

One of the topical problems in the modern world is the washing and abrasion of the shores in the coastal area, which is caused by natural processes as well as by anthropogenic impact that is reflected in the transformation of the relief of coastal zones in different forms and at different scales. One of the vulnerable regions for abrasive and washing processes of the coastal area is the coastal area of Kolkheti lowlands, which is distinguished by the abundance of tourist and recreational facilities and, therefore, is used to the highest extent. The roads and railway lines run directly through the coastal zone, where residential houses, hotels and hydro engineering facilities of various purposes are also built. On the background of those general negative natural processes, which are going on in the coastal zone, those facilities are often under high risk. The issues of management of coastal areas still remain one of the urgent problems.

The subject of my research is the part of the coastal zone of the Kolkheti lowlands, which stretches from the basin of the River Supsa to Sarpi (border with Turkey). This section is one of the “hot points” in terms of the terrestrial retreat. Moreover, on the general background of the increasing demands of the population and the activation of natural processes, the degradation of the coastal zone will become more intense which will be reflected in increasing of the areas of washed out shores as well as in weakening of the sustainability of the infrastructural facilities located in the coastal zone. In this terms it is very unfortunate that in the recent years intensive researches are no longer carried out in this regard, thus there is an urgent need to resume researches by application of modern and scientifically justified methods.