

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

**M. Ya. Salamakha,
M. S. Kozolup**

**NATURE PROTECTION
IN UKRAINE: RESERVES
AND NATIONAL PARKS**

Practicum

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Міністерство освіти і науки України
Львівський національний університет імені Івана Франка

М. Я. Саламаха

М. С. Козолуп

ОХОРОНА ПРИРОДИ В УКРАЇНІ: ЗАПОВІДНИКИ І НАЦІОНАЛЬНІ ПАРКИ

Практикум

Львів
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Рецензенти:

канд. пед. наук., доц. *О. С. Синекон*
(Національний технічний університет України
«Київський політехнічний інститут імені Ігоря Сікорського»);
канд. філол. наук, доц. *О. В. Іванців*
(Тернопільський національний педагогічний університет
імені Володимира Гнатюка);
канд. геогр. наук, проф. *І. А. Дубовіч*
(Національний лісотехнічний університет України)

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Практикум з англійської мови призначений для забезпечення фахової англійської підготовки студентів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти галузей знань «Біологія» та «Природничі науки» в рамках програми нормативної навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова». Практикум орієнтований на розширення лексичного запасу студентів, засвоєння фахових термінів у галузі біології, екології, геології та фізичної географії, а також практичне оволодіння мовними конструкціями, які використовуються в цих галузях. Праця містить комплекс тестових завдань, розроблених на матеріалі інформативних текстів про біосферні та природні заповідники і національні парки України, що відповідають формату тестів національної системи незалежного оцінювання з англійської мови (зокрема Єдиного вступного іспиту в магістратуру) та міжнародних тестів на визначення рівня володіння англійською мовою (зокрема Кембриджського іспиту на рівень B2). Практикум також може бути використаним для підготовки та самопідготовки студентів до зазначених іспитів.

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INTRODUCTION

National parks, nature reserves, and biosphere reserves are protected areas designed to preserve natural landscapes and wildlife, while also promoting scientific research, environmental education, and sustainable development. Each type of protected area has its own specific characteristics and management objectives, but all of them share the common goal of conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services for future generations.

National parks are generally larger areas that are established to preserve natural and cultural resources, as well as for public recreation and enjoyment. These parks are often established by governments to protect unique landscapes, endangered species, and to allow people to connect with nature. They are often managed by specialized agencies, such as the National Park Service in the United States, Parks Canada, or the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

National parks usually have strict regulations regarding human activity, including limits on development, hunting, and other activities that may damage the environment. To ensure that visitors do not harm the natural habitats or disturb wildlife, many national parks have designated hiking trails, campsites, and visitor centers to facilitate public access.

Some of the most well-known national parks in the world include Yellowstone National Park in the United States, Banff National Park in Canada, and Kruger National Park in South Africa. Yellowstone National Park, which was established in 1872, is widely considered the world's first national park. Yellowstone covers an area of 2.2 million acres and is home to a wide variety of wildlife, including grizzly bears, wolves, and herds of bison and elk. Visitors can explore geysers, hot springs, and other geothermal features, as well as go hiking, camping, and fishing.

Nature reserves are areas of land or water that are set aside for the protection and conservation of natural ecosystems and species. They may be established by governments, NGOs, or private landowners, and can range in size from small patches of habitat to entire ecosystems. Nature reserves often have specific management plans and conservation

objectives, and may restrict access or activities in order to protect specific plant or animal species, or to preserve habitats such as wetlands or forests.

While nature reserves may also be open to the public, the primary focus is on conservation rather than public recreation. Here, the focus is on preserving natural features in their natural state, with minimal human interference. For this reason, human activities within nature reserves are typically restricted or even prohibited, except for activities that are deemed to be compatible with conservation goals, such as scientific research or eco-tourism.

The most well-known nature reserves include the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park in Australia, the Galapagos Islands in Ecuador, and the Danube Delta Nature Reserve in Romania. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, for example, was established in 1975 and covers an area of over 133,000 square miles. The park covers a diverse range of habitats, including coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangrove forests, and is home to thousands of species of fish, sharks, turtles, and other marine life. The park is managed by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, which works to protect the reef from threats such as climate change, pollution, and overfishing.

Biosphere reserves, on the other hand, are areas that are established to balance conservation with sustainable development. They are designed to promote and demonstrate sustainable practices that maintain ecological integrity, while also supporting human communities and their livelihoods. Biosphere reserves aim to integrate environmental, social, and economic considerations into land use planning and management. These areas are recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as part of their Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme that was established in 1971 to promote interdisciplinary research, education, and training in natural resource management and environmental sustainability.

Biosphere reserves typically consist of three interconnected zones: a core area, a buffer zone, and a transition zone. The core area is a protected wilderness zone where human activity is strictly limited to preserve the area's biodiversity. The buffer zone surrounds the core area and is subject to more lenient management and conservation practices. The transition zone is the outermost area, where human settlements and economic activities

are allowed, but with measures in place to ensure sustainable development and conservation.

Examples of biosphere reserves include the Maya Biosphere Reserve in Guatemala, the Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve in India and Bangladesh, and the Montseny Biosphere Reserve in Spain. These reserves protect a wide range of ecosystems, from tropical rainforests to coastal wetlands, and they work to balance conservation with sustainable practices.

Biosphere reserves serve as important models for sustainable development, showing that it is possible to balance conservation with economic growth and social development. By promoting sustainable practices and engaging local communities in conservation efforts, these reserves are helping to safeguard the planet's biodiversity and ensure a sustainable future for generations to come. ¹⁻⁷

This book will take you on a fascinating tour round national parks, biosphere and nature reserves of Ukraine with its most beautiful, rich and diverse biomes. On your way, you will discover a lot of interesting facts about the beautiful landscapes, diverse ecosystems, numerous representatives of flora and fauna of our land. However, you should focus not only on reading the information but practicing your language skills necessary for successful completion of the typical Ukrainian bachelor's and master's degree entrance examinations represented by the External Evaluation Test and the Master's Comprehensive Test in English, as well as The Cambridge English B1 Preliminary exam (previously PTE) and the Cambridge English B2 First exam (previously FCE). To help you achieve these goals, we designed a large number of tasks that follow the format of the above testing systems.

Good luck!

P. S. The information about biosphere reserves, nature reserves, and national parks is presented as of February 23, 2022, before the start of the full-scale invasion of the Russian army into Ukraine, which caused enormous damage to the environment of our country, in particular, to the protected natural areas. It will take decades, huge investments, and incredible efforts to restore them.

Навчальне видання

САЛАМАХА Мар'яна Ярославівна
КОЗОЛУП Марія Степанівна

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