

Geocological problems of technogenic Landscape functioning in Georgia

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The present work concerns some landscape-geochemical peculiarities of Georgia. The exploitation of the fields has caused chemism modification of the environment. Dependence of linear process of biologic recultivation on physiographic factors is obtained by means of multifactor regression analysis and the ways of effective optimization of mining region environment, damaged under the influence of technogenesis, are distinguished. The influence of anthropogenic factors is spread even on the territories outside field exploitation area (approximately twice exceeding its area) and causes regime changes of soil waters and migration of chemical elements, activation of erosive processes, falling of ground efficiency, etc. Besides the coefficient of every single opening roof layer (Tchiatura) i.e. Bever coefficient has been calculated and the optimum admissible parity has been determined that excludes the possibility of annual erosion. At the modern stage of scientific-technical progress, when the increasing demand on technical achievements have caused such variations of natural processes that human and nature interaction has acquired global character, it is natural that the problem of nature protection and natural environmental optimization has emerged. Several modifications of anthropogenic landscapes have appeared, among them technogenic landscapes are distinguished with the highest degree of transformation, where not only certain components, but the natural complex undergoes total changes in comparably small period of time.