



AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Department of Recreational geography and tourism

Bases of Tourismology

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Module 2

Recreational use of the territory and capacity

Lecture 6

Recreational assessment of the territory

RECREATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF THE TERRITORY

The purpose of recreational assessment of the territory –

understand which type of place is better for tourism development.

The assessment is made by next stages:

- Understand the object of assessment and its geographical position,
- Determine criteria of assessment,
- Create assess scale
- Conduct assessment

BIOMEDICAL ASSESSMENT

Medical and biological assessment reflects the impact of natural factors on the human body, their comfort.

The leading role is played by the assessment of recreational climate resources

When assessing climate, great importance is attached not only physical factors of weather, but also its impact on emotional state of the people

BIOMEDICAL ASSESSMENT

For biomedical assessment using a system of conditional temperatures and the method of integrated climatology.

The conditional temperature system is characterized by the effect of complex indicators on the natural resources of meteorological elements: air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, solar radiation and long-wave radiation

Nº	Temperatura, C*	Relative humidity
1	20	85
2	25	60
3	30	44
4	35	33

*Depending on the contrast variability, the following weather conditions are distinguished:
very stable (up to 25%), stable (25 ... 34%), changeable (35 ... 50%), highly changeable (more than 50%).*

A combination of temperature and relative humidity favourable for humans

PSYCHOLOGICAL - AESTHETIC ASSESSMENT

Psychological - aesthetic evaluation comes down to the definition of a person's emotional response to a particular natural complex. The aesthetic principle in the human psyche, or the need for beauty, is one of the strongest manifestations of his spiritual world.

PSYCHOLOGICAL - AESTHETIC ASSESSMENT

#	Natural complexes	Estimation in points
1	Forest - reservoir	4
2	Forest - reservoir	3
3	Forest - meadow	3
4	Scrubland - meadow	2
5	Forest - scrubland	2
6	Field - meadow	1

**Conditional assessment of the contrast ratio of the main
pairs of natural complexes
(K.A. Bedenin, L.S. Filippovich, 1975)**

PSYCHOLOGICAL - AESTHETIC ASSESSMENT

Internal landscape

Diversity is determined by the structure of the hydro-natural complex by the nature of the relief, vegetation, hydrological features, interrelations between various components, etc.).

External landscape

Diversity is determined by the connections of the natural complex with other landscapes. The external orientation of the natural complex plays an important role in mountainous areas, while, as on the plains, the degree of afforestation is of particular importance. It is obvious that half-open and open spaces have a higher external landscape diversity than closed areas

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Technological assessment reflects the interaction of man and the environment through the "technology" of tourism and technology. It highlights two aspects: on the one hand, it identifies the suitability of resources for organizing various types of tourism or the whole system of tourist activities, on the other - the possibilities of engineering and construction development of the territory. In this case, the tourism industry is the subject of the assessment.

THE CAPACITY OF THE TERRITORY

Recreational capacity of the territory is the maximum allowed number of recreants who can simultaneously stay in this territory, without causing a violation of sustainable natural balance and thereby deteriorating recreation conditions. In the case of a tourist route, this concept is defined as its capacity without violating safety regulations.

Types of recreational use of the territory	Area per tourist
Suburban recreation areas, playgrounds	80m ²
Beaches	about 18,5m ²
Picnic areas	100m ²
Hiking trails	80m ²
Horse riding trails	80m ²

OVERTOURISM

Overtourism is the perceived congestion or overcrowding from an excess of tourists, resulting in conflicts with locals. The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) defines overtourism as "the impact of tourism on a destination, or parts thereof, that excessively influences perceived quality of life of citizens and/or quality of visitor experiences in a negative way".



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RECREATIONAL ZONING OF THE TERRITORY

The effectiveness of planned regulation and the territorial organization of branches of the national economy directly depends **on science-based zoning.**

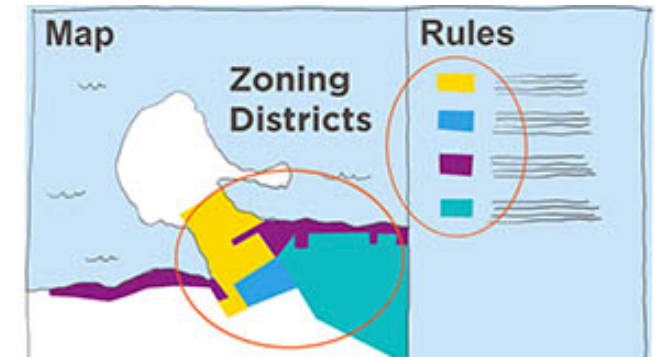
Methods of **recreational zoning** depend on the scale and purpose of zoning:

- Determining the tourist potential of large parts of the country for a feasibility study of prospective plans for the development of the economy;
- Exploring the possibilities of organizing recreation for the population on the territory of certain areas for their district planning;
- Placing specific tourist sites in the already planned recreation areas and drawing up their detailed planning.

The region-forming factor:

Territorial combinations of specific elements of the subsystems among themselves, as well as with elements of the surrounding natural, socio-economic and cultural environments.

- E.A.Kotlyarov (1978) proposed an idea of a 4-staged system of taxonomic units of tourist-recreational regioning: republic, region, recreational venue, recreational microregion.
- Yet N.S.Mironenko and I.T.Tverdohlebov suggest this idea as a chain of 5 stages: recreational zone (region), recreational macroregion, recreational mesoregion, recreational microregion and recreational point.



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RECREATIONAL ZONING OF THE TERRITORY

- **Tourist Region is territorial unit that contains socio-economic, cultural-historic and natural-geographic conditions of tourism development”; administrative region boundaries=border**
- **According to L.I.Muhin, “any region that is used for any type of tourism can be regarded as tourist region and they differ by being local, regional, national and international”.**

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Internet websites:

- <https://vancouver.ca/>
- <https://cdn.cnn.com/>