

DOI 10.36074/logos-31.03.2023.22

THE CONSOLIDATION OF LAND WITHIN LAND MASSES SUBJECT TO PARTIAL NATURAL AFFORESTATION

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7171-8835

Mykola Malashevskyi

Ph.D., Associate Professor,
Leading Research Scientist

The Institute of Land Management of National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5387-5674

Olena Malashevaska

Ph.D.,

Associate Professor of Geodesy and Cartography Department
National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine

UKRAINE

Urgent issues for Ukraine are low forest area, fragmentation, irrational configuration of the agricultural land tenure as well as the issue of agricultural land natural afforestation [1, 2]. We suggest land consolidation aiming at agricultural and forestry land tenure rationalisation [3].

For private land plots, land use type alteration should be initiated by the owner. According to the existing researches, in reality, land owners are not interested in it.

Another agricultural land natural afforestation conservation option is buying out the afforested land plots from their owners. Such approach is risky at the stage of buying negotiation and defining the redemption price. Land owner's commitment for selling their land plot is of key importance.

The most rewarding from the perspective of land consolidation are two other basic approaches to naturally afforested land plots conservation and their introduction to forestry fund lands. These approaches are based on land reallocation. It is about 1) the afforested land plots exchange with the non-afforested land plots, previously bought out by the territorial community 2) afforested land plots exchange with non-afforested land plots, formed on reserve territories. At the final stage, land reallocation is carried out. As the result, the designated use of afforested communal land plots is altered to forest land.

It is suggested to involve the land which can be defined as reserve land in the project. It is about the existing so called land reserves within land masses and land reserves, which will appear in the course of reallocation at land tenure optimization (for example, at road network optimization); government land reserve fund (agricultural land that were transferred to government in the course of privatization fall into the existing so called land reserves). Not owned or used land plots are also considered to belong to the existing land reserves. These land plots are defined as non recalled land shares and escheated inheritance.

Conclusions. Forest land area enlargement through the afforested land plots exchange with reserve land plots and land plots reallocation has been suggested.

It has been demonstrated that in case there is a sufficient supply of land plots for sale (including the non afforested ones) or reserve land of government and

communal ownership, the presented approach has advantages as compared to alternative approaches.

In the following researches, it is planned to substantiate forest consolidation with the involvement of naturally afforested land using the suggested approach.

References:

- [1] Malashevskiy M. & Malashevskaya O. (2022). The aims and trends of the sustainable land tenure formation in Ukraine: the spatial aspect. *Geodesy and Cartography*, 47(3), 131-138.
 - [2] Malashevskiy, M. & Malashevskaya, O. (2021). The swapping approach in the course of land consolidation: case study of Ukraine. *Geodesy and Cartography*, 47 (4), 200-211.
 - [3] Malashevskiy, M. & Malashevskaya, O. (2022). Land Consolidation Considering Natural Afforestation. *Geomatics and Environmental Engineering*, 16 (2), 5-19.
-