

# FORESTRY ASSESSMENT OF RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL OF SNNP “BURABAY” Kitaibekova S.O.

*Kitaibekova Sara Orazbekovna - Master of Agricultural Sciences, Senior Lecturer,  
DEPARTMENT OF FOREST RESOURCES AND FORESTRY,  
S. SEIFULLIN KAZAKH AGROTECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, ASTANA, REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN*

**Abstract:** *intensive use of recreational forests in Kazakhstan has led to the fact that their condition depreciates year after year. In addition, there is a danger of losing the historical and aesthetic value of natural monuments in forests unrestricted for tourism. As a result, the society faces an urgent need to resolve the problem of targeted and reasonable use of recreational tourism resources. In particular, this is the calculation of the capacity (recreational load) for horse routes and the definition of the permissible recreational capacity of forest natural complexes. It should be noted that in this aspect, the development of norms and rules for the use of tourist resources in the region is the main and promising task for organizing recreation for the population.*

**Keywords:** *recreation, assessment, park, forest, management, tourism.*

It is known that tourism is based on the targeted and reasonable use of tourist resources. Their essence is the objects of tourist interest, which are potentially able to meet the needs of people arising in the process. As M.B. Birzhakov says “where there is no resourceful recreational potential of forests, tourism cannot be in principle” [1]. Therefore, the current direction is the assessment of the State National Nature Park (SNNP) “Burabay” which is located in the northern part of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the aspect of literate development of tourism, where it is necessary to measure any activity with the possibilities of nature.

Each state possesses and intelligently exploits its natural and other resources. But it is necessary to learn how to use other fairly effective natural resources that can bring substantial economic benefits even without special efforts. Having estimated the tourist resources of the SNNP “Burabay”, it is possible to say with certainty that tourism will directly and indirectly serve, and will be actively used to support the economy of the region.

Recreational forest management has become one of the factors of environmental risk. To prevent damage to the forests that have become a place of mass recreation, it is necessary to thoroughly study the mechanism of the relationship between the forest ecosystem and recreants. It is necessary to develop the concept of optimized recreational forest management and create an effective control system over the state of recreational forests. Monitoring of these forests should be carried out in the process of forest management, as well as through regular complex observations on permanent trial plots.

In terms of the duration of recreation, tourism and excursions are distinguished [2]. It was adopted on the basis of the recurrence rate of recreational activities to distinguish 5 types of recreation (according to Nikolaev, 2001): 1) daily rest; 2) weekly rest; 3) quarterly; 4) annual rest; 5) a life rest. Each type of recreation has its intensity and its importance. Each type of recreation is very variable; it all depends on the material level of the individual and the surrounding society, such as culture and other factors and conditions. Each specific form of recreation uses certain recreational resources of a particular locality.

The lack of proper care leads to a deterioration in the overall condition of many parks. The increase in the closeness of the crowns of the arboreal stage, the appearance of numerous undergrowth, the growth of a number of shrubs, the overgrowing of the fields, the violation of the drainage system, the drainage of ponds, which could not but adversely affect the biodiversity of the park communities, could be attributed to the accompanying phenomena. First of all, the lack of care affects the light-loving plants of the grassy and shrubby tiers. Violation of the water regime of parks also leads to a change in the floristic composition. When trampling and malfunctioning typical parkland plants of the lower tiers are replaced by ruderal communities [3].

Currently, the total area of the SNNP “Burabay” makes up 129,299 hectares. The National Park is an environmental state institution that is part of the system of specially protected natural areas of national importance and is managed by the Office of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The main tasks of Burabay National Park are: preservation of the integrity of ecosystems, reference and unique natural complexes and objects, monuments of history, culture and other objects of historical heritage, as well as their study; recovery of disturbed natural and historical-cultural complexes and objects.

Tourist and recreational activities are one of the priority activities of the park, which is carried out with the aim of forming a positive tourist image, sustainable development of the tourism infrastructure, environmental education and leisure activities for tourists.

On the territory of the park put into operation: a pedestrian walkway around the lake “Borovoye”, visit-center, the exposition complex Abylai-khan, a nature museum, a zoo, where forest dwellers found their shelter, a maral breeding farm that provides medical services.

In the national park there are 24 approved tourist routes, including 17 walking 4 bus, 1 bicycle, 1 horse, 1 water. Every year, over 30 thousand people pass through all tourist routes. The total length of hiking trails, routes along the territory of SNNP "Burabay" is 326 km.

In the medium term, further modernization and arrangement of the tourism infrastructure will be one of its main priority areas for the formation of a positive tourist image of the Shchuchinsk-Borovoe resort zone.

National parks protect especially valuable ecologically natural complexes with all objects of living and inanimate nature included in them. Part of the territory can be withdrawn from the economic circulation and transferred to them. And in that, and in the other - their undoubted similarity with the reserves. But they still have monuments of history and culture, and this is no longer the task of preserves. The main difference is that national parks are responsible for creating conditions for mass tourism and recreation, for acquaintance with nature, cultural and historical monuments.

### *References*

1. *Birzhakov M.B.* Introduction to tourism. SPb. Publishing House "Gerda", 2000. 192 p.
2. *Montaner Montehano.* Structure of tourism market, Manual. Translation from Spain, Publishing House SSU, 1997. 230 p.
3. *Dezhkin V.V.* "In the world of nature", 1989.