

# Transformation of the natural environment of the Adjara bar area and sustainable development

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The unique species of wildlife - Colchic forest, evergreen substrate and lions were destroyed as a result of irrational exploitation of vale-plains and hill-fringed foothills adjacent to the Black Sea coast of Adjara. His place was occupied by tea and citrus plantations, vineyards, vineyards, and garden-vegetable crops. The economic activity became an important factor that led to anthropogenic transformation of the natural environment.

The object of our survey was the hypsometric zone up to 500-600 m of the coastal-Kobuleti and Khelvachauri districts of Adjara. The area of forests and shrubs up to 500 m in the above zone is 763 and 1215 hectares respectively. In recent years, shrubs have grown because of the desolation of tea plantations. In the 90s the catastrophically reduced tea, and especially citrus plantations. Nowadays, new promising varieties of citrus fruits are cultivated every year in the coastal regions of Adjara for 30-35 h.

As a result of the beneficial impact of the natural environment of the Adjara region (construction, agriculture, recreation and tourism), a wide range of natural disasters such as floods, landslides, erosion, hurricanes, which originate in a more acute and unregulated manner.

- In the study area, the coastal zone - Gonio-Kvariati, Batumi-Makhinjauri, Chakvi-Tsikhisdziri and Kobuleti (pine forest) are fully transformed;
- Important changes have been made to the foothills of the Vale.

With sustainable development, it is possible to combine natural and social events and processes that provide them with equilibrium.