

Туры по стритарт-объектам в последние годы обрели большую популярность в Европе и за ее пределами и могут стать хорошим толчком для развития еще одной туристической сферы города Минска, расширить экскурсионную деятельность Минска, следуя примеру больших городов с мировым именем, таких, как Москва и Берлин, или, например, Колумбия, где очень востребованы экскурсии по городским арт-объектам.

С 2015 г. создатели проекта «Городские мифы» занимаются просвещением белорусской публики в области стритарта. Из-под их пера вышел единый журнал об уличном искусстве “Signal”, впоследствии ставший основой белорусского понимания монументального искусства.

Исследуя туристический потенциал арт-культуры города Минска и проанализировав ресурсы в данной сфере, я обнаружила, что за последние годы Беларусь явно обогатила свои запасы стритарт-объектов и продолжает развивать данную сферу современного искусства.

Большим подспорьем в такого рода деятельности является государственная поддержка развития монументального стритарта в Беларуси, особенно поддержка проекта “Vulitsa Brazil”, а также развивающиеся отношения между муниципальными органами и отдельными уличными художниками, благодаря которым город приобретает новое лицо. Так художник Митя Писляк стал первым, кто достаточно быстро и беспрепятственно прошел согласование о создании своих уличных шедевров с муниципальными органами. Теперь многие места Минска украшены его творчеством. Например, картина «Дама с цветами» по адресу ул. Карла Маркса, 25.

Таким образом, можно сказать, что Минск вполне может воспользоваться преимуществом современной стритарт-культуры, которая обогащается каждый год, благодаря уличным стритарт-фестивалям, и внедрить новую отрасль туризма. Это привлечет большое число молодых и креативных людей в страну, что не может не поспособствовать развитию не только туризма, но и страны в целом.

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THE INSPIRING BEAUTY AND GEOGRAPHIC WONDERS OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Yellowstone National Park is a famous American national park located in the western United States, with parts in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. Yellowstone was the first national park in the U.S. and is also widely held to be the first national park in the world. The park is known for its wildlife and its many geothermal features. Yellowstone National Park spans an area of 3,468.4 square miles (8,983 km²), comprising lakes, canyons, rivers and mountain ranges.

The Yellowstone Caldera is a volcanic caldera and supervolcano. The major features of the caldera measure about 34 by 45 miles (55 by 72 km). Volcanism at Yellowstone is relatively recent, with calderas that were created during large eruptions that took place 2,1 million, 1,3 million, and 630,000 years ago. The

calderas lie over a hotspot under the Yellowstone Plateau where light and hot magma from the mantle rises toward the surface. The loosely defined term “supervolcano” has been used to describe volcanic fields that produce exceptionally large volcanic eruptions.

The volcano’s activity entails climate, natural and environmental changes. For example: 1-The Bottom of Yellowstone Lake is characterized by high seismic activity. In 2008, it increased sharply, which immediately attracted the attention of scientists. Over time the number of aftershocks began to increase, up to 500 per day. 2-The temperature of the water in the lake Yellowstone is increasing. The result of temperature changes can be a decrease in the amount of oxygen in the water, which will increase its toxicity and the death of lake inhabitants. 3-The behavior of animals also changes, and it is a harbinger of a cataclysm. After one of the earthquakes the Yellowstone residents noticed unusual behavior of animals. For example, bison and deer quickly left the Park fleeing.

If the Supervolcano begins to erupt, the Amount of ash that will rise into the air will be about 300 billion cubic meters. The area of dispersion of large fragments will be about 3000 kilometers. Light fractions will settle in the air, which will lead to a volcanic winter for 10–12 years. The temperature on Earth in the first days will increase by 10–15, and then fall by 20–30 degrees. Due to the lack of solar energy, the temperature on the planet will range from -20°C to -50°C . Scientists have long said that the Yellowstone volcano may wake up sooner or later but later they analyzed volcanic ash and came to the conclusion that all processes inside Yellowstone occur much faster than previously thought. In this regard, the forecasts were changed. Now scientists are inclined to believe that the eruption of the Supervolcano may occur in a few decades and not in the very distant future, as was claimed before recent research. The USA government does not give much publicity to this problem in order people not to panic.

Unfortunately, scientists can not influence this eruption in any way and it will happen in any case. The only correct solution would be to evacuate people from nearby territories.

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CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR TOURISM INDUSTRY IN CANADA

Canada is a great country for tourism. However, many tourists annually face the problem of getting visas and visiting the country. About 57 million tourists visited Canada in 2019, while in the US this figure reaches 50 million. We decided to conduct an analysis ‘why has Canada tightened the issuance of visas to foreign citizens and how has tourism in Canada developed in recent years?’ Firstly, why is there a strict selection of people who are issued a visa?

A visa is denied to people who have committed a crime in the past. Also people who have serious diseases may be refused because of possible long-term treatment. Another reason is financial impermissibility. Also, the reason for refusal