DOI: 10.35854/2219-6242-2019-3-13-23 УДК 379.81

В. Л. Погодина, А. С. Матвеевская, И. Г. Филиппова

Ландшафтные возможности и предпочтения выбора мест для рекреации жителей мегаполисов (на примере Санкт-Петербурга)

V. L. Pogodina, A. S. Matveevskaya, I. G. Filippova. **Landscape Opportunities and Preferences for Choosing Recreational Places of Megalopolis Residents (on Example of St. Petersburg)**

Житель большого города все чаще нуждается в полноценном отдыхе на лоне природы, чтобы насладиться тишиной и красотой пейзажа. Власть обеспокоена проблемами сохранения природной среды и создания в черте крупных городов зон отдыха, где можно организовывать рекреационные мероприятия. Необходимость и важность создания сети особо охраняемых природных территорий в пределах любого мегаполиса не вызывает сомнений. Но статус таких территорий подразумевает, как правило, запреты и ограничения на организацию рекреационных мероприятий. В статье подробно описаны рекреационные возможности для рационального использования компонентов природной среды города. Авторами проведен геоэкологический анализ распределения рекреационных зон на примере Санкт-Петербурга, а также выявлены особенности природы, которые необходимо учитывать при проектировании зон отдыха в таких городах.

Ключевые слова: особо охраняемые природные территории, экологический туризм, туристская деятельность, туристско-экскурсионное проектирование, ландшафт мегаполисов.

Контактные данные: **В. Л. Погодина**: 191186, Санкт-Петербург, Большая Морская ул., д. 18; (812) 315-75-25; vlpogodina@

A resident of a large city is increasingly in need of a complete rest in the bosom of nature, enjoy the peace and beauty of landscapes. The administration of megacities is concerned about the problems of preserving the natural environment and creating within the city limits a network of recreational areas where recreational activities can be organized. The necessity and importance of establishing a network of specially protected natural areas within the metropolis is not in doubt. But the status of the created nature reserves implies, for the most part, prohibitions and restrictions for the organization of recreational activities. A detailed description of recreational opportunities for the rational use of individual components of the city's natural environment is presented. The authors conducted a geoecological analysis of the allocation of recreational areas in large cities. Features of nature that should be considered when designing recreational areas in large cities, on example of St. Petersburg, are noted.

Keywords: recreational places, specially protected natural areas (SPNA), geoecological analysis, ecological tourism, tourism-recreation activity.

Contact Details: **V. L. Pogodina**: Bol'shaya Morskaya St. 18, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, 191186; (812) 315-75-25; vlpo-

Виктория Леонидовна Погодина — профессор кафедры туристского бизнеса Санкт-Петербургского государственного университета промышленных технологий и дизайна, доктор педагогических наук, доцент.

Анна Сергеевна Матвеевская — старший преподаватель кафедры мировой политики Санкт-Петербургского государственного университета, кандидат географических наук.

Инга Георгиевна Филиппова — заведующий кафедрой предпринимательства и туризма Санкт-Петербургского университета технологий управления и экономики, кандидат исторических наук, доцент.

mail.ru | **А. С. Матвеевская**: 199034, Санкт-Петербург, Университетская наб., д. 7/9; (812) 326-49-63; annamatveevskaya@mail.ru | **И. Г. Филиппова**: 190103, Санкт-Петербург, Лермонтовский пр., д. 44а; (812) 449-81-76; ingaphilippova@yandex.ru.

godina@mail.ru | **A. S. Matveevskaya**: Universitetskaya Emb. 7–9, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, 199034; (812) 326-49-63, annamatveevskaya@mail.ru | **I. G. Filippova**: Lermontovskiy Ave 44/A, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, 190103; (812) 449-81-76; ingaphilippova@yandex.ru.

Introduction

One of the tasks of tourist-recreational activity is to optimize environmental management. Recreation in the lap of nature, using natural resources and conditions, occupies a special place in this regard. Organization of this type of recreation is designed to minimize damage to the environment [1]. Experts, discussing the organization of eco-tourism, use the following terms for its characteristics: "bio-tourism", "natural", "green", "soft", "quiet", "non-tech". The Russian law on tourism explains ecotourism as travel for the purpose of environmental education and training. At the same time, eco-tourism should consider the protection of local socio-cultural sphere, be economically effective and contribute to the development of those regions where it is organized [2]. Environmental protection activity (for example, garbage-collecting) is not a mandatory feature that should determine the recreational program related to eco-tourism.

The concept of the Federal target program "Development of domestic and inbound tourism in Russian Federation (2019–2025)" was approved by the order of Government of Russian Federation no. 872-p, signed on May 5, 2018. The head of Government Dmitry Medvedev points out the following: "Growing interest in cultural, educational and ecological tourism focused on recreational activities in nature is considered a global trend. This makes Russian Federation an even more attractive tourist destination for Russian and foreign tourists. The main regions for the development of eco-tourism in Russia are concentrated in Siberian, Far Eastern, Volga, Ural, North-Western, North Caucasian and Southern federal districts. The Agency of Tourism Statistics reports that more than 9 million people visit natural national parks and reserves of Russia annually" [3].

Landscape features play a leading role in eco-tourism. Natural parameters are considered as resources and conditions for organization of recreational activities by the nature of the impact on recreation. Natural components and their combinations are evaluated as factors contributing to the development of certain types of recreational activities. Conducting the estimation of tourist-recreational potential of territory, it is necessary to determine the complex of leading conditions and factors, both contributing to and limiting the ecological and recreational development of the region [4].

St. Petersburg is known as the main center of tourism in Russia. 8.3 million tourists visited the city in 2018 [5]. Unfortunately, only a few visitors seek to revisit St. Petersburg. At the same time, the number of residents of megapolis and the adjacent Leningrad Region exceeds 7 million people [6]. The city has gained fame as the cultural capital of country with a combination of developed infrastructure and cultural and historical resources. Traditional types of tourism are cultural, educational, business and sports and recreational. A variety of landscape conditions is a necessary and enough potential for development health, ecological, cruise and extreme types of tourism. Rural and ethnic travels are developing. City parks and urban specially protected natural areas are the most important condition

for effective recreation for residents of megalopolises and tourists arriving, and this city with different purposes. Traditional activities for the territory of Large St. Petersburg are visiting recreational natural objects, rest on nature.

Materials and methods

Landscapes intended for use for recreation are studied by a special type of landscape geography — recreational landscape science. Determination of effective ways of using such complexes is the most important tasks of recreational landscape studies. Many countries worked out and widely apply a variety of techniques that allow to give a comprehensive assessment of projects of tourist and recreational development of territories. Foreign methodologies that are used to assess the projects of tourist and recreational development territories are considered: Environment Impact Assessment (EIA); Assessment of current capacity (Assessment of Carrying); Visitor load accounting (Visitor Impact Management, VIM); Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) [7].

One of the forms of environmental management is the allocation and development of specially protected natural reservation (SPNR). Such territories have different status. Placing of industrial enterprises and carrying out agricultural work is prohibited in most of them. In some of them recreational activities are allowed. The main task of protected areas, related to nature conservation, is often in conflict with the task of increasing the intensity of tourist visits to the protected area. Recreational development of protected areas can create a certain socio-cultural load and leads to a change in nature [8], although its scale is usually incomparably smaller compared to those in industrial and agricultural production. Uncontrolled flow of tourists can worsen the environmental situation [9]. Consequently, it minimizes the possibility of further functioning of the territory, not only as protected, but also as recreational.

The following types of assessments are necessary for research of ecological and recreational potential of SPNR:

ecological (determination of the background ecological state of territories and water areas, identification of local areas attractive for organizing eco-tours and at the same time possessing enough environment sustainability, diagnostics of the level of environmental safety for tourists);

— technological (consideration of the functional suitability of resources);

— physiological (determining the degree of comfort conditions);

— psychological (revealing the level of aesthetic qualities);

— cost (for the calculation of tourist rent) [10].

Modern domestic practice offers tourists as an eco-tourism tours within SPNA — national and natural parks, nature reserves, etc. The objects of ecological excursion show and the territories of visiting within the framework of eco-tourism are not only natural, but also cultural attractions, including natural-anthropogenic landscapes of different genesis [11]. The choice of visited objects is determined not so much by uniqueness, but by the degree of awareness of possible visitors. One of sustainable directions of tourism development is associated with trips to unique natural and geographical objects. Destinations of eco-tourism world level are the objects of the world Natural Heritage List of UNESCO [12].

Modern vacationers are showing increasing interest in areas classified as areas with extreme natural conditions for human life. These can be spaces with a harsh cold climate, with animals that are especially dangerous to human life and health; areas which are particularly affected by the consequences of natural disasters, or anthropogenic accidents, activities that turned the area into a territory dangerous

to the life and health of the person on it. Tour operators are looking for new forms of organization in such areas of recreational activities [13]. Modern man especially needs a kind of rest from the intense rhythm of city life [14]. The most common trips using natural resources are recreational (relaxation) and health (rehabilitation). Active, sports recreation takes the second place. These are rafting on rivers and lakes, including yachting, trekking, mountaineering and climbing, skiing tourism, etc. Popular leisure activities among Russian are hunting and fishing, as well as amateur collection of mushrooms, berries, medicinal plants. Some tourists decide on nature-oriented tours with a desire to test themselves in extreme programs. So-called "survival" tours. Numerous offers on the market of recreational services relate to adventure recreation (diving, caving, visiting the area, the natural features of which are exclusively exotic, etc.) [15].

Visits of the so-called "Norwegian (rope) parks" have become very popular. Norwegian parks are particularly attractive for lowland areas devoid of significant rock formations that can attract climbers to natural obstacles [16]. The most significant problems of the development of a network of such parks are: not mandatory, but voluntary certification; lack of proper control and security; possible aggravation of environmental problems in the area where such parks are created and actively used.

Another trend of our time is the desire to use unconventional types of vehicles. Cycling is one of the available alternatives to the car. Cycling tourism is one of the types of sports tourism, which consists of cycling routes containing bicycle-specific obstacles. The problem for organizing cycling is the lack of the necessary infrastructure, including all the elements that ensure the functioning of cycling: the cycle path or cycle track system, cycle parking, signs, traffic lights, road signs for cyclists, recreation centers, rental centers and the system of supporting bicycle traffic. Cycling is becoming an increasingly popular form of outdoor activities. The growth of its popularity is associated with the fashion for a healthy lifestyle.

Experts consider equestrian tourism as a form of eco-tourism. It is gaining popularity in the global tourism industry. Equestrian tours are a range of services, including horseback riding training, classes in the open arena, rides on equestrian routes of varying degrees of difficulty, equestrian equipment, accommodation, feed and additional services. Riding skills are not required, as beginning of tourist rest is educating to the receptions of handling a horse and training on riding. The organization of equestrian routes can have a negative impact on the natural complexes along which they will pass. Designers need to consider the ecological capacity of landscape, use technologies for cleaning routes from household waste, the appearance of which is inevitable.

Results

The main feature of the climate of St. Petersburg is the lack of heat and excess moisture. The territory is in area with a shortage of ultraviolet rays. Real opportunities for climate therapy are available on the territory of Large St. Petersburg. However, the optimal period for its implementation is short. Possible strong winds of winter and autumn can be considered negative factors for the development of recreation. Squall winds with considerable power are observed at times. Changeable mode of atmospheric pressure is determined by the geographical location of the territory. Sudden pressure drops can negatively affect the well-being of even healthy people. People with diseases of the cardiovascular system suffer the most. Variability, instability of weather creates serious difficulties for synoptic forecasting in St. Petersburg [17].

From average data a steady snow cover lies in the suburbs of St. Petersburg for about 140 days. The height of the snow cover is small due to thaws and is 30–40 cm by the end of winter [18]. However, especially warm years were observed repeatedly, when the snow-cover was not formed during all winter. This makes it difficult to predict the organization of recreation for people in the territory in winter. In general, the climatic conditions of St. Petersburg are characterized as relatively favorable: summer rest is short, unstable weather conditions; in winter, frosty weather can be replaced by long thaws.

Therapeutic recreation is organized on a large-hilly or ridge relief, where the slightly hilly or undulating terrain is relatively favorable. The relief of greater part of the described territory is exactly like that. The area, where forested hills are combined with deep hollows, is very picturesque. This nature of the surface contributes to the development of hiking and cycling. The most favorable conditions for therapeutic and recreation are available on the Karelian Isthmus in the Northern and North-Western regions of Greater St. Petersburg.

Urban areas are washed by the Gulf of Finland of the Baltic Sea. Neva connects St. Petersburg with the waters of the largest European lake – Ladoga. In St. Petersburg, the swimming season averages 60 days — from mid-June until the end of August (the duration of the swimming season is determined by the number of days with water temperatures above +170 C) [19]. The shores of the Gulf of Finland are characterized by good sandy beaches and sandy bottoms. Beaches along the Northern coast of the Gulf of Finland are especially popular in St. Petersburg. However, the beaches are not equipped with the necessary infrastructure everywhere. Vacationers accumulate in areas of equipped beaches, as a result of sanitary-hygienic indicators of the beach area are reduced. When designing a recreation area near the water, it is necessary to specify the rate of additional recreational load along the length of the coastline, depending on the specific natural complex.

Conditions for yachting are available in the Gulf of Finland. This is a large area with enough depth (from three meters) and significantly indented coastline (sailing ships can take refuge in a strong wind). However, the infrastructure for maintenance of yachts in the city still does not exist. Large urban water reservoirs are increasingly used for jet skiing, motorboats and windsurfing. The Gulf of Finland, lakes and rivers of the region are covered with ice for more than four winter months.

Most of the rivers that flow through the territory of St. Petersburg and its suburbs have a calm, balanced character. Rivers and lakes of the suburbs of St. Petersburg allow to develop family tourism on boats and rafts. This type of tourism does not pursue sports goals, it can be practiced by people who love measured rest on the water. Water cruises (including international ones) are one of the priorities of tourism development. Large water areas can be used more intensively for motor ship, cruise tourism (Baltic, Neva, Ladoga, Svir, Onega). Some limitations to the development of ship rest will be in high rates of storm frequency, especially in the autumn months. Short waves are ways to induce a strong pitching on the Baltic and Lake Ladoga. A serious obstacle to the further development of motor ship tours is the lack of appropriate berths along the routes of vessels running. The Central part of St. Petersburg offers tourists especially popular walks on boats, river ships (including those capable of passing under low small bridges of the central part of the city).

Mineral waters and therapeutic muds are available on the territory of St. Petersburg. Sodium chloride sources related to the Cambrian deposits are found almost everywhere. These waters are represented most widely on the Karelian Isthmus (Sestroretsk, Gorskaya, Lysii Nos, Devyatkino, Vsevolozhsk). These waters are used for balneotherapy in local health resorts, they normalize the body's metabolism, and have

a beneficial effect on the activity of the central nervous system. The most famous mineral water — Polyustrovskie located on the right bank of the Neva. Sources were discovered at the beginning of the XVIII century by a court physician of Peter I — L. Blumentrost. One of the first resorts in Russia functioned here from 1721 to 1865 based on these sources [20]. Doctors prescribe the use of this water for some forms of anemia, stomach diseases, as well as a table drink. Conditions for mud therapy are also favorable. Significant reserves of sapropel mud were found on the lakes. Peat mud resources are practically inexhaustible in this territory. The use of medicinal properties of the famous Cambrian clay in St. Petersburg is just beginning.

The predominant type of vegetation is coniferous forests, characteristic of the subzone of the middle and southern taiga. The predominant tree species in the forests are spruce, pine and small-leaved trees: birch, aspen, mountain ash, etc. Taiga forests have a great healing effect on the human body due to the ionization and phytoncidal properties of plants. Pine forests have a high ionization ability, which has a cleansing effect on the human body. They are widely represented on the Karelian Isthmus, along the southern coast of the Gulf of Finland. Pine forests are considered the most favorable for recreation in the suburbs of St. Petersburg. Psychologically, a person feels more comfortable in the pine forests of heathlands, bilberries, lingonberries [21]. These forests are light, easily passable, they are not for nothing called park forests. Feeling in a spruce, dark, damp, sometimes difficult forest is less comfortable psychologically. Seasonal recreational loads on the forests of St. Petersburg's suburban area are significant, but their intensity varies in different areas. Trampling oppressive effect on taiga species (especially shrubs). Trampling leads to damage and disease of roots and shoots, primarily woody. The oppression and partial destruction of shrubs and trees of lower tier leads to lightening of the forest, which, in turn, leads to the displacement of forest species of plants by meadow turf soils.

Swamp complexes occupy both huge areas and small areas in forest in the taiga zone. Swamps on the territory of the Greater St. Petersburg are rich in berries, can be used for limited extent for picking berries (cranberries, cloudberries, lingonberries, blueberries, etc.), mushrooms or for hunting. Uncontrolled, intensive visits by tourists to swamps causes changes in vegetation cover, as a result of which their biological productivity decreases. Plants that can harm human health grow on this territory. These are, for example, poisonous plants: black henbane, poisonous milestone, crow's eye, wolf's bark, hogweed, etc. Each summer-autumn season registers cases of mushroom poisoning. It is necessary to inform people who decide to relax in nature.

The fauna of the city is rich and diverse. Several hunting species, numerous in the suburbs of St. Petersburg, virtually absent in European countries. About 80 species of fish are found in the waters of rivers and lakes. These are such species of fish, including valuable species, like salmon, brown trout, whitefish, sturgeon, grayling. Nature preserves are designed to preserve fauna. Restrictions on visits to certain areas are introduced during the bird nesting period. Some unfavorable features of individual representatives of the local fauna are also observed here. This is the abundance of bloodsucking insects (midges) in the summer. Some members of the fauna can be dangerous to humans, because they are carriers of various infections. All this is important to consider when organizing various types of recreational activities. Among the actual poisonous animals that are dangerous to human life, we can single out only the common viper. Danger can also come from large animals. Cases of attacks on humans are extremely rare, but collisions with them on the roads, especially with elks, often cause tragedies. Consequently, expressways should be equipped properly (for example, install a special barrier along the tracks).

Discussion

Recreational programs can be combined with other activities (sports, recreational, informational, educational, classes of interest) in St. Petersburg [22]. The natural resources of Greater St. Petersburg make it possible to develop health tourism — a sanatorium and resort vacation in order to strengthen or restore health. The nature of the territory of Greater St. Petersburg is largely anthropogenically transformed. However, many landscapes are unique, classified as specially protected. One of the largest megacities in Europe is the five-millionth of St. Petersburg, surrounded by a network of satellite cities with powerful industrial and agricultural potential. Natural systems within a radius of 100–150 km of a city and its suburbs occupy no more than 20 % of the entire territory. On the territory of St. Petersburg, specially protected natural areas are allocated. These include areas of land, water surface and air space above them, where natural complexes and objects of special environmental, scientific, cultural, aesthetic, recreational and recreational importance are located. These territories were withdrawn by decisions of public authorities in whole or in part from economic use, for them a special protection regime has been established. Natural reserves and monuments of nature (geological, geomorphological, hydrological, botanical) are located on the territory of Greater St. Petersburg. The possibility of visits by recreants determines the prospects for the further development of ecological tourism.

On the territory of St. Petersburg allocated specially protected natural areas, where areas with high-rise buildings and industrial zones dominate. The organization of a network of specially protected natural areas is the most important condition for the formation of a harmonious urban environment. Such territories improve the aesthetics of urban landscapes, along with the artificially created vegetation of gardens and parks, greenery on the streets [23]. 15 protected areas are allocated within the city limits of Greater St. Petersburg. The total area of the fifteen currently existing protected areas in St. Petersburg is 6,140 hectares (more than 4 % of the entire city territory). Most of them are close to the coast of the Gulf of Finland. A comparison of the urban landscape map and SPNA located within their boundaries allows to make a conclusion about unequal representation of each landscape. This should be considered when designing new protected areas within the city limits. The first place in terms of the number and area of specially protected natural areas will be taken by the Kurortny district. It is planned that protected areas will occupy 1/10 of its area by 2 025.

Eight nature reserves: Yuntolovsky, Gladyshevsky, the Northern coast of the Neva Bay, Lake Shchuchye, the Sestroretsk swamp, West Kotlin island, the Southern coast of the Neva Bay, the Novoorlovsky are of importance for recreation purposes. They are created to preserve or restore several components of nature and to maintain the overall ecological balance. Some types of economic activities are limited on their territory. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of SPNA within a large city [24], such as St. Petersburg. A program for further expansion of the network of territories with this status exists.

Some park areas need to be given the status of protected areas (for example, by analogy with the nature monument Elagin Island, or the park “Sergievka”). For example, Shuvalovsky Park is located on the Northern outskirts of St. Petersburg. This is a popular holiday destination of citizens.The authorities failed to implement some decisions on granting the status of protected areas. Here are some examples. In 1996, the decision was made in order to preserve the unique natural complex of the Suzdal Lakes. Establish the status of protected areas for the natural complex

of Suzdal Lakes in the Vyborg and Primorsky districts of the city. Suzdal Lakes are a unique natural formation, representing a system of three lakes. Bizarre coastal outlines, flat terrain from the west, hilly from the east, combined with the water surface, predetermine landscape diversity and determine aesthetic appeal. The functional use of the lakes has a wide range, including recreational. The decision is not made. In 1997, the city government determined the need to establish an integrated (landscape) St. Petersburg state natural reserve of regional significance in the territories of the city of Pavlovsk and the city of Petrodvorets. The decision was not made.

Conclusions

The General plan of St. Petersburg provides for the organization of a system of SPNA in order to improve the environmental protection. New SPNA will be created before 2 025. Some of them, for example, "Levashovo forest", "Coastal ledge Serovo", "Puhtolova mountain" can be examples of new types of SPNA, that solve both environmental and recreational tasks. Natural parks of different profiles can be created on the territory of the city. From the point of view of modern scientific approaches, the most promising forms of natural parks should be parks which provide:

— Zones of scientific and educational importance (for scientific ecological and landscape researches with arrangement of ecological trails and routes);
— Recreational zone (with construction of walkways, stops, tent camps and parking for tourists, mini-camp sites, tourist sites);
— Sports tourist parks (with specially organized territories, including facilities and areas for training and amateur qualifying tourism, as well as educational and sports tourist events-tourist rallies, competitions, seminars, etc.);
— Fishing and hunting parks (with specially designated territories for carrying out hunting and amateur fisheries regulated by licenses, as well as ecological, zoological, ichthyological research and activities);
— Water parks (focused on water areas and territories suitable for the development of water tourism-yachting, swimming, boating, relaxing on the beach, etc.);
— Agricultural parks, and in the version of St. Petersburg-natural — historical dacha zones (with dedicated special areas designed for agricultural activities, exhibiting its tourists, as well as the creation of country museums, ethnic museums, museums demonstrating the achievements of modern science and technology in the arrangement of dacha farms, not harmful to the natural environment).

In any case, SPNA should have visit centers equipped in accordance with international experience and modern requirements for the organization of eco-excursion and tourism activities. Eco-tourism can and should become for the economy of St. Petersburg not only an urban, but also a Federal specialization, with a correctly built policy based on the integrated use of tourism and reclamation resources, considering all conditions that can contribute to the development of recreation.

Литература

1. *Schirru M. R.* Montalto di Castro — Sustainable Tourism as an Opportunity for Urban and Environmental Regeneration // International Symposium on New Metropolitan Perspectives: Conference Paper. 2018. P. 645–653. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-92102-0_70.
2. *Nikolaeva J. V., Bogoliubova N. M., Shirin S. S.* Ecological Tourism in the State Image Policy Structure. Experience and problems of modern Russia // Current Issues in Tourism. 2018. Vol. 21, is. 5. P. 547–566. DOI: 10.1080/13683500.2015.1100588.
3. Развитие внутреннего и въездного туризма в Российской Федерации (2019–2025 гг.): концепция Федеральной целевой программы [Электронный ресурс]. URL: https://www.russiatourism.ru (дата обращения: 05.05.2019).

4. *Slater S. J., Tarlov E., Jones K., Matthewa S. A., Wing C., Zenk S. N.* Would Increasing Access to Recreational Places Promote Healthier Weights and a Healthier Nation? // Health and Place. 2019. Vol. 56. P. 127–134. DOI: 10.1016/j.healthplace.2019.01.013.
5. Официальный сайт Всемирной туристской организации при ООН (ЮНВТО) [Электронный ресурс]. URL: http://unwto.org/ru (дата обращения: 26.06.2019).
6. Официальный сайт Федерального агентства по туризму [Электронный ресурс]. URL: https://www.russiatourism.ru/ (дата обращения: 26.06.2019).
7. *Matveevskaya A., Pogodina V., Ermolina M.* Geoecological Approach to the Design of Recreational Areas in Large Cities // MATEC Web of Conferences. S. Kudryavtsev, C. Yoo and A. Zhussupbekov (eds.). 2019. Vol. 265. DOI: 10.1051/matecconf/201926506012.
8. *Paranina A.* Archaeological objects as elements of informational life support system and sources of information about the evolution of the environment // International Journal of GEOMATE. 2017. Vol. 13, is. 35. P. 100–107. DOI: 10.21660/2017.35.6722.
9. *Stefănica M., Butnaru G. I.* Research on Tourists' Perception of the Relationship Between Tourism and Environment // Procedia Economics and Finance. 2015. Vol. 20. P. 595–600. DOI: 10.1016/S2212-5671(15)00113-6.
10. *Matveevskaya A. S., Pogodina V. L, Tarakanova T. S., Evseev V. V., Nesterova I. E.* Technologies of Tourism in the Modern Urban Environment // International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology (IJCIET). 2018. Vol. 9, is. 10. P. 1566–1574.
11. *Paranina A. N., Paranin R. V.* Information in Geographical Space as the Basis of Cross-disciplinary Researches in Culture Geography // European Journal of Geography. 2017. Vol. 8, is. 3. 2017. P. 67–77.
12. *Баранов А. С., Драпеко Е. Г., Богданов Е. И.* Всемирное наследие Санкт-Петербурга в контексте культурно-познавательного туризма // Музей и проблемы культурного туризма: материалы девятого Круглого стола в Государственном Эрмитаже. СПб.: Изд-во Государственного Эрмитажа, 2011. С. 42–48.
13. *Pozdeeva E. G., Trostinskaya I. R., Evseeva L. I., Ivanova R. A.* Problems of Personality type Transformation in Current Conditions of Russian Society: International Conference on Research Paradigms Transformation in Social Sciences. RPTSS 2017 // European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences. 2018. P. 1092–1099. DOI: 10.15405/epsbs.2018.02.128.
14. *Shipunova O. D., Kolomeitsev I. V.* Sociotechnical system and socio-cultural environment in modern society // Nauchno-tekhnicheskie Vedomosti SPbGPU. Gumanitarnye i Obshchestvennye Nauki. 2010. Vol. 1, is. 105. P. 15–21.
15. The Geography of Tourism of Central and Eastern European Countries. K. Widawski, J. Wyrzykowski (Ed.). 2017. P. 551. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-42205-3.
16. *Погодина В. Л., Филиппова И. Г.* География туризма: учебник. М. 2015. 256 с.
17. *Матвеевская А. С., Погодина В. Л.* Новые объекты туристского интереса и их отражение в реестре туристских ресурсов Санкт-Петербурга // Туризм и образование: исследования и проекты: материалы Всерос. науч.-практ. конф. Петрозаводск, 2017. С. 44–50.
18. *Белкина И. Н., Погодина В. Л.* Эколого-рекреационные особенности ландшафтов Ленинградской области // Геология и эволюционная география: коллективная монография по материалам III Междунар. семинара. СПб., 2003. С. 156–166.
19. *Григорьев А. А., Зелюткина Л. Л., Исаченко Т. Е., Коростелев Е. М., Паранина А. Н., Севастьянов Д. В.* Наследие Северо-Запада России и рекреационное природопользование. СПб., 2013. 152 с.
20. *Гайдай А. С., Погодина В. Л.* Особенности проектирования экологических троп на охраняемых территориях Санкт-Петербурга // Природное и культурное наследие. Междисциплинарные исследования, сохранение и развитие: коллективная монография по материалам V Междунар. науч.-практ. конф. 2016. С. 440–445.
21. *Nutsford D., Pearson A. L., Kingham S.* An Ecological Study Investigating the Association Between Access to Urban Green Space and Mental Health // Public Health. 2013. Vol. 127, is. 11. P. 1005–1011. DOI: 10.1016/j.puhe.2013.08.016.
22. Проблемы развития внутреннего и въездного туризма в Российской Федерации: коллективная монография. СПб., 2018. 223 с.

23. *Thongdejsri M., Nitivattananon V.* Assessing Impacts of Implementing Low-carbon Tourism Program for Sustainable Tourism in a World Heritage City // Tourism Review. Vol. 74, is. 2. P. 138–156. DOI: 10.1108/TR-04-2017-0082.
24. *Kovnova T., Koleva V., Dragoeva A. P., Natche N.* Peri-urban National Parks as Green Spaces for Recreation: A case Study of Nature Park Shumen Plateau // International Journal of Social Ecology and Sustainable Development. 2019. Vol. 10, is. 1. P. 46–58. DOI: 10.4018/IJSESD.2019010104.

References

1. *Schirru M. R.* Montalto di Castro, Sustainable tourism as an opportunity for urban and environmental regeneration. (Conference Paper), 2018, pp. 645–653. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-92102-0_70.
2. *Nikolaeva J. V., Bogoliubova N. M., Shirin S. S.* Ecological tourism in the state image policy structure. Experience and problems of modern Russia. Current Issues in Tourism. Vol. 21, Issue 5, 2018, pp. 547–566 DOI: 10.1080/13683500.2015.1100588.
3. The Federal target program "Development internal and entrance tourism in Russian Federation (2019–2025)", available at: URL: https://www.russiatourism.ru (Accessed 5 May 2019).
4. *Slater S. J., Tarlov E., Jones K., Matthewa S. A., Wing C., Zenk S. N.* Would increasing access to recreational places promote healthier weights and a healthier nation? Health and Place, Vol. 56, 2019, pp. 127–134. DOI: 10.1016/j.healthplace.2019.01.013.
5. Official website of World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), available at: URL: http://unwto.org/ru (Accessed 26 June 2019).
6. Official website of Russian Federal Agency for Tourism, available at: URL: https://www.russiatourism.ru/ (Accessed 26 June 2019).
7. *Matveevskaya A., Pogodina V., Ermolina M.* Geoecological approach to the design of recreational areas in large cities. MATEC Web of Conferences, Vol. 265, 2019. DOI:10.1051/matecconf/201926506012.
8. *Paranina A.* Archaeological objects as elements of informational life support system and sources of information about the evolution of the environment. International Journal of GEOMATE, Vol. 13, Issue 35, 2017, pp. 100–107. DOI: 10.21660/2017.35.6722.
9. *Stefănica M., Butnaru G. I.* Research on tourists' perception of the relationship between tourism and environment. *Procedia Economics and Finance.* 2015, pp. 595–600.
10. *Matveevskaya A. S., Pogodina V. L, Tarakanova T. S., Evseev V. V., Nesterova I. E.* Technologies of Tourism in the Modern Urban Environment. International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology (IJCIET) Vol. 9, Issue 10, 2018. pp. 1566–1574.
11. *Paranina A. N., Paranin R. V.* Information in geographical space as the basis of cross-disciplinary researches in culture geography. European Journal of Geography, No. 8 (3), 2017. pp. 67–77.
12. *Baranov A. S., Drapeko E. G., Bogdanov E. I.* World Heritage of St. Petersburg in the context of cultural tourism, 2011, pp. 42–48.
13. *Pozdeeva E. G., Trostinskaya I. R., Evseeva L. I., Ivanova R. A.* Problems of personality type transformation in current conditions of Russian society. International conference on research paradigms transformation in social sciences (RPTSS 2017) European Proceedings of Social and Behavioral Sciences, 35, pp. 1092–1099. DOI: 10.15405/epsbs.2018.02.128.
14. *Shipunova O. D., Kolomeitsev I. V.* Sociotechnical system and socio-cultural environment in modern society. Scientific and technical statements, No. 1 (105), 2010, pp. 15–21.
15. The Geography of Tourism of Central and Eastern European Countries. K. Widawski, J. Wyrzykowski (Ed.) 2017, P. 551. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-42205-3.
16. *Pogodina V., Filippova I.* Geography of Tourism, 2015, P. 256.
17. *Matveevskaya A., Pogodina V.* New objects of tourist interest and their reflection in the register of tourist resources of St. Petersburg. Tourism and Education, 2017, pp. 44–50.
18. *Belkina I., Pogodina V.* Eco-recreational features of Leningrad region' landscape. Geology and evolutionary geography, 2003, pp. 156–166.
19. *Grigoriev A., Zelyutkina L., Isachenko T., Korostelev E., Paranina A., Sevastiyanov D.* The Heritage of the North-West of Russia and recreational environment management, 2013, P. 152.

20. *Gaidai A., Pogodina V.* Features of the design of ecological trails in protected areas of St. Petersburg. Natural and cultural heritage, 2016, pp. 440–445.
21. *Nutsford D., Pearson A. L., Kingham S.* An ecological study investigating the association between access to urban green space and mental health. *Public Health,* Vol. 127, Issue 11, 2013, pp. 1005–1011. DOI: 10.1016/j.puhe.2013.08.016.
22. Problems of development of domestic and inbound tourism in Russian Federation, 2018, P. 223.
23. *Thongdejsri M., Nitivattananon V.* Assessing impacts of implementing low-carbon tourism program for sustainable tourism in a world heritage city. Tourism Review, Vol. 74, Issue 2, 2019, pp. 138–156. DOI: 10.1108/TR-04-2017-0082.
24. *Kovnova T., Koleva V., Dragoeva A. P., Natchev N.* Peri-urban national parks as green spaces for recreation: A case study of nature park Shumen plateau. International Journal of Social Ecology and Sustainable Development, Vol. 10, Issue 1, 2019, pp. 46–58. DOI: 10.4018/IJSESD.2019010104.

DOI: 10.35854/2219-6242-2019-3-23-33 УДК 101.1

О. А. Моисеева, М. Ю. Чернавский

Идея тотальности идеологии в современной социальной философии

O. A. Moiseeva, M. Yu. Chernavskiy. **Idea of Totality Ideology in Modern Social Philosophy**

В статье анализируется тенденция к тотальности идеологии в современной социально-философской мысли. Тотальность идеологии выражается в распространении этого феномена на аспекты социального бытия человека. Философы методологически апеллируют к пониманию идеологии как дискурсивного знания (М. Фуко), государственно детерминированной символической системе описания мира (П. Бурдье), коннотации (Р. Барт), симулякру и симуляции (Ж. Бодрийяр), желанию субъекта (С. Жижек).

The article analyzes the trend towards the totality of ideology in modern socio-philosophical thought. The totality of ideology is expressed in the spread of this phenomenon to number of aspects of human social life. Philosophers methodologically appeal to the understanding of ideology as discursive knowledge (M. Foucault), state-determined symbolic system of describing the world (P. Bourdieu), connotation (R. Barth), simulacrum and simulation (J. Baudrillard), the desire of the subject (S. Zizek).

Ольга Александровна Моисеева — доцент кафедры общественных процессов, средств массовой информации и рекламных технологий Института социально-гуманитарных технологий Московского государственного университета технологий и управления им. К. Г. Разумовского (Первого казачьего университета), кандидат педагогических наук.

Михаил Юрьевич Чернавский — заведующий научной лабораторией «Анализ социальных проблем» Института социально-гуманитарных технологий Московского государственного университета технологий и управления им. К. Г. Разумовского (Первого казачьего университета), доктор философских наук, доцент.