

KANAKA IS THE PLACE OF HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

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The general problem for the South Coast of Crimea (hereinafter – SCC) is supply of fresh water to inhabited localities. That is why all issues concerning formation, transportation, accumulation and consumption of fresh water reserves require constant study.

The researched area of the SCC includes the temporary stream Kanaka, the permanent streams Alachuk and Uskut.

The area can be divided into three zones according to living conditions:



1. uncomfortable (high-mountain);
2. moderate (hilly);
3. good (near-shore).

Formation of fresh water is connected with evaporation of fresh water, its transfer to the low-temperature area (yaila Karabi), condensation and precipitation that moves in conditions of the area geological structure seawards (fig. 1).

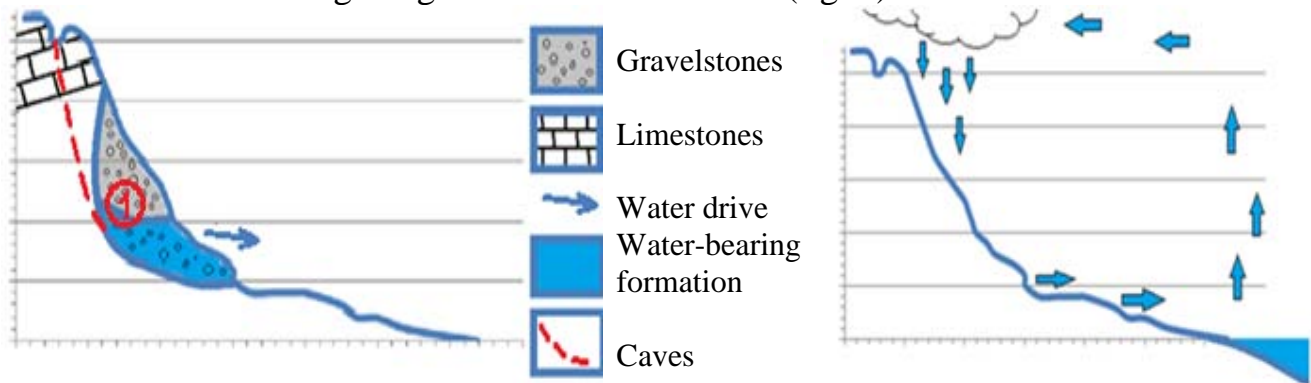


Figure 1

Permanent streams can change to temporary streams and vice versa under the of climatic condition change. Rock formations play the big part as they function as a collector. That is from rock formations where the temporary streams start (1, fig. 1). A part of streams flow from tectonic deformations that come out to the earth surface (fig. 2).

Analysis of formation, transportation, and consumption of fresh water serves as grounding for healthy living conditions of population. That means that a man is

provided with variations of humidity, temperature and pressure within optimum ranges. Atmosphere air close to near-shore area facilitates the inhalation of pulmonary passages. Hilly zone air contains “specific” elements of juniperic boskets, and air in the yaila of mountain terrain is cool. Resort conditions for vacationers are provided together with atmospheric temperature and pressure. It is the change possibility of physical and physicochemical properties of atmosphere that facilitates human rehabilitation.

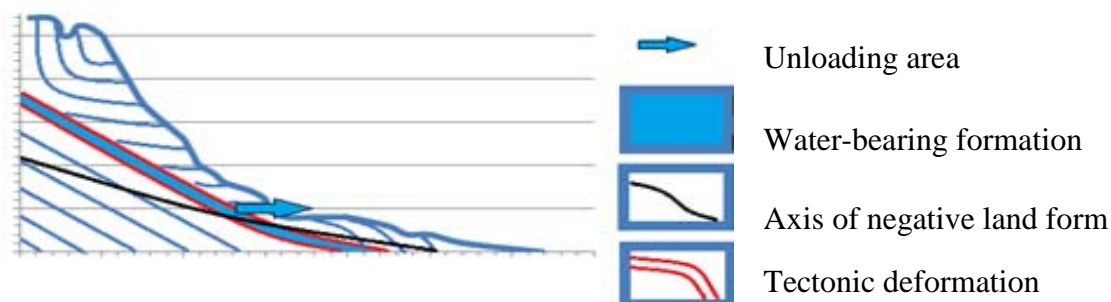


Figure 2

According to the abovementioned data living conditions of the SCC and h. Kanaka provide the healthy lifestyle. The man still has to restrict the consumption of excessive food, alcohol, tobacco and drugs.

USING TEMPORARY WATER TO RESUPPLY FRESH WATER (ON EXAMPLE KANAKA SCC)

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In boarding houses, located at the mouth of the Kanaka beam (SCC), the problem of provision with fresh drinking water worsened. So far, the provision with drinking water was carried out with water wells from the aquifer at a depth of up to 15 m from the earth surface.

The aquifer is located in the mouth of Kanaka beam (1 Fig. 1), and is saturating by temporary water flowing down from the Karaby - jajla plateau (2 Fig.1). Most of the volume coming from Karaby fresh water (spring - autumn seasons) is discharged into the sea. Significantly smaller volume of water is filtered by the mouth of the Kanaka beam on gravel- pebble blankets which forming the main aquifer.

In the dry season, in the holiday period, implementing an intense water intake and it becomes salty flavor. This is the result of reducing the groundwater level to the negative marks when the sea water has already started to fill an aquifer.

The objective of the work: To justify and propose the hydrotechnical solution for provision with constant replenishment of the aquifer.