



Optimized land structure of Babyno community in Stara Syniava district in Khmelnytskyi region
1-11 –

12 – ; 13 – ; 14 – ; 15 – ;
 16 – ; 17 – ; 18 – ;
 19 – ; 20 – ;
 ; 21 – ;
 ; 22 – ; 23 – ;
 1 – (0-1°) ; 2 –
 ; 3 – (0-1°) ; 4 –
 1-2° ; 1-2°

(0,2 (6,1)) (1,2 % (38,0)), (1,1 (36,9)), (')
(0,9 % (26,2)).

50–55 %. – 50–45 %
(– 40–45 %).

(,)

1. „ : : , 2002. 119 .
2. : , , , 2010. 240 .
3. // 2015. .49. . 111–120. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30970/vgg.2015.49.8611>

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3. Kiptach, F. (2015). Renewable using of natural resources. *Visnyk of the Lviv University. Series Geography*, 49, 111–120. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30970/vgg.2015.49.8611> (in Ukrainian).

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04.12.2017
19.12.2017
11.01.2018

**OPTIMIZATION OF THE LAND USE WITH CONSIDERING
OF THE LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE OF THE TERRITORY ON THE TEST SITES****Fedir Kiptach**

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv,
P. Doroshenko St., 41, UA – 79007 Lviv, Ukraine,
e-mail: kfgeoresurs@ukr.net*

The large-scale landscape maps necessity in developing projects and proposals for agriculture, forestry land-use and erosion protection were justified. Natural conditions of land-use in Babyno community in Stara Syniava district in Khmelnytskyi region were described and analyses of the land structure were made. Accordingly, the land structure is characterised by ecologically destabilising lands, including arable lands, lands that were withdrawn from agriculture production and forestry (outbuildings, houses, roads, quarries, exterior use lands) are prevailing. They are covered 89.7 % (in particular, arable lands – 87.3 %) of total community lands. And, vice versa, ecologically stabilising lands (gardens, pastures, grasslands, shrubs, forest belts, forests, swamps, water covered lands) are covered a small percentage – 8.96 of the total research area. Therefore, soil erosion is covered 87.3 % of the total area – a significant percentage. Soil erosion caused decreasing of soil fertility and yields of agriculture. The average weighted losses of humus in the arable horizon of soils (0–30 cm) compared with full-profile standard analogues are 1.1 %. The first step of developing sustainable ecological landscape systems was justified by using a principle of land resource restoration and strengthening of their self-regulation through increasing the area of ecologically stabilised lands by low productivity lands and by their location with taking into consideration a complex morphological structure of landscape systems. Landscape systems of research area were classified by genesis and type of their economic use. Arable lands should cover no more than 45.4 % of the total community area. In particular, 2.6 % is recommended to use for field grain-steam tilled crop rotations and cultivating all agriculture crops of this zone by using intensive agriculture systems and the widespread introduction of their ecological links; 27.8 % is recommended to use for field grain-steam tilled crop rotations and cultivating all agriculture crops of this zone by using ecological systems of agriculture provided soil cultivation, sowing and caring for crops according to the elevation line directions. 15.0 % – for field grain-grass or grass-grain soil protected crop rotations with the total exclusion of row crops. 51.2 % of total community land area should be covered by perennial plants (1.6 %), grasslands (0.9 %), shrubs and forest belts (0.05 %), forests (27.1 %), swamps (0.21 %), lands covered by water (0.54 %). Other 3.4 % are covered by outbuildings and houses (1.2 %), roads (1.1 %), open-casts (0.2 %) and exterior use lands (0.9 %). The results of research helped to justify the rules of the rational use of land area in Babyno community and its analysis suggests that land area of the heavily dissected hills of the forest-steppe stabilising land should occupy at least 50–55 %. Conversely, destabilising – no more than 50–45 % (particularly arable land – 40–45 %).

Key words: optimization of the land use, soil erosion, lands, landscape systems.