

THE IMPORTANCE OF NATURAL CLIMATIC FACTORS IN THE DESIGN OF HOTELS IN TOURIST AREAS

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ABSTRACT

The main reason for the variation of climatic conditions on Earth are astronomical and natural-geographical factors. They change very slowly under the influence of events or processes on earth that are either completely unrelated or mainly endogenous. The largest differences in these factors (e.g., between tropical and temperate latitudes, between continents and oceans) result in a general circulation of the atmosphere in a planetary system of air currents. These currents transfer heat and moisture from one part of the globe to another, creating heat and moisture exchange across different vertical layers of the atmosphere, creating or preventing the formation of clouds and precipitation, the atmosphere significantly alters the interaction between and the active layer. Everywhere, depending on the air currents, the air will be cooler or warmer, with more rainy air currents rising upwards, or more dry and warm air currents coming down from the top. The different distribution of heat in the world's oceans and the formation of sea currents due to atmospheric circulation also play an important role in shaping the climate. Currents in different parts of the ocean form either an abnormally hot or anomalous cold active layer, thereby influencing atmospheric circulation and directly forming a climate over the sea.

Keywords: heat anomalous cold, atmosphere, pressure, humidity, temperature, meteorological,

INTRODUCTION

Weather Basic principles to consider when designing a hotel: The building (or a complex of buildings) is organically compatible with the environment, while maintaining the characteristics of urban or rural landscape need;

Natural and climatic factors, air temperature and humidity, amount of precipitation, wind speed and direction, etc. should be taken into account;

The layout of the building should provide a reasonable organization of services and appropriate convenience for the population, meet functional requirements (ease of access to the building, proximity to highways);

The building must meet aesthetic, technical, sanitary and environmental standards. There should be an opportunity to reconstruct the building;

The architectural, design and planning solutions of the building should ensure the optimal ratio of operating costs and revenue from the provision of hotel business services;

It also has a significant impact on tourism decision making and travel experience. Climate is a key factor that consciously or indirectly takes into account when planning a trip by tourists and represents both a motivating and attracting factor for tourists. Weather and climate have been found to be an integral part of the holiday experience and a central motivator for travel. General travel surveys conducted in Germany, the UK and Canada have shown that weather and climate were the main motivators for most travelers. Surveys of other travelers in a number of countries have also shown the importance of climate in choosing a holiday destination and vacation time.

The concept of climate includes statistics of temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, precipitation and other meteorological parameters accumulated over a long period of time in a given area. The state of these parameters at a certain time, not a long time, is called weather. In other words, climate is a set of weather conditions somewhere.

Climate is the perennial rhythm of weather that is specific to a particular place, i.e., a set of weather conditions that occur somewhere and seasonal geographical changes, depending on the inclination of the earth's surface relative to sunlight; solar radiation, the properties of the earth's surface, and the atmospheric circulation associated with them. It is only as a result of many years of meteorological observations that a complete picture can be obtained of the peculiarities of the climate of each place in relation to the climate of other places.

Climate Atmospheric and natural (climate-generating) processes (changes in heat, kinetic and other forms of energy) that take place continuously in the active layer (surface), water (changes in energy in thermal, kinetic and other forms, evaporation of water, conversion of water vapor into liquid, transfer of moisture from one place to another, etc.).

Climate variability in different parts of the globe depends on the diversity of climate-forming factors, i.e., the same geographical conditions in which these processes take place. The most important of the geographical factors are the latitude and height of the place, proximity to the coast - distance, orography and vegetation characteristics, the presence or absence of snow and ice, the degree of atmospheric pollution. These factors lead to the formation of different climates across latitudes. In conclusion, it should be noted that Tour Operators affect climate variability and change in a number of ways.

All tourist destinations are somewhat sensitive to climate, as they are affected by the natural seasonality of demand, with annual climate variability positive, resulting in hot waves, seasonal cold, droughts or storms, and heavy rainfall. or negatively affected, this can only affect. tourist convenience and safety (and thus satisfaction), as well as products that attract tourists (e.g., snow cover, coral reefs, wildlife). Climate change also affects various aspects of tourism activities (e.g., water supply and quality, heating and cooling costs, snow generation requirements, irrigation needs, pest control, evacuation and temporary closures).

An international survey of 66 national tourism and meteorological organizations found that the majority (81 percent) felt that weather and climate were a key factor in tourism in their countries. Indeed, some argue that climate is one of the most important factors influencing global tourism flows.

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