

Ecological Properties of Landscapes

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Abstract: In this article ecological properties of landscape, the task of geoecology and about the capacity of the resource, relating to humans' activity have been narrated. Moreover, landscape is considered as the system, which can keep gene pool in geo-ecological researches, the capacity of landscape has been clarified.

Keywords: nature, society, geo-ecology, landscape, resource, retrieving resource, irretrievable resources, producers, reducers, ecological capacity, biota, gene pool.

Society life always goes on in different conditions of the environment and these places belong to any certain landscapes. The influence of natural environment on the society changes remarkably due to local conditions that human being is mutually connected not only with nature, but also the natural

conditions of the landscape. The task of geo-ecology contains estimating the current condition of landscapes (natural ecologic capacity, effects of anthropogen and their results), the stability of anthropogen changes, in future, predicting possible anthropogene dynamic of landscapes and the changes of their ecological ability (Egorenkov, Kochurov 2005).

Landscapes - are as the natural system of natural resources that can be rebuilt and being kept as the gene pool, it is the environment where human being's life and activity goes on and the source of preserving aesthetically and natural laboratory. Landscape is reckoned as the environment of humans' life and variable functions. For investigating the environment of human beings' life, not only industry and social-daily circumstances but also natural

properties of landscape are taken into consideration.

It is very necessary to save and retrieve peculiar parameters of the natural environment permanently, as the conditions which are pivotal for humans' life (gas content in the air, the content of water and others).

The landscape's significance of creating resource is obviously clear in landscape and humanity relations. Besides that, the landscapes are the places where the natural conditions of landscapes natural resources are kept (producers) and reception of daily – economic functions remnants are reducers. As well as, landscape serves as a territorial base (the residential place, where communal public services can be carried). For communal branches, landscape is the source of producing retrieving resources, as the neutral mechanism of rebuilding for the biomass of rural and forest community. While the landscape is being defended as the natural system, some actions and measures should be carried out for preserving retrieval features of the

resources and against destructing because of erosion, morass, obstruction. Landscape's ecological functions is to save peculiar parameters of the natural environment (on certain limits, the spheres of norms) and restoring characteristics. The imagination of the ecological functions of landscape is to utilize the most optimal from the landscapes and one of the essential properties of local planning that supply the usage of its nature.

In current geo-ecology, the various ecological functions of landscapes, we may unite insignificant ecological (with resource, rebuilding the environment, preserving nature) and social-ecologic (using traditional nature, scientific, spiritual-ethic, aesthetic literary recreation) to the categories of functions. The functions of landscape with resource (keeping resources, rebuilding resources) mainly depend on industry (digging, industry, energetics, rural, forest, water communal).

As the landscape possesses resource importance, it has an opportunity to keep and restore

resources. According to the system, which has resources, the landscape owns retrieval (water, forest, fauna) and irretrievable (minerals) resources. As for the features of restoring the resources of the landscape, the retrieval opportunities of its some restorable (biologic) and partially-restorable (water) resources are deduced.

Initially, taking care of the landscape is required in the process of using it, when one approaches to the landscape as the resource system. In this case saving the landscape resources mainly is determined with the efficient technology of the strategy of restoring and economizing the resources, which become necessary for keeping specific features of the nature. In current time sorting out the landscape alteration requires holding measures for keeping, restoring and operating its features in optimal level with the help of monitoring.

Thus the majority of the landscapes should be saved not from utilizing, but they should be in protection while in usage. In this situation, caring

geosystems, firstly, is marked with utilizing the technologies economically, which take into consideration the capability of restoring the resources. Comparing with retrievable resources (air, mineral water, soil productivity, animate organisms) saving the resource function of the landscape provides their eternity, but its destruction leads to eliminate endless resources. In geo-ecological investigations the ecological competence of the landscape indirectly is separated into chances of meeting the requirements of necessary aspects for human life (not relating to producing primary tools): air, light, heat, water, nutritional sources, as well as, labor activity, relaxation, spiritually-development conveniences (Isachenko). As the result of not properly using natural properties (polar deserts, desert zones and others) or landscapes (mountain fossil, digging, entire urbanization, hydrotechnic erection, melioration and others) destruction of ecological competence may reduce.

The function of the landscape as the resource system covers landscape

conditions of reclamation resources, which are considered the pivotal element of assessing the resources from economical point of view. For instance, convenient and inconvenient situation (climate, hydroecological conditions, elemental circumstances and others), those are available for human activity. They accelerate or complicate firstly to erect and utilize technic buildings, secondly agricultural industry. The functions which retrieve the environment are related with reinstating mainly physiological and social-psychological factors of human beings' life of geosystems (the content of atmosphere, quality of water, aesthetic variety), as well as they are too crucial in retrieving some types and forms of producing and non-producing activities.

As the landscape creates the convenience for human life, it can be the system, that can establish and restore the environment. The landscape provides, alters and retrieves the properties, which are necessary for the existence of the environment and human being from physiological and psychological

importance of view. The natural features of the landscape take part in forming the gas content, chemical and biological characteristics of underground water, heat regime. In addition to that, they are of great importance in protecting from polluting air, water, soil, biota and purifying themselves.

There may be convenient and inconvenient environment of the landscape for anthropic life. Some of them have too inconvenient –extremal conditions (high mountain, deserts and south pole) and such facilities exist for developing many diseases in the rest ones; the certain landscapes may be designed for having a rest (suburbs, resort places) or for improving our health (woods, seaside's and etc.). Ecological problem initially depends on creating and restoring functions, which are of great significance for the humans' long and convenient life. For various types of human activity, the main ultimatum for keeping the nature's beneficial features means keeping the variety and specific and spectacular properties of the landscapes. In this case, the landscape is

approached as the system of saving genepool.

It is too crucial to save the natural discrepancy of some types of animals, plants, microorganism but taking into consideration the beneficial sides of some types' properties in all situations is impossible. That's why we should save them as genetic fund for *far and near* future. For the purpose of keeping gene pool, protecting areas, wildlife preserve is established, "Red book" is set up. It should be stated that preserving the life of flora and fauna is one of the most traditional and broadly expanded form of taking care of the environment and it keeps remaining as a serious problem. The ecological function, which cares the nature is a necessary condition for the landscape to retrieve itself.

In current time, the majority of the landscapes is developing under anthropologic influence. According to the information, which are taken from topographic maps by Ms-Kloskey, J.Michael (1989), the total area in the world of the landscapes, those are changed in the least degree by humanity

is equal with 48 mln km². Thus some changes have been observed in flora and fauna and their efficiency, moreover losing the ecological has occurred in those areas. In all landscape zones, ameliorative, sanitarian-hygiene and other measures, which are designed for finding out new ways of using the landscapes facilities economically increasing the productivity of the landscapes should be implemented for meeting people's requirement for landscape resources and for keeping the landscape's ecological balance.

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