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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.

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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.

Responsible tourism is about “making better places for people to live in and better places for people to visit.” Responsible tourism requires that operators, hoteliers, governments, local people and tourists take responsibility, take action to make tourism more sustainable.

One of the examples of responsible tourism is Masai Mara Conservancies in Kenya. In general, Kenya is popular among tourists, especially African safari.

Kenya has diverse wildlife and spectacular landscapes. The country occupies an area of 580,367 square kilometers, out of which approximately 44,359 square kilometers or 7,5 percent is wildlife conservation area.

Kenya is home to one of the planet’s greatest natural spectacles, Africa’s Great Migration. Every year millions of wildebeest, zebras, and various antelope species make their way from Serengeti National Park in Tanzania to Kenya’s Masai Mara National Reserve.

A study funded by World Wildlife Fund (conducted from 1989 to 2003) found that the Masai Mara had seen a sharp decline of ungulates – the hoofed animals that lions, leopards, cheetahs, and hyenas rely on for food – due to decades of human encroachment and poaching. The reserve also saw a 67 % to 80 % decline in populations of impala, giraffes, and warthogs.

Even worse, the indigenous Masai lost the rights to graze on their ancestral lands, with around 40,000 people in Tanzania forced to relocate after their land was sold to foreign investors in 2009. Fortunately, private tour operators began working with community leaders to help the Masai develop a more sustainable model for community-based conservation in the Masai Mara.

According to Gamewatchers Safaris & Porini Camps Managing Director Mohanjeet Brar, “60 to 70 % of Kenya’s wildlife is found outside protected national parks and reserves.” Led by founder Jake Grieves-Cook, the former chairman of the Ecotourism Society of Kenya, the company has been a pioneer of the community conservancy concept in Kenya for more than two decades.

Their low-impact Porini Mara and Porini Lion camps offer guests near-exclusive access to the 18,700-acre OlKinyei Conservancy, 33,000-acre OlareMotorogi Conservancy, and 50,000-acre Naboisho Conservancy. Each camp has a maximum of 12 tents, and each tent funds the protection of 700 acres of habitat. Approximately 95 % of their staff is from local Masai communities. The Masai received over \$1,5 million from the conservancies in 2018, with more than 1,000 families receiving monthly payments.

What this means for guests is more wildlife, fewer crowds, and an exclusive, eco-friendly option for seeing what is arguably the greatest show of natural beauty on Earth. That is how responsible tourism is realized in Kenya.

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THE LAST-CHANCE TOURISM: DESTINATION AUSTRALIA

Australia’s unique natural beauty was mostly destroyed by the fires, which continued from August, 2019 till February, 2020. A lot of people from all over the world are travelling to Australia now to see the rests of previously flourishing