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НА РАЗВИТИЕ ДАЛЬНЕВОСТОЧНОГО РЕГИОНА  
РОССИИ И СТРАН АТР**

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Том 4 представляет широкий спектр исследований молодых ученых и студентов вузов Дальнего Востока и других регионов России, ближнего и дальнего зарубежья, подготовленных в рамках работы секций конференции по следующим темам:

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- Инновации в индустрии моды.
- Русский язык и русская культура в контексте современности.
- Foreign language as a means of political, economic and cultural cooperation in Asia-Pacific region.
- Language, culture, communication.
- Страны АТР в контексте языка и культуры.
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## ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЯ АКВАТОРИИ г. ВЛАДИВОСТОКА И ПУТИ ИХ РЕШЕНИЯ

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*Статья рассматривает проблему загрязнения акватории Владивостока и пути ее решения. Автор подробно исследовал причины из-за которых происходит нарушения микрофлоры прибрежной зоны, и предложил пути решения проблемы. Так же в статье представлены примеры решения проблемы в Европе.*

**Ключевые слова и словосочетания:** Владивосток, море, причины загрязнения, Дальний Восток, рекреационные ресурсы.

## POLLUTION OF THE WATER AREA AND COASTAL ZONE OF VLADIVOSTOK: THE PROBLEM AND WAYS OF SOLUTION

The article considers the problem of pollution of the Vladivostok water area and ways to solve it. The author has studied in detail the reasons for the violation of the microflora of the coastal zone, and suggested the ways to solve the problem. The article also provides examples of solutions of the problem in Europe.

**Keywords:** Vladivostok, coastal area, reasons of environmental pollution, recreational resources, the Far East.

Peter the Great Bay, the largest of the bays in the North-Western part of the sea of Japan, is a unique natural phenomenon, one of the richest areas of the far Eastern seas in terms of the abundance and diversity of animals and plants that inhabit it. However, the development of economic activity on the coast and water area of the Gulf over the past 30 to 40 years has caused a deterioration of the environmental situation in certain areas, mainly due to the receipt of pollution from coastal sources. The coastal zone of the Bay, which occupies about 12% of the territory of Primorsky Krai, is the most developed part of it. Most of the localities, Railways, seaports of Vladivostok and Nakhodka, mining, ship repair, fish processing, energy, construction, food and light industries are located here, and agriculture is developed. The coastal waters of the Bay receive waste water containing multicomponent mixtures of pollutants of mineral and organic origin<sup>1</sup>.

Today the sea area of Vladivostok is under the threat of losing all marine living resources in the nearest future due to the impact of uncontrolled harmful human influence. Huge volumes of sewage and industrial wastewater, untreated stormwater runoff, uncontrolled pollution of the sea with oil are not all the factors that put the bays of Vladivostok on the brink of ecological disaster. The sea area of Vladivostok is in a terrible state, and the scale of pollution is close to catastrophic. The city's untreated sewage has been polluting the sea for many years. And nowadays the sea is at risk of losing its main value – a variety of marine biota, previously presented in abundance in the coastal waters of the capital of seaside. The careless economic activity of man has endangered the existence of any form of life in them.

To begin with, let us talk about main problems in our sea. First, Eutrophication is the result of a particular type of marine pollution. It is caused by the release of excess nutrients into coastal areas via

<sup>1</sup> Shulkin V.M., Kavun V.Ia. The use of marine bivalves in heavy metal monitoring near Vladivostok, Russia // Mar. Pollut. Bull. 1995. V. 31, № 4-12. P. 330-333.

streams and rivers. These nutrients come from fertilizers used in intensive farming practices on land. When these large numbers of organisms die, the sharp increase in decomposition of the dead organisms by oxygen-using bacteria depletes oxygen levels. In some cases, this can result in the death by oxygen starvation of large numbers of other organisms such as fish.

Second, our oceans have been long used as an intentional dumping ground for all sorts of waste including sewage, industrial run-off and chemicals. In more recent times, policy changes in many countries have reflected the view that the ocean does not have an infinite capacity to absorb our waste. However, marine pollution remains a major problem and threatens life in the sea at all levels.

Some marine pollution may be accidental, for example, oil spills caused by tanker accidents.. Some effects may not be immediately obvious, for example, bioaccumulation – the process where levels of toxic chemicals in organisms increase as they eat each other at each successive trophic level in the food web.

All marine pollution has the potential to seriously damage marine habitats and life in the sea. Scientists are concerned that marine pollution places extra stress on organisms that are already threatened or endangered.

Humans living near the coast have probably always used the ocean as a source of food. However, with advances in fishing equipment, larger ships and new tracking technologies, many fish stocks around the world have reduced significantly. Fish stocks on continental shelf areas are now widely considered to be fully or over exploited. Aside from reducing fish stocks, unsustainable fishing practices can have other negative impacts on the marine environment. For example, some fishing techniques such as dredging and trawling can cause widespread damage to marine habitats and organisms living on the sea floor. These techniques also often capture non-target species (known as bycatch) that are discarded afterwards.<sup>2</sup>

We have found out the main sources of water pollution:

- Untreated industrial and household waste from Vladivostok and the suburbs.
- Oil from ships in raid sites.
- Agricultural discharges of Ussuriysk.
- Precipitation-brought pollutants

As a result, we can make every effort to improve the environmental situation doing the following:

- 1) Treatment facilities play an important role in protecting water resources from depletion. Treatment facilities are of different types depending on the main method of sewage disposal.
- 2) Drawing the public attention to the problem of pollution.
- 3) Development of waste processing complexes in coastal areas.
- 4) Introduction of mass use of environmentally friendly fuel.
- 5) Stricter environmental control by environmental services over ships when transporting dangerous goods.

There are the same ecological problems in Europe. Ecologists in Europe have taken care of the problem of nature protection. This issue is raised on a global level, and concerned people are involved in solving it. Special projects are being developed to improve the situation in the region:

- The use of filters. They are designed to be installed on pipes that emit harmful substances. Filters allow you to detain harmful substances and prevent them from entering the environment.
- Outreach. In recent decades, green parties have joined the fight for the environment.
- Reducing waste from production and in the process of human activity.

Countries in Northern and southern Europe and other regions are gradually switching from plastic to paper packaging. The material decomposes quickly and does not harm the environment. Scientists are conducting research on the elimination of microorganisms that can process plastic.

One of the important programs that contribute to the preservation of a favorable environmental situation in Vladivostok and the Primorsky territory is the regional target program "waste". The program has been in effect since 2005. During this time, solid waste landfills were built in Nakhodka, Partizansk, Spassk-Dalny, and Ussuriysk. The operation of new landfills will completely solve the problem of recycling and disposal of household waste in the municipalities of Primorye. In Vladivostok, they are struggling with poor ecology, urging residents to abandon the large use of plastic. Cleaning facilities are being built and filters are being installed at the enterprises. Ordinary residents often organize useful programs that help them collect garbage and plant trees.

<sup>2</sup> Science Learning Hub – Pokapū Akoranga Pūtaiao © 2007-2020 The University of Waikato Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato URL: <https://www.sciencelearn.org.nz/topics/> (дата обращения 30.03.2020).

More than 2.5 thousand people took part in 76 environmental actions in the Primorsky territory during 2019. Almost 80 km of water bodies' banks have been cleared. The actions are held within the framework of the Primorye territory state program "environmental Protection of the Primorye territory" and the national project "Ecology". The events that took place on the coast of Akhlestyshv Bay in Vladivostok supported the international environmental action of the UN Program and the International Association of lake regions "Clean shores of Eurasia". They were held under the patronage of the Ministry of natural resources of Russia – the events began on the coast of Primorye and ended on the shores of the Geneva Lake in Switzerland.

The main goal of such actions is not only to clear the seas, rivers and lakes of Primorye from garbage, but also to increase the ecological culture of the population, develop skills for separate waste collection and forming a careful attitude to nature<sup>3</sup>.

Scientists from the Far Eastern Federal University and colleagues from Russian research institutes have developed a program to eliminate accumulated environmental damage to the Golden Horn Bay in Vladivostok. Measures to clean up accumulated environmental damage in the bays of Vladivostok are included in the Federal environmental protection program and the national project "Ecology"<sup>4</sup>.

The program was the result of two years of research conducted from December 2016 to November 2018. The program involves physical cleaning of the water area, stopping the discharge of polluting effluents, and further monitoring and forecasting the state of the Bay. During the work, scientists identified the main objects of accumulated environmental damage – submerged watercraft, a dump of large-sized debris from building structures and the most dangerous areas with polluted bottom sediments. During the work, scientists explored the area of the Bay of 5.2 square kilometers at depths of up to 28 meters, including using underwater robots and geomagnetic surveys. More than 60 employees of FEFU and partner organizations participated in the development of the program. The cleanup plan is for five years. It also provides for a phase-out of the current pollution of the Golden Horn Bay by sewage, garbage and oil products from the Explanation river, and discharges from coastal enterprises. According to estimates, if the discharges stop, the Bay will be self-cleaning in five to seven years.

In conclusion, it is very important to establish institutional and legislative arrangements with the principles of sustainable development at all levels of decision-making. Effective environmental management occurs through a cumulative impact of many decisions and actions taken throughout the society – including governments at all levels, fishery companies, utility companies, and the general community. In developing more sustainable coastal zone use systems, people must, first of all, want their land and water to be sustainable; then they must know what to do, and they must have the resources and capacity to do it.

By incorporating the principles of sustainable development in all their objectives and operations, governments can play a crucial role in establishing an enabling framework for sustainability.

Thus, the scale of the threat has been determined, and urgent measures are now needed to eliminate it gradually, since the consequences of delay in this direction may be unavoidable.

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<sup>3</sup> Tkalin A.V. Bottom sediment pollution in some coastal areas of the Sea of Japan//Ocean Res. (Rep. Korea). 1992. V. 14. P. 71-75.

<sup>4</sup> Interesting facts about Vladivostok [Electronic resources] // Questions and Answers. . URL: <https://howtodoright.com/interesting-facts-about-vladivostok/> (дата обращения 28.11.2019).

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## ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ТУРИЗМА В АЗИАТСКО-ТИХООКЕАНСКОМ РЕГИОНЕ

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*Статья посвящена основным проблемам развития образовательного туризма в Азиатско-Тихоокеанском регионе. Автор исследует рынок образовательного туризма, предпочтения туристов, а также анализирует туристский рынок и инфраструктуру, необходимую для развития образовательного туризма, в Азиатско-Тихоокеанском регионе.*

**Ключевые слова и словосочетания:** образовательный туризм, туристский рынок, туристская инфраструктура, спрос на образовательные программы, специализированные школы и центры, продвижение туристского продукта.

## THE MAIN ISSUES AND CONCERNS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL TOURISM IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

The article raises an issue of the problems of educational tourism development in the Asia-Pacific region. The author explores the educational tourism market, tourist preferences, and analyzes the tourist market and infrastructure necessary for the development of educational tourism in the Asia-Pacific region.

**Keywords:** educational tourism, tourist market, tourist infrastructure, demand for educational programs, specialized schools and centers, promotion of a tourist product.

Nowadays tourism is considered as an indicator of a well-developed civilization. It has become a mass phenomenon, and the tourist business is experiencing a real boom. Today tourism is a major category of international trade in services. As a worldwide export category, tourism ranks third after chemicals and fuels, and ahead of automotive products and food.

Currently one of the most popular and rapidly growing areas of tourism is the educational tourism. The main aim of it is to improve the educational level and enrich the educational experiences by providing its consumers with tourist packages that include camps, excursions, language classes for any level of knowledge including training on certain fields or on categories of interests.

However, there is a great difference between educational and cultural tourism. As it was mentioned before, educational tourism is based on the process of obtaining a particular level of education in different areas of knowledge, meanwhile cultural tourism is mostly based on a traveler's engagement with a country or region's culture.

According to the information given on the EF (Education First) website, the most popular destinations for educational tourism are the UK, Ireland, the USA, Malta, Canada, Germany, and France [1].