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CULTURAL STUDIES
MEDIA & COMMUNICATIONS
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HUMAN GEOGRAPHY AND DEMOGRAPHY
URBAN STUDIES
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

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URBAN STUDIES, PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

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PROBLEMS OF PRESERVING THE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE PRE-POLAR REGION - KARELIAN POMORIE

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ABSTRACT

Karelian Pomorie is part of the historical and geographical province of Pomorie in the North-West of Russia, stretching along the coast of the White Sea within the modern polar regions of the Russian Federation: Karelia, Murmansk and Arkhangelsk oblast. The object of our research is the part of Pomorie area within the borders of the Republic of Karelia. On the scheme of historical and geographical zoning of Karelia, the territory received the name of the Pomorie province. The isolation of the province is associated with special landscapes - the White Sea-based basement and marine accumulative northern taiga lowlands, which determined the nature of the use of natural resources and the specialization of the economy, which have repeatedly changed in historical time. The main approach in conducting the study is historical and geographical, allowing for a retrospective analysis of changes in the natural environment and to trace the stages of interaction between the landscape and ethnic group. The nature of the region has many specific features: the landscapes of the Karelian Pomorie, due to their mobility and dynamism associated with the youthful formation, require special attention and protection. Landscapes of Pomorie possess a specific set of natural resources, determine the special nature use in the marginal coastal zone, where the seaside nature use prevailed. The landscapes of Pomorie repeatedly became tribal, accommodating for several ethnic groups (Saami, Karelian, Russian Pomorie). The interaction of the landscape and ethnos is in particular, in the specific historical nature management of each local ethnic group left traces in the form of historical and cultural monuments. Some of these objects were identified, substantiated and received a certain well-deserved status of a protected area. The problem under consideration aims to “add” the region of Karelian Pomorie to the World Map. It is necessary to show the uniqueness of

the landscapes of the region, to indicate the change of ethnic groups and the specifics of their interaction with the natural environment. It is very important to assess the current state of the regional network of specially protected natural territories: to identify unresolved problems with a clearly insufficient number of specially protected natural territories, to offer solutions to this issue. The results of the interaction of ethnos and landscape are the new types of environmental management, many left "traces" of each ethnic group in the northern landscapes in the form of historical monuments of cultural heritage, including the stratigraphy of toponymic names - that were the object of studying regional geographical terminology.

Keywords: historical and geographical zoning, generic, enclosing landscapes; marine nature management, interaction of ethnos and landscape, specially protected natural territories, historical and cultural heritage, toponymic stratigraphy.

INTRODUCTION

Karelian Pomorie is a part of the historical-geographical province of Pomorie in the North-West of Russia, Karelia, Murmansk and Arkhangelsk oblast. It stretches along the coast of the White Sea (Arctic Ocean basin). The word "pomor" appears in written sources on the pages of the chronicles of 1526. It stretches along the coast of the White Sea (Arctic Ocean basin).

The word "pomor" in written sources appears on the pages of the chronicles of 1526. It often appears in the act sources and preserved scribal (piscovie) books of the XVI - XVII centuries [2]. The object of our study – Pomorie within the borders of the Republic of Karelia, includes natural objects: Karelian (northern) and Pomorie (southern) coasts. We call the study region Karelian Pomorie. On the scheme of historical and geographical zoning of Karelia, this territory corresponds to the Pomorsk province [3, 4].

RESEARCH METHODS

Landscapes of the Karelian Pomorie have a specific set of natural resources, determine the special nature use in the marginal coastal zone, where the coastal nature use prevailed and, due to their mobility and dynamism associated with the youth of the formation, require special attention and protection. Landscapes of Pomorie act as tribal for several ethnic groups (Saami, Karelians, Russian old residents of Pomorie). The interaction of the landscape and ethnos is reflected in the historical ethnic systems of nature management and religious objects, which are considered as historical and cultural monuments (seids, labyrinths, petroglyphs, monuments of wooden architecture).

Only a part of historical and cultural places has a protected status. Along with historical and cultural here, there are clearly not enough protected natural areas (PAs). It should be noted that the process of forming a regional network of specially protected natural territories and giving status (creation) of new historical and cultural sites has not been completed. This fact determines the goals of the article: to consider the results of the interaction of the ethnos and the landscape, "traces" of nature management in the form of monuments of historical and cultural heritage, to identify toponymic layers; show the uniqueness of the landscape of the region and their role in the formation and change of

ethnic groups; assess the current state of the regional network of specially protected natural territories; suggest ways to improve the network of PAs.

DISCUSSION

The development of the territory. The objects of cultural heritage are entirely connected with the settlement and development of Karelian Pomorie by man. Each archaeological epoch leaves its cultural "footprints" in landscapes.

Mesolithic. Fishery is not only a way to get food, but also one of the activities that influenced the art of the ancients: the decoration of ceramic products also depended on the design of fish vertebrae. The natural basis was "read" by the ancient man both from the surrounding landscape, individual natural objects, and from the appearance of his mining, as evidenced by the petroglyphs [1, 7, 13].

The Neolithic falls on the Atlantic period, the time of Chernovsk warming (4600 - 6000 years ago). Neolithic time frame in Pomorie - mid-IV millennium BC - milestone III-II millennium BC [13, 14].

The Atlantic period is characterized by the maximum expansion of the zone of forests and heat-loving flora [1]. During this period, a local variant of petroglyphs appears in Pomorie [6]. The period of the Aeneolithic dates back to the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC to the middle - the 2nd millennium BC. On the territory of Karelia there is no clear boundary between the monuments of the late Neolithic and the Eneolithic. At this time, asbestos ceramics with a rhombic pattern is becoming common [6].

The period of bronze (from the middle of the II - the beginning of the I millennium BC). Most of the White Sea sites belong to the Bronze Age. Thin-walled porous, light-colored dishes, with complex patterns at the throat, with oval small depressions and irregular pits and arrowheads of a lanceolate, triangular-petiole form [9, 13] were found at the sites of sites. For the Bronze Age, it is characteristic that the territory is inhabited by Proto-Samos, and a significant part is occupied by the Prayer-Ugrians [7, 13].

The beginning of the sub-Atlantic period coincides with the archeological epoch of early iron and the formation of several archaeological cultures of hunters and fishermen within Pomorie: 1) luukonsaari; 2) cultures of the "arctic type"; 3) Late White Sea culture [2]. Many archaeologists believe that the manufacture of dishes with an admixture of asbestos and the use of quartz tools appears in the Neolithic period among the ancient population, on the basis of which the Saami nationality subsequently formed. On the Karelian shore of the White Sea, on the islands of the Kuzov and on the Solovki sites, cultural monuments of the Sami are preserved – "seids" – "pantheons", which are sacred stones that remotely resemble figures of people, animals [13, 14].

The entire White Sea lowland was occupied by the Sami population until the arrival of the Karelians and Russians, which occurs in the 11th and 12th centuries. With the arrival of the Russian population, the construction of Orthodox churches and monasteries begins. A separate question concerns the monastic colonization of the White Sea and the appearance of the city of Kem. It is appropriate to present the results of the study by T.A. Bernshtam [2]. In Soviet times, a forestry complex is being formed in Karelian Pomorie, railway, water, river and sea transport routes are under construction, and mining and industrial development is being developed.

Landscapes of the Karelian Pomorie. The formation of the relief of the White Sea lowland is associated with the activity of the glacial lake, fluctuations in sea level and the activity of the waves. On the coast in places where the crystalline rocks reach the surface of the day, lamb foreheads and curly rocks can be observed. The plateau of the moraine plains in the areas covered by the late and post-glacial bodies of water bear traces of abrasion, and drumlines are partially buried under later sediments. The formation of terraces, abrasive benches and coastal shafts of different ages is associated with marine transgressions (folas, tapas, etc.). On the Karelian coast of the White Sea lowland, 2–4 Holocene terraces are distinguished. A modern coastline subsidence has been noted, which occurs at a speed of 1.3–2.7 mm/year [5]. In the landscapes of the Karelian shore (from the border of Karelia with the Murmansk region to the right bank of the Kemi river) absolute heights up to 100 m prevail. Landscapes of the Pomorsky shore (from Lake Engozer to the border of the republic with the Arkhangelsk region) located to the south have a higher hypsometric level from 120 to 170. The southeastern part of the lowland is much wider, marshy and slightly dissected, there are some larger elevations.

The climate of the White Sea lowland is moderately cold, with extended periods of spring and autumn [15]. The climatic specificity of the sea coast has influenced soil and vegetation cover. High waterlogging, low summer air temperatures (+ 14.3°), the cooling effects of the White Sea and the wind regime create unfavorable conditions for farming.

Annual precipitation is 390–449 mm [12]. Slight evaporation and wide distribution of waterproof rocks - marine tape clays and moraine loams contribute to the formation of vast swamp massifs. The prevalence of oligotrophic ridge-mazhinnyh and ridge-lake marshes is characteristic. The hydrographic network is distinguished by its originality and is formed by the estuaries of rivers.

The northern part of the White Sea lowland belongs to the Topozersky-Keretsky floristic region, and the central and southern parts belong to the Belomorsk proper [10, 11]. The main forest-forming species are pine and spruce.

The White Sea coast, 20–40 m wide, is occupied by primary saline meadows with a number of specific halophytic species. In places where the coast descends hollow, the meadow strip widens to 1–1.5 km. White Sea meadows formed on the sediments of the sea above the tide. On wet saline meadows there are plants such as white bentholes, red fescue, sea plantain. On the coastal sands, powerful thickets of solonchak foxtail, creeping couch grass and marsh bog grass are often formed.

The northern part of the White Sea lowland is a seaside region of small selga, sea bays and skerries with a predominance of various denudation-tectonic relief forms with a slight morainic surface. The southern part of the lowland is represented by small-rural-marsh-flat relief and is characterized by the predominance of marshy spruce forests on the loamy and clayey slopes of river valleys and forest-pine crowberry-cowberry landscapes.

In the soil cover in the north of the lowland, podzols are illuvial-humic, peaty-peaty-podzolic-gley, sod-gley. In the southern part - marsh riding and less often podzols are illuvial-ferruginous and humus. For the development of agriculture, near-altitude areas (rivers) are used, constituting 0.3% of the lowland area. The agricultural development of the Karelian Pomorie is about 4.3 times lower than the average for the Republic of

Karelia. The uniqueness of the landscapes of the White Sea region is due to its location in the Baltic Crystal Shield area on the coast of the White Sea. The most vulnerable geosystems include pine forest facies at rocky outcrops, near-fir spruce forests, various types of swamps and saline coastal meadows.

At present, the territory of the White Sea lowland is part of three municipalities (former administrative districts) of Loukhsky, Kemsky and southern – Belomorsky. The total area of the reserved area is 6.2% of the total area of the three municipalities. Due to the fact that the system of nature protection is organized in accordance with the administrative division, we will consider the protected areas according to the grid of administrative-territorial division (Table 1).

Table 1.

No	The name of the district and its area in square km	Name of PAs and its status	The area of protected areas in square km	% of the area inside the district
1	Loukhsky 22 551	1. Kem-Ludsky part of the Kandalaksha reserve. 2. Paanajärvi National Park. 3. Keretskiy state regional hunting reserve. 4. State reserve "Arctic Circle".	16,08 1045, 0 44,33 283, 0 Total: 1,388	6.2 %
2	Kem 8029	1. Kuzova Islands, state natural reserve: wetland of international importance. 2. State natural reserve "Syrovatka". 3. State natural reserve "Gridino". 4. Marsh Natural Monument "Zapovednoye Marsh". 5. Marsh Natural Monument "Shomba Marsh". 6. Wongom State. regional hunting reserve. 1. 7. Archaeological complex "White Sea Petroglyphs".	36, 0 313,4 84,08 13,61 3,65 65,00 3,4 Total: 519,14	6, 5%
3	Belomorsky 12 797	1. Shuyostrovsky state regional hunting reserve; 2. The swamp near the village of Nyuhcha - state regional wetland reserve; 2. 3. State complex marine reserve "Sorokskiy".	65,00 35,39 729,0 Total: 829,39	6,5 %

An analysis of the current status of the protected area system showed that the main categories of protected areas are in the Loukhsky region of the Republic of Karelia: there is a fragment of the Kandalaksha nature reserve, the entire territory of the Paanajärvi national park. In addition, the state complex reserve Polar Circle and a hunting reserve of regional importance. The total area of the reserved territory is 6.2% (Table 1). There are no large PAs in the Kem district, all of which are available only with the status of regional significance. There are no objects of the reserve and national park categories, and the degree of preservation is 6.5%. For the White Sea region, the percentage of commandment is also 6.5%. This value is achieved due to the total area of only three reserves. The average value of the preservation calculated by us for all administrative districts of the Karelian Pomorie indicates a small degree of preservation of the territory belonging to the northern dynamic landscapes for which this percentage should represent at least 20%, due to the extreme mobility of landscapes related to their relative youth.

The main problems of the functioning and support of protected areas within the White Sea Lowland are: the incomplete process of creating existing PAs of regional significance (restrictions on the use of territories not registered in land registry documents); the complexity of making management decisions in the area of functioning of PAs (land belongs to various owners and land users), lack of funding and difficulty in organizing administrations of specially protected natural territories, which does not allow them to fully protect, develop, use the recreational potential of the territories, to work on finding investors.

For the development of the PA system of the Karelian Pomorie, it is necessary to prepare a regional program of a promising network of PAs only within the specified territory, it is necessary to bring the area of protected areas (for organizing state natural complex reserves, nature monuments and other categories of PAs) up to 30%.

Coastal meadows, rocky pine forests, islands — places of bird's bazaars and some marsh massifs must be introduced into the rank of protected areas. In the Onega Bay, a marine natural park "Sorokskiy" has been created, which will allow preserving the marine and coastal landscapes of the Bolshaya and Malaya Sennukh islands, Kondostrov, one of the most valuable and beautiful parts of the White Sea - German Bodies archipelago with nesting sites of 30 species of birds, ringed seal, and white whales [8].

GIS analysis of the provision of protected areas to various natural territorial complexes of the regions shows that the structure of the protected areas of the White Sea coast clearly lacks one reserve, at least one more natural park with the inclusion of marine areas, few zakazniks of the federal level.

RESULTS

The formation of the White Sea culture was greatly influenced by the landscapes of the seashore. In our opinion, it does not matter what ethnic group settled here; on the coast, the nature of economic activity is determined by the landscape. Landscape conditions, the nature of the reservoir had an impact on fishing methods: some features of fishing in

the river and others on the coast of large lakes or the White Sea, where it was necessary to take into account the regime of tides and flows. Landscapes of the sea coast are distinguished by a rich set of natural resources, since they play the role of a marginal, butt territory.

It should be assumed that the first deforestation on the coast of the White Sea was associated with the construction of housing and boats, as well as with the preparation of firewood. According to the results of archaeological research, fisheries flourished in the Neolithic and became the basis of the economy, supplemented to varying degrees by hunting and gathering [6].

It is the type of nature management, in our opinion, that is the determining factor for designating the boundaries of the region with the name POMORIE, and nature management is caused by landscapes and their resources. It is necessary to develop environmental principles for long-term predictions of the impact on landscapes when implementing large-scale nature transformation projects within the Karelian Pomorie. A regional strategy for the protection of the environment and the rational use of natural resources is required, with special protection zones being identified. It is advisable to link the planned activities with the WWF Conservation Strategy.

CONCLUSION

In modern conditions, the economy of the Karelian Pomorie does not use the favorable transport and geographical position and almost lost its foreign trade relations. Modern inhabitants of the Karelian Pomorie – Pomors-Karelians, Pomors-Russians (culture - national clothes, oral folk art, tools, cuisine, housing, household culture) have preserved the traditional historical nature management - from antiquity to modernity. Within the region there are eleven inhabited places, in which more than 100 monuments of architecture and history have been preserved, connected with the Pomors culture: fishing and hunting. In the village of Gridino there is a unique complex of the Old Believer cemetery, and in the village of Virma there is a church of Peter and Paul in 1695. The preserved objects of cultural heritage (OCS) are of different ages: during the Neolithic era, the rock art flourished, petroglyphs remained in the lower reaches of the Vyg River; for the Bronze Age, stone labyrinths are characteristic; in the early metal, new art forms appear - flint sculpture, zoomorphic images on dishes and metal products. And only with the appearance of the Sámi we have the first monuments belonging to a particular ethnos - two main lines of beliefs: Seids - patrons of crafts (of the zoomorphic type); cult of ancestor worship (anthropomorphic species). The problem of dating monuments (labyrinths and seids), their origin and destination remains open to archaeological science.

The main problems of the functioning of PAs are: the incompleteness of the process of creating existing regional PAs; the complexity of making management decisions in the field of functioning, lack of funding; complexity in organizing administrations of specially protected natural territories. For the development of the PA system of the Karelian Pomorie, it is necessary: to prepare a regional program of the promising network of PAs (within the specified territory), to bring the area of protected areas to 10-30%.

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