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Residential landscapes in the valleys of small rivers in the Middle Bug area

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Abstract. The purpose of the article. To conduct analysis of residential landscapes in the valleys of small rivers in the Middle Bug area, to identify and characterize landscape types that are formed under the influence of residential activity, to determine the history of transformation of valley landscape complexes as a result of the settlements' formation and development; to reveal the practice of foreign experience in the direction of residential environment naturalization. Methods. Expeditionary, stationary and literary-cartographic methods of research have been used. Effectiveness. The rural and urban landscapes formed as a result of residential activity within the valleys of small rivers in the Middle Pobuzhia have been studied and characterized. The historical process of the valley-river residential terraces formation on the example of such rivers as the Teplychka, the Svyntarka, the Tulchynka, the Trostianka, the Dokhna, the Berladynka has been revealed. The current landscape structure of residential landscapes in the valleys of the Berladynka and the Dokhna rivers within the limits of the Bershad town of Vinnytsia region has been mapped. Scientific novelty of the article. The study of residential landscapes has been given significant attention. Nowadays, settlements are studied not only from the standpoint of history, the development of economy, architecture, culture, religion and customs, but also from the perspective of the landscape. However, the valleys of small rivers as centers of settlement formation are underinvestigated. A detailed landscape analysis of residential landscapes, which were formed in the Middle Bug area, has been conducted for the first time. The practical significance of the study can be disclosed by the following statements: the conducted landscape analysis of the residential landscapes in the valleys of the small rivers in the Middle Bug area shows that urban residential landscapes have been formed in the territory of 30 towns and 48 little towns and rural ones – in the territory of about 456 rural settlements in the region; all elements suitable for settlement in the river valleys of the Middle Bug area have been transformed under the influence of the residential process. It took place a number of times; spatial location of settlements, their configuration, and the degree of anthropogenization of valley-river landscapes depend on natural conditions, microclimatic features of river valleys and the belonging of settlements to the terrain type; rural landscapes are dominated in the

valleys of the Southern Bug small inflowing streams. Their relative share to the total number of residential anthropogenic complexes is 85%. Generally they belong to the floodplain terraces and small rivers slopes; at the beginning of the 21st century, residential landscapes require new thoughts about their development and directing actions from consumer use and constant anthropogenization of landscape complexes to changing the concept of residential environment in the direction of its naturalization. It can be implemented taking into account the experience of foreign countries.

Keywords: *residential landscapes, valley-river landscapes, small rivers, rural landscapes, urban landscapes, the Middle Bug area*

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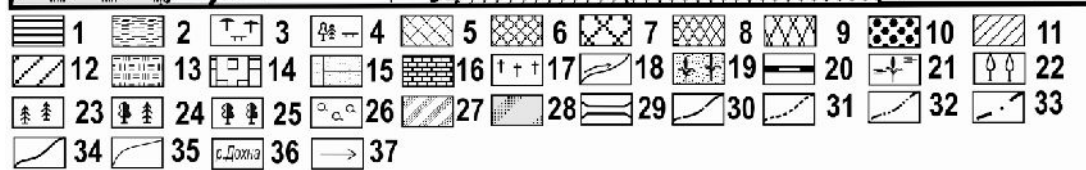
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