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Degradation problems of the mountain geosystems that are subjected to intense development for the recreation needs (Within Azerbaijan part of the Grater Caucasus)

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The analysis of the mountain geosystems in a world and tourism complexes with advanced geographical location and huge recreation potential are in focus of interest in last years as a scientific-practical priority problem. At the time of estimation of the recreation potential the relief of the territory, diversity of the plants, existence of the water basins, especially rivers, variety of the natural landscape, anthropogenic change of the region and possibilities of the road infrastructure setting are taken into account.
The intense development in terms of the recreation of mountain geosystems in last 10 years is observed also in Azerbaijan part of the Greater Caucasus. So that, a big Shahdag winter-summer tourism complex in a territory of Shahdag national park and building up of another big winter-summer tourism complex within Demiraparanchay basin of the Gebele region are bright evidences for aforesaid development. The main part of the Shahdag tourism complex is located within elevation of 1440-1640 m, whereas Gabala winter-summer tourism complex is setting up at the region with height of 1828 m above the sea in summer cottages area, with awesome view and rich landscape cover areas. The main part of the Gabala tourism complex is extended along the high torrent hazardous river valley. Because of construction works here rich forest areas have been destroyed, existing forest massive have been basely rarefied, in most areas the rich outcropped in terms of crumb materials mount slopes have been generated that actively take part in origination of torrents. While small valley-ravines that open to the river basins are filled in with erosion materials. It should be mentioned that, during spring and autumn showers that are peculiar to this area those erosion materials will be the reason for origination of torrents.
In order to supply construction works here with gravels there are running multiple gravel quarries in several parts along river basin. The activity of those quarries also affect in a change of the river basin.
Consequently, landscapes of the geosystems have been sharply degraded because of the anthropogenic influences, self-recovery of the weak sustainable landscapes have been destroyed and there aroused serious problems for the animal population.
For the purpose of reduction of the degradation level of the mountainous geosystems, along with mitigation of the negative influences coming from anthropogenic activity and to prevent overweight of the landscapes we analyzed the sustainability of the landscapes to from anthropogenic changes, and for the area that are subject for the recreation development we have plotted 1:100 000, 1:50 000, 1:25 000 scale maps of landscapes and recreation potential along with map of soils use on the basis of field works data and using GIS based pictures from several satellites (Landsat 7 ETM+, SPOT 1-4 and others). In conclusion, it is outlined to compile a landscape planning program where the complex measures for this area will be highlighted.