

FEATURES OF THE USE OF THE LANDS OF THE NATURAL RESERVE FUND

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Environmental protection is one of the strategic and most important directions of world, state and regional policy. The successful work of environmental institutions is an important guarantee of continuous development and overcoming unfavorable natural and socio-economic processes, and it largely depends on the proper implementation of leading tasks of the components of the nature reserve fund. The needs of various stages of social development of Ukraine in the field of nature protection are formed by the influence of cultural and historical traditions, political and economic circumstances, the influence of basic or dominant scientific concepts, especially the Natural Reserve Fund.

Creation of protected territories is an important component of the national environmental legislation of Ukraine and international documents in the field of environmental protection. Environmental requirements of the European Union are significantly higher than in Ukraine, so the development of a network of environmental territories is an important part of the European integration of Ukraine. The evidence of valuable natural territories is evidence of our care for future generations.

The legislative and normative principles of formation and use of the natural reserve funds are analyzed, in particular, it was found that the problem is the lack of controlling mechanism, both from the state and the public in compliance with the mode of protection of objects and the use of the resources of the nature reserve fund [4, p.2].

The current state and use of lands of the Ichthyological reserve «Prizivskiy» is investigated. It is determined that the slaves of the reserve are valuable notes. The reserve plays a special role to preserve the diversity of plant groups. Today, it remains a single ichthyological reserve in the region and the main fish reproduction plot of the Kaniv reservoir, which provides more than half of the replenishment of populations of valuable in the fish and nature conservation sense of fish species.

The ichthyological reserve of the local significance «Prizivskiy» is located in the Boryspil district of the Kyiv region and occupies an area of 563 hectares [3, p. 1].

The ichthyological reserve «Prizivsky» is located in the water area of the Kaniv reservoir, which is part of the territory of the emerald network. The bill «On the territory of the Emerald Network» is a concept for the approximation of national standards for the protection of nature to the requirements of the European Union - is another stage of the plan for fulfilling the obligations of the Agreement, in particular Bird Directives. The bill provides the functioning of the Natura 2000 network of environmental areas that exists in the European Union countries. With the NATURA 2000 network, the EU Member States carry out the requirements of the Berne Convention (the Convention on Wild Flora and Fauna and Natural Environments and Natural Environment in Europe

(Bern, September 19, 1979), the Convention pays special attention to the disappearing and vulnerable species, which requires an association the efforts of several countries). Ukraine, as a party to the Berne Convention, also fulfills the commitment to the emerald network, thus creating a single European environment of environmental territories. The emerald network in the world includes 3,500 objects, of which 271 object is located on the territory of Ukraine, which was approved in November 2016 by the Constant Committee of the Berne Convention as the first part of the scheme of the Emerald Network for Ukraine [2, p. 1].

The ichthyofauna of the reserve and adjacent regions, according to preliminary data, has 30 species. The most conventional gossip, Krasnopirka, Verkhovka, Plotkirka, Perch, Pike, Stream, Normal, Babka. According to the Institute of Fisheries, NAANs are a very valuable reservoir resource, as a result of the fact that they support the lives of local phytophilic fish, various and waterfowl, in particular migratory (part of the Dnipro migration corridor of migratory birds). They also support the lives of four species of water plants listed in the Green Book of Ukraine [1, p. 45].

Consequently, within the reservoir under its influence, the areas of the groups are reduced, and the areas of groups of jugs are yellow. In addition to water nut, there are significant growth of millin.

In the open territories of the reserve, many species of birds are also found. The rich variety of birds, both planes and nesting. These territories are attracted by fertilizers. There are gray and large white heron constantly fed. An important reproductive base for fish is the territory of the ichthyological reserve, which is located in the Left Bank part of the Kaniv reservoir along the protective dam in the village of Cherrya - Persons - Kicks. This territory of the reserve is diverse by faunist complexes and flora, which has reloaded and endemic species. [3, p. 3] At the same time, individual fragments may be reference to the Kyiv region. Of course, a key role in great mosaic plays in supporting the faunist diversity of the mentioned object of the natural reserve fund.

The promising directions of land use on the territory of the Ichthyological reserve are substantiated, in particular, it is proposed to organize a local monitoring program to ensure timely monitoring of phenomena and processes occurring on the territory of the ichthyological reserve. For legitimate sand extraction, additional research is proposed to determine the legality of the development of the deposit. Probable consequences are defined during and after conducting this activity.

References:

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