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GEOGRAPHY

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES OF THE INTERZONAL GEOECOTON «LISOSTEP-STEP» OF THE RIGHT BANK OF UKRAINE

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Annotation. *The scale and depth of the crisis of modern man-made civilization stimulate an active search for scientific foundations for a way out of this situation. As a result, the importance of scientific areas that provide an opportunity to deeply understand the connection between existing cultures and nature is growing significantly. Among such scientific directions, in particular in landscape science, which is formed at an interdisciplinary level, is the study of cultural landscapes. Its potential made it possible to offer specific ways of harmonizing the relationship between man and nature, culture in its spiritual dimensions, and man-made civilization, taking into account the experience of our ancestors. The study of cultural landscapes is of particular importance for such peculiar regions as interzonal geoecotones, which play a significant role in the functioning of any society.*

The interzonal «forest-steppe-steppe» geoecotone of Ukraine, including the southern part of the forest-steppe and the northern steppe, at one time became a place of collision of two civilizations: European agricultural and Asian nomadic, and its conditions influenced anthropogenesis. This resonates with F. Turner's «frontier» theory. Since ancient times, the inhabitants of the interzonal geoecotone «forest-steppe» of Ukraine have been on the edge of the frontier, on the edge of the confrontation of civilizations, making a choice of one or another way of life. The advance of the frontier deep into the continent led to a constant distance from European influences and, repeatedly dooming itself to destruction, the formation of specific anthropogenic landscapes, among which cultural ones occupy a prominent place. 7 stages of the development of the «forest-steppe» geoecotone are distinguished: pre-Scythian (up to the VII century BC), Scythian (VI century BC-VII century AD), Kievan Rus (VIII-XIII century), popular colonization (XIV-XVIII centuries), initial agricultural and industrial development (XIX-early XX centuries), Soviet (20-80s of XX century) and modern stage (90s) 20th-early 21st century). Today, separate territories of the interzonal geoecotone «forest-steppe-steppe» of the Right-Bank Ukraine turned out to be an arena of brutal struggle between European and Russian civilizations,

and the tendency of confrontation between two worlds and two worldviews will continue in the future.

Keywords: *Ukraine, interzonal geoecotone, «forest-steppe – steppe», frontier, stages, civilization, anthropogenization, cultural landscapes.*

Relevance of the research topic. The study of globalization processes led to the need to formulate basic methodological principles, transcription of new epistemological provisions of various philosophical theories on specific geographical structures. Among their many unique geographical formations are geoecotones, specific forms of organization of the interaction of all types of movement of matter, manifested through the interaction of geographical, biological and social objects of different levels of the systemic organization of the world structure (Sytnyk, Kravtsova, Andreev, Denysyk, Bezlatnia, 2022)

Geoecotones play a special role in the processes of formation of nations and nationalization of territories, their ethnic homogenization and elimination of intermediate zones have become important tasks of ethnic nation-states. The population on one side was demonstrably separated from the population on the other side, which had a different citizenship, and often belonged to other ethnic or religious groups.

The interzonal «forest-steppe-steppe» geoecotone of Ukraine, including the southern part of the forest-steppe and the northern steppe, at one time became a place of collision of two civilizations: European agricultural and Asian nomadic, and its conditions influenced anthropogenesis. This echoes the theory of the "frontier" (frontier) of the American historian F. Turner (the concept of a dynamic moving border), which passed along the border of free lands between "barbarism" and "civilization" and justified the development of society on the border in the confrontation of civilization with barbarians. Since ancient times, the inhabitants of the interzonal geoecotone "forest-steppe" of Ukraine, especially its right-bank part, have been on the edge of the frontier, on the edge of the confrontation of civilizations, making a choice of one or another way of life. The advance of the frontier deep into the continent led to the constant distancing of the population from European influences and repeatedly doomed it to destruction, the formation of specific anthropogenic landscapes, among which cultural ones occupy a prominent place.

Analysis of previous studies. An analytical review of domestic and foreign scientific publications devoted to the process of learning about the cultural landscape made it possible to conclude that the concept of the cultural landscape is one of the important factors in the comprehensive solution to the problem of protecting the natural and cultural heritage. The content of the concept of "cultural landscape" has evolved from any landscape that has been influenced by man to a landscape complex created as a result of the community of man and nature, within which nature and culture interact not only on the material, but also on the spiritual and mental levels (Denysyk, Bezlatnia, 2018).

In various foreign schools, the understanding of the cultural landscape is ambiguous. In the American school of cultural geography, it is an "artificial" landscape in which

culture, especially economy, plays a leading role (Sauer, 1925, 1974, Schein, 1997). Similar views are held by the Western European school of cultural geography. However, the cultural landscape is considered here as the result of society's adaptation to the landscape, and the elements of livelihood production are the cultural core (Schluter, 1920, Jaeger, 1934). Geographers and landscape scientists of Ukraine consider the cultural landscape as a type of anthropogenic landscape (M. D. Grodzynskyi (Hrodzynskyi, 2005), V. M. Pashchenko (2008), Yu. G. Tyutyunnyk (Tiutiunnyk, 2014).

Regardless of the controversies regarding the structure, limits, and criteria for assessing the cultural landscape, in general, scientists recognize it as a model of the future interaction of man and nature, an alternative to the antagonism of these two components of the modern world. The landscape science vision of the economic component in the cultural landscape provides for an appropriate set of mandatory ecological criteria: adaptation, application of resource-saving technologies, adoption of a new objective economic assessment of natural resources, etc. The presence in the process of development of the cultural landscape of two closely interrelated components of nature and culture makes it possible to use both classical and specific approaches, principles and methods in its knowledge (Bezlatnia, 2014).

Results of the research. The historical destinies of mankind are most closely connected with geoecotones. Many of them played the role of the geographical environment in which new nations, new cultures, and new states were born. For such centers of civilization P.M. Savitsky at the beginning of the 20th century. the term "place of development" was proposed, which meant "the unity of the socio-historical environment and the territory occupied by it" (Savitskiy, 1927). This term was successfully and widely used by L.M. Gumilyov, developing the theory of ethnogenesis, while discovering an interesting pattern: "...the emergence of new peoples is connected with border regions"; "... a monotonous landscape area stabilizes the ethnic groups living in it, a heterogeneous one - stimulates changes that lead to the emergence of new ethnic formations (Gumilev, 2002). The analysis of the still few literary sources regarding the settlement and economic development of regional geoecotones and separate field studies show that the landscape diversity of geoecotones and, accordingly, cultural landscapes, significantly increases in the process of their anthropogenization. Interzonal geoecotone "forest-steppe" refers to territories that are favorable for ethnogenetic processes. There are no special studies, apart from individual publications, that would directly highlight the process of inhabiting the geoecotone (Denysyk, Sytnyk, Chyzh, Bezlatnia, Denysyk, Voina, 2020).

The interzonal "forest-steppe-steppe" geoecotone of Right Bank Ukraine is a transitional strip between forest-steppe and steppe, which is bordered from the west and east by two significant water arteries, which are the Dniester and Dnipro rivers along with their tributaries. Its central part is occupied by the middle part of the Southern Bug River, which has been attractive to man since ancient times. The boundaries that outlined the geoecotone in its natural state are now impossible to distinguish due to their

complete anthropogenicization. Presumably, even in their natural state, they repeatedly changed their spatial location, which is partially confirmed by paleolandscape studies. It is worth noting that the interzonal geoecotone "forest-steppe-steppe" is distinguished by the high recreational and aesthetic potential of landscape complexes. It is no coincidence that within the boundaries of the geoecotone or its surroundings are located some of the best examples of garden and park art of Ukraine: "Sophiivka", "Veseli Bokovenki", nature reserves and national natural parks "Granite-steppe Pobuzhzhya" and others. This once again proves that interzonal geoecotones have not only increased material-energy and environmental potential, but also spiritual, aesthetic and psychotherapeutic potential (Sytnyk, Bezlatnia, Valchuk-Orkusha O, Denysyk, 2022).

After analyzing numerous historical and archaeological sources, as well as cartographic materials and materials of own field historical and geographical studies, 7 stages of development of the interzonal "forest-steppe-steppe" geoecotone of Right Bank Ukraine were identified: pre-Scythian (up to the VII century BC), Scythian (VI centuries BC–VII centuries AD), Kyivan Rus (VIII–XIII centuries), national colonization (XIV–XVIII centuries), initial agricultural and industrial development (XIX–early XX centuries), the Soviet (20s–80s of the 20th century) and the modern stage (90s of the 20th–beginning of the 21st century) (Sytnyk, Bezlatnia, 2016).

The number of nationalities present at one time within the boundaries of the geoecotone is very significant. You can find an antipode-representative for each nationality or archaeological culture. The Scythians-Skolots disappeared from the historical arena. They were destroyed by the Sarmatians due to their excessive attachment to the ancient civilization and detachment from the life of Iranian-speaking nomads. The Antis (whose union was formed within the interzonal geoecotone) clashed with the Huns, the Ulychis and Tiberians fought against the Khazars. The same Khazars opposed Kyivan Rus. It was during the reign of the first princes from the Rurik dynasty that the line of confrontation was drawn along the southern borders of Rus, again within the geoecotone, where the Pechenegs and Polovtsians later appeared on the historical arena as opponents in the civilizational confrontation with the Rus. The cities of Bozhov suffered a tragic fate, destroyed by King Danylo for the choice of power and lifestyle of the Golden Horde

The long-term, active and comprehensive development of natural resources, which led to the complete replacement of natural landscapes by anthropogenic ones, led to a change in the state of the interzonal geoecotone of the Right Bank of Ukraine from natural to anthropogenic status: now the geoecotone is developing not on the border of two natural zones of forest-steppe and steppe, but at the junction of a forest field and fields of Ukraine. That is, it is an anthropogenic geoecotone "forest-field" (Denysyk, Bezlatnia, 2018).

The long-term, active and comprehensive development of natural resources, which led to the complete replacement of natural landscapes by anthropogenic ones, led to a change in the state of the interzonal geoecotone of the Right Bank of Ukraine from natural to anthropogenic status: now the geoecotone is developing not on the border of two natural zones of forest-steppe and steppe, but at the junction of a forest field and fields of Ukraine. That is, it is an anthropogenic geoecotone "forest-field". At the

beginning of the 21st century. background in the structure of anthropogenic landscapes are agricultural (field and meadow-pasture), residential and industrial, urban, road and local recreational (Denysyk, Sytnyk, Chyzh, Bezlatnia, Denysyk, Voina, 2020)

Cultural landscapes are present in the structure of all classes of anthropogenic landscapes of the interzonal geoecotone "forest-field" of Right Bank Ukraine, but in small numbers and small areas. A cultural landscape that would fully meet the requirements of this status was not found in the process of field landscape studies. Separate protected landscapes (Veseli Bokovenki), cult objects and landscape complexes (separate monasteries, religious buildings with adjacent territories, manor house - Khutir Nadiya), restored fortresses, etc., only partially approach the real cultural landscape (Fig. 1).

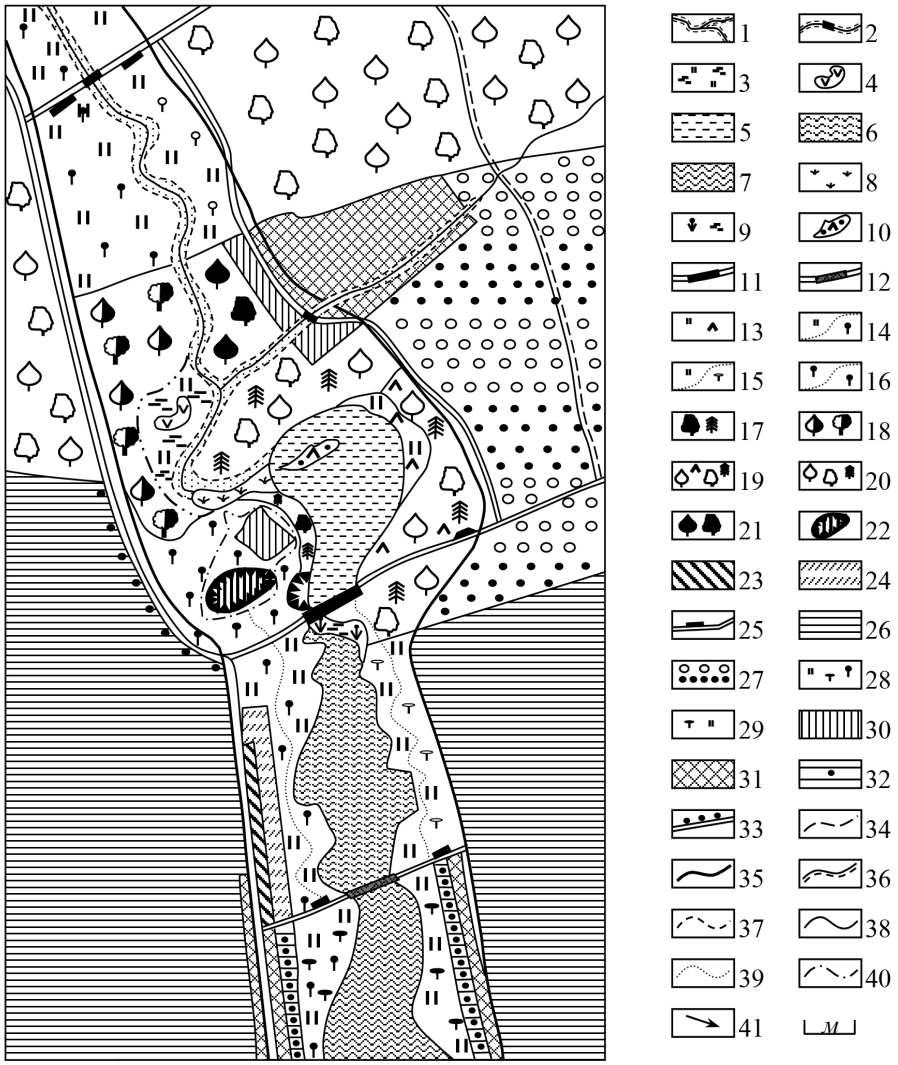


Fig. 1. Cultural landscape development project based on the Veseli Bokovenki Arboretum

The legend to fig. 1

Recreational landscapes. Recreational and educational. Floodplains Tracts: 1 – shallow (0.2-0.4 in floods up to 0.6 m), 1.2-2.5 m wide, muddy, with overwetted low (up to 0.7 m) banks, partially overgrown with swamp vegetation , Veselaya Bokovenka creek; 2 - reinforced concrete bridges, up to 4 m wide, 10-12 m long, with openwork railings, transitions and passageways; 3 – leveled, alluvial moistened floodplain with marsh depressions, meadow grasses, for individual and group walks, partially haying; 4 – shallow (1.5-2 m), 12-16 m wide, up to 80 m long, partially overgrown with reeds near the banks, old man, for individual fishing (Lake Kit). Pond and floodplains. Tracts: 5 – a deep (1.5-3.5 m) large pond for recreational fishing, swimming and water recreation on boats, catamarans and rafts; 6 – shallow (0.5-1.5 m) headwaters of the Ivanivsky pond for individual fishing, observation of wetland bird species and heliotherapy for recreationists; 7 – the lower, deep-water (2-4.5 m.) part of Ivanovsky Pond, for fish breeding (providing fish to recreationists) and partial, especially in summer, recreational use; 8 – the upper reaches of the Great Pond overgrown with reeds and sedges; 9 – the marshy and reed-covered headwaters of Ivanivsky pond, a nesting place for waterfowl; 10 – embankment, 1-2 m high above the water, with shores partially fixed with concrete slabs, island, for temporary rest of recreationists; 11 – an embankment, clay-stone dam with a reinforced concrete bridge, between Velikiy and Ivanovsky ponds, with equipped places for individual fishing; 12 – an openwork metal or wooden bridge for walks and mooring of boats and catamarans for vacationers. Slopes Tracts: 13 – sloping loess slopes with meadow soils, mostly sod, for active individual and group recreation; 14 – steep (up to 28-32˚) loess slopes with granite outcrops, washed by low-humus chernozems under steppe forbs, hawthorn bushes, steppe cherry, terrain for health walks and collection of medicinal plants; 15 – steep (up to 35˚) loess, with shallow ravines, partially washed chernozems under steppe forbs and forbs, shrubs for health walks, collection of medicinal plants; 16 – sloping (7-9˚) loess, with granite outcrops, slopes with weakly washed chernozems with little humus under steppe forbs for individual walks, collection of medicinal plants and partial haying; 17 – steep (40-42˚) loess slopes, with partially washed chernozems under oak and pine plantations for temporary rest (phytotherapy); 18 – steep (up to 40˚) loess slopes, with outcrops of granite rocks, strongly washed chernozems under oak and ash plantations for walks and phytotherapy; 19 – steep (30-35˚) forest, with outcrops of granite, slopes partially washed by chernozems, under derived oak-ash trees, with some exotics, forests for walks and temporary rest on equipped areas; 20 – sloping (7-12˚) loess slopes with slightly eroded low-humus chernozems, under the trees of the Veseli Bokovenki Arboretum; 21 – steep (up to 20-28˚) loess slopes, with partially washed chernozems, under old oak-ash elite plantations, for educational excursions; 22 – reclaimed, up to 2-3 m deep, granite quarries, with areas for rest and visual observation of nature; 23 – rural residential landscapes on sloping (3-5˚) loess slopes, the functioning of which is focused on the development of green tourism; 24 – sloping (4-6˚) loess slopes with weakly washed cultivated low-humus chernozems under garden crops for recreationists;

25 – road (asphalt) cultivated landscapes with recreation areas for recreationists. Agricultural landscapes. Field Watersheds. Tracts: 26 - leveled, partly undulating, loess watersheds with plowed low-humus chernozems under agricultural, mainly grain, crop rotations. Garden Watersheds. Tracts: 27 – sloping (2-3˚), partially flat loess surfaces with low-humus chernozems under plantations of various types of nuts. Meadow and pasture. Slopes Tracts: 28 – steep (20-30˚) loess slopes with partially eroded chernozems for grazing and partial haying; 29 – steep (up to 32˚) loess slopes with eroded chernozems for grazing (28 and 29 reserve areas for expansion of recreational landscapes). Water anthropogenic landscapes. Pond and floodplains. Tracts: 30 – deep (3-5 m) lower part of the Ivanivsky pond, for breeding fish and partly for swimming (reserve of recreational landscapes). Residential landscapes. Rural Plakorno-slope. Tracts: 31 – one-, rarely two-story rural buildings mainly made of brick and adobe; 32 – sloping (3-5˚) loess slopes with cultivated chernozems under garden crops. Road landscapes. Automotive. Plakorno-watersheds. Tracts: 33 – asphalted, up to 8-10 m wide, partially filled with roadside forest strips. Borders. Among the types of localities: 34 – floodplain and slope; 35 – sloped and sloped; 36 - plakorny and watershed. Tracts: 37 – natural; 38 – anthropogenic. Arboretum "Veseli Bokovenki": 39 - modern border; 40 – designed recreational and educational park "Veseli Bokovenki". Other marks: 41 – the direction of the Bokovenka River.

In the structure of residential landscapes, individual estates, ranches, parts of streets, centers of towns and cities "approach" cultural landscapes. Within the interzonal geoecotone, their areas are growing slowly and over the past 25 years, the percentage of the total area of residential landscapes is only 7-12.

The percentage of cultural landscapes in the structure of sacred and religious landscapes is actively growing, especially in quantitative terms. Sometimes these are real samples, a unique combination of the wonderful architecture of the cult building with the original natural features of the interzonal geoecotone. However, the study of modern sacred and sacred landscapes of any region of Ukraine focuses on their general features, classification and meaning. Regional withdrawals are almost not considered. There is even less research on their features in such complex and unique landscape structures as interzonal geoecotones, where not only different landscapes, but also ethnicities and religions have been in contact for centuries (Denysyk, Bezlatnia, 2018).

By area, cultural landscapes are most widely represented in the structure of agricultural, namely field landscapes. In some areas, especially the central part of the interzonal geoecotone "forest-field" of Right Bank Ukraine, field landscapes together with field-protective forest strips form a cultural agricultural landscape that meets modern requirements and can be a model for other forest-steppe and, especially, steppe regions of Ukraine. It is necessary to form cultural meadow-pasture and garden landscapes in the interzonal geoecotone. The development of cultural forest and water anthropogenic, industrial and road landscapes, as well as recreational ones, is still spontaneous and does not always lead to the formation of cultural landscapes. In general, only 5–7% of the modern landscape of the interzonal geoecotone "forest-field" of Right Bank Ukraine is represented by the cultural variant; the rest need radical reconstruction.

The cultural landscape must be considered not only as a peculiar, at a higher stage of development, anthropogenic landscape, but also as a rationally organized geoecological system. This system consists of natural, social and production subsystems. In the cultural landscape, the lost self-regulation is replaced by anthropogenic management, which can be "soft" and "hard". "Soft" management is the mobilization of natural opportunities of the cultural landscape, "hard" management is carried out with the help of technology. First, it is necessary to fully use the natural possibilities of the cultural landscape and only after that to rebuild its structure using technology. In this process, it is advisable to use the principle of natural and economic adaptability, the law of the necessary diversity of landscape and technical systems, the formation of the optimal ecological framework of the cultural landscape, its zoning and design (Denysyk, Bezlatnia, 2018).

From the second half of the 19th century. economic development of the territory of the interzonal geoecotone "forest-steppe-steppe" of Right Bank Ukraine was uneven: the western and central regions were mainly agricultural, the eastern - industrial-agricultural. This led to the fact that the modern landscape, not on the entire territory of the geoecotone, especially in the first case, lost the ability to self-regulate. Anthropogenic management of future cultural landscapes of the geoecotone can be "soft" (western and central regions) and "hard" - eastern regions. This is possible with the universal use of the principle of natural-economic adaptability, preservation of diversity and formation of the optimal ecological framework of the cultural landscape of the geoecotone, its clear zoning and design.

Conclusions. In the process of forming the cultural landscape of the interzonal geoecotone "forest-field" of the Right-Bank Ukraine, state aid must be focused on the development of cultural frame - residential and road, and background field, as well as forest anthropogenic landscapes; in the eastern regions, in addition to the above, cultivation of industrial landscapes deserves special attention. It is expedient to direct the economic activity of local communities to the development of residential, agricultural, water and recreational cultural landscapes, as well as the maintenance of existing and new cult objects and the territories around them in good condition (Denysyk, Bezlatnia, 2018).

In the first quarter of the 21st century, unfortunately, certain territories of the interzonal geoecotone "forest-steppe" of Ukraine turned out to be the scene of a brutal struggle between European and Russian civilizations, and the tendency of confrontation between two worlds and two worldviews will continue in the future, which will lead to the destructuring of agricultural, residential, road, sacred landscapes, significant development of belligerent and tafalny.

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