

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF CONSERVATION AND
SUSTAINABLE USE BALNEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF SALT LAKES OF
THE CRIMEA**

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The main aim of this work is the assessment of the current ecological state of health of deposits on the territory of the Republic of Crimea. This, in turn, will allow you to install field, promising for use in the field of balneology and those that are the result of many years of anthropogenic impact, lost its balneological properties.

A peculiar feature of Crimea is the presence of lacustrine-lagoon-estuary band, which includes about 300 salt water with a specific composition of water and bottom sediments.

In the region known 48 large salt lakes, 26 of which are larger than 1 km²

The work on the collection, analysis, systematization and generalization of literary and archival materials on modern ecological state of health resources on the West coast of the Crimea and deposits Kerch group. Identified conflicts of nature within their watersheds. Formulated conclusions about modern ecological-geological condition of the mud-bath fields of the Kerch Peninsula, as well as about the prospects of industrial development fields.

By the beginning of the third Millennium reserves of valuable therapeutic mud in the Crimea should be limited to the actual figure 22.7 million m³, of which 16 million m³

(68%) are located in three lakes Kerch group, 3.7 million m³ (19%) in the two basins Saki medical lake, approximately 3.0 million m³ (13%) in the lake Dzharylgach.

It should be noted that in the past century, none of the mud Deposit is not killed because of his business operation, consisting in the extraction of resources, while monitoring and protection. However, in the absence of a state program to provide health monitoring ecosystems died as a therapeutic objects, almost ten Crimean salt lakes and along with them was lost condition about 6-7 million m³ of peat.

Keywords: salt lakes of the Crimea, brine, mud, balneotherapy, chemical composition

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