

Zoning of Unused Land of Military Facilities in Krasnodar Krai

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ABSTRACT

The research paper covers the features of the socio-economic and environmental diagnostics of agricultural land use. Zoning is a kind of basis for the territorial record keeping of the natural conditions and resources, quantity, quality, as well as the production capacity of lands in the system of taxonomic units. It is a natural and historical basis for the placement of agricultural production, land valuation, the development of land use patterns, land management patterns and projects, farming and agriculture systems, etc. Natural zoning reflects the need for priority land use in the interests of the economy. It has an agrobioecological basis due to the peculiarities of agricultural production, the essence of which is the utilization of the solar energy by the plant organisms necessary to maintain the ecological stability of the territory. The authors used the methods of particle-size and chemical analysis, the methods of comparing indicators for zones with various types of agriculture and soils of the military sites under the influence of the man-made factors. The main socio-economic indicators characterizing the development of land use were analyzed. The concept of state policy forms in the valuation of unused lands of Krasnodar Krai was substantiated.

Keywords: land resources, enterprises, agricultural land use, agricultural policy, natural resource potential.

INTRODUCTION

Diverse environmental studies should be concluded by a synthesis of all theoretical and practical information obtained in all blocks for the development and implementation of plans and programs for environmental management at the local, regional and global levels [Gosselin et al., 2018; Todaro et al., 2019]. The creation of the scientific foundations of environmental economics is also necessary for the formation of regional and national environmental policies [Durach and Wiengarten, 2017; Puppim de Oliveira, 2019].

The development and implementation of international programs, agreements, treaties in the field of environmental management, environmental

protection and environmental education is crucial to determining the tactics and strategy of the environmentally safe development of mankind, as well as preservation of the biosphere and life on Earth [Ladyman et al., 2019; Virapongse et al., 2016].

On the basis of the need to solve the above-mentioned problems, in 1990 the institute Krasnodar Zemproekt, created the scientific unit which included the Land Use Ecology Department. The Research Land Use Ecology Department (hereinafter – “the Department”) had two sectors at that time. Since the creation of the Department, the research has been focused on solving the problems of ecologization of land management as a mechanism for preparing and implementing the management decisions, which is the only guarantee for

