опубліковано 17 October 2022. URL: https://wwf.ua/?7828466/war-and-nature-wwf-shotam (дата звернення: 02.03.2023).

DOI https://doi.org/10.36059/978-966-397-303-6-48

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ACTUAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF LIVESTOCK IN UKRAINE

The nutrition of the food security of the country in the present folding minds of the military will become of superbly important significance. The best way to find food in the agricultural sector of the economy, in a sense, is a part of the borrowing of creatures. Stable product volatility is a guarantee of a balanced development of the agricultural sector, social and economic development of the state and a reserve for the export of agricultural products.

The dynamics of modern animal husbandry testify to its rapid and necessary intensity and the necessary intensification with the method of increasing the production of meat, milk, eggs and other. At the same time, the removal of significant quantities of the products of the creature should be

brought to the accumulation of by-products. It is important to directly consider the environmental impact of the development of the strategy for managing the by-products of the animal industry.

The by-product management strategy provides for the technical modernization of enterprises, the selection of optimal solutions for the disposal and disposal of excrement, litter and wastewater using environmentally safe and economically beneficial methods, which has been enshrined since 2015 in Article 15 of the Law "On by-products of animal origin, not intended for consumption". This law harmonizes the legislation of Ukraine in the field of animal waste management with the requirements of the European Union [1].

The formation, accumulation and use of by-products, which should be understood as a mixture of animal excrement, sewage, litter, various medical and cleaning and disinfecting agents, etc., used in the production of livestock products, is one of the main causes of negative phenomena for the environment from the functioning of livestock facilities. Such a situation in the areas of intensive production of animal husbandry products leads to more global environmental problems, such as pollution of the air, water basin, soil, impact on ecosystems and biodiversity, and human health.

A large number of chemical pollutants are absorbed into the atmosphere by the presence of creatures, which can be a source of unacceptable odors, causing a negative effect on the natural environment through the destruction of the comfortable minds of the minds of people, creatures, growth, and also create a vapor effect. In addition, there are other unsafe aeropolutants, such as high-pressure gases, saws, microorganisms, endotoxins, etc., that accompany the technological process at all stages of production and processing of products [2].

The production of livestock products is a component of the cycle of agricultural production, which is accompanied by the use and loss of nitrogen. Significant losses of nitrogen compounds occur from livestock wastes during their removal, storage, processing and use, leading to damage and environmental risks. The value of manure as an organic fertilizer decreases. Nitrogen compounds that have entered the atmosphere lead to acidification of the soil surface and natural water bodies due to the deposition of ammonia and nitrogen oxides, eutrophication of water bodies due to an excess of nitrogen in it, and a decrease in the biodiversity of aquatic biota; negative impact on the health of people and animals, damage to vegetation due to the formation of aerosols of nitrogen compounds in the atmosphere, promotion of the process of global warming due to direct and indirect emission of N_2O; destruction of stratospheric ozone caused by N_2O [3].

The modern riven of creation and the state of raw material base will require a fundamentally new approach to the problem of alternative internal resources: the creation of the introduction of low-income and non-income technologies. Therefore, I can maximally and comprehensively obtain from the production cycle all the raw material resources, as they are gradually settled and accumulated in the natural state in the process of production of the main products. Forecasting the inflow of various technologies of modern animal husbandry into environment will require further systemic environmental studies, with the method of damaging the negative impacts of the fermentation of the environment objects and the conservation of ecosystems in areas of intensive production.

Establishment of a large number of creatures on the periphery of the territory is mindful of the establishment of significant contributions to the by-products of the creature's journey, as it can become an ecological and epidemiological threat to other objects of the natural environment. Looking back at the price, in the system of anti-epizootic, sanitary-epidemiological and nature protection approaches, great respect is attached to the choice of rational and effective technological solutions for the processing of organic inputs of the creation. It is important to assess the environmental impact and predict the future of disinfectant infections, as if they were infected with pus [4].

Calculation nitrogen balance in the course of product development in the field of culture and current environmental tasks. One of the reasons for the negative balance of nitrogen in Ukraine is the significant rapid introduction of nitrogen at the warehouse of organic fertilizer. Accumulation of pus and an increase in the introduction of mineral fertilizers in the soil lead to the fermentation of an extremely natural medium due to the emission of chemically active nitrogen from pus and strong soils. So, the choice of nitrogen has changed to the production of animal products in Ukraine due to the rapid stocking of cattle and pigs and the production of fodder. For the steel production of agricultural products, agricultural products, agroecosystems will require lively speeches. Destruction of the balance of nitrogen agroecosystems can lead to irreversible ruin and vegetation of the superfluous natural environment [5].

Therefore, measures aimed at protecting atmospheric air should be relevant and promising areas of nitrogen search in solving environmental problems in animal husbandry, including reducing the emission of greenhouse gases and chemically active nitrogen compounds, preventing emissions of components toxic to living organisms, reducing the orogenic properties of organic waste, use of environmentally safe means of disinfection, calculation of the nitrogen balance of livestock farms.

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