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International Conference on

# **Coastal Zones**

May 16-18, 2016 Osaka, Japan

#### Coastal settlement and protected areas: a management challenge for Italian Peninsula

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I talian peninsular coastal protected areas including in them both parks and nature reserves that Natura 2000 sites, are very numerous (over 100 parks and reserves, and more than 200 sites N2000 for a total envelope of over 500,000 ha) and interest, albeit with different texture, all coastal regions. Urban development registered over the past half century has caused direct and indirect consequences on ecosystems in this important and extensive ecotone on which express multiple transformative actions. It is actually a geographical area highly attractive for tourism, but also for permanent residence, thanks to the good conditions of mobility and transport. Many proposals for interventions industrial, energy and manufacturing in general still have the land as preferential localization and, in many cases, the presence of natural values, though still significant, is neglected. A goal of this work is to highlight the conditions of presence of high pressures and high transformative environmental values. It will be particularly used geostatistical tools comparing indicators to highlight conflicts between the phenomena of urbanization and protection, obtaining a classification of models and layout problems for the settlement and protected areas. A second objective of the paper is to provide an indication about the possible lines of territorial government designed to recover/reverse the situation at a high level of contrast.

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### The Coastal Zone Of The Sea Of Azov Of Ukraine As An Object Of Managing

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Ukraine is a sea state with the length of the sea border of 1355 km (the Black Sea is 1105.5 km, the Sea of Azov is 249.5 km). The coastal zone of Ukraine is distinguished by high diversity. Within it, there are lagoons, bays, mouth of large and small rivers, spits, earthen banks, sand bars and sea shallow waters. The natural peculiarities of the Sea of Azov caused its highest potential biological productivity among other seas. The low salinity (on the average 10,5‰), shallowness and intensive water exchange are main ecotones and birds disposition in the area of the largest migrational way assist high indices of the coastal zone biodiversity.

The coastal zone of the Sea of Azov constantly changes due to natural processes and man's influence. As a matter of fact, the coastal zone of the land and the sea is now a natural and economic complex, formed by the variety of environments, conditions and resources. Understanding the unity and interaction between natural components and anthropogenic activities has to be a principal methodological basis of researching the coastal zone in the interests of the stable development.

The intensive anthropogenic activities in the coastal zone of the Sea of Azov have become uncontrollable during the last several decades – most objects are created in the coastal zone without any scientific grounding, clear planning and controlling. The main reasons are lack of a scientifically proved strategy of managing the coastal zone, imperfection of the legislative base in this country and deficiency of a distinct vision of strategic aims in the development of coastal areas among local communities.

Now in Ukraine, local communities are given, on the legislative level, a considerable power in managing the areas, including costal ones. But lack of a clear strategy and unsufficient experience in the development and management of them. For this purpose, it should be reasonable and necessary to work out projects in complex managing the coastal zones, which have already been realized partially or completely in the Netherlands, Pakistan, Ecuador, China, in the countries of East Africa, some islands, ect.

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