

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.

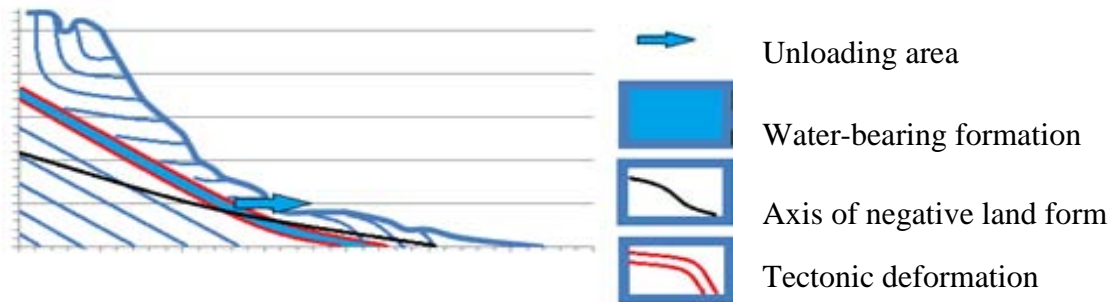


Figure 2

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.



Fig. 1 The image places of recharge areas (2) and consumption (1) of freshwater on a space photo.

For solving of the objective it was proposed to create a small artificial basin to extend the range of accumulation and injection of the aquifer providing a positive level of the ground water. In a dam must be provided water escape in case of excess in rainy season.

One of the variants of a hydrotechnical building is schematically shown in Fig. 2. A large-scale hydrotechnical building is not need. Firstly, the consumption of water is seasonal, secondly, the useful area is limited, thirdly, it is possible undesirable ecological implications because of the presence of open water.

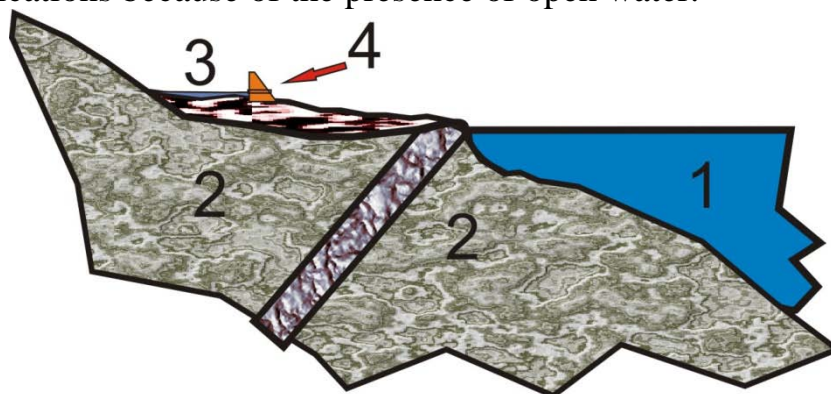


Fig. 2 Scheme of the simplest hydrotechnical building for replenishment of the aquifer at the mouth of the Kanaka beam (1 - sea water, 2 - the rocks of Taurian series, separated by rugged sandstone, 3 - fresh water to recharge the aquifer, 4 – the stroke overflow dam with fresh water, based on the alluvial deposits).

In the design of the dam the simplified calculations to incorporate the stress- strain state under static and dynamic effects are suitable. When calculating the base should make the forecast of the deposit base, to explore the bearing ability of soil, to predict the seal (consolidation) of the base.

Building of the simplest hydrotechnical structure will provide resort and spa facilities with drinking water with its balance mineralization and hardness, which existed before the time of high stress on the local aquifer of local importance.