

Geoecological assessment of the terrain of Kvareli municipality

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In the last hundred years, along with an increase of the scale in the use of natural areas and anthropogenic transformation, the protection of the population from natural disasters and the safe operation of infrastructure facilities have become one of the most important geo-ecological problems. This issue became even more relevant at the end of the 20th century, when on the one hand, in the general background of global climate changes and the activation of earthquakes, and on the other hand, under the impact of large-scale human activities (often without foresight), the negative consequences of natural disasters are becoming increasingly irreversible. In Georgia, where 76% of territory is covered by mountainous terrain, human activity takes place in a geographical environment extremely sensitive to natural processes, and its geo-ecological complications have reached a critical state.

The master's thesis concerns the municipality of Kvareli, which is distinguished by its geological, geomorphological and climatic conditions. In the territory of the municipality, various natural processes activated in the recent period, including the reduction of the areas of agricultural fields, the development of erosive and mudflow processes, represent one of the clear examples of how the rough and incorrect human intervention in the natural environment, as well as the strengthening of anthropogenic transformation, can cause deterioration of the geoecological condition.