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## STUDIA REGIONALNE I LOKALNE POLSKI POŁUDNIOWO-WSCHODNIEJ



# Drogi wodne europy środkowo-wschodniej

Dzierżówka – Kraków 2013

Stowarzyszenie Rozwoju Regionalnego i Lokalnego „PROGRESS”  
w Dzierżówce

Uniwersytet Pedagogiczny, Zakład Przedsiębiorczości Gospodarki Przestrzennej  
w Krakowie

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w Jaśle

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STUDIA REGIONALNE I LOKALNE  
POLSKI POŁUDNIOWO-WSCHODNIEJ

Tom XI

**DROGI WODNE EUROPY  
ŚRODKOWO-WSCHODNIEJ**

**WATERWAYS OF CENTRAL  
AND EASTERN EUROPE**

Dzierżówka – Kraków 2013

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## SPIS TREŚCI

Wprowadzenie ZBIGNIEW ZIOŁO, GEORGE STARODUB, HENRYK POŁCIK . . . . .	str. 7
Przesłanki budowy dróg wodnych w Europie Środkowej ZBIGNIEW ZIOŁO . . . . .	str. 9
Droga wodna Bałtyk – Morze Czarne (Wisła – San – Dniestr – Prut – Dunaj) WOJCIECH BOSAK . . . . .	str. 23
Future of waterways in the middle and east Europe a complete collapse – or a possible renaissance? JAROSLAV KUBEC . . . . .	str. 31
Połączenie wodne Północ-Południe HENRYK POŁCIK . . . . .	str. 45
Szanse konkurencyjności transportu śródlądowego LECH TOŁKACZ, JOANNA SULEK . . . . .	str. 51
Przystąpienie polski do umowy AGN warunkiem rozwoju dróg wodnych Europy STANISŁAW STANISZEWSKI . . . . .	str. 61
Aktualny stan dolnej Wisły i perspektywy jej zagospodarowania ZYGUNT BABIŃSKI . . . . .	str. 67
Assessment of anthropogenic changes natural hydrochemical pool Western Bug River GEORGE STARODUB, BASIL KARABYN, PAUL URSULYAK, SOFIA PYROSZOK . . . . .	str. 79
Comprehensive assessment of the underground river flow component in Ukraine VYACHESLAV SHESTOPALOV ALEXANDER BOHUSLAVSKY . . . . .	str. 91
Водные пути Республики Беларусь Росса Оборотова . . . . .	str. 107
Regulacja rzeki ANDRZEJ PODGÓRSKI . . . . .	str. 113
Study of stress-strain state and wave fields concerning the waterflow objects shores structure GEORGE STARODUB, TARAS BRYCH, ALEXANDER KARPENKO . . . . .	str. 125
Założenia metodyczne budowy planów zarządzania ryzykiem powodziowym JERZY GRELA . . . . .	str. 137
Prawne problemy żeglugi śródlądowej na wodach w Polsce HENRYK WYSZYŃSKI . . . . .	str. 151
Рекреационные возможности водных объектов Республики Беларусь Адамовна Юревич Регина . . . . .	str. 163
Perspectives of international tourism along Dniester river water flow VASYL KARABYN, PAVLO URSULYAK, YULIVA MASNYK, KHRYSTYNA ROMANYSHYN . . . . .	str. 169
Wsparcie społeczne dla budowy dróg wodnych ZBIGNIEW SIEDLARZ . . . . .	str. 191
Prace badawcze prowadzone w ramach Stowarzyszenia Rozwoju Regionalnego i Lokalnego „PROGRESS”, związane z problematyką Drogi Wodnej Morze Czarne – Morze Bałtyckie i Berlin RYSZARD MAJ, JERZY STRZAŚKA . . . . .	str. 196
Wykaz Konferencji Gospodarczo-Społecznych HENRYK POŁCIK . . . . .	str. 199
Noty o Autorach . . . . .	str. 200

## PERSPECTIVES OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM ALONG DNIESTER RIVER WATER FLOW

**KEYWORDS:** DNIESTER RIVER, TOURISM, VISA, WATERSHED, POPULARITY

**ABSTRACT:** Author conducted modelling watershed for precise delimitation of tourist facilities that include Dniester River; analysed the visa requirements for foreigners coming to Ukraine and Moldova; analysed of the problem of increasing popularity. The article brought 102 travel objects within the watershed area of the Dniester River. Found most and least popular tourist sites. The article is the list of potential tourists of the Dniester River and a solution to increase the popularity by using Internet project [turkarta.com](http://turkarta.com). The paper contains six figures and one table.

### INTRODUCTION

Dniester River is the main river of western Ukraine and Moldova. Length of the river is 1350 km. Dniester flows through two tectonic units of the first order: Carpathian Fold Mountains building and East-European platform. He cuts varied by age and breed composition. Various geomorphological and landscape formation meets along Dniester river water flow because a variety of geological structure meets of the territory on which flows Dniester. On the banks of the Dniester River, taking place a large number of historical, religious, transportation, economic, cultural, scientific and technological developments. Dniester stream is rich in natural, historical and religious monuments, technological structures, prominent cities, castles, fortresses, churches, source, and two powerful hydroelectric power plants.

We have set the following targets:

- watershed of the Dniester River and its tributaries;
- visa requirements for foreigners coming to Ukraine and Moldova;
- tourist facilities on the Dniester River
- International Perspectives tourist sites along the reaches of the Dniester River
- tourist attraction of the Dniester River
- promote tourism on Dniester River

Each task is devoted to a single paragraph in the article.



## DRAINAGE BASIN OF THE DNIESTER RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

Determination travel benefits Dniester river, requires precise, that are within the watershed area of the Dniester River.

We conducted simulation watershed to ascertain which travel objects within the basin. The input data modelling has become digital altitude model Shuttle radar topographic mission SRTM-3, which is available on the website of CGIAR-CSI. Mathematical modelling apparatus has geographic information system ArcGIS<sup>®</sup> Company ESRI. Simulation results are shown in Fig. Watershed area is 73,241 km<sup>2</sup>.

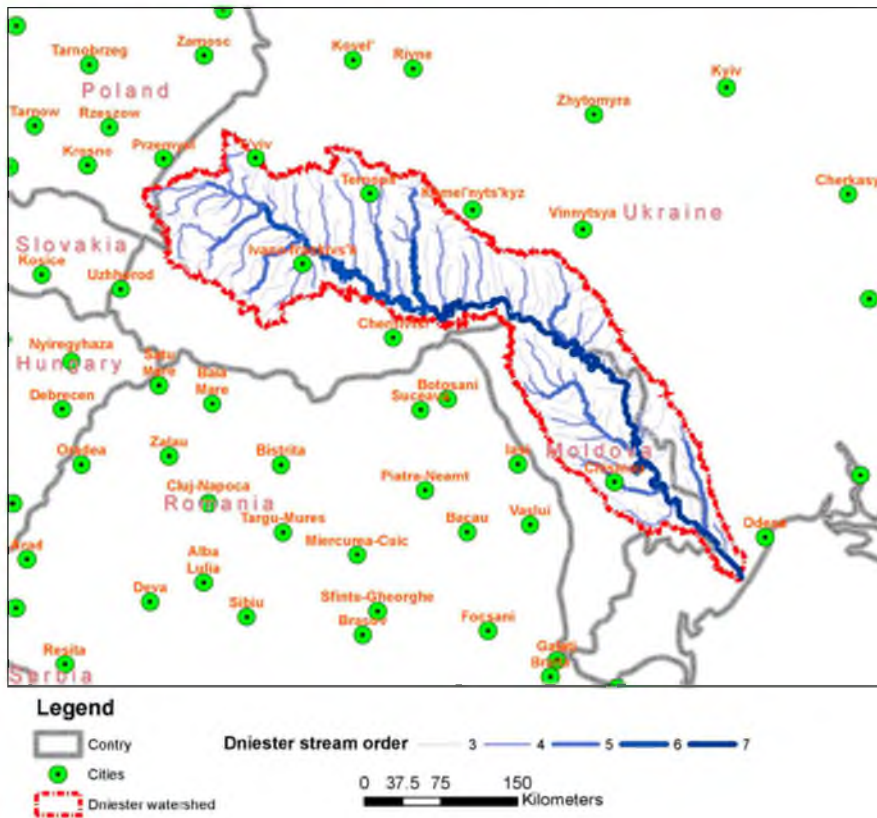


Fig. 1. Scheme ranks runoff Dniester and its watershed basin.

From Fig. 1 we see: the borders of their names; major cities, and their name; the Dniester River and its tributaries by ranks; watershed of Dniester. Watershed is stationed in three countries: Ukraine, Moldova and Poland. The largest part of the river basin and is located within the territory of Ukraine. The method of stream ordering was proposed by Strahler in 1952. Stream order only increases when streams of the same order intersect. The first ranks drain passing under the requirements of this scale. Limit watershed was the basis for the delimitation of tourism on the ownership of the Dniester River.

## VISA TRAVEL BENEFITS OF DNIESTER RIVER

The international travel benefits include the possibility of visa-free visits to tourist sites. On the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine and Moldova, we found a list of states that have simplified visa regime. We analysed the visa regimes in Ukraine and Moldova mapping method. Result analysis visa Ukraine needs represented as maps in Fig. 2.

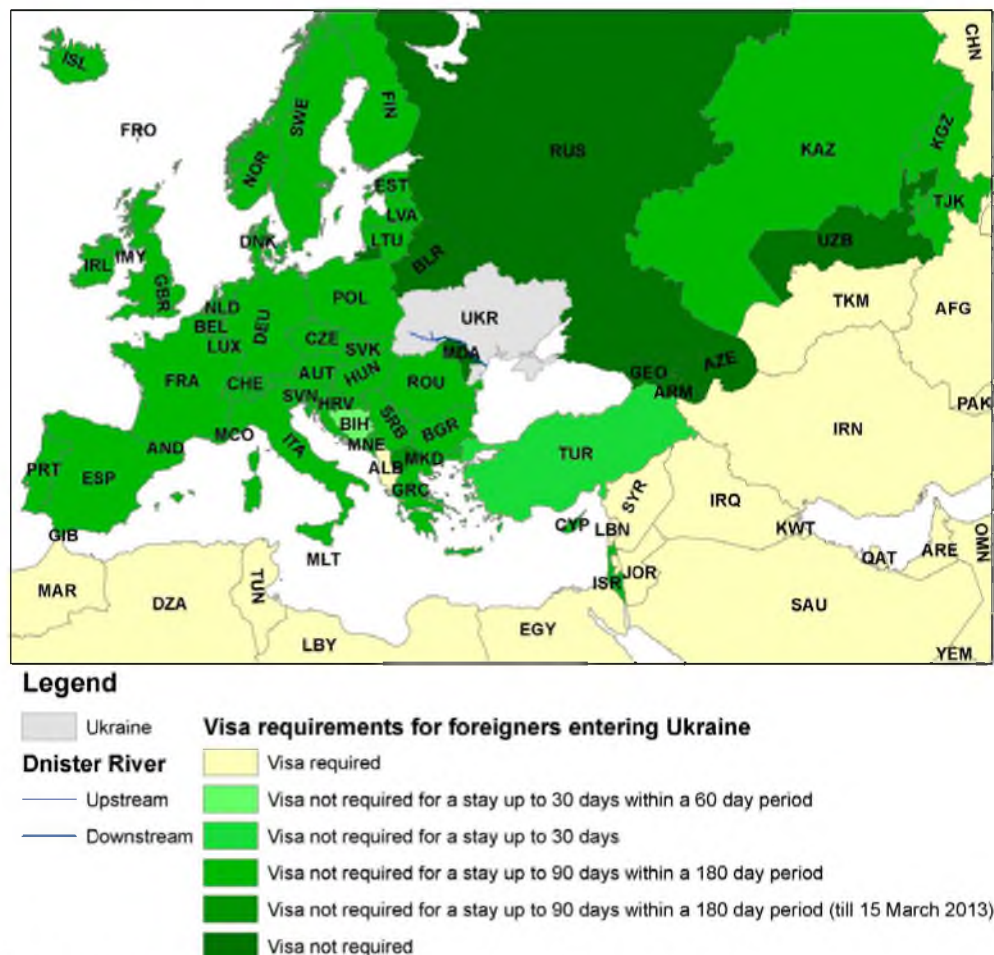
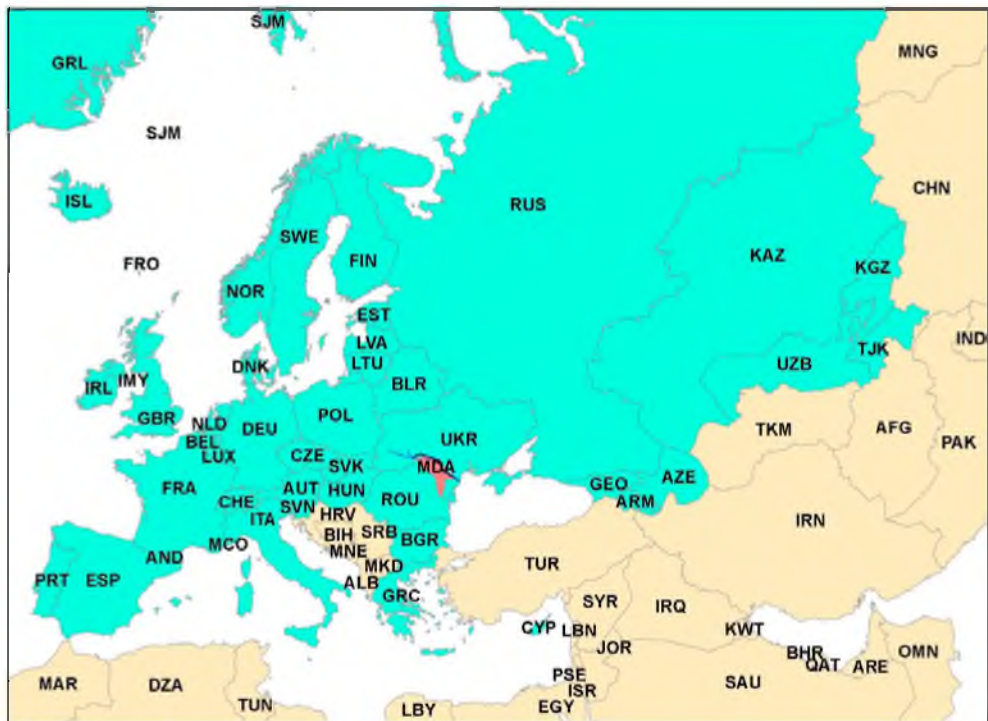


Fig. 2. Visa requirements for foreign tourist entering Ukraine.

In Fig. 2, we see: the borders of countries and their abbreviations according to ISO, colour gradient according to the visa requirement, the flow of the Dniester River (current is divided into two parts, top and bottom), separate colour marked the territory of Ukraine.

We have carried out similar mapping analysis visa requirements for the territory of Moldova. Result held in Fig. 3.



**Legend**

- Dniester River**
- Upstream
- Downstream
- Moldova
- Visa requirements for foreigners entering Moldova**
- Visa required
- Visa not required for a stay up to 90 days within a 180 day period

Fig. 3. Visa requirements for foreigners at the entrance to Moldova.

In Fig. 3, we see: the borders of countries and their abbreviations according to ISO, colour gradient according to the visa requirement, the flow of the Dniester River (current is divided into two parts, top and bottom), separate colour marked the territory of Moldova.

Visa requirements for foreigners coming to Ukraine and Moldova are almost the same. Tourists from most countries have the opportunity to visit the Dniester River for up to 90 days, which is quite satisfactory for any tourist. Tourists from Moldova and Ukraine do not have obstacles in the visa regime to rest on the Dniester River. Tourist attractions of the Dniester River will interest tourists from countries that are immediate neighbours of Ukraine and Moldova, as they involve a common historical past; these countries are Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Poland, Belarus, and Russia. The application obstacles for tourists from the above-mentioned countries do not exist. An additional motive for tourists relaxing on the Dniester River is the absence of a language barrier between tourists and the local population, through a common historical past and geographical proximity. The Dniester is also an inviting place for tourists from countries of the European Union, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, as a stay of 90 days does not require making a visa.



## TOURIST FACILITIES ON THE DNIESTER RIVER

Dniester starts taking its course from the north-western slope of the mountain Rozluch. Height Mountains Rozluch is 932.9 meters above sea level in the system according to the Baltic heights. On the mountain there are plenty of sources that are combined into mainstream mountain Dniester River. The origins of the Dniester are geomorphological natural monument and protected by the state. Upper reaches of the Dniester passes in the mountains. Initial River runs in the valleys between the ridges of the mountains. The river valley is very narrow, and the banks rise to a height of 100 m

Relic geomorphic group of rocks „Spassky Stone” is in Downstream, in the south. This erosion outlier grained poorly compacted sandstone spassky suite of early Cretaceous period. As a result of wind erosion cliffs are impressive weird shape. Abundance of striations type Spassky (Lower Cretaceous) and Holovynsky (Upper Cretaceous) situated near „Spassky Stone” and supporting sections of Cretaceous and Paleogene flysch.

Delamination „Spassky” is situated between the villages Spas and Tershiv, Delamination „Spassky” set of rocks is divided into “yaniv”, “tereshkivsku” and “yablonivsku” thickness. Delamination is the reference to the lower cretaceous chunk of Carpathians.

Thicker yellowish-grey calcareous sandstone with characteristic oblique lamination, called “zhuravnenskyh” sandstones outcrops on the right bank of the Dniester in Zhuravne village area. The basis of the roof and sandstone overlies clayey glauconitic marl. The rocks belong to the Upper Cretaceous department. (Geological monuments of Ukraine, 2006). Tourist groups from Lviv are able to conduct rafting recreation river from the Zhuravne village to Sivka Voinylivska village. Length alloy is 24 km.

Dniester Basin is known for its healing properties. Cities of resorts Truskavets and Morshyn located in the upper reaches of the Dniester. The sanatoria’s are known throughout Europe. A large number of tourists are passing here treatment.

Dniester River has paved its valley in the Carpathian deflection near the town of Staryi Sambir, is the reason southeast orientation. Basin of Dniester in this area is elongated, narrow, compressed on both sides. Dniester valley is broad (5-9 km) and well developed. Dniester sent to the territory of Volyn-Podolsk Upland. The valley narrows and deepens. In this area through the city Sambor are popular tourist routes: „The home of Ivan Franko and Ukrainian hetman,” „Golden Ring of Boikivshchyna”, „Scattered Good Soldier Schweik”, „Footsteps of Alexander Fredro” that gathers tourists from Poland and the Czech Republic. On the river Svirzh, left tributary of the Dniester is Svirzh Castel.

Dniester River forms a beautiful and deep (100-200 m depth in relation to the coast) canyon that begins in a village Nyzhniv, Tlumach district, Ivano-Frankivsk region and ends on Dniester Hydropower in Novodnistrovsk, Chernivtsi region. Canyons Dniester and its left tributaries are deeply embedded in sedimentary rocks and form a unique outcrop, which disclosed the cuts Wendy Lower Palaeozoic, Upper Cretaceous and Miocene. The total length of the canyon is about 250 kilometres. Canyon is located in the basement area Podolski Ukrainian Shield. Dniester’s Canyon is very rich in tourist attractions. February 3, 2010 decree of the President of Ukraine created the National Park „Dniester Canyon” in Borschevskyyi, Zalishchytskyi, Buchatskyi and Monastyriskyyi district of Ternopol region. Worldwide recognition Dniester

Canyon owes its unique geological attractions. Diverse in origin rocks were all geological and biological age, witnessed many evolutionary events over the last 420 million years.

Most convenient to study and complete section of all upper vend deposits exposed in outcrops in the valley of the Dniester River and the scenic canyons its left tributaries Murafa, Rusavy, Nemsy, Serebria, Lyadova Karayets, Zhvan, Caliy, Ushytsya, Studenica. Vend of Podillia earn international recognition thanks to accessibility and completeness of cut, widespread variety of organic debris as one of the standards Vendian System (V. Gritsenko and others, 2011).

Incisions Silurian disclosed in the valley of the Dniester River from tributary Ternava to Dnistrova village in the west and its left tributaries (rivers Studenica, Ternava, Muksha, Smotrych, Zhvanchyk, and Zbruch). Cut Silurian skirts are the reference to the East European platform. This section is a reference to the Silurian worldwide. The deposits consist mainly of Silurian carbonate rocks, with a total capacity of outcrops from 350 to 470 m in their composition into three series: yaruzka, malynovetska, skalska. Especially important is the almost continuous sequence of exposed rocks from the lower Silurian to Lower Devonian. With a long meander along the Dniester River and tributaries open incision facials transitions. These sections are characterized by a rich fossil fauna. They fullest detail shared by local schemes and correlate well with the international tiered dismemberment.

Zbruch River, left tributary of the Dniester, deserves special attention. River Zbruch was abroad two empires. The ruins of Kudrinets Castel situated on the right bank of the river Zbruch near the village Kudrynets. Unique cave Atlantis situated on the left bank of the river Zbruch near the village Zavala.

Dniester uncovered Upper Ordovician sediments, not far from the flooded village Bakota, presented two suite molodovskoyi series (horayivska and subitska suite) height up to 10 m. Both suite complexes contain rich fossils. It found unique size trilobites. In the reconstruction of the fragments of their shells reach 30 cm Horayivska suite is composed of sandstones, subitska suite is mainly limestone (Stratigraphy of the USSR, 1972).

Cuts of lower Devonian sections in Dniester have worldwide recognition. Rocks of the Lower are represented by: marine sediments (argillite, limestone's (tyverska series)) and continental red bed - sandstones, argillite and siltstones (Dniester's series). In 1968, during the Third International Symposium on the Silurian and Devonian boundary was established distinction between these systems is the emergence of graptolites *Monograptus uniformis*, trilobites *Warburgella rugulosa*. Striations type's boundary of the Silurian and Devonian outcrop set in the village Dnistrova (left bank of the Dniester River). Sediments of the Lower Devonian complete reference section of the valley of the Dniester River. In their composition identified two formations: tyverska (sea) and Dniester's (continental). Frequently they are on the Dniester (from Dnistrova village (east) to Unizh village (west)) and along its left tributaries, rivers Nichlava, Seret, Dzhuryyn, Koropets and Strypa (Gritsenko V. and others, 2011).

In Vinnitsa region known cuts terraced alluvial deposits of the Dniester, including: cuts IX (VII) terraces (which is located on the left bank of the Dniester River near the village Bile), section IX (VII, kytskanskoyi) terraces and section VIII (VI, mikhailovsky) terraces (near Velyka Kosrytsia village) (Chepalyha A.L., 1967), which are stratigraphic and geomorphological natural sights.

Besides geological attractions along the Dniester are other natural attractions, which are protected by the state. In particular, in order to preserve the unique natural complex along the Dniester River. In 2010 he created a national park „Dniester’s Canyon.” In Vinnitsa region conducted preparatory work, developed a business plan and scientific evidence to establish bilateral nature park along the Dniester River on the territory of Ukraine (Vinnitsa region) and the Republic of Moldova.

### **ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES TOURIST SITES ALONG THE FLOW OF THE DNIESTER RIVER**

We reviewed the literature and the Internet. We found that no single source of tourist sites within the Dniester River. Existing descriptions of tourist site are difficult to search without coordinates. Today, a large number of mobile are equipment by GPS and GLONAS receivers. With the coordinates of tourist sites mobile device can determine the shortest path to visit tourist sites. We decided to gather information about tourist sites in a single database. We have established a list of criteria for defining the database:

1. Ability to change by users;
2. Contain detailed descriptions;
3. Having coordinates of objects;
4. Ability to add photos of the object.

We reviewed the criteria and created a database of objects watershed area of the Dniester River in the program ArcGIS<sup>®</sup>. The database contains information on 102 travel sites. In Table 1 we present a list of tourist sites, their name in English and Ukrainian language (for ease of use), a brief description, and their coordinates (latitude and longitude in GCS WGS1984).

Table 1. Tourist sites of the Dniester River

Order	Name (ENG)	Name (UKR)	Description	Coordinates
1	The Source of the Dniester mountain Rozluch	Витоки р. Дністер з г. Розлуч	The mountain Rozluch located the source of river Dniester. The marked route is to the source from the village Rozluch.	49.207,22.9716
2	Spassky stone	Спаський камінь	Spassky stone is a group of rocks located south of the village, on a wooded hill near the river Dniester. Rocks are still following names: Devil's Stone, Sokolsky stone, Stone Falcon.	49.38293,22.9731
3	Delamination Spassky set of rocks lower cretaceous division	Відслонювання спаської світа нижньокрейдового відділу	Delamination „Spassky” set of rocks is divided into “yaniv”, “tereshkivsku” and “yablonivsku” thickness. Delamination is the reference to the lower cretaceous chunk of Carpathians.	49.3999,22.9752
4	Museum of Ivan Franko	Музей Івана Франка	The prominent Ukrainian writer, poet, essayist, translator, scholar, figure Ivan Franko was born and raised in village Naguevichi, Drohobych district. The Museum of Ivan Franko kept the atmosphere of those times. There is also carving of wood characters of his works.	49.3658,23.3632
5	Rock Complex „Tustan”	Наскельний комплекс „Тустан”	Tustan - Old Rock military complex, customs and city-fortress, the remains of which are located in the Carpathian Mountains. Summer festivals are held. Rock fortress Tustan is a monument of history, archaeology, architecture and nature, which is unique in Europe. Tustan unique is the ability to accurately (90%) reproduction wooden buildings that existed on the rocks in the IX-XIII centuries - Not only planning structure, but also vertical organization building. The fact that the builders erecting impregnable wooden fortress on the cliffs in freaking rock grooves for fixing wooden structures. Trees are gone, but traces remain in stone.	49.191,23.4094
6	Parashka Mountain (1270 m)	Гора Парашка (1270 м)	Parashka Mount - the highest peak of the same mountain range. Beautiful scenery views from the mountains in all directions, and sometimes visible even „Stry” city and the Lvov city. All-terrain vehicle can go to the mountain. Name of the mountain comes from the daughter of Prince Svyatoslav by legends.	49.0699,23.4155
7	“Small Gurkalo” Waterfall	Водоспад Мале Гуркало	Waterfall „Small Gurkalo” located south of the village Korchyn, near the road. In spring, when the snow melts and after showers – “Small Gurkalo” looks much better than Waterfall “Gurkalo”. Waterfall is close higher. But at other times the water is a bit small so Gurkalo does not look so impressive.	49.0766,23.4576
8	“Gurkalo” Waterfall	Водоспад Гуркало	Waterfall „Gurkalo” located 5 km from the village Korchyn from the village here is dirt road that crosses the river several times (you use All-terrain vehicle). The height of the waterfall - 5 m	49.0844,23.4724
9	Kamenetsky Waterfall	Кам'янецький водоспад	Kamenetsky waterfall is located in the National Park „Skole Beskids” (Skole district, Lviv region), 7 km from Skole. Gorgeous paved with asphalt road leads to the waterfall. Lake Dead (cranberries) and a source of „Living Water” is located next to the waterfall.	49.0336,23.5639
10	“Dovbush Rocks”	Скелі Довбуша	Rock-cave complex “Dovbush Rocks” - a unique monument of history and nature of post-glacial period. Located in the newly created Polyanytskoho Regional Park. Geological nature monument „Dovbush Rocks” is a natural fortress period X century. It is a rocky performances sandstone height of 80 m, which were formed over 70 million years ago at the bottom of the sea. Unique cave complex is named after the legendary Robin Oleksa Dovbush.	49.043,23.6825
11	Truskavets	Трускавець	Truskavets - prominent spa resort in Ukraine. The city has many fountains, some with medicinal water pump rooms. Most of the cities are sanatorium. In the centre is a beautiful park with sculptures. The city is surrounded by mountains.	49.278,23.5059
12	Church of St. George	Церква святого Юра	Church of St. George in Drohobych - a wooden church having three peaks typical late 15th - early 16th century. The church was originally the village allotment under the valley; in 1656 it was dismantled and brought to Drohobych. Near the church is a wooden tower. The church is interesting for its murals.	49.3477,23.4994
13	Palace of Alexander Fredro	Палац Олександра Фредро	Palace classics of Polish literature Count Alexander Fredro in the village of Vushnia, whose grandson Andreev Sheptytsky became Metropolitan Church. Sheptytsky often seen here in his youth and loved to spend time in summer, and not surprisingly, the natural beauty and idyll still fascinate.	49.6675,23.4827



Order	Name (ENG)	Name (UKR)	Description	Coordinates
14	„Zaklad” and castle Skarbek	„Заклад” та замок Скарбека	Zaklad village has one street, which rests in a huge palace of graph Skarbek, built in the English Neo-Renaissance style. The palace has a form of little letter „n”. Total area of the castle is very large, but neglected and even a little creepy. In the area around the castle, you can safely go and inspect the building; hospital staff practically ignores occasional visiting guests.	49.5531,23.9487
15	Carpathian tram	Карпатський трамвай	Carpathian tram - narrow-gauge railway that connects the village with the benefit Mizunski waterfalls and mountain ranges of the Carpathians. It holds regular tourist flights. Narrow was built in the 19th century by Austria-Hungary to export Carpathian forest.	48.9357,23.9138
16	Mizunski waterfalls	Мізу́нські водоспади	It is waterfalls cascade, not high and similar thresholds. The old bridge is above the waterfalls, with a convenient view on Mizunski waterfalls.	48.8842,23.8019
17	Maniavtsi Waterfalls	Манявський водоспад	Located on the river Maniavtsi (tributary Bystritsa Solotvynska), in a picturesque valley among steep mountains. Height of the drop of water approx. 20 m It is one of the highest waterfalls in the Ukrainian Carpathians.	48.6254,24.3033
18	Buhtivets and Krapelkovyi Waterfalls	Бухтєвєць та Крапельковий водоспад	The height of the waterfall about 8 m, an average width of 1-2 m, the number of stages - 1. Formed in a place where a small stream crosses the rock massif flysch-type	48.6034,24.3702
19	Maniava skit	Манявський скит	Orthodox monastery founded named Jove Kniahynynski in 1606 near the village. Maniava (Bogorodchansky district Ivano-Frankivsk region)	48.6558,24.3929
20	Volcano „Starunia”	Вулкан Старуня	Volcano „Starunia” - this is the only active volcano in Ukraine. Vulcan is mud, operates continuously, but not powerful.	48.6869,24.4888
21	Pniv Castle	Пнівський замок	Pniv Castle ruins are located on the outskirts of Nadvirna considered here that actually dates back to the city.	48.623,24.555
22	Ivano-Frankivsk city hall	Івано-Франківська ратуша	City Hall is excellent building with interesting shapes.	48.9229,24.7104
23	Ancient Gallic	Древній Галич	On this site was located the ancient city of Gallic - capital of Galicia-Volyn principality. In Krylos village: Reconstruction of the grave mound Galician prince Assumption Church, Metropolitan Chamber (now a museum), reconstructed wooden church 16th century prince well. Everywhere in these areas are seen the remains of walls and other defences.	49.0845,24.6968
24	Church of St. Panteleimon	Церква святого Пантелеймона	Church is the oldest and only surviving church of Galicia-Volyn principality, founded in 1194. Church is operating.	49.1337,24.6943
25	Galician castle	Галицький замок	Castle was built nearly a century and from the late fourteenth to fifteenth century. He was one of the largest in Galicia. Then his garrison consisted of more than a thousand people. The castle was having small guns, many firearms.	49.1222,24.7307
26	Village Sivka-Voinylivska	Село Сівка-Войнилівська	Tourist groups from Lviv are able to conduct rafting recreation on Dniester.	49.1982,24.5459
27	„Zhuravenski” sandstones	Журавенські пісковики	Thicker yellowish-grey calcareous sandstone with characteristic oblique lamination, called „zhuravenskyh” sandstones outcrops on the right bank of the Dniester in Zhuravne village area. The basis of the roof and sandstone overlie clayey glauconitic marl. The rocks belong to the Upper Cretaceous department. Tourist groups from Lviv are able to conduct rafting recreation river from the Zhuravne village to Sivka Voinylivska village. Length alloy is 24 km.	49.2617,24.2878
28	Svirzh castle	Свірзький замок	Svirzh castle perfectly preserved. Inside the room is empty. Castle is in the village Svirzh near the picturesque lake.	49.6527,24.4321
29	Church of the Holy Spirit	Церква Святого Духа	It is wooden church in Rohatyn city of Ivano-Frankivsk region.	49.4099,24.6077
30	Church of St. Nicholas in Rohatyn city	Костел святого Миколая в Рогатині	Catholic church in the Gothic and Renaissance style from 15-17 century.	49.4098,24.6108
31	Univ Lavra	Унівська лавра	This is one of the oldest monasteries of Ukraine, central abode Galician diocese during the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries, the centre of religious life, and the unique architectural ensemble of-sight. Consolidated monastery, probably in the XV century. Surrounded by high walls with loopholes and defensive towers.	49.7226,24.5953

Order	Name (ENG)	Name (UKR)	Description	Coordinates
32	Berezhany castle	Бережанський замок	Berezhansky castle with church of the Holy Trinity (1554) constructed a family Senyavskis in 16-18 centuries. Memo military architecture Berezhany Ternopil region. Castle partly destroyed and under restoration work. Castle is located in the city park.	49.4463,24.945
33	Ascension Polish Catholic Church	Вознесенський костел	It is a monument of baroque architecture in Zolochiv. Built in 1731-1763, respectively. Now the building is in pretty bad condition.	49.8052,24.9021
34	Zolochiv Castle	Золочівський замок	Castle is in relatively good condition. Consists of several buildings. It lies on the watershed	49.8023,24.9062
35	Devil's Stone	Чортів камінь	It is rich Holohorsko-Kremenets ridge in the village Pidkamin. During paganism use as temple or altar. Height of 17 meters.	49.9459,25.3314
36	Dominican Convent Pidkamin	Домініканський монастир Підкамінь	Outstanding architectural monument of 17-18 centuries, in Ukraine. The first mention in 1464 Now the monastery is located in a rather poor condition.	49.9428,25.3311
37	Zaliztsi Castle	Залозецький замок	It is fortifications in the town Zaliztsi, Architectural monument of national importance. One of the worst preserved castles of Ternopil region. Currently only remaining castle ruins covered with greenery.	49.7959,25.3824
38	Old Castle in Ternopil	Старий замок в Тернополі	It is monument of national importance. He was Built 1540-1548 on the left bank of the River Siret to protect the south-eastern borders from the attacks of the Crimean Tatars. Nowadays, only palace remained in the castle.	49.5534,25.5876
39	Dominican Church	Домініканський костел	It is a monument of sacred architecture, the Cathedral of the Greek-Catholic Church in Ternopil. He was built in 1749-1779 in Baroque style.	49.5531,25.5916
40	Zbarazh Castle	Збаразький замок	The castle was built in the 1626-1631 years by the Italian architect Vincenzo Scamozzi. Located a little away from the city centre, in the park, the so-called Castle Hill. Historical and Architectural Reserve.	49.6636,25.7851
41	Mikulinetz Castle	Микулинецький замок	Castle looks like a square with walls 75 meters long and thick defence walls - 2 meters. Now castle in a rather battered form.	49.3972,25.6092
42	Zarvanytsia Spiritual Centre	Зарванецький духовний центр	It is Greek Catholic complex of temples and religious buildings in the village Zarvanytsia Terebovlia district Ternopil region.	49.2289,25.3527
43	Pidzamok Castle	Підзамоцький замок	It is ruins of fortifications, an architectural monument of national importance. Located on a plateau on the steep left bank of the river Strypa on the western edge of the village Pidzamochok, Buchach district, Ternopil region, north of Ternopil.	49.0793,25.3987
44	Buchach Hall	Бучачська ратуша	It was built in 1751 according to the project architect Bernard Meretyn. Built it as a solid square building on two floors, with the top balustrade. Above the central staircase tower height of 35 meters. The whole structure is very harmonious; it gives the impression of something mediocre between architecture and sculpture.	49.0624,25.3949
45	Buchach Castle	Бучачський замок	It is architectural monument of nationwide importance, situated in Buchach, Ternopil region near the Castle Street in a visible improvement. Today, in poor condition, needs restoration and repair.	49.06,25.3916
46	Begin of Dniester canyon	Початок Дністровського каньйону, с. Нижнів	Here a vast valley of the Dniester River, which during floods often completely filled waters of the Dniester, becomes narrow channel-canyon hollowed by hundreds of thousands of years in case-hardened sandstone of Podolsk Upland.	48.9579,25.1031
47	Palace of graph Baden	Палац графа Бадені	Palace of the former owner of the land perfectly preserved to this day.	48.9305,25.1805
48	Zolotopotik Castle	Золотопотіцький замок	It is architectural monument of national importance, fortification complex of 16-17 centuries in the village of Golden Stream Ternopil region. Castle is dilapidated.	48.9046,25.3402
49	Rusyliv waterfalls	Русилівські водоспади	It is waterfalls cascade into a small stream, nature monument of local importance, located in the village Rusyliv Buchatskyi district. It also reveals a wonderful view of the palace in the village Yazlovetz.	48.9523,25.3972
50	Yazlovetz castle and palace	Язлівецький замок та палац	It found in XIV-XVII century village Yazlovetz (Ternopil region, Buchatskyi district). From the castle ruins remained. Nearby is Yazlovetzkyi palace.	48.9574,25.4398
51	Rakovets Castle	Раковецький замок	It is architectural monument of national importance; fortifications in the 17th century From the castle essentially remained one tower. Located on the picturesque banks of the river Dniester.	48.7966,25.2927
52	Chernelytsia Castle	Чернелицький замок	It is architectural monument of the 17th century in the town Chernelytsia in Ivano-Frankivsk. Located in dilapidated condition	48.8124,25.4304

Order	Name (ENG)	Name (UKR)	Description	Coordinates
53	Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary	Костел Непорочного Зачаття	Church is located in Gorodenka Ivano-Frankivsk region. Built in the style of the late Baroque. The temple was built during 1745-1769 years in order Nicholas Potocki by Meretyn architect in collaboration with the „Galician Michelangelo” - sculptor Pinzel	48.6705,25.507
54	Chervonohorod	Червоногород	It is defence facility in the first half of the XIX century. It was rebuilt the palace. Also near the ruins of hydro and several churches.	48.8041,25.5966
55	Terebovlia Castle	Теребовлянський замок	The remains of the castle in Terebovlia. Castle is in old park. Trees planted in the late XIX century.	49.2996,25.6831
56	Skalat Castle	Скалатський замок	Castle in the town Skalat Ternopil region, Located in the south-western part of the city, in the flood plain rotten. Quite well preserved castle tower.	49.426,25.973
57	Bohyt	Богит	It is this ancient Slavic pagan sanctuary town-Zbrutskiy idol IX-XIII centuries. Mount Bohyt located on Tovtry ridge in Medobory in the national park „Medobory”	49.1859,26.1659
58	Castle Holskykh	Замок Гольських	It is fortifications in Chortkiv in Ternopil region. He served as the residence of the famous Ukrainian magnate families Holskykh and Potocki. Located in a dilapidated condition.	49.0217,25.8025
59	Church of St. Stanislaw	Костел св. Станіслава	Church appeared in 1610. In the early 20th century it was rebuilt, so that it lost its defensive significance.	49.0191,25.7964
60	Cave Mlynky	Печера Млинки	Cave have unique beauty Regular tours are conducted to the cave.	48.9557,25.8757
61	Sydoriv Castle	Сидорівський замок	It stands on a high hill that bordered on three sides by the river. Castle built of sandstone and limestone in the 40-ies of the XVII century of famous and powerful at the time the family Kalinovski. The castle was badly damaged during the Turkish invasion in 1672, then rebuilt, but with the beginning of the XVIII century lost its defensive significance, and declined gradually destroyed until the present time.	49.0072,26.1708
62	Skala-Podolsk Castle	Скала-Подільський замок	It is- defence facility, Architectural monument of national importance. The castle is situated on a high cliff on the right bank of the river Zbruch. It has an elongated shape, due to the terrain.	48.8568,26.1995
63	Vysichtsi Castle	Замок у Вісичці	It is the remains of fortification, Architectural monument of national importance. Tower is in excellent condition.	48.7869,25.9872
64	Cave Verteba	Печера Вертеба	Cave advantageous features compared to other caves skirts because hither lead tours and in general it is a museum. Here are the findings of parking primitive people Tripoli culture, which represents additional interest for tourists.	48.7837,25.8524
65	Chapel of Our Lady on the Dniester	Капличка Божої Матері над Дністром	Chapel located above the waterfall source on the bank of the Dniester, was built in 1992. Local people enjoy healthy water and treat all diseases in a waterfall source.	48.6588,25.7195
66	Lower park and palace Poniatowski	Нижній парк і палац Понятовського	Josef Poniatowski founded a small palace with park, At the end of the XVIII century Prince, on the banks of the Dniester, in Zalishchyky. In 1808 it acquired the merchant Ignacio Brunytskyi. In 1831 he rebuilt the palace in the Empire-style style. Now here's Hospital. Unfortunately, the interiors of the palace completely lost. Park has one of the richest collections of arboretums among parks Ternopil. The park is 5 acres, which grows more than 40 species of trees and shrubs. Among the relics - ginkgo, tulip tree, Sophora Japanese.	48.63698,25.73404
67	National Nature Park „Dniester Canyon”	Національний природний парк «Дністровський каньйон»	It is environmental protection area in Ukraine, disposed in Borschevskiy, Zalishchytskyi, Buchatskyi and Monastyriskiy district. The park was established to conserve valuable natural, historical and cultural complexes and objects forest and steppe regions in the middle reaches of the river Dniester. Area is 10829 hectares. Created in February 3, 2010. Is administered by the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine and the State Service for Protected Areas.	48.6337,25.7358
68	St. John Theological Khreshchatyk monastery	Свято-Іоанно-Богословський Хрещатинський монастир	The monastery starts counting from the seventeenth century, when the monks Manyavski („Great”), escape from Galicia, to relatively safe land Bukovina.	48.6318,25.7403
69	Intercession Church	Покровська церква	Church built in 1791, is the framing, dome type. Outside, it resembles an oblong vessel, which is the prototype of Noah's ark. Also known monument is a crypt-mausoleum in the Gothic style.	48.6498,25.7899

Order	Name (ENG)	Name (UKR)	Description	Coordinates
70	Reserve tract Tovtrivska wall	Заповідне урочище Товтрівська стінка	It is picturesque canyon valley with steep rocky slopes; Length of the object is 1550 meters, width of 50 - 100 meters, and height of the wall in 30 - 45 meters. In the valley bottoms of walls and knocked on the surface of numerous karst springs. There germinate reserve certain types of flora included in the European Red List. The wall has a value as an object demonstration karst processes in several stages.	48.56286,25.86988
71	Palace of Zota	Палац де Зота	It is Romantic Palace (other names - Vilbur Castle) was built in 1809. Palace surrounded by the park founded in 1860 a monument of landscape architecture, which grows 28 kinds of rare trees, including such rare as ginkgo, sycamore and oak trees older than 250 years. There is even romantic „Avenue of love.“	48.57502,25.96884
72	Village Pohorylivka	Село Порорилівка	The village is the most interesting village in Zastavna district. The village was founded in 1452. Village draws its history, tracts, several prominent caves and other natural objects. The most famous cave of Pohorylivka is Pioneer cave is located in the hole Long Gully a mile from the village to the west. The main value of the cave - the presence of fragments of different ages seven stages of karst development process eleven.	48.54832,25.96001
73	Chomopotok waterfall	Водопад Черно-потоцький	It is waterfall on the same river.	48.55911,26.03022
74	The cave Optimistic	Печера Оптимістична	Optimistic - second in length cave in the world and the longest cave in Eurasia. The longest gypsum cave in the world.	48.7357,25.9758
75	Kryvchentsi Castle	Кривченський замок	It is Architectural monuments, defence fortifications, archaeological and tourist site of national significance. Castle is dilapidated, but tower in excellent condition.	48.7003,26.1004
76	Crystal Cave	Печера Кришталева	Crystal - one of the longest caves in the world. It is most convenient for tourists	48.689,26.0888
77	Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary	Церква Різдва Пресвятої Богородиці	The church was built in 1884. Near the church is half- wood tower. The church is a typical example of religious architecture of Bukovina of late nineteenth century, focused on the use of local folk traditions construction.	48.60386,26.05803
78	Caves Balamutivska and named Ducha	Печери Баламутівська і Дуча	During archaeological research in the Balamutivska cave, researchers were discover wall paintings from Mesolithic period (12-10 thousand years BC), discover are of great archaeological and historical value. Cave Ducha is reduced analogue Balamutivska caves and is located 150 m to the east of it. Today the cave Ducha is under study.	48.5373,26.0879
79	defence Church of Nativity	Оборонна церква Різдва Богородиці	It is Second oldest stone church of Bukovina, built in 1459. Monumentality of this tiny church is impressive. The walls have a thickness of 1.5 meters, and small windows, one on each side more like embrasures	48.5205,26.1988
80	Village Dnistrova	Село Дністрове	Striations type's boundary of the Silurian and Devonian outcrop set in the village Dnistrova (left bank of the Dniester River).	48.5364,26.2319
81	Kudrynets Castle	Кудринський замок	It is fortifications in the village Kudrynets, Located in the picturesque town near the river Seret. Now the castle is in a dilapidated form.	48.6222,26.2914
82	Atlántida Cave	Печера Атлантида	Cave is a horizontal gypsum cave karst origin, with pronounced three floors, which is 80% covered with gypsum crystals in different shapes and types. The cave is in the Zavallia village.	48.5992,26.3452
83	Fort of St. Trinity	Фортеця св. Трійці	It is fortifications in the village Okopy. The fortress was built into the strategically important place southeast of the defensive line of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, on a narrow steep promontory at the confluence of the rivers Zbruch to the Dniester.	48.5395,26.4185
84	Church of St. John the Divine	Церква Святого Іоанна Богослова	The Church was Erected on the site of an old wooden house in the village. Attacks first built here in 1764	48.54193,26.48221
85	Khotyn Fortress	Хотинська фортеця	It is Fortress of 13 - 18 century in. Today, the fortress is the State Historical-Architectural Reserve „Khotyn fortress.“ One of the Seven Wonders of Ukraine. The exterior of the castle is impressive, inside the castle less interesting.	48.5221,26.4981
86	Kamenetz-Podolsk fortress	Кам'янець-Подільська фортеця	Castle is one of the best castles in Ukraine. It is relatively well preserved, consists of two parts: the old and the new castles and is quite large. Primordial fortress dating from 11.12 ages. One of the Seven Wonders of Ukraine.	48.6738,26.5628



Order	Name (ENG)	Name (UKR)	Description	Coordinates
87	Cones hills	Шишкові горби	It is three had chain of conical hills that rise above the high bank of the Dniester River on 15 - 20 meters from a distance resemble cones. There is a miracle millions of years ago when natural forces destroyed the barrier reef in the warm sea, whose waters lapped at the site.	48.54991,26.79874
88	Lordly garden	Панський сад	The village Hrushivtsi preserved picturesque park - local monument of landscape architecture. Park was called „Lordly Garden” Mr. Black plant in the last century. Here you can still find rare trees, including pseudo-orange and sycamore Ukrainian and balances gardening.	48.546,26.8217
89	Bakota	Бакота	Bakota is flooded village in connection with the construction of Dniester hydroelectric power station in Novodnistrovsk city. According to meteorologists, in this area there is kind of unique micro-climate - equivalent to subtropical. Rocks and forests protect the coast from the northern Dniester air flow. Picturesque nature and romantic image of these places attract many streams of pilgrims and travellers.	48.5951,26.9791
90	The cave monastery „Bakota”	Печерний монастир „Бакота”	It is the oldest cave monastery of Podolsk land. There is a wonderful view of the river Dniester.	48.5857,26.9991
91	Galician St. Michael's Monastery	Галицький Свято-Михайлівський чоловічий монастир	In ancient times the tract Trufanova Krynycia, not far from the present location of the monastery, temples were pagans, as evidenced by archaeological finds. The monastery was probably founded in the XI-XII centuries. As Galician small and secluded monastery. Since 1996, in the monastery conducted excavations and archaeological research.	48.5954,27.3223
92	Dniester hydroelectric power station	Дністровська ГЕС	It is unique in its comprehensive purpose, design features, componentry decisions composition and construction equipment. It was launched in commercial operation 1983. The height of the dam is 60 m. Station keeps from floods the downstream village.	48.592,27.4496
93	Lyadov rock monastery	Лядовський скельний монастир	Rock monastery located near the village Liadov. Monastery was founded in 1013; he is one of the oldest in Ukraine. Monastery located on a hill above the river Dniester, hence the wonderful views of the river valley.	48.484,27.6066
94	Rudi monastery	Рудський монастир	Monastery in the village Rudi, Wertelecki district of Moldova. On the monastery are two churches - „Holy Trinity” and „St. Demetrius.”	48.3457,27.8909
95	Soroca Fortress	Сороцька фортеця	It is Moldovan Castle XV century. During the Great Turkish War, John Sobieski's forces successfully defended the fortress against the Ottomans. It was of vital military importance during the Pruth Campaign of Peter the Great in 1711. The stronghold was sacked by the Russians in the Russo-Turkish War (1735-1739). The Soroca fortress is an important attraction in Soroca, having preserved cultures and kept the old Soroca in the present day	48.1612,28.3051
96	Japca monastery in honour of the Ascension Day	Жабський монастир на честь Вознесіння Господнього	Nunnery of the Russian Orthodox Church in the village Japca. Monastery is situated on the shore of Dniester River at the distance of 10 km from Camenca. It is the only monastery from Bessarabia which was never closed by the Soviet authorities.	47.9879,28.7114
97	Rock monastery Tipova	Наскальний монастир Ципово	Located on the right bank of the Dniester River at an altitude of 100 meters above the water. Dated 16-17th century. In 1935, the monastery died last monk and monastery ceased to function. Today the monastery is restored and belongs to the Orthodox Church	47.6017,28.9886
98	Dubăsari hydroelectric power station	Дубосарська ГЕС	It is located in Moldova, on the lower section of the river Dniester, near Dubăsari. Under the control of Transnistria. Purpose Dam - complex: power, irrigation, fisheries and water. Hydroelectric power station was built in the years 1951-1954, resulting formed Dubăsari reservoir.	47.2779,29.1227
99	Bender fortress	Бендерська фортеця	Museum of territory Bender is located in a historic building. Shows a structured, dedicated period 1917-1940. Coming here, you can immerse yourself in the era of the late 19th century and join the sacraments laboratory inventions. the museum of academician Nikolai Zelinsky also a section in which the exhibited works by artists and photographers Transnistria and countries near and far abroad	46.8381,29.4872
100	Museum of territory Bender and M. Zelinsky	Музей розвитку території Бендер та М. Зелінського	It is an architectural monument of the XVI century. Military unit of break-away republic „Transnistria Moldovan Republic” stationed in the castle Since 1996. In 2008 started the planned reconstruction of the fortress.	46.8356,29.6071
101	Wine estates Purcari	Винне помістя Пуркар	The oldest wine cellar in Moldova, „Wine estates Purcari” located in the south-eastern part of Moldova's hills village Purcari.	46.5297,29.872
102	Akkerman fortress	Аккерманська фортеця	Fortress (Belgorod-Dniester fortress) - a historical and architectural monument XIII-XV centuries Fortress located in Odesa region.	46.2009,30.3497

Remark: Descriptions of tourist sites were taken from open sources on the Internet, the authors do not result in a reference to the source, as it will significantly increase the volume of paper. All descriptions are owned by their respective owners.

We analysed the table and decided to travel to group objects by type. Number of tourist facilities by type is shown in the diagram.

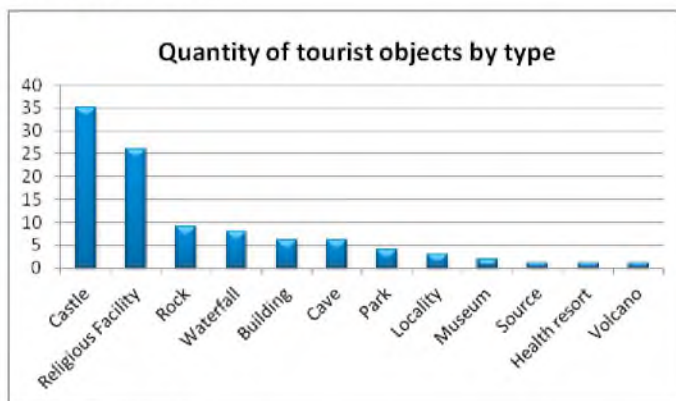


Fig. 4. Quantity of tourist objects by type

Fig. 4 shows that the distribution of tourist objects occupy the largest share of fortifications and religious buildings, and the smallest share - Volcano and motels.

We have created a map of tourist sites in accordance with paragraphs and table types described above.

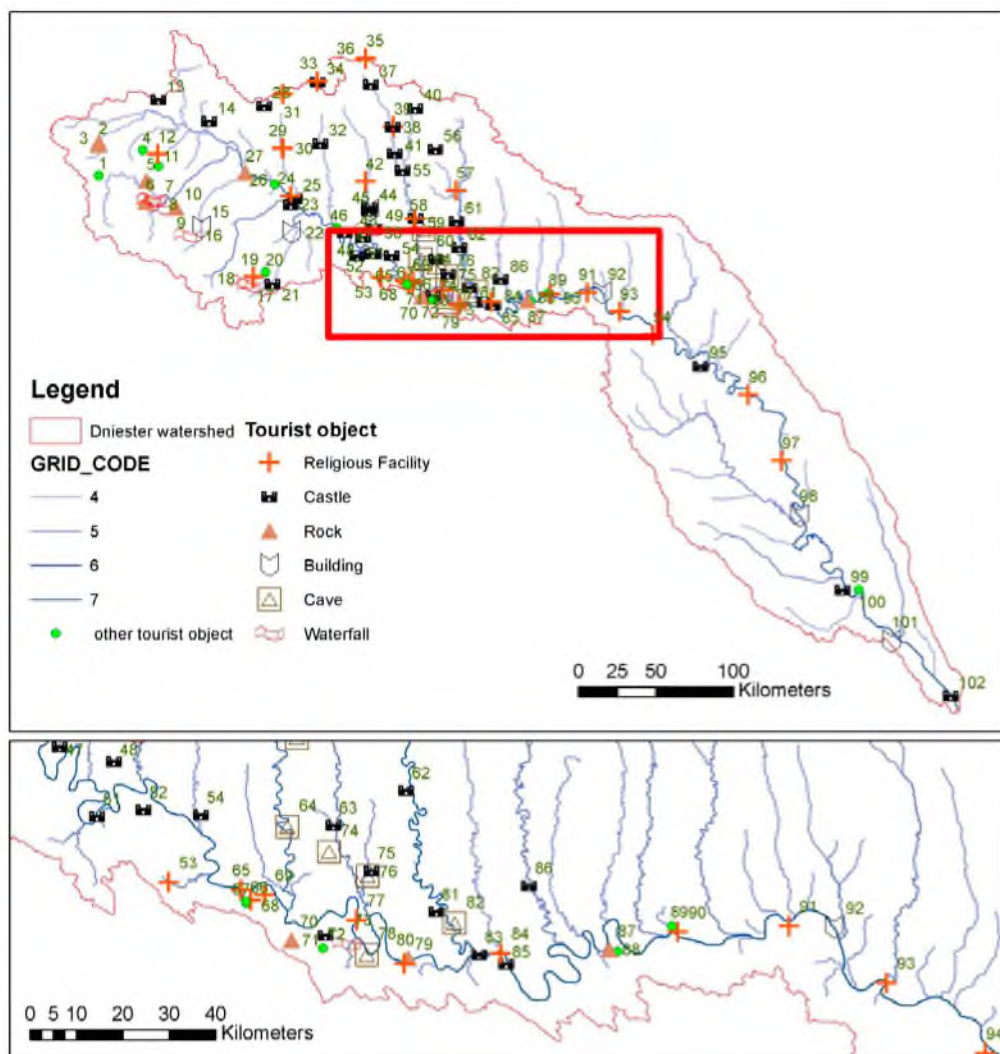


Fig. 5. Map of tourist sites in accordance with paragraphs 1 and table list object types.

Presented map in Fig. 5 consists of two parts, representing the only son data, but at different scales. The lower part of the Fig. is a magnified image of a red frame in the top for clarity. Map detail that depicts mostly of tourist facilities located in the upper and middle reaches of the Dniester, is associated with the ability of authors to carry out an in-depth search of tourist objects in their native territory. Tourist objects represented Moldova at least as found sources of information the authors were very informative and not always accurate.

We see in the resulted table and map that watershed contains tourist sites that may interest people with diverse interests. On the Dniester River archaeologists can explore castles. Cavers will be interesting unique in the suite of caves. Architects like unique buildings. Naturalists

will be interesting unique plants and animals from national parks. Geologists can do research in the ancient canyon Ukraine. Fans will find extreme pleasure in river rafting, waterfalls and cliffs. Religious persons are impressed many religious sites. Sick people can smuggle in extra treatment. Art lovers will find solace in the works Pinsel and estates of prominent artists such as Polish playwright Alexander Fredro. All people will delude spectacular scenery unique Dniester River.

Tourist objects will be of interest to tourists from different countries, such as Polish tourists can visit religious sites that were built during the Commonwealth; Romanian tourists can visit the forts and castles that appear in their history, the Russian, Belarusian and Turkish tourists can also visit the castles, who participated in the Russo-Turkish wars, Hungarian, Slovak, Polish, Moldovan, Romanian, Russian tourists can provide treatment in sanatoria Truskavets, Morshyn.

### **ANALYSIS OF TOURIST ATTRACTION DNIESTER RIVER**

We conducted a survey among citizens of Ukraine and Moldova. The purpose of the survey was to determine how objects are distributed on attendance. The sample of people was 50. Respondents were residents of the watershed area of the Dniester. The result of the sample cannot be considered completely objective, but the requirements of our research it is quite satisfying. Based on the survey results, we broke tourist sites into 4 categories:

- Objects with very high visit. Tourists come every day.
- Objects with high visit. Tourists get more than 4 times a month
- Objects with an average visit. Tourists get more than 2 times or less than 4 times a month
- Objects with low visit. Tourists visit at least 2 times a month.

Graphic representation of sampling results can be seen in Fig.



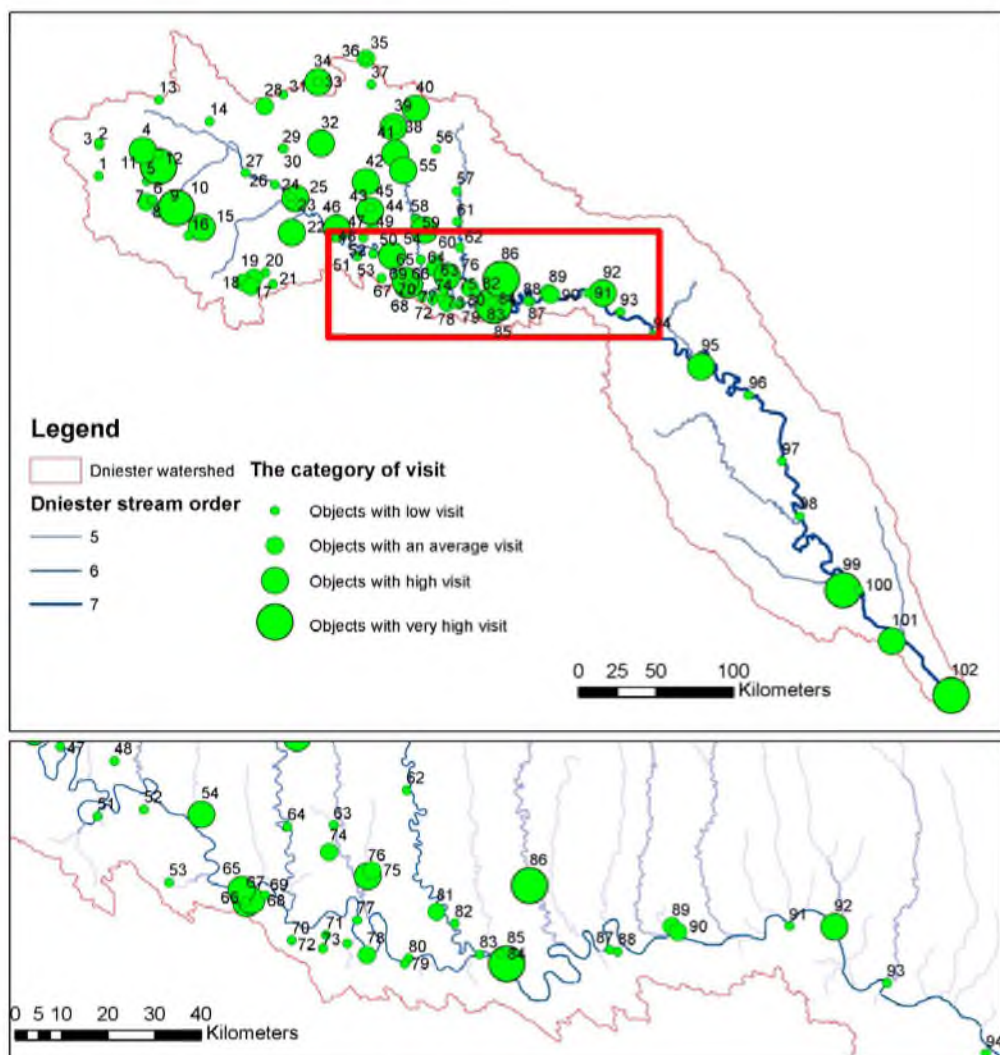


Fig. 6 Distribution of tourist sites by the number of visits.

Map in Fig. 6 have model similar to Fig. 5. In Fig. 6, we see: limit watershed Dniester network riverbeds, category visits. Categories attendance shows the largest circle. We analysed the picture, and made the following conclusions. Most objects are: Kamenetz-Podolsk fortress (86), Truskavets (11) Khotyn Castle (84) Akkermanska fortress (102). The above objects have a high tourist attraction, such as convenient transportation access, location on busy motorways, scenic views, beautiful appearance preserved historic buildings, outstanding historical events and therapeutic properties of water.

The least popular objects are: Castle Holskykh (58), Zaliztsi Castle (37), Chernelytsia Castle (52), and Dominican Convent Pidkamin (36). The lack of popularity is based on the fact that the above mentioned facilities today in ruins. Local people did not care for the preservation of tourist sites, sometimes purposefully destroying the monument of historic or tourist.

We noticed straight pattern. The more tourists make visits to tourist sites, in a better condition of the item. The less well-known object, the less preserved in the condition of the item.

Therefore, we conclude that the first thing to promote tourist sites, among the local population in the first place. This path will accumulate resources to increase tourist appeal obscure objects, roads and infrastructure for foreign tourists. The first step in this direction we have already made.

## PROMOTION TOURIST SITES OF THE DNIESTER RIVER

We believe that the purpose of promoting tourism is to inform the local population about the nearest location, photos, and a detailed description. We conducted a search of existing projects and found online project [turkarta.com](http://turkarta.com), which is available at: [www.turkarta.com](http://www.turkarta.com).

Information about [turkarta.com](http://turkarta.com) sponsors is unfortunately absent. Main advantages of the project is the ability to edit the tourist map, view results create objects, displaying objects, filter them by type, use as background different maps (topographic, satellite images and maps of web services). The shell can find the nearest object, view photos, and meet short or detailed object. The main disadvantage of the project is the availability of only one language - Ukrainian, but for the purpose of promotion of the Ukrainian population conversely advantage.

We have considered the advantages and disadvantages and decided to complement already existing database project [turkarta.com](http://turkarta.com) tourist attractions watershed Dniester.

Sample description Khotyn Fortress on the project site [turkarta.com](http://turkarta.com) presented in Fig. 7.



Fig. 7. The process of reviewing information about tourist site

In Fig. 7, we can see the location Khotyn fortress (blue circle in the centre of the river). In the upper right corner of the location of the main tools of the project is key: arrow is mean go back to the preview display, sheet – see the map of cities, ruler – measure distances, watering can - filter objects, green plus - key to add object, grey button „Yandex map” - key of background choice.

In the lower left corner we see the legend of tourist sites, such as information about the object name, type (category), assessment (rating) descriptions (hyperlinks for detailed descriptions), a short description (annotation); pictures, hyperlinks to closest objects of interest.

We completed the project turkarta.com tourist sites in Table 1. Today, any citizen of Ukraine can get information about tourist attractions that deserve its attention and are closest to his house through the project turkarta.com and the efforts of authors who have filled the information.

### CLOSING REMARKS

Dniester River is a unique river in Eastern Europe international and local tourism, especially ecotourism.

We conducted simulation watershed for precise delimitation of tourist facilities that include Dniester River.

Visa requirements for foreigners coming to Ukraine and Moldova are almost the same. Tourists most countries have the opportunity to visit the Dniester River over 90 days, which is quite satisfactory needs of any tourist. Tourists from Moldova and Ukraine don` t have obstacles in the visa regime to rest on the Dniester River. Tourist Attractions of the Dniester River, will interest tourists from countries that are immediate neighbours of Ukraine and Moldova, as they involve common historical past, these countries are Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Poland, Belarus, Russia. The Application obstacles for tourists from the above mentioned countries do not. An additional motive tourist relaxing on the Dniester River is vague, or no language barrier between tourists and the local population, through a common historical past and geographical proximity. Dniester also an inviting place for tourists from countries of the European Union, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan, as a stay of 90 days does not require making a visa.

We see from the given figures and table watershed contains tourist objects that may interest people with diverse interests. On the Dniester River archaeologists can explore castles. Cavers will be interesting unique in the suite of caves. Architects like unique buildings. Naturalists will be interesting unique plants and animals from national parks. Geologists can do research in the ancient canyon Ukraine. Fans will find extreme pleasure in river rafting, waterfalls and cliffs. Religious persons are impressed many religious sites. Sick people can smuggle in extra treatment. Art lovers will find solace in the works Pinsel and estates of prominent artists such as Polish playwright Alexander Fredro. All people will delude spectacular scenery unique Dniester River.

Tourist objects will be of interest to tourists from different countries, such as Polish tourists can visit religious sites that were built during the Commonwealth; Romanian tourists can visit the forts and castles that appear in their history, the Russian, Belarusian and Turkish tourists can also visit the castles, who participated in the Russo-Turkish wars, Hungarian, Slovak, Polish, Moldovan, Romanian, Russian tourists can provide treatment in sanatoria Truskavets, Morshyn

The most popular tourist sites: Kamenetz-Podolsk fortress (86), Truskavets (11) Khotyn Fortress (84) Akkerman fortress (102). The above objects have a high tourist attraction, such as convenient transportation access, location on busy motorways, scenic views, beautiful appearance preserved historic buildings, outstanding historical events and therapeutic properties of water.

Least popular tourist sites: Castle Holskykh (58), Zaliztsi Castle (37), Chernelytsia Castle (52), Dominican Convent Pidkamin (36). The lack of popularity is based on the fact that the above mentioned facilities today in ruins. Local people did not care for the preservation of tourist sites, sometimes purposefully destroying the monument of historic or tourist.

We noticed straight pattern. The more tourists make visits to tourist sites, in a better condition of the item. The less well-known object, the less preserved in the condition of the item.

The first step towards promoting tourism Dniester we have already made. We filled the information project [turkarta.com](http://turkarta.com). Today, any citizen of Ukraine can get information about tourist attractions that deserve its attention and are closest to his house through the project [turkarta.com](http://turkarta.com).

To summarize this article, you can specify that the Dniester River has great travel prospects among international and local tourism through:

1. artistic beauty of the landscapes and parks;
2. rest on rocks, waterfalls and riverbeds;
3. presence of rare plants and animals;
4. pilgrimage to religious sites and buildings;
5. healing properties of mineral springs and health resorts;
6. landfill scientific geological and archaeological speleological research historical sites and caves;
7. suitable infrastructure popular tourist destinations;
8. objects of art that are concentrated in the palaces and churches;
9. admiring the architectural monuments of past centuries;
10. visits to places of historical events involving relatives or travellers fellow;
11. No visa barriers.

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