

# **ARCTIC REGIONS - ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF GEOHAZARD IN THE XXI CENTURY. METHODOICAL AND CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS.**

KOUTINOV I.G. Institute of Ecological Problems in the North, Ural division RAS, Archangelsk, Russia.

The author tried to show the possibility of the solution of a number of geocological theoretical problems on the basis of system-structural analysis of mineraginic province clearing the way to the elaboration of common unified reproach to global and regional geocological scheme construction.

A model for evolution of the Arctic (North Polar of the Earth) was based on generalization of different scale maps and analyses of tendencies of human activity. This approach let distinguish five enough contrast type of region: strongly transformed areas (European North); mainly wildlife territories (Eastern Siberia); middle-transformed zone with a spot-and-line pattern of development (Western Siberia); wildlife territories of Arctic islands and shelf of Arctic seas (territories of future oil and gas production).

The geocological zoning was based on following factors: degree of transformation of the environment under the human influence => type of deep's boundary between global and regional geological structures => geodynamic regimes and geodynamic setting => tendencies of development => transformation of material, energy and temporal flows => critical levels of transformations of global and regional geological structures.

The author concluded, that principal, permanent factor of progressive geological and biological evolution is the transformation with time the concentrations forming the geosystems components and transformation of material, energy and temporal flows under human influence.