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THE EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK IN FLORIDA, THE USA – THE UNIQUE CORNER OF THE WORLD

Everglades National Park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, legally stated on October 26, 1979.

It's a huge part of Florida's history. In 1905, parts of the Everglades were drained to make room for farmland, which led to cities like Miami and Fort Lauderdale sprouting up along the coast.

From initial settlement by American Indian tribes about 6,000 years ago to more recent use of Everglades resources throughout the 20th century, the story of Everglades National Park includes links between natural resources and human use (both historic and prehistoric) of the area.

The Everglades is home to many animals and vegetation that have adapted to the tropical wetland. It contains some of the strongest remaining reservoirs of threatened and endangered species.

The park offers an endless list of outdoor activities. Biking through the trails, hiking, bird watching, camping, boating, canoeing, kayaking and fishing are just a few of them.

Obviously, there are reasons why the Park is the only natural system in North America that is listed as endangered. The park is a fragile ecosystem, with a need for improved resilience. Unnaturally intense fires or the absence of fires negatively impact pine Rocklands, tree islands, marsh soils, and wetland vegetation. And also urban population and development pressures surround the park and continue to adversely affect park resources. Understanding the value of this corner of the earth, the local government is doing everything possible to reduce this impact.

In 2000, Congress passed the 30-year Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) to restore, protect and preserve 18,000 square miles of land over 16 Florida counties. The Everglades Foundation worked with nearly two-dozen other private and public organizations to identify the essential goals in working towards fulfilling CERP's promise.

With its special significance to the Nation and the world recognized by making the Everglades a National Park, an International Biosphere Reserve, a World Heritage Site, and a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance, its preservation for the benefit of present and future generations is better assured.

А. Гумовская

RESPONSIBLE TOURISM IN KENYA: PERSPECTIVE TRAVEL DESTINATION

Nowadays tourism has become available for a lot of people. That led to such a phenomenon as overtourism. Many popular touristic places were overcrowded with tourists, what caused problems like air and water pollution, damages to touristic sights and other problems. That is why the idea of developing responsible tourism is becoming more and more popular.