

The development experience of international environmental service industry shows that policy support is an important driving force for the development of environmental service industry. The development of environmental service industry is a process of gradual mercerization, socialization and specialization. The scope of monopoly is shrinking and the market competition mechanism is introduced; The overall pattern of global environmental service industry tends to be stable; Solid waste management and wastewater treatment are the key areas for the development of environmental service industry, followed by environmental consulting services; Exports of environmental services and products are mainly concentrated in developed countries such as Europe and the United States, while developing countries are mainly imported.

In the process of developing environmental service industry, we should also deal with its relationship with environmental protection manufacturing industry. Environmental protection products and equipment manufacturing industry is an important part of strategic emerging industry and environmental protection industry. In addition, in solving environmental problems, the environmental service industry has certain limitations and must be combined with other management means. It is inseparable from strict law enforcement and supervision.

Conclusion. At the end I would like to note the following. There are still some problems in the development of China's environmental service industry, such as the small scale of the industry and the low proportion in the environmental protection industry. The scale of enterprises is small, and the number of large and comprehensive service enterprises is small. There are few types of services, and the degree of socialization and specialization is low. The development of environmental service industry in China is still in the primary stage, the understanding of its development low, status and role is still immature, and in-depth research and exploration are needed in management, norms and systems.

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OVERVIEW OF FOREST FIRES IMPACT WITHIN THE CHORNOBYL EXCLUSION ZONE

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Forest fires in areas contaminated with radionuclides are obviously hazardous for the population and the environment. Their number and area of fire damage in the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone (ChEZ) is increasing due to the complex influence of socio-economic and radiation-forest factors. The objectives of this research are to

overview the consequences of the forest fires impact on the environment. Fires occur throughout the Chernobyl Zone, but most often they are recorded in the locations of staff and visitors (along roads, near settlements) and in the southern part of the territory.

Today, the ChEZ is an open planar, large-sized source of ionizing radiation with a complex distribution structure, as well as with the presence of various forms of radioactive elements and materials. Radiation-hazardous facilities are located on the territory of the ChEZ: radioactive waste repositories, and almost a thousand points of temporary location of radioactive waste and the partially drained Chernobyl cooling reservoir.

Fires in the Chernobyl zone cause damage in several directions. These fires have caused enormous damage to the historical, cultural and man-made heritage of the ChEZ.

As a result of forest fires, living soil cover, vegetation and wood layer are damaged or destroyed, the structure, composition and properties of forest litter and upper soil layers, as well as the microclimate of the area are changed. As a result of the Chernobyl catastrophe, 9 regions with a total area of 210,000 km² and a population of 132.5 million people, which may be exposed to radioactive exposure during forest fires, were exposed to radiation pollution in Ukraine alone [1]. Fires cause large-scale damage to fauna and flora. It took decades for them to be revived in these territories after the Chernobyl accident. Vegetation is one of the barriers, along with the geological environment and engineering structures, that stabilize the radiation situation inside the exclusion zone and reduce the inflow of radionuclides to the surrounding areas. However, during fires, this barrier breaks down and becomes a source of pollution. Fires destroy most small and medium-sized animals that have not been able to escape the fire. Those animals that survived lost food, which disturbed the natural balance.

As a result of a forest fire, radioactive smoke can rise to a considerable height, the transfer of radioactive combustion products occurs at a great distance from the fire. Moreover, the lifespan of a radioactive smoke cloud in the lower troposphere lasts from several days to a month, which poses a radiation hazard to public health and the environment. Chernobyl fires cause smoke in Kyiv and the regions.

Fires also cause economic damage to the country. Over the years, the fire destroyed part of the villages, the sanatorium "Emerald", the pioneer camp "Fairytale", the territory of the military city of Chernobyl-2 and part of the city of Chernobyl. These objects were part of the tourist route. Approximately 30% of tourist facilities in the Chernobyl Zone burned down, including the legendary MTB-82 trolleybus in Kopachi, which attracted tourists from all over the world. In addition to the dire consequences for the environment [2].

Today, the Exclusion Zone is one of the most difficult areas in the world in terms of fire protection due to radiation pollution, accumulation of combustible materials and extremely limited human, financial and technical resources, as well as underdeveloped fire infrastructure, including the road network, means of communication, reservoirs for fire prevention and extinguishing.

In order to comply with the proper state of environmental safety on the territory of the ChEZ, it is necessary to introduce organizational, restrictive, preventive, as well as educational measures (staff training and general awareness of people).

As a result of research overview one can draw a conclusion that forest fires studies are of high priorities for the ChEZ, including the territory of the Chornobyl Radiation and Ecological Biosphere Reserve. Data on the equivalent dose rate of gamma radiation and the content of radionuclides in the air in the area of the fire should also be constantly analyzed. One of the main tasks is the early detection of the causes of forest fires, minimizing their consequences and ensuring radiation protection of the population from the negative effects of the radioactive cloud, as well as preserving the unique biodiversity in this area.

References

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СПОСОБИ ВИРОБНИЦТВА ГРАНУЛЬОВАНИХ ДОБРИВ З ДИГЕСТАТУ

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Зміна клімату та все частіші випадки екстремальних погодніх явищ мають значний вплив на зростання та врожайність сільськогосподарських культур. Підвищення температури, зменшення кількості опадів або їх велика кількість та нерегулярність і, як наслідок, рясні зливи або тривалі засухи, призводять до зниження врожайності.

Це, у свою чергу, обумовлює необхідність впровадження нових видів сільськогосподарських культур, менш чутливих до несприятливих умов, та застосування добрив, які можуть бути хорошим джерелом мікро- та мікроелементів для сприятливого розвитку рослин.

Усі добрива за агрономічним призначенням можна поділити на прямі, які вносять в ґрунт для поліпшення живлення рослин, і непрямі, які вносять для поліпшення властивостей ґрунту і накопиченню в ньому поживних елементів. Звісно, на практиці прийнято використовувати такі основні види добрив: мінеральні (азотні, фосфорні, калійні) складні та змішані; органічні (гній, гноївка, пташиний послід, торф, зелене добриво, компости); бактеріальні.