Introduction. The investigated site is on territory of the Chuvash Republic which features the part of physico-geographical country of the Russian Plain (East European Plain) and is located on the joint of two landscape zones: a forest zone and a forest-steppe zone. The border between the zones goes along the Volga river, and is mostly defined by climate, more specifically by heat and humidity ratio, which changes gradually from the north to the south. Location of Cheboksary and its suburbs in two natural zones, i.e. forest and forest-steppe, establishes favourable environment for recreation.

Materials and methods of research. Town planning pattern complies with terrain, formed by watershed of the Volga’s tributaries: Cheboksarka, Sugutka, Trusikha, Kaybulka, which radiate fanwise in the meridian direction. As a result, main town constructions are located on watersheds and form arrow-headed (V-shaped) territories of administrative areas, tapering in amphitheatre at the Volzhsky Bay and widening southwards. All main traffic arteries lay on upper section of watershed’s ridge and form a radial-type system of streets, coming together by the bay.

There has been observed slope type of areas on the right bank of the Volga River of the Cheboksary and Kuybyshev Reservoir. It has 3º and more incline, with washed-off soil and broadleaved woodland (relict mountainous oak woods), subjected to considerable land-clearing. In the immediate bank zone of the Volga River, where abrasive-soil-slipping and abrasive-talus processes mostly develop, the main types of natural areas have been marked out:

1) Abrasive landslide cliffs at the original slopes of Volga Valley of 60º steepness, more than 15 m high, with permanent watering as a result of underground waters leakage;
2) Abrasive cliffs of terraces above flood-plains of 2 m high;
3) Abrasive cliffs of original slope of the valley of the river Volga of 2 m high, with distinctive abrasive niches in the lower part of the slope or temporary concentration of caving demolishing material.

Left coast is lowland plain, the part of taiga landscape zone. Low terraces above flood plain of Volga are formed by sand with loam layers, with sod-podzol sandy and sandy loam soil in combination with marshy soil, with fir-pine forest, with from lichen bogs to sphagnum bog; in lowlands, on old felling plots, on abandoned peat mines deciduous forests with mostly birches and aspens prevail.

Landscape differentiation of the territory under study has been researched on the basis of types of areas as structural landscape levels.

At the territory under study there have been observed such types of areas:
1) water-dividing type;
2) valley type of minor rivers;
3) slope type of the right bank of the Volga river;
4) terrace above flood-plain type.

Conclusion. Analysis of differential landscape structure and recreation value of the district under study shows that this natural region has moderate variety of area types, but is defined by high sanitary-hygienic and aesthetic qualities, and therefore is foremost favourable for recreation of population of Cheboksary and its suburbs on Cheboksary and Kuybyshev reservoir coast.

Landscape layout of Cheboksary and suburbs.