

Some aspects of mapping for a protected areas system

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The great contribution to the creation of the network of protected areas in Georgia belongs to the famous Georgian scientists N. Ketskhoveli, V. Gulisashvili and others. Right through their efforts, the last century has been created in Georgia, which is still the "backbone" of protected areas. Since the early 90s, the World Wide Fund for Wild Nature Conservation (WWF), World Bank and other international organizations have been involved in forming a new network of protected areas.

The protected area is a multi-faceted notion that not only protects certain living organisms but preserves both living and non-living monuments, sights, high conservation, pristine and original ecosystems of nature. Particular importance is the protection of landscapes.

The network of Protected Areas in Georgia is formulated with international standards, which implies its categorization.

Projects related to the use of a new type of protected areas, not one species of natural resources have been implemented for several years already. Their practical realization is directly related to ecological problems, which is the goal and object of research not one scientific discipline.

Environmental conditions for observation and control of the problem of detainees are different experts (ecologists, a botanist, meteorologists, hydrologist, chemists, geophysicists, etc.), but environmental conditions of the complex research, in which it is considered as the merger the laws of geosystems (territorial complexes, which are formed and functioned under the influence of natural and socio-economic factors), produce are only geographers.

The modern state of geosystems can be studied by various methods, based on hydrometeorological data, complex physical-geographical stationary observations, expedition surveys, helicopters, and analysis of measurements and observations from aircraft, cosmic teledetection data, etc.

The basis for cartographic and geoinformation systems is spatial information. Today, the world has created a lot of GIS. They differ from each other by design, structure and a number of peculiarities. All these geographical systems can be divided into two large groups: standard and special GIS.

Standard GIS can be attached to databases and cartographic grounds, as well as drawing and printing various thematic maps. GIS can receive statistical and any cartographic information, such as GIS: Mapinfo, ArcInfo, ArcGis, AUTOCAD and others.

Special GIS have been designed to solve a specific problem, so they often have a tendency to be subjective. The base GIS are often standard GIS, and sometimes they design special programs that have a specific purpose. Special GIS are: GIS of the Caucasus, GIS of Georgia, GIS Black Sea, GIS Landscapes of the Caucasus, GIS Landscapes of the World - Concept and Methods of drawing N.L. Beruchashvili (1990, 1994, 1995, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2005).

Field research methods are relatively well-worked. In 1983 "The methods of landscape geophysical research and natural territorial complex (NTC) positions" were published by N. Beruchashvili. In 1997, N. Beruchashvili and V. Zhuchkova "Field Physical-Geographical Research Methods". They describe methods of separation and describing natural-territorial complexes as well as methods of geophysics, geochemistry and eutology of landscapes. Important attention is paid to the processing of field materials.

In the paper it is important that we can draw the so-called GIS methods. Produced maps - ecological, landscape, socio-economic, landscape-ecological synthetic maps and others.