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FEATURES OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TERRITORIES OF NATIONAL NATURE PARKS

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Actuality . Effective use of land resources is one of the most important tasks facing us in the context of balanced nature management. The state's transition to market economic conditions requires, on the one hand, a more intensive use of the territory, an increase in the area of arable land, and on the other hand, the preservation of unique natural landscapes, rare species of flora and fauna for future generations. It is important to maintain a balance in the issue of allocating territories for bequests, to select for this the territories that are valuable from the point of view of ecologists and nature lovers. However, the issue of the use of protected areas becomes more urgent, as their area is quite significant.

Analysis of recent research and publications . The study of the objects of the nature reserve fund is multifaceted. On the one hand, it is of interest to ecologists, who justify the expediency of creating NRF facilities. The works of T. Andrienko, Yu. Hryshchenko, Ya. Didukha , Yu. Shelyag-Sosonko . On the other hand, many works are devoted to the legal aspects of the creation and specifics of the use of protected areas. In particular, in the work of V. Bevzenko [1], organizational and legal aspects of NRF management were considered. O. Drebot examines [2] the system of state administration objects of NRF. The question is of an economic nature software rational using land resources are considered in robots and IS. Butenko [3]. S. Smirnov [4] and V. Andronov [5] studied the issue of land use in the NRF territories, however, there are few publications in the literature

regarding the optimal management of NRF lands, in particular, national natural parks (NPPs).

Goal. The purpose of our research is to determine the prospects for the development of the nature reserve fund of Ukraine and the management of the territories of national natural parks as one of the main categories of NRF,

Methods. Statistical analysis methods were used when conducting research to determine the area of NNP territories, comparative analysis method was used when researching the areas of NRF objects on the territory of NNP, scientific generalization method and monographic method were used to analyze projects of NPP territory organization and development of proposals.

The results. According to the Law on the Nature Reserve Fund (NRF) of Ukraine [6], the categories of NRF objects are defined, which are shown in Fig. 1. As of January 1, 2021, we have 8,633 territories and objects in Ukraine NRF with a total area of 4.508 million hectares [7], which is 6.7% of the entire territory of the state. The share of protected lands in Ukraine is insufficient and remains much smaller than in most of the member states of the European Union, where the share of such lands is on average 21% of their area. This is because Ukraine has highest interest poverty lands in the world which is over 56%, then as in developed countries In Europe, it does not exceed 35% according to data (FAO). [8] In accordance with the Law "On the Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period Until 2030" [9] until 2030. the area of the NRF should be 9,095.1 thousand hectares , i.e. reach 15% of the territory, or it should be increased more than 2 times.

Considering the rather ambitious plans, let's consider the area occupied by each category of protected areas. The largest area is occupied by nature reserves (31.98% of the entire area of the NRF), national natural parks - 30.92%, regional landscape parks - 18.48%, natural and biosphere reserves - 15.29%. Other categories of NRF objects account for 3.38% of the territory of the NRF.

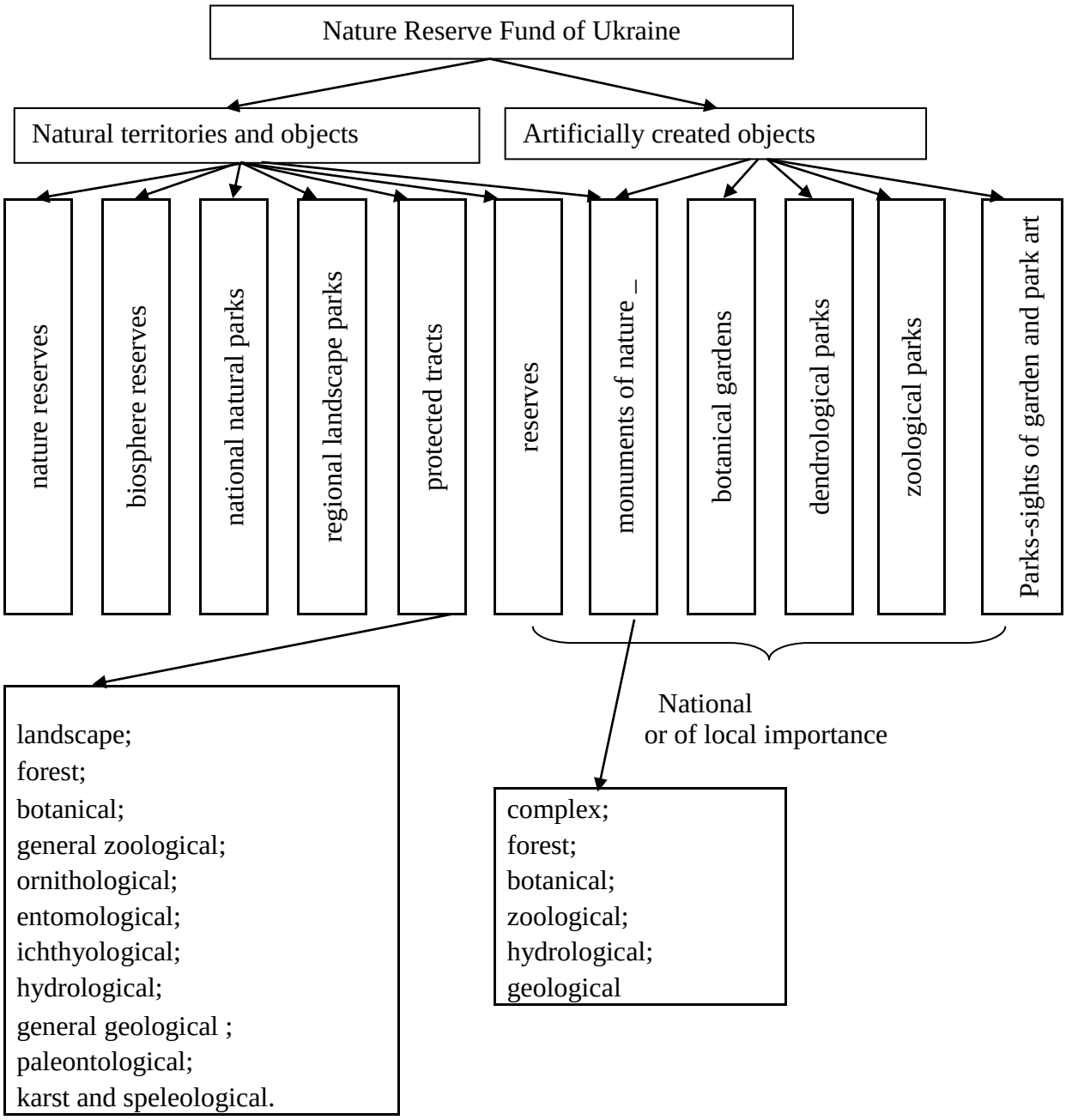

Fig. 1. Classification of the nature reserve fund of Ukraine, according to [1]

Areas of nature reserves and natural parks include other objects of NRF, that is, when calculating the areas of the fund, some NRF objects are taken into account twice. As an example, consider the Nobel NNP (Table 1.).

1. **List territories and objects nature reserve fund, which part or fully entered to the Nobel NNP**

№	Name object	Type	Area protected object , ha	Of them, it entered the NPP, ha
1	Pripyat - Stokhid	*Regional landscape park*	21600	9980
2	Ostrovsky	*Hydrological national reserve value*	2423	2423
3	Pripyat	*Local ichthyological reserve value*	3155	3155
4	Mulchytskyi	*Local botanical reserve value*	3860	1894
5	Nobel	*Local ornithological reserve value*	510	493.4
6	Tract "Glusha"	*Local zoological reserve value*	183	183

As we can see from Table 1. the composition of Nobel NNP includes 6 NRF objects with an area of 18128.4 ha. The total area of the park is 25318.81 hectares.

There is another interesting issue of land accounting of the NRF. National natural parks are characterized by the total area and the area provided for use. So, if the total area of all natural parks is 1,399,459 hectares as of January 1, 2023, then the area provided for the use of parks is 644,819 hectares, i.e. 46%. As for the so-called "own areas", there are most of them in the Nizhny Dnipro (65,698 ha), Azov-Syvash (52,154 ha) and Priazovsky (48,053 ha) parks. Dvorichansky (658.8ha), Dermansko-Ostrozky (1647.6ha), and Holosiivskyi (1879.4ha) have the smallest number of such areas . In the Nobel National Park, these areas coincide, but in the "Podilskyi Tovtry " National Park, which has a total area of 261.3 thousand hectares, only 4.4 thousand hectares (1.68% of the total area of the park) are in permanent use.

It is important to evaluate the purpose of the lands that are given to parks. In Fig. 2. a diagram by categories of land use, which is provided to parks for use, is given.

As can be seen from fig. 2 . the main part of the lands of the NNP provided for their use are forests and other wooded areas (60%), the sea - 21%, inland waters - 6%, agricultural lands - 5%, of which the main share (more than 74%) is agricultural land IN composition and land land Forests of the Nobel National Park occupy 15,367.0 hectares (60.7%) land reserve of the water fund 9282.70 hectares (36.7%) of land agricultural destination 668.41 hectares (2.6%).

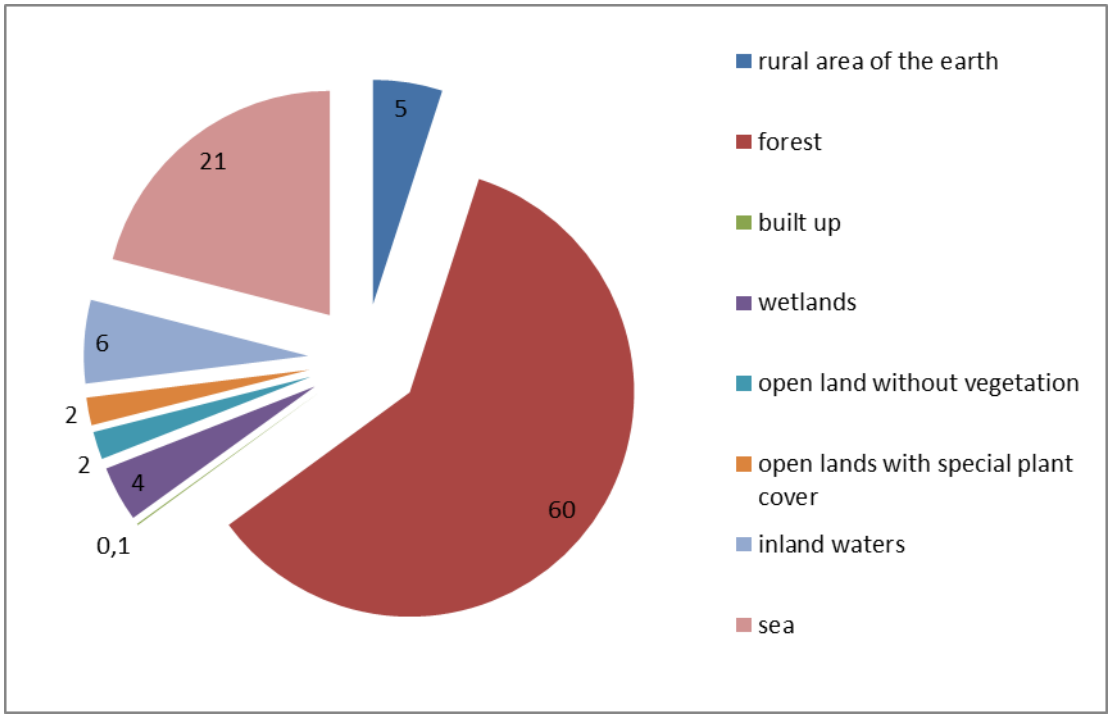

Fig. 2. Distribution of NPP lands by purpose categories [10]

To perform tasks which laid down legislation , NNPs develop projects for the organization of the territory national natural park, protection , reproduction and recreation using him natural complexes in and objects [11] . Projects are the main document used by the parks, in fact it is a strategy for the development of the NPP for the next 10 years. [12] It is important to use a project approach [13] when developing a project for the organization of the NNP territory, i.e., the planned measures should ultimately lead to the achievement of the strategic goals set for the park. It is clear that the main task of the park is to preserve and protect unique landscapes, but there are other tasks that are related to conducting scientific

research, recreational activities and educational work. For their quality implementation, it is necessary to plan appropriate measures.

Economic activity of the park is an important component, as it provides additional opportunities for its development. In our opinion, active use of agricultural land (668.41 hectares) is such an opportunity for Nobel NNP . Since these are unproductive, waterlogged lands, it is expedient to use them for the development of bioenergy, in particular, the cultivation of energy crops. [14] A technological map of growing energy willow (1st year) was developed , Table 2.

The main costs of growing energy willow are for 1 year. Subsequently, costs are required only for harvesting, which is carried out after 3 years of cultivation. On one territory, willow can be grown for up to 25-30 years. The cost of harvesting is UAH 15700/ha when using a special harvester. The yield is 90-160 m^3/ha, it depends on the relief of the area, the composition of the soil and the moisture content of the territory. The price of the chip is 700 UAH m^3 . As we can see, the payback of growing energy willow is 3-6 years, that is, in 2 cycles of cultivation, the costs can be recouped. The effectiveness of the project will increase when the landing area is increased, which will be difficult to do in the Nobel NNP.

2. Technological map of willow cultivation (first year)

№	Type of works	Term	Composition of the unit		Cost of works, hryvnias	Cost of materials , hryvnias	Total amount , hryvnias
			tractor	Mr. car			
1	Agrochemical examination soil in	May			3 80		380
2	Purchase of herbicides in	May				1240	1240
3	Entry herbicides in	May	MTZ 89	OP2000	150	358	508
4	Disking 1 trace	June	John Deere		650	623	1273
5	Plowing	July	MTZ89	PLN-3	1000	796	1 796
6	Pre-boarding cultivation	October	John Deere		500	623	1123
7	Purchasing zazhentsi in	November				32000	32000
8	Slicing groove	November	MTZ89	KRN3	150	597	747
9	Transport seedlings	November					11000
10	Landing	November			4600	1240	4600
	In total						54667

In this case, it would be interesting for the NNP to cooperate with other organizations that will be engaged in this type of activity.

Conclusions and prospects

1. 56 national natural parks of Ukraine occupy an area of 1,399,459 hectares, which is 30.92% of the area of the PZF.
2. For the effective management of the territories, the NPP is developing a project for the organization of the territory of the protection, recreation and recreation park using him natural complexes and objects, in which measures are planned for the effective use of the park territory.
3. For the Nobel NPP, it is proposed to grow energy willow on agricultural lands. A technological map of cultivation has been developed, the payback of cultivation has been calculated.

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ УПРАВЛІННЯ ТЕРИТОРІЯМИ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИХ ПРИРОДНИХ ПАРКІВ

Анотація. *Природно заповідний фонд (ПЗФ), згідно з даними Державного кадастру на початок 2021 року нараховув 8633 території та об'єкти загальною площею 4,1 млн. га, що становило 6,8 % площі країни. Ці території знаходяться у підпорядкуванні різних відомств. Основне призначення заповідних територій полягає у збереження унікальних ландшафтів, видів флори та фауни для наступних поколінь. На сьогодні стоїть завдання збільшити площу природно-заповідного фонду.*

Встановлено що національні природні парки (НПП) є одним із найбільших за площею об’єктів заповідного фонду. На сьогодні створено 56 НПП, які займають площу 1399161 га, що складає 30,6% від всього природно-заповідного фонду. У національних парках створені адміністрації для реалізації функцій, покладених на парк. До них входять збереження та захист унікальних ландшафтів, проведенням наукових досліджень,

рекреаційна діяльність та просвітницька робота. Територія парку включає у себе землі, які є різними за призначенням. В основному це ліси та інші лісовкриті площі (60%), море – 21%, внутрішні води – 6%, сільськогосподарські землі – 5%,

Для ефективного управління національним природним парком розробляють проекти організації території НПП охорони, відтворення та рекреаційного використання його природних комплексів і об'єктів. При цьому використовують проектний підхід, який надає можливість за допомогою запропонованих заходів досягнути стратегічні цілі парку.

Пропонується на землях сільськогосподарського призначення вирощувати енергетичну вербу. Екологічна складова проекту є важливою, оскільки маємо нульову емісію вуглецю при використанні верби як палива, що є важливим при нинішній ціні на енергоресурси. Розроблено технологічну карту вирощування, підраховано ефективність вирощування енергетичної верби на територіях Нобельського НПП.

Ключові слова: *природно-заповідний фонд; національний природний парк; проект організації території національного природного парку; енергетична верба.*