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## RECREATIONAL RESOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE IN THE SYSTEM OF FUNCTIONAL AND PLANNING NETWORK OF ELEMENTS OF THE TOURIST AND RECREATIONAL SYSTEM OF TERNOPIL REGION

*The functional and planning structure of the network of elements of the regional tourist and recreational system is substantiated using the approaches of landscape planning and the eco-network concept. The crucial role of recreational resources of international importance in the development of this system is proved. The place of the NNP «Kremenets Mountains» and «Dniester Canyon» as the leading territories for the development of international tourism is determined.*

**Keywords:** recreational resources, international significance, landscape planning, network approach, elements of the tourist and recreational system.

### Анотація:

**Петро ЦАРИК, Любомир ЦАРИК, Оксана ОЛИВКО, Хатідже Гекчен Оджал ОЗКАЯ.** РЕКРЕАЦІЙНІ РЕСУРСИ МІЖНАРОДНОГО ЗНАЧЕННЯ У СИСТЕМІ ФУНКЦІОНАЛЬНО-ПЛАНУВАЛЬНОЇ МЕРЕЖІ ЕЛЕМЕНТІВ РЕГІОНАЛЬНОЇ ТУРИСТСЬКО-РЕКРЕАЦІЙНОЇ СИСТЕМИ ТЕРНОПІЛЬСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ

Обґрунтовано функціонально-планувальну структуру мережі елементів регіональної туристсько-рекреаційної системи з використанням підходів ландшафтного планування і екомережевої концепції. Обґрунтовано визначальну роль рекреаційних ресурсів міжнародного значення у розвитку цієї системи. Визначено місце НПП «Кременецькі гори», «Дністровський каньйон» як провідних території для розвитку міжнародного туризму.

Ідеї мережевого підходу до організації просторових структур рекреаційно-природоохоронного спрямування набули широкого наукового опрацювання і вжитку в методологічних рамках сучасної географічної науки. Традиційні географічні підходи за умови їх мережевої інтерпретації по-новому виявляють свій потенціал. Так, використання підходів ландшафтного планування в сучасних умовах реалізації екомережевої концепції дозволяє успішно обґрунтувати функціонально-планувальну мережу елементів регіональної туристично-рекреаційної системи. Туристсько-рекреаційні ресурси міжнародного значення мають визначальне значення при формуванні основних елементів територіальної рекреаційної системи.

Досліджуючи наявність рекреаційно-туристичного потенціалу та всіх складових самостійної галузі національної економіки, потрібно розглянути питання про формування чіткої державної політики у сфері туризму та втілення узгоджених механізмів її реалізації. Закордонний досвід показує велику користь від в'їзного туризму, тому кожна держава вдається до багатьох заходів та розробляє туристичну політику. В умовах нестабільної політичної та економічної ситуації в Україні важливо дослідити питання розвитку в'їзного туризму та способи його стимулювання. Обґрунтування та виокремлення планувальних елементів регіональної туристсько-рекреаційної системи ґрунтується на врахуванні полігамних функціональних особливостей геосистем, важливою з-поміж яких є оздоровчо-рекреаційна.

Поступальний розвиток туристсько-рекреаційної сфери потребує розробки спеціальної стратегії територіального розвитку, механізмом здійснення якого має бути процедура ландшафтного планування. Виокремлення просторових меж композиційних елементів міжнародного значення туристсько-рекреаційної системи Тернопільської області продиктовано необхідністю їх співставлення з ландшафтною структурою території і аналізом адекватності правового режиму земле- і природокористування. Міжнародний туризм має стати провідною галуззю економіки Тернопільщини використовуючи наявні та перспективні рекреаційні ресурси міжнародного значення, що потребує відображення у стратегії розвитку туризму Тернопільської області на наступні роки.

Розвиток туризму та відпочинку супроводжується розбудовою інфраструктури, прокладанням туристичних маршрутів, освоєнням нових місць для рекреації, формуванням унікального туристичного продукту. Цей безперервний розвиток вимагає розробки особливої стратегії територіального розвитку, дієвим інструментом якої має стати процес ландшафтного планування. Потреба у визначенні просторових параметрів компонентів туристсько-рекреаційних систем зумовлена необхідністю їх узгодження з ландшафтною структурою території та оцінкою відповідності правового регулювання землекористування та природокористування. Найкраще поєднання композиційних складових туризму та відпочинку з ландшафтною структурою території досягається в межах територій НПП і РЛП, частково в межах ботанічних садів, дендрологічних парків, де виділено низку функціональних зон.

**Ключові слова:** рекреаційні ресурси, міжнародне значення, ландшафтне планування, мережний підхід, елементи туристсько-рекреаційної системи.

**Statement of the scientific and practical problem.** The ideas of a network approach to the organization of spatial structures of recreational

and environmental protection have been widely studied and used in the methodological system of modern geographical science. Traditional geogra-

phical approaches, when interpreted in a networked way, reveal their potential in a new way. Thus, the use of landscape planning approaches in the current conditions of the eco-network concept implementation allows to substantiate the functional and planning network of elements of the regional tourist and recreational system. Tourist and recreational resources of international importance are crucial in the formation of the main elements of the territorial recreational system.

Foreign experience shows great benefits from inbound tourism, so each country takes many measures and develops a tourism policy. Given the unstable political and economic situation in Ukraine, it is important to study the development of inbound tourism and ways to stimulate it.

The substantiation and allocation of planning elements of the regional tourism and recreation system is based on the consideration of poly-functional features of geosystems, the most important of which is health and recreation.

**Analysis of publications on the research topic.** The works of L.P. Tsaryk are devoted to the formation of regional ecological and stabilization systems (RES) as an ordered integrity of natural complexes, oriented to maintaining ecological balance in the environment. The components of the RES are areas of natural vegetation that have not undergone significant anthropogenic changes, territories and objects of the nature reserve fund, forest protection belts, green areas of settlements, and environmentally safe agricultural land. The vegetation of hilly areas and river valleys as the main transport and migration corridors of a single ecological framework plays an exceptional role [7,8].

The study of the optimization of the functional-spatial structure of regional recreational systems and certain types of recreational resources of Podillia [11,12] and Ternopil region [14] is devoted to the works of Tsaryk P.L. and Tsaryk L.P. The analysis of the role of the National Natural Parks of Podillia in the system of the regional recreational network is covered in scientific publications by Tsaryk P.L. Olivko O.A., Vitenko I.M. [13]. Tsaryk P.L., Tsaryk L.P., Novytska S.R. analyzed the role of the Dniester Canyon National Park in the tourist and recreational system of Ternopil region [16]. Tsaryk L.P., Cherniuk G.V. [6] back in 2001, published one of the first works devoted to the natural recreational resources of Ternopil region, their suitability for recreational use. Pushkar B.T., Pushkar Z.M. in their monograph considered the territorial organization of the recreational economy of Ternopil region.

Historical and cultural tourist resources of Ternopil region, their state of preservation and use were studied in the monograph by Dudarchuk K.D.

[2]. Structural and geographical assessment of natural recreational resources of Ternopil region was considered in the monograph by Novitska S.R. [4]. Problems and prospects for the development of tourism in Ternopil region, its tourist potential were analyzed in the works of Gerasymiv Z.M., Zamora O.I. [1], Muzychka E.O., Taran O.L. [3]. An assessment of types of recreational activities and suitability for use of landscapes of the National Nature Park "Kremenets Mountains" was carried out in the works of Tsaryk P.L. [9,10]. In 2017, the collective monograph "NPP Kremenets Mountains" was published: current state and prospects for the preservation, reproduction, use of natural complexes and historical and cultural traditions [17].

The **purpose** of this publication is to substantiate the involvement of tourism resources of international importance in the planning network of elements of the regional tourism and recreation system in the context of the implementation of a sustainable development strategy.

**Results and discussion.** The growth of tourism and recreation is accompanied by the development of infrastructure, the construction of tourist routes, the creation of new places for recreation, and the formation of a unique tourist product. This process requires a special strategy for territorial development; therefore, landscape planning should be an effective tool for this. The need to define the spatial parameters of the components of tourism and recreation systems is driven by the need to coordinate them with the landscape structure of the territory and to assess the compliance of legal regulation of land use and nature management. The best combination of compositional components of tourism and recreation with the landscape structure of the territory is achieved within the territories of NNPs and RLPs, partially within botanical gardens, dendrological parks, where a number of functional zones are allocated.

The components of the functional and planning elements of the regional tourist and recreational system (RTRS) include (Table 1):

1. **Areas** – zones of concentration of tourist and recreational (natural, cultural, historical, sanatorium and resort) resources. Within the regional tourist and recreational system, three tourist and recreational districts have been identified as a set of recreational zones and tourist complexes formed around a common center:

Volyn (with centers in Kremenets and Pochayiv),

Podillia (with centers in Ternopil and Zarvanytsia), and

Podnistrov'ya (Buchach, Zalishchyky, Chortkiv).

The tourist and recreational districts are based on tourist and recreational localities, which are small territories with traditional types of

recreation and tourism with centers (cores) in small cities, towns and villages that specialize in the implementation of a particular recreational module.

Table 1

**Compositional (functional and planning) elements of regional tourist and recreational systems [12]**

Components of the RTRS composition	Hierarchical forms of functional and planning elements	Blocks of tourist and recreational systems (cities and fragments of the urban environment, recreational areas, blocks of the ecological framework and fragments of the rural environment)
<b>Areas</b> – zones of concentration of tourist and recreational (natural, cultural and historical sanatorium and resort) resources	A <b>tourist region</b> is a large territorial and planning system of recreation and tourism, which includes large zones and centers of long-term recreation and sanatorium treatment, united into a single system by tourist routes within one or more administrative regions	<b>Cities</b> with recreational zones of short, medium and long distance accessibility
	A <b>tourist district</b> is a set of recreational zones and tourist complexes formed around a common center within one or more administrative districts	<b>Areas of preservation of historically valuable cultural landscape</b> , rich in historical and cultural heritage monuments
	<b>Tourist locality</b> is a small territory with traditional recreation and tourism facilities, which includes one or more small closely located recreational zones and recreation facilities that specialize in the implementation of a specific tourist and recreational module	<b>Certain areas</b> of amateur recreational development in the buffer parts of the regional ecological framework; places associated with recreation on water bodies, mushroom and berry picking, hunting and fishing in the most visited forests and water bodies
<b>Cores</b> are functional centers of areas of different hierarchies	The <b>center of the region</b> is the hub of the regional tourism system	<b>Central parts of urbanized areas</b> with an urban environment of high architectural, historical and aesthetic value
	The <b>center of the district</b> is a single-profile small and medium-sized town full of historical and architectural monuments	<b>Historic centers</b> of towns and cities
	The <b>centers of localities</b> are small towns and large villages, story centers of route scenarios, administrative and economic centers of recreational zones	<b>Historical centers</b> of ancient small towns and villages
<b>Axes</b> – landscape and route corridors that connect areas and cores into a single territorial framework	<b>Transit axes</b> – tourist routes of national and international importance: highways, rivers	<b>River cruises</b> on ships, car routes, tourist trains
	The <b>main regional axes</b> are tourist routes of regional importance	<b>Water tourism routes</b> (kayaking, yachting, over 150-200 km long), bicycle tourism routes (over 200 km long), multi-day equestrian tourism routes. Short water routes, hiking routes
	<b>Local axes</b> - routes with local significance	
<b>Loci</b> - objects of the tourist and recreational sphere	<b>Recreation and tourism facilities</b> - organized objects of the tourist and recreational sphere	<b>Tourist and recreational complexes</b> , rest homes, sanatoriums, health centers, hunting and fishing lodges, tourist shelters
	<b>Amateur tourism zones</b>	<b>Tent camps, parking lots on the routes, storyline nodes of the route scenario</b> (places of stops on routes and excursions)

2. **Cores** (kernels) are the centers of tourist and recreational systems (TRS) of different status. Large TRS centers (e.g., Ternopil) concentrate not only the majority of tourism industry facilities: hotels, motels, canteens, restaurants, parking lots,

etc. The main tourist «flows» are directed to them and stop there for a while. The core can be located in transit on the axis of the national or global scale or operate in the side branches (rays) of the regional tourist centers (Zarvanytsia). Under such condi-

tions, the core can be zoning centers for regional territories. The flows of tourists and vacationers arriving at the regional core (Buchach) along the main national highway can then diverge radially along local routes to see local tourist attractions (ancient towns: Yazlivets, Zoloty Potik, Koropets; unique natural wonders: Rusyliv waterfalls, Nyrkiv canyon, etc.). The cores differ in significance: international, national, regional, and local.

3. **Axes** of the tourism and recreation system. These axes are manifested as an extensive network of functioning tourist routes that need to be classified and mapped according to their importance. Among them are national-level transit routes (Luts'k-Rivne-Dubno-Kremenets-Pochaiv-Lviv), regional ones (Ternopil-Zbarazh-Vyshnivets-Kremenets-Pochaiv; Ternopil-Terebovlia-Chortkiv-Tovste-Zalishchyky-Nyrkiv), local ones (Berezhany-Zhukiv-Urman-Rozgady; Terebovlia-Mykulintsi-Strusiv-Zazdrist; Borshchiv-Skala-Podilska; Borshchiv-Sapohiv-Kryvche, etc.). The tourist routes are also classified by type (automobile (Ternopil-Skalat-Hrymayliv-ecotrail "Na Hostru"), bicycle (Kremenets-Bilokrynysia-Stizhok), water ("On the Waves of Tiras"), hiking, horseback, etc.) (Fig. 1.). Often, routes of different types are combined into a single route corridor (Zalishchyky-Chortkiv-Terebovlia-Mykulintsi-Ternopil-Zbarazh-Vyshnivets-Kremenets-Pochaiv), which is also marked with special conventional signs.

The «Kremenets Mountains» National Nature Park is located within the Kremenets district in the north of Ternopil region with a total area of 6951.2 ha. 96.7% of the territory of the National Nature Park is covered by forests, which indicates the potential multifaceted use of natural recreational resources by the park. Most of the NNP's territory is suitable for hiking, horseback riding; there are prospects for the development of paragliding, biking, motorcycling, ATVs, and hilly car routes due to the significant ruggedness of the terrain. Photo hunting is widespread within the park. Within the territory of the NNP, excursion and educational tourism is quite developed. In addition, within Kremenets there are more than 30 architectural monuments of different years, 4 ancient necropolises, and the Juliusz Slovatskyi Literary and Memorial Museum, which are extremely popular with foreign tourists [9].

A number of environmental, educational, tourist, and local history trails and routes have been created in the city and its environs to promote environmental knowledge and local history awareness among young people [17].

The ecological and educational trail «Divochi Skeli (Maiden Rocks)» shows an interesting route 2.6 km long. The «Divochi Skeli» are deserv-

edly considered one of the most attractive mountains in the national park. It is located on the northeastern outskirts of Kremenets, which makes it accessible to city guests.

The eco-educational trail "Sharp Mountain" rises near the Kremenets-Pochayiv highway and attracts hundreds of travelers. The tops of the mountain are stony, sometimes rocky. Thanks to the tightly cemented limestone, which weathered, it has created magnificent gorges and picturesque cliffs. The mountain is mostly covered with coniferous and deciduous forest. The vegetation cover is poorer than on the Maiden Rocks, but travelers are attracted mainly by rock formations and an extraordinary view of the plain of Small Polissia.

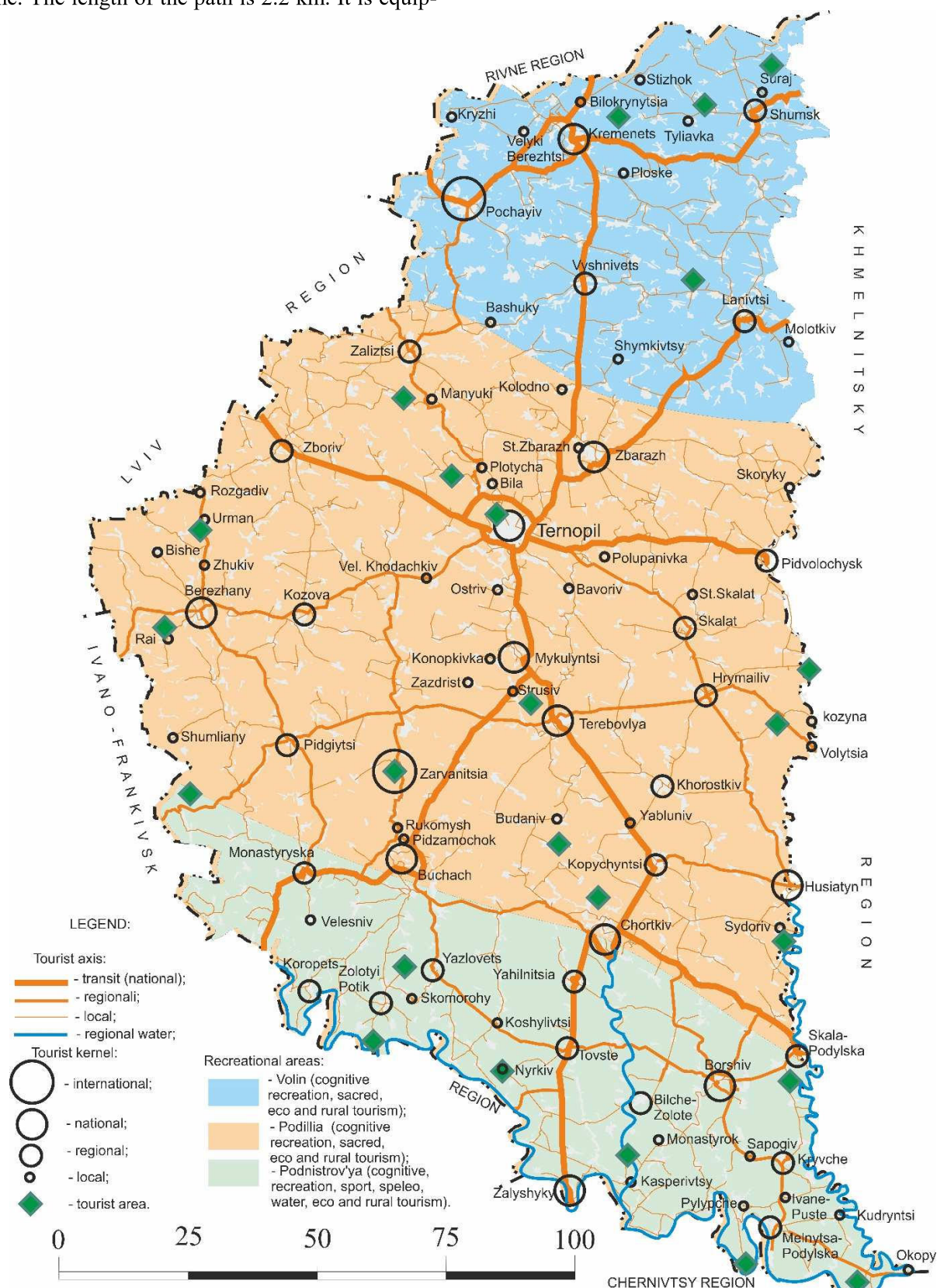
The «Bona» eco-tourism trail leads to the mountain of the same name that rises above Kremenets. The most popular tourist attraction on the route is the ruins of a 13th-century castle. An amazing view opens from the top of this mountain. On one of the oldest streets in Kremenets, Medova Street, there is a unique building of the 18 century – the Kremenets twin houses, built in the Baroque style. Under the mountain, there is St. Nicholas Cathedral (16-17 centuries), then a complex of buildings of the former collegium (1731-1743), buildings of the Epiphany Monastery (17 century), the Reformers' Monastery (18 century), the Slovatskyi family house (18 century) and a number of others.

The ecological and tourist trail «God's Mountain» is the last remnant of the Kremenets Mountains, but due to erosion and water damage in the past, it happened that it seems to stand alone in the middle of the plain. The mountain covers an area of 119 hectares and has a domed hill with gentle western and steep eastern slopes. Its height is 365 meters and the length of the tourist path is 2.6 kilometers. The mountain has two peaks, one of which has a spring with healing water, and the other has a small chapel of the Holy Trinity. The ancient Slavic shrine is one of the most revered pilgrimage sites and is located 12 km from Kremenets, near the village of Velyki Berezhitsi.

Within the Kremenets Mountains NNP, there is an eco-tourist trail "To the Slovatskyi Rocks", where you can get acquainted with the landscapes and the diversity of flora and fauna of the Kremenets Mountains. The Slovatskyi Rocks are picturesque steep cliffs in the forest, formed by gray Sarmatian limestone. They are located in the forest tract of Hnyle Ozero on the outskirts of Kremenets. The rocks are 10-12 meters high. The process of weathering has given them original shapes. It is most beautiful here in May, when the foot of the rocks is covered with a snow-white carpet of lilies

of the valley. The cliffs were a favorite vacation spot of the great Polish poet Juliusz Slovatskyi, who was born and lived in Kremenets for some time. The length of the path is 2.2 km. It is equip-

ped with signs and information boards, as well as a wooden bridge, areas with benches for rest, etc [17].



**Fig. 1. Elements of the functional and planning structure of the RTRS of Ternopil region [14]**

An eco-tourist trail «To the Clean Springs» has also been developed. Due to the high humidity,

there is a significant amount of lichens and mosses. Because of fern thickets, this area is called the



«Jurassic Park». The valley is full of dragonflies and insects (*Apatura iris*, *Calopteryx virgo*, and *Anax imperator*) which are listed in the Red Book of Ukraine. As for mammals, there is a European chamois, traces of badger, fox and hare. Among the birds there are long-tailed owl, great woodpecker, lesser woodpecker, vireo, woodpecker, cuckoo, nightingale, jay, and others. The length of the route is 2.2 km.

An interesting eco-tourist trail is the «Paths of Ancient Kremenets». The route passes through the city of Kremenets and includes four sites located near the National Park. Its length is 2.6 km. The Jewish cemetery covers an area of 2.5 hectares, has a history of more than 500 years, and has about 12 thousand burials. The Koryto spring is located on a hillside, 320 meters above sea level. According to local legends, in the early twentieth century it was the main source of water supply for the central part of the city. Kremenets quarries (adits), which are over 500 years old, are the single-tiered passages on the territory are 100 meters wide and 70 meters long. They are located on the slope of Mount Sychevka. Stones were quarried here for the fortress on the castle hill, tombstones in the Jewish cemetery, and urban construction. The Cossack cemetery is associated with the events of 1648 and the storming of Kremenets Castle by the Cossacks. There are 105 graves, both crosses and tombstones, three of which are in the form of banduras.

The eco-tourist forest route “Treasures of the Kremenets Forest” is located in the Bilokrynytsia branch of the National Park between the villages of Veselivka and Lishnia, 3.4 km long. The route covers different types of forest vegetation of the Kremenets Mountains: subir, subgrades, fresh and wet hornbeam forest, as well as areas with derivative forests. There is an opportunity to get acquainted with the species diversity of the flora and fauna of the Kremenets Mountains, as well as the introduction of plants [17].

The city of Kremenets has a unique **Kremenets Botanical Garden**. It is one of the largest and oldest botanical gardens in Ukraine. The garden demonstrates an amazing variety of plants. It offers picturesque views of the city of Kremenets, the Kremenets Mountains and Small Polissia; it is interesting to travel along the paths through the stunning landscape and terrain with a height difference of up to 150 meters. The garden is unique in that it combines plant collection and research with the protection and preservation of the natural vegetation of the Kremenets Mountains in its natural state. More than 2000 subspecies and varieties of plants are collected here, including natural plants, berries, fruits, medicinal, fodder, spicy, aromatic, flower and ornamental species. Every year,

the possibility of introduction of dozens of new plant species from around the world is studied here [10].

In addition, the town of **Vyshnivets** is a recreational center of local importance within the district, represented by the palace, church and park of the Princes of Vyshnivetsky of the 16th-18th centuries.

In **Bilokrynytsia**, not far from Kremenets, there is a magnificent nineteenth-century palace built in the Anglo-Gothic style. Near the palace, there is a 16-hectare dendrological park that was established during the construction of the palace.

The **Pochayiv** recreational core of international importance is characterized by one of the largest tourist potential and number of arrivals. The dominant type of tourism is sacred tourism, namely pilgrimages and visits to the Holy Dormition Pochayiv Lavra. Pochayiv is characterized by a good (compared to similar settlements) development of tourist infrastructure – hotels, hospitable estates, catering establishments, retail network, etc. According to some travel companies, about 1.5 million pilgrims visited the Pochayiv Lavra annually (before the full-scale invasion of Russia). In addition, the architectural complex of the Pochayiv Lavra is attractive, especially for foreign transit tourists.

The leading tourist and recreational center of international importance is the Marian Spiritual Center in the village of Zarvanytsia, which is located within the **Zarvanytsia Regional Landscape Park**.

The Zarvanytsia Regional Landscape Park is a unique tourist and recreational area. It was established in 1994. The southeastern boundary runs along the valley of the Strypa River. The total area is 283.0 hectares. The park's lands are represented by the following areas: agricultural land – 9.43 hectares, including hayfields – 8.69 hectares, arable land – 0.8 hectares, forest land – 261.7 hectares, built-up land – 11.83 hectares.

The main tasks of the Marian Spiritual Centre within the Zarvanytsia Regional Landscape Park are as follows:

- organising pilgrimages for healing and spiritual purification;
- identification and registration of particularly valuable objects of flora and fauna, as well as historical, cultural, and architectural monuments in the park for their preservation, scientific research, and rational use for recreational, cultural, and educational purposes;
- development and implementation of scientific methods of preserving natural complexes in the process of recreational use; implementation of biotechnical measures to enrich the fauna;

- regulation of recreational loads and implementation of certain economic measures on the natural and historical and architectural complexes of the park;

- creation of aesthetically pleasing compositions through reconstruction, planting of ornamental trees, and other measures to create favorable conditions for tourism, pilgrimage and recreation;

- dissemination of environmental knowledge by promoting the natural, cultural and historical values of the park [15].

The center of tourism of regional importance is the city of **Ternopil**. Ternopil is the center of a well-developed tourist infrastructure (the largest number of hotels, motels, catering establishments, travel agencies, insurance companies, banking institutions, etc. in the region), interesting tourist sites (ancient churches, museums, a water park, shopping and entertainment centers, etc.), festivals and event facilities («Galician Fashion Show», «Fine Misto (City)», «Theater Evenings», festivals of carols and nativity scenes, the annual European Aquabike Championship). The Zagrebella Regional Landscape Park is a center of natural landscapes and a tourist and recreational area at the local level.

Besides Ternopil core, the West Podillia district includes the **Berezhany core** with the Berezhany Historical and Cultural Reserve, which includes 35 architectural objects, such as the town hall of 1811, the Trinity Cathedral of 1768, the wooden church of St. Nicholas of 1610, the castle with the Trinity Church-tomb of 1554, the Church of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary of 1620, the Bernardine monastery of 1716-1742, the Armenian church complex of 1764, etc.

The **Zbarazh core** is represented by the castle of 1626-1631, which is the center of the National Reserve «Castles of Ternopil», a synagogue of 1537, the Church of the Transfiguration of the Savior of 1600, the Church and Monastery of the Bernardine Fathers of 1627, the Church of the Assumption of 1755, the Church of the Resurrection of 1761, etc.

The **Mykulyntsi core** includes the ruins of a castle built in 1550, one of the largest churches in the region - the Trinity Church built in 1780-1785 with an ancient cemetery, a palace from the late 18th century that houses a physiotherapy hospital, and the Medobory sanatorium in Konkpkivka. In addition, one of the oldest breweries in Ukraine, Brovar, is a tourist attraction, where you can observe the process of natural beer production and even taste it.

The **Terebovlia core** is represented by the ruins of a 1631 fortress, the complex of the 16th-

century defensive church of St. Nicholas, the 16th-century Carmelite church and monastery, the Holy Transfiguration (Pidhorianskyi) Basilian Monastery, which stone buildings were erected in the 17th century, two railway viaducts built in 1898 that are still fully operational today, a number of buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and more.

There are numerous historical and architectural monuments within the **Buchach core**. Among them are the fortress of the late XIV - early 17th centuries; the church in the Monastyrok tract (16-17 centuries); the Church of St. Nicholas (1610) with a bell tower (19 century); the Buchach Monastery complex with the Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (Khrestovozdvizhenska) (1753-1770) and a bell tower (1853); Buchach Town Hall (1750-1751); Assumption Church (1763) and the Church of the Holy Intercession (1764), which contain works by the famous sculptor Pinsel; Church of St. Michael the Archangel (1910); Buchach Gymnasium (1890); reading house (now the House of Culture, 1905), built by the Polish community as «Sokul Polskie»; a monument of landscape art - the remains of a park from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The **Chortkiv core** is represented by the remains of the Chortkiv Castle dating back to the early 16th century, the old town hall with a clock tower (1924), the new town hall (1930), and wooden churches such as the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (1583) and the Church of the Ascension of the Cross (1630). It is also worth mentioning the Church of the Intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary (1905) with the chapel of the Mother of God and the All-Holy Mother spring, the Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary (1856), the majestic Cathedral of the Supreme Apostles Peter and Paul, the Dominican monastery (1610), the Church of St. Stanislav (1619), and two synagogues (1680 and 1909).

Within the **Husiatyn core**, there are the seveneenth century Onufriyivska church, the early twentieth century Ukrainian national house, and the church of St. Anthony (1610). There are several sources of healing mineral waters such as Naftusia in and near the town, and a sanatorium is functioning.

The **Transdnistrian tourist and recreational area** within Ternopil region is represented by the south of Chortkiv district. The district is the most unique in terms of recreation and tourism development. Cognitive, recreational, sports, water, speleological, rural green and ecotourism are widespread.

Speleological tourism is a separate type of tourism that is represented only within the district. The largest gypsum caves in the world are situated in the district:

- Kryshchaleva Cave, 22 km long with a 2.8 km long electrified tourist route;
- Verteba, 8 km long, which houses the only museum on the planet dedicated to the archaeology of Trypillian and Neolithic culture;
- Optimistic Cave, with a total length of over 256 km of passages, which is officially recognized as the second longest in the world and the longest gypsum cave;
- Ozerna (Blue Lakes) with a length of more than 140 km, which is characterized by the fact that about a third of its area is occupied by underground lakes;
- Mlynky with a length of about 44 km, which is characterized by the fact that it is possible to make a speleo route of any complexity from the simplest to the most difficult (the cave is often used for speleo competitions); and about 50 more caves of various lengths.

Another advantage of the district is the Dniester, one of the largest rivers in Ukraine. In recent years, water tourism, the so-called «rafting» on the Dniester, has become increasingly popular. The total length of the Dniester and its canyon, one of the largest canyons in Europe (a unique geological, paleogeographical, climatic, and biotic formation), is about 250 km. The unique landscapes and high aesthetic value of the Dniester Valley are particularly valuable. The **Dniester Canyon National Nature Park** is located within this valley as a unique tourist and recreational area.

Within the Dniester Canyon National Park, based on the combination of natural recreational resources and types of recreational activities, several landscape and recreational complexes can be distinguished: Koropetskyi (Monastyrskyi LRR), Buchatsko-Yazlivetskyi, Skomoroskyi, Zolotopototskyi (Buchatskyi LRR), Chervonohorodskyi, Kasperivskyi recreational complexes and Zalizhchytskyi recreational node (Zalizhchytskyi LRR), Skala-Podilskyi, Borshchivskyi, Dniester-Zbruchskyi complexes (Borshchivskyi LRR) [16].

Within Koropets LRR, the main recreational objects are the Dniester valley with its tributaries, the Koropets Palace of Count Badeni, and a number of interesting protected areas.

Within the Buchach LRR, the main recreational facilities are children's recreation camps and tourist bases, which determine the health type of specialization and numerous natural recreational facilities that contribute to the development of the cognitive type of specialization of the area.

The next landscape and recreational area of

Transnistria is the Zalizhchyky LRR, which includes the territory of the Chervonohrad and Kasperiv landscape and recreational complexes and the Zalizhchyky recreational hub. The analysis of recreational facilities and types of recreational activities allows us to distinguish the therapeutic, health and cognitive recreational specialization of this LRR.

The Borshchiv LRR is formed within the Skala-Podilskyi, Borshchiv and Dniester-Zbruchskyi landscapes and recreational complexes. The main recreational objects are caves, geological outcrops and other natural monuments. Therefore, the main types of recreational activities are sports (speleo tourism, water sport, and hiking) and cognitive (inspection of cultural, historical, and natural landscapes and monuments).

The **Borshchiv core** is known primarily for the famous annual festivals «Borshch Eat» where the local housewives compete in cooking the national dish (there are more than 50 types of borshch) and «Embroideries Bloom in the Borshchiv Region», whose hallmark is the unique Borshchiv embroidery with black threads on white homespun cloth. The city has a large local history museum with more than 12 thousand exhibits.

The **Monastyrskyi core** hosts the all-Ukrainian traditional festival of Lemko culture «Bells of Lemkivshchyna», which traditionally attracts more than 30 thousand visitors from Ukraine, Poland, and other countries. The town also has a museum of Lemko culture and life. There are also a number of ancient architectural structures: the Church of the Assumption of the Mother of God (1751), the wooden Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (1872), and the Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

The **Skala-Podilskyi core** is represented by the ruins of the Skala-Podilskyi Castle (mid-16th century), the Church of St. Nicholas (late nineteenth century), the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption of the Mother of God (1719), the People's House (1885), etc.

The historical and architectural complex of **Yazlivets** is unique. It is represented by the Church of St. Nicholas (1551), the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (1590), the Church of St. Michael (1755), the Yazlivets Castle (1644-1659), the palace where the monastery is located, the nuns' tomb, and the Blazhovskiy chapel-tomb (1860). All of this is combined with the majestic views of the wooded valley of Vilkhivets, a tributary of the Strypa.

Not far from Yazlovets, in the Strypa Valley, near the village of **Skomorokhy**, there are a number of recreation centers and camps. The recreation center «Lisova (Forest)» can accommodate up to



360 visitors at a time, the recreation center «Nad Strypa (Above the Strypa River)», and the children's recreation camp «Lisovyi Zvonochok (Forest Bell)».

In the village of **Yahilnytsia**, there is the Yahilnytsia Castle of 1630, the Church of the Ascension of the Lord of 1885 and the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (1842).

**Chervonohorodska Valley** is the tourist and recreational area near the village of Nyrkiv in the Zalishchyky district with the castle and waterfall of the same name. The remains of the early nineteenth century castle are currently in a deplorable state and are being destroyed. Currently, a guided visit to the castle is not recommended due to the high probability of the building collapse. Near the castle, there are the ruins of a church and a chapel in an old cemetery. However, the main attraction of the valley (besides the incredible views) is Chervonohorodskyi waterfall that is the highest waterfall on the plain rivers of Ukraine, located on the Dzhuryn River (the height of both cascades is 16 meters). The valley is a popular destination for recreationalists, and the Dzhuryn Fest festival has been held for several years. There are several caves nearby (Dzhurynska, Porosyachka), and an ecological trail within the Dniester Canyon National Park.

In the **Kasperiv Canyon**, there is a reservoir of the same name on the Seret River, which attracts numerous vacationers despite the questionable water quality. There are recreation centers «Rosinka

(Dewdrop)» and «RELAX» and others, a boat rental station, water attractions, sport fishing, water skiing, water biking, etc.

**Koropets' core** is represented by the palace of Count Badenyi (nineteenth century), a church (nineteenth century), and a wooden church built in 1795.

It is also worth mentioning the remains of castles in the villages of Kudryntsi, Zoloty Potik, the remains of ramparts and entrance gates in Okopy, a magnificent arboretum in Hermanivka, an amazing cascade of waterfalls in Rusyliv and Sokoliv, unique rock outcrops, and many other botanical and geological monuments.

**Conclusions and Prospects for the Use of the Research Results.** The progressive development of the tourism and recreation sphere requires the development of a special strategy for territorial development, the mechanism for which should be the landscape planning procedure. The allocation of the spatial boundaries of the compositional elements of international importance of the tourist and recreational system of the Ternopil region is dictated by the need to compare them with the landscape structure of the territory and analyze the adequacy of the legal regime of land and nature use. International tourism should become a leading sector of the Ternopil region's economy using existing and prospective recreational resources of international importance, which should be reflected in the tourism development strategy of the Ternopil region for the coming years.

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