

CLIMATIC FACTORS OF TOURIST RESOURCES OF KAKHETI REGION

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ABSTRACT:

The development of tourism in Georgia and its various regions depends on the potential of tourism resources, which has a certain region. Region's tourism potential is characterized by sufficient resources.

Our goal is to Kakheti region's tourism resources, tourism and climatic factors in the analysis of the main types of development assessment. The main purpose of the tourism potential of the region was selected, on the one hand the architectural - historical monuments, resorts and other resorts and perspective.

Architectural - historical monuments are considered:

1. Alaverdi - XI-XVII century architectural monument, Alaverdi Church;
2. Gramy Awards - XVI century castle - architectural ensemble;
3. Kvareli - VI century monument of ancient architecture. I. Auspices of the Museum. Year. Marjanishvili House - Museum;
4. Signaghi - XVIII century fortress - the fortress walls, Museum;
5. Shuamta - V-VII, XI-XII and XVI century architectural monuments;
6. Desert - VI-XVIII centuries, a monument of architecture;
7. Tsinandali - AL. Chavchavadze House - Museum, Dendropark;
8. Shilda - VI-VIII and Shilda fence monastery (XVIII cc.)

These subjects were evaluated for such factors as climate, such as sunny day, the sun for light, air temperature and the average number of days of without rainfall. This assessment was based on a reference material [4], thematic atlases [2, 3] and other literature sources [1,5]. Cartography and linear interpolation methods

used in the study. The results obtained are presented in the table.

Table 1. Tourism resources, climatic factors
(average annual data)

The tourism potential	Climatic factors			
	The number of sunny days	The duration of light, h.	The average air temperature.	The number of Without rainfall days
Alaverdi	311	2150	11.6	215
Gremy	309	2200	12.5	235
Kvareli	309	2200	12.5	235
Sighnaqhi	309	2200	11.1	225
Shuamta	311	2250	11.0	225
Udabno	309	2300	10.4	265
Tsinandali	311	2250	12.1	225
Shilda	309	2200	12.5	235

The sunny day a day when the sun is still short pore and the day was a cloudy day.

As the table shows, the Kakheti region's tourism potential is characterized by climatic factors in benevolent terms. This is a very long time for the annual solar light, the number of days are sunny, the air above the average annual temperature and frequent without rainfall number of days that would contribute to these factors, rational and effective use of all types of tourism.

If we compare each individual tourist destinations in climatic factors, make sure that the sunny days of the number of frequency and solar light duration of benefits attributable to Alaverdi, Shuamta and Tsinandali, where sunny days the number of the largest (311 days), while the sun is long shining in the Udabno (2300 h), Shuamta (2250 hrs.) and Tsinandali (2250 h). The number of days in the desert is the most without rainfall (265 days).

Climatic and geographical factors identified tourism resources as well as allow us to

evaluate the main types of tourism development in the schedule for the travel agencies.

For Alaverdi and Gremy is typical climate conditions and the XI-XVII centuries of architectural ensembles Alaverdi Church allows for a wide range of cognitive development of tourism, which is mainly to introduce the sights. At the same time Gramy and Alaverdi has tourism potential of ecological tourism in the historical - cultural sector.



Alaverdi Monastery

Is oriented towards tourism development as well as cognitive and Kvareli Sighnaghi tourism potential, there are the architectural monuments and ensembles.

Tourism development of a wide range of species available Shuamta. Ranging from educational tours, which include V-VII, XI-XII and XVI centuries of architectural monuments, sights, as well as the beautiful forest and its surrounding area Shuamta study, recreation and tourism - recreation in nature, ecological and sport tourism offerings.

Tsinandali desert and the potential for tourism, primarily to meet the educational needs of VI-XVIII centuries. Arkitektureli monument and AL. Chavchavadze Museum - Museum. At the same time the prospect of ecological tourism development Tsinandali ornamental park,

because it is thematically the cultural - historical park represents.



Tsinandali Al. Chavchavadze House Treasurer



Shuamta Monastery

Shilda tourism potential in line with the requirements of educational tourism, the monastery complex and the introduction of the fence. At the same time the prospect of its potential environmental, recreational, cottage and agro-tourism development.

I. Koniashvili of balneology and physiotherapy as a result of research conducted by the research institute in the region recorded 30 - to resort [3,5]. Most of them are climatic profile of its main curative factor is climate, a number of balneological resort in profile. Approximately ten resort klimatobalneological profile, the leading factor in the climate, although the balneological

treatment is also a factor, but several factors balneological resort, but the climate is also used for treatment.

Materials of resorts and resort areas in recent years, renewed, and generalizes the climatic resources. Elizbarashvili in his monograph, the climate resources [1], where each resort is considered the unit of geography, climate, health resources and medical profile.

In Table 2, which is compiled by us, I. Koniashvili of balneology and physiotherapy Scientific Research Institute conducted extensive research in the materials [3,5] and other literature [1] Based on the description of the Kakheti region, some resort areas, and the medicinal properties of their profiles.

Table 2. The Kakheti region's resorts, and medical factors, and health profile

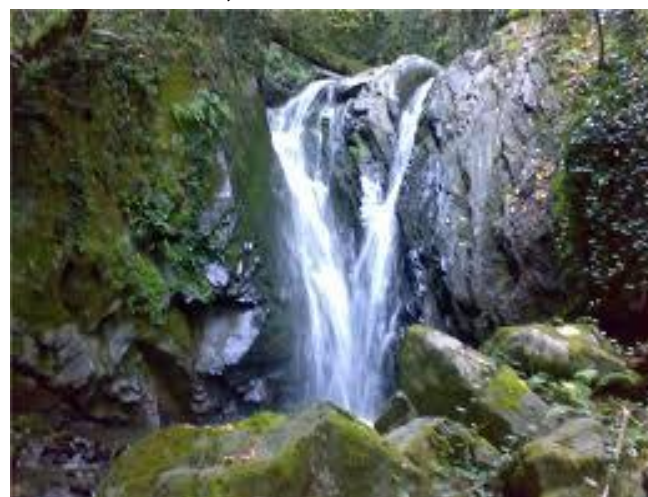
Place Resort	Height above sea level, m	Medical factors	Medical Profile
Khadori	850	kb	6
Omalo	1300	kb	2, 4, 6
Sviana	950	kb	1, 6
Khevichala	800	bk	3, 5
Fiqalebi	950	k	1, 6
Shaqriani	350	b	3, 5, 6
Shuamta	1050	k	2, 3, 6
Kabalhesi	330	k	6
Lagodekhi	460	kb	3, 5, 6
Gombori	1070	k	6
Tvaltkhevi	1080	k	1, 2, 6
Gharebiskhevi	1100	k	2, 3, 6
Manavi cold	1640	k	2, 6
Ziari	850	k	1, 6
Cheremi	650	kb	5, 6
Chotori	960	k	6
Udabno	720	b	6
Tatars Chamber	500	b	6
Salty Lake	1800	kb	6
Eldar-Olli	700	b	6
Tulki-tapa	700	b	6

Medical factors indicated in the following table:

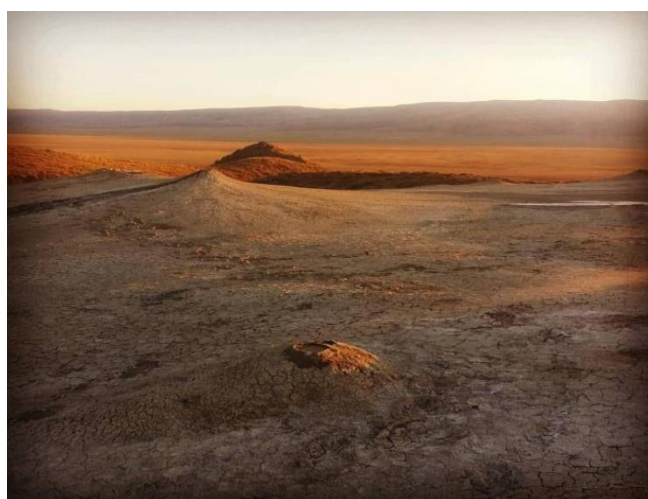
J - climatic factors, **b** - balneology factor, **kb** - Climate - balneological factor activity, **bk** - balneological factors. Resort areas of health profiles include the following:

1 - Cardiology, 2 - Pulmonology; 3 - Neurology, 4 - Gastroenterology, 5 - Artrology; 6 - Prophylactic.

The table presented for each of the resorts near the prospect of a short rest and recovery. At the same time, these areas are relevant medical factors - climate, or a mineral water.



Kvareli slates



Tulki - Tapa

As the table shows, for each resort in the medical profile of a set. It's balneology and physiotherapy/c of the employees of many years of research material is based on the

expedition. Thus, according to the table for each of the resorts the climatic, balneological klimatobalneological resources are shown in a number of diseases or treatments.

For example, climatic resorts, Shuamta climatic resources for preventive purposes in general, useful pulmonologiuri and neurological diseases. Resources are shown as well as neurological and balneological resorts Shakriani artrology diseases. Svianas, slate, and shared the positive impact on the microclimate conditions of the heart - blood system and can be used successfully for treatment of cardiological patients. Range of climatic and balneological resorts - Khadori, Kabalhesi, Chotori, desert, Salty Lake, Eldar - Ole, Tulki - Tapa and other preventive importance of climatic and balneological resources and require further researches.

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