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WASTE OF A PLANTS BIOMASS, THEIR ECOLOGICAL VALUE AND POSSIBILITY OF USING IN CARPATHIANS REGION (UKRAINE)

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Carpathians region is by one of most forested on Ukraine. Annually was prepared up to 15 million m³ of wood. In outcome forests exploitation of activities and technological processing of wood the considerable volume of forest biomass are stored: foliage, needles, branches, snags, bark, chips and other. They make up to 30 % of reserve of stand of trees. The considerable accumulation of this biomass is source dangerous for environment of chemical combinations, which one will be derivates during a fermentation of forest waste. The common annual potential of waste makes 6,4 million m³.

The technology of salvaging of plants biomass on Ukraine is only in the beginning of the development, despite of it rather high power and ecological potential. The waste of processing of wood had not application and were transported for dumping on dumps of municipal and industrial waste. In case of usage of this potential there is capability to change considerable percent (4%) common usage of primary resources.

For usage the following routes of waste utilization of an forest biomass can be possible:

- 1) as fuel for effecting a heat energy (with padding technological processing and without it);
- 2) direct depositing of plant oddments with the purpose of improvement of frame of soil and its water-air mode.

Due to a more potential and ecological advantages, forest biomass get of the greater priority among restored power sources. The forest waste from a common biomass made more than 17%. For power effect from salvaging forest waste most expedient is their incineration. A perspective method in this schedule can be application of the "know-how" of briquettes - process of finishing of the granulated waste of wood (sawdust, chip, bark) in convenient for storage and haul view. As the result of such usage the traditional power sources were saved, there were padding sources of economies of means. It causes high consumer properties and allows used briquettes as valuable energetic resources in agriculture.

The forest wastes are ecological clean product: in their structure does not enter is sulfur, chlorine and other components injurious to atmosphere. The dried and granulated waste of coniferous trees can be used as the vitamin component for forages agricultural animal.

Economically usage of plant waste can be expedient with the purpose of improvement natural and fodder agricultural land. The plants biomass plays the relevant role in primary synthesis of organic matter. Together with plants waste the soil can received definite quantity of organic matter and compounds of the feed of plants. The surface depositing are shallow of waste of wood improves an air - water relationships and conditions of a mineral feed of plants. This measure influences decreasing vaporization of moisture,

formation of an edaphic conditions, decrease of surface sink, erosion of soils, germination of weeds and other. The intensity of these processes depends on soil-climatic and microbiologic conditions.

Thus, the intrusion of measures of rational usage economically of expedient waste of a plants biomass promotes the solution of the relevant national economic tasks, and also improvement ecological situation in Carpathians region.