

Assessment of natural conflicts and risks in landscape planning (on the example of the Samegrelo region)

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Under contemporary conditions of spatial development, the contradictions between the natural environment and human activities are becoming increasingly complex and multidimensional, a tendency that is particularly evident at the regional level in planning and land-use processes. In this context, landscape planning represents a significant tool that facilitates the harmonization of ecological, social, and economic interests and supports the implementation of sustainable development principles.

The main objective of the study is to identify the geographical characteristics of natural conflicts (climatic, geodynamic, hydrogenic, biogenic, landscape-ecological, and legal) and the associated risks (erosional, denudational, depletion-related, environmental degradation, desertification, and others). Based on their integrated assessment, the study aims to demonstrate the theoretical and practical significance of the obtained results for landscape planning.