv Dubyna" and "Uvysla Dubyna" estates.

Forests in the territory of the Husiatyn district are unevenly distributed. The largest share of forestland territories (40-58%) is observed in the villages of Vikna, Sadjiv, Kalagarivka and Fedorivka town soviets. Less heavily planted (20-40%) are the lands of Rashtivtsi, Postolivka, Gorodnytsya, Lychkivtsi, Yabluniv, Hadynkivtsi Village Councils. The smallest share of forestland lands (up to 2%) is located on the territory of Piznan, Glibiv, Zeleniv, Tovste, Khlopiv, Uvysla, Vilkhivchyk, Sukhostov Village Councils. Thus, in the region under study, the high forestedness of the eastern (Tovtrovy area) and the southwestern (Nichlava River basin) outskirts is clearly traced. The central part of the district is represented by a well-balanced, poorly drained plateau and a small forest area.

The largest areas within the research area are forests of nature conservation, scientific, and historical and cultural purposes. In particular, the entire area of the "Medobory" belongs to this category. A fairly large area of such forests is represented in Kopychyntsi forestry (more than 50%), much smaller in Husiatyn.

As a result of the elaboration of plans of forest plantations [6], taxonomic descriptions of forestry [5, 7, 8] and on the basis of our own field observations, we see that stands in the forests of the district are predominantly medieval. In the forested area of the district, the leading place belongs to the oak, which occupies almost 59% of the forest area. In the second place (16.3%) hornbeam tree stands. Conifers and deciduous trees do not have a significant distribution.

Optimization of land use requires the development of environmentally sound, mutually agreed measures for the development of individual industries, which should be considered as a concept for the development of nature management. The priority task in the Husiatyn district is to carry out an inventory of agricultural land and non-agricultural areas, in particular within the rural settlements, with the aim of creating an information base for conducting State Land Cadastre, land relations regulation, rational use and protection of land resources. Over the past five years, such work has been actively conducting. In most settlements, a monetary valuation of land has been made and appropriate charts have been drawn up. Reliable data on the area, boundaries, composition of land and configuration of land plots will make it possible to predict the use of land and the economic effect of its exploitation, substantiate the calculation of land tax, etc. [2].

In the context of sustainable development of the region, we consider it expedient to stimulate livestock development. The need for a forage base will lead to steep slopes of more than 5° use and the removal of washed lands from active cultivation, that will allow to introduce the forage grasses into the crop rotation. An additional prerequisite for the development of meat, livestock in the region is the existence of a distillery and a sugar factory in the town of Horostkiv. The waste from these plants was previously used successfully as a livestock feed base.

An important task of optimizing the structure of the land resources of the Husiatyn district is the increase of the forest area to a scientifically grounded level by means of forming forest cultures on the adjacent to the forest areas of sloping lands and landslides. This requires the development of an appropriate legal framework since most of the land is a private property, but the owner cannot arbitrarily plant the forest in the arable field. Such actions will be treated by the state as misuse of land. There are two possible ways out of the situation: either to allow and facilitate the creation of private forests on the land designated for this or to create legal preconditions for the transfer of such land to the relevant forestry parks.

At present, there is the possibility of afforestation of the perimeter to the west of the forest tract "Stinka" and to include in the forest stock of pastures located south of the forested area. Agricultural production on these lands is not conducted and there is a gradual forest expansion due to pioneer rocks. The possibility of transferring them to the forestry sector exists because they are not decomposed and not in use.

4. Conclusions

As a result of the conducted studies, territorial differences in the structure of land use were traced. It was revealed that the maximum agricultural development of the territory (more than 90%) and agricultural land cultivation (89 - 92%) is observed in the watersheds, mainly in the central part of the district. Within the river valleys and the strata, a slightly increased proportion (12 - 16%) of grasslands and pastures can be traced.

In order to optimize the agricultural land use of the region, it is necessary to ensure a rational correlation of different categories of land in the structure of the land fund, to implement a set of measures for the restoration of crop rotation and increase in a number of organic fertilizers lost in the last 20 years. It is expedient to return to the system of crop rotation of perennial grasses.

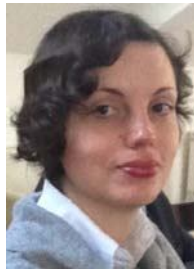
It is necessary to bring the forestland of the region to the minimum required 20%, and this will require the development of land allocation projects for the needs of the forestry. In order to increase the attractiveness of the landscapes of the district for the tourist, it is expedient to create small forests on the site of abandoned farmsteads, slopes of small beams, as well as on side strands that are overgrown with shrubs.

Further research should focus on a detailed analysis of the structure of the crop area and the development of specific recommendations for the use of sloped lands of the Husiatyn district in modern conditions.

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