

ВЕСТНИК

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: 194021 - ,5
/ : (812)6709376
: nataliya_zanko@mail.ru

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[3, .36].

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184],

[5,

Summary. Conceptual bases of succession of professional preparation of specialists are considered on a labour protection, which foresee the step construction of trade education, complex going near determination of directions and pedagogical terms of realization of principle of succession in preparation of specialists.

Key words: higher school, step trade education; principle of succession, innovative education.

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... „ ... „ , () () - [1, 2]. () - () - () [3]. 52%, 88% [4]. 6-7 . [3]. [2] [5]. [6]. « » [7]; « - OECD [8]; « » [9]; « » [10], ; « » [6].

([6, 9].

Poecilia

reticulata Peters -

[4]

(93-100%)

(AAA, AA, D, AG13).

« »

D

5
4
AG13,
): AG13 < « » < = < D.

[3]

4 9.

7 9,5,

- 4 9,5-11,5.

1040 2560 ; 3400
46400

([11],

- 10

1
1/3, 1/5, 1/10,

1/3; 87,33% 96,44% 92,88%
1/5; 64,44% 1/10.
1 64,44%. 1

AAA (S) - , (: D (XL) - (); AA (M) - ();

)

cepa), 30

(3³), 1

: 1 - (3 .), 2 -

3 *Allium cepa*

21-23°

(*Elodea canadensis*),

[6, 12].

Elodea canadensis:

1000 ()

3 3 30

30

:

$$T = \frac{I_k - I_o}{I_k} \cdot 100, \% \quad (1)$$

: - ; I_k -

; I -

:

$$T = \frac{I_0 - I_R}{1000 - I_R} \cdot 100, \% \quad (2)$$

(td) 0,05 ()
). (t) , , (t). t t -
 , t =2.78 [13]. t t , -
) . , (,
 1.
 1

	D			AA			AAA		
	I ₀	T,%	t	I ₀	T,%	t	I ₀	T,%	t
	<i>A. cepa</i> ,	13±2	56,6	6,77	18±3,5	40	2,86	21±2,5	17,5
<i>E. canadensis</i> ,	4±1,2	31,58	4,35	1±0,07	23,68	3,33	1±0,03	18,42	2,13
<i>E. canadensis</i> ,	0,5±0,05	27,5	3,94	0,5±0,1	25,0	4,25	0,1±0,1	15,0	2,72
, /1000									
<i>E. canadensis</i> :									
-	702±18	28,1	13,01	742±25	23,96	8,38	925±15	5,22	2,69
-	211±10	0,19	14,4	220±22	20,34	8,16	61±14	4,5	16,4
-	86±8	8,41	10	37±6	3,5	5,7	12,7±2	1,04	6,5

, 40% , 56,6%
 D. - 17,5%
 (t > t) D
 , ,
 - *E. canadensis* -
 1 , 17,5 18,42%,
 - 0,1 , 1 ,
 0,5 , , 40
 23,68 % D 4 0,5
 31,58 27,5 %
 , 30 D ,
E. canadensis

Daphnia magna.

10

D. magna.

: 1, 6, 24, 48 96 (. 1).

3³
4-
D. Magna

[14]:

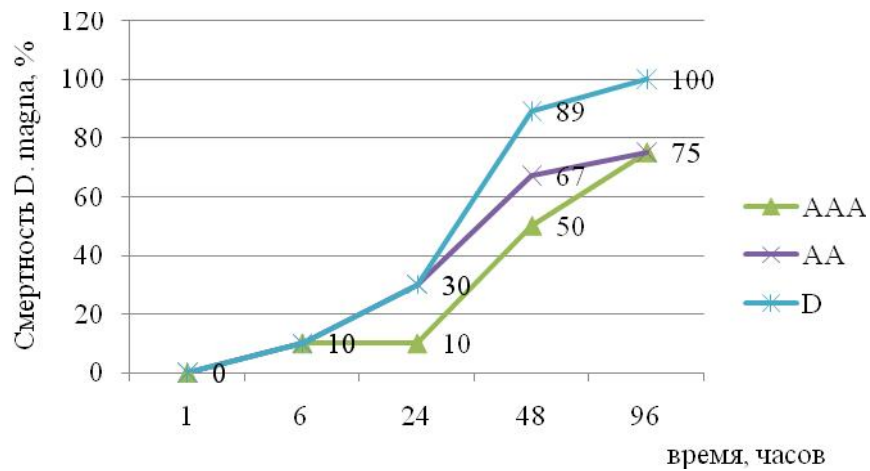
$$A = 100 - \frac{100 \cdot N}{C} \quad (3)$$

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,%; N -

50%

96 .



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D. magna, (%)

75%.

D,

100%

(1 . 3³).

D

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2. [. . . , . . . , . . .] ; - : . . . , 2014. - 420 c.
3. . . . : : 03.02.08 “ ” / . . . - . . . , 2010. - 24 .
4. . . . [] / . . . , . . . , . . . // XVIII « » , 8-10.10.2013. . . 1725-1727.
5. . . . : 03.00.16 ” - ” / . . . - . . . , 2004. - 35 .
6. 82 ” . . . : [] / 1997. – 240 .
7. « » / [. . . , . . .] ; . . . , 2003 . . . , 34 .
8. OECD’s Guidelines for the testing of Chemicals. [] : <http://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/testing/37622194.pdf>, . . .
9. Ecotoxicological characterization of waste – Method development for determining the „ecotoxicological (H14)“ risk criterion/ Landesanstalt für Umweltschutz Baden-Württemberg [Redaktion Dr. K. Deventer, Dr. J. Zipperle] Karlsruhe, Juni 2004. 121 p. ISSN 0949-0477 (Bd. 2e, 2004)
10. Evaluation of Terrestrial Indicators for Use in Ecological Assessments at Hazardous Waste Sites, EPA/600/R-92/13. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC . 121 [] : <http://nepis.epa.gov/Adobe/PDF/2000IC2H.PDF>, . . .
11. . . . , « -2014» 4 - 2014 . 10-11 [] : <http://dpc.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/-2014.pdf>, . . .
12. () / : , - . . . , 2001. – 104 .
13. . . . / . . . , . . . - . . . : 1985. – 356 .
14. 4173-2003 . Daphnia magna Straus Ceriodaphnia affinis Lilljeborg (Clapaperera. Crustacea) [] (ISO 6341:1996. MOD) 22 c.

Summary: The results of bioassays used household batteries popular types. Test the reaction of organisms of different taxonomic groups showed chronic toxicity in the presence of soil may be leaking batteries type D and AA. Acute and chronic toxicity of water reasoned the battery type D, AA, AAA.

Key words: used batteries, bioassay, test-response, toxicity

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4. . . . : ,2003. 476 18.12.2002 -
5. . . . 239 01.08.1996 -

Summary. The article examined from the standpoint for ergonomics system “environment – human – machine” at the component subsystems is underlined and the influences of harmful factors, especially high – frequency electromagnetic and electrostatic fields.

Key words: system, subsystem, non – ionizing radiation, electrostatic field. concentration, an index of toxicity.

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410 2250 ².

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	²	³
	922	3,73
	675	2,62
	2250	13,5
	567	2,45
	110	3,30
	2155	18,2

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14-30 [2].



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(.),

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77%.
 1 3 [3].
 - 2155 ², - 18,2 ³, - 230 , 90
 - 28 , - 4-5 , - 8,4 , 1955
 - 36 , (2) 8% ; 2-3 .
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	1955-1956
	1656
	53,2
	2-3
	2155
	3-4
	18,2
	6,80
	230
	28
	9,3
	36,0
	8,4
	8
	91
	16,0

0,6-2 / 0,01-0,08 / .
 (1 2,5-3 .

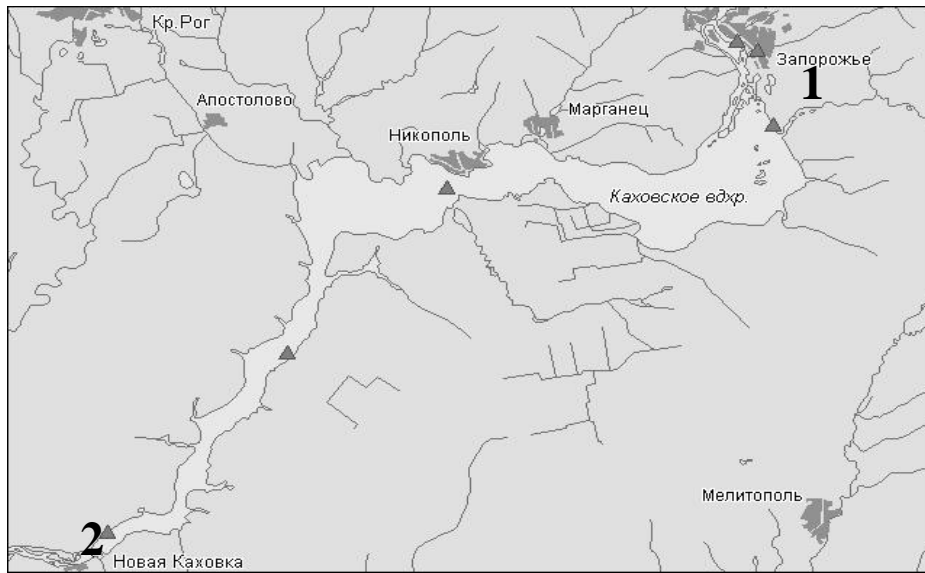
30 [2,3].

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1999-2000

2012

2005



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(, P/ 3).

(P^{3+}),
 (Ni^{2+}) .

2005-2007 2012
2008 2011
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2006 2007
2005 2008 2010
2 (2011, 2012)
5,13 ().

[8].

2020 " 2006-2020 "

(2005 - 2012 .)

			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
	300	/ ³	29,0 5	29,5 4	32,9 4	27,6 3	28,94	28,4 8	29,2 5	29,9 0	39,6 7	39,5 0	33,9 2	36,2 0	31,86	31,8 6	32,4 8	32,4 8	
	100	/ ³	58,5 7	62,2 7	61,5	45,8 1	48,86	52,2 3	50,2	45,3	83,7 6	75,7 8	61,3 3	53,5	48,78	48,7 8	45,1 8	45,1 8	
	15	/ ³	<5,0	<5,0	2,0	<5,0	<5,0	<5,0	<5,0	5,2	4,8	4,5	3,9	4,4	3,71	3,71	5,73	5,73	
-	0,39	N/ ³	0,23 4	0,49 2	0,36	0,34 2	0,286	0,27 1	0,30 2	0,19 5	0,3	0,3	0,32	0,33	0,35	0,31	0,28	0,33	
	0,08	N/ ³	0,05 7	0,06 6	0,07 5	0,06 5	0,066	0,04	0,05 9	0,04 9	0,02	0,03	0,00 8	0,07	0,013	0,01 2	0,01 2	0,01 2	
	40	N/ ³	2,79	1,98 7	2,41	2,17	1,91	1,65	1,78	1,88	1,03	0,9	0,55	0,79	2,94	2,94	0,88	0,88	
	0,17	/ ³	0,49 8	0,51 6	0,36 1	0,29 1	0,296	0,26 1	0,26 4	0,31 7	0,36	0,3	0,14	0,8	0,3	0,3	0,18	0,18	
-	>4-6	^{2/3}	7,61	6,90	7,33	9,09	9,57	7,52	8,32	9,50	9,3	9,7	9,8	8,39	9,11	11,9 3	10,6 5	10,6 5	
s	2,26	^{2/3}	2,83	3,36	1,79	2,51	2,41	2,32	2,08	2,7	2,8	3,2	2,9	3,18	3,08	2,73	4,4	4,4	
	0,001	/ ³	0,00 11	<0,0 01	<0,0 01	<0,0 01	<0,001	<0,0 01	<0,0 01	0,01 8	0,01	0,01	0,00 3	0,02 3	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	
	0,1	/ ³	0,16 4	0,17 7	0,17 9	0,17 9	0,178	0,18 3	0,22 8	0,17 2	0,11 8	0,1	0,15	0,14	0,12	0,12	0,27	0,27	
	0,01	/ ³	0,04 6	0,03 03	0,01 77	0,02 13	0,0199	0,02 35	0,02 49	0,04 4	0,05	0,03 6	0,01 4	0,02	0,018	0,01 5	0,00 45	0,00 45	
	0,01	/ ³	<0,0 05	<0,0 05	<0,0 05	<0,0 05	<0,005	<0,0 05	<0,0 05	0,00 6	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,10 5	0,2	0,2	0,00 5	0,00 5	

(2005 - 2012 .)

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
-	, / 3	1,16	1,18	1,32	1,11	1,16	1,14	1,17	1,20	1,59	1,58	1,36	1,45	1,27	1,27	1,30	1,30
-	, / 3	2,34	2,49	2,46	1,83	1,95	2,09	2,01	1,81	3,35	3,03	2,45	2,14	1,95	1,95	1,81	1,81
-		2,34	2,49	2,46	1,83	1,95	2,09	2,01	1,81	3,35	3,03	2,45	2,14	1,95	1,95	1,81	1,81
-	, / 3 -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,04	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,15	1,15
-	N/ 3	2,34	3,96	3,3	3,21	2,86	2,71	3,01	1,95	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,15	3,25	3,05	2,8	3,15
-	, N/ 3	4,11	4,13	4,15	4,13	4,13	4,67	4,12	4,97	4,0	4,3	2,6	4,14	3,3	3,2	3,2	3,2
-	, N/ 3	6,06	5,66	5,94	5,78	5,61	5,43	5,52	5,59	5,02	4,67	3,25	4,3	6,09	6,09	4,6	4,6
-	3, P/	6,66	6,72	6,2	5,91	5,96	5,61	5,64	6,06	6,2	6,0	4,4	8,0	6,0	6,0	4,8	4,8
-	2/ 3	1,98	3,2	2,54	1	1	2,16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	5, 2/ 3	4,38	4,66	3,38	4,22	4,17	4,12	3,96	4,32	4,37	4,58	4,42	4,57	4,52	4,33	5,13	5,13
-	- -	6,66	6,72	6,2	5,91	5,96	5,61	5,64	6,06	6,2	6,0	4,42	8,0	6,09	6,09	5,13	5,13
-	, / 3	2,1	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,8	4,0	4,0	3,13	4,87	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0
-	, / 3	3,16	3,19	3,20	3,20	3,20	3,21	3,32	3,18	3,01	3,0	3,13	3,1	3,05	3,05	3,43	3,43
-	, / 3	2,9	2,51	2,19	2,28	2,25	2,34	2,37	2,85	3,0	2,65	2,1	2,25	2,2	2,13	1,45	1,45
-	, / 3	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	3,25	4,0	4,0	4,0	8,0	8,0	8,0	2,4	2,4
-	.	3,16	3,19	3,20	3,20	3,20	3,21	3,32	3,25	4,0	4,0	4,0	8,0	8,0	8,0	4,0	4,0
-	.	6,66	6,72	6,2	5,91	5,96	5,61	5,64	6,06	6,2	6,0	4,42	8,0	8,0	8,0	5,13	5,13
()		V(7)	V(7)	V(7)	IV(6)	IV(6)	IV(6)	IV(6)	V(7)	V(7)	(5)	(5)	V(7)	V(7)	V(7)	IV(6)	IV(6)

Summary. The article presents the results of the assessment of surface water quality Kakhovsky reservoir for the period 2005 to 2012 in the observation points near Zaporozhye (Zaporozhye region), and in Berislav Kherson region. These conclusions about the state of the reservoir and its effect on the Dnipro River.

Key words: Dnieper, Kakhovske reservoir, water quality, point of observation, the contaminants, the maximum permissible concentration.

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: - 52 %; - 21%;
- 13%; - 10%; - 4%.

« [12].

Taraxacum officinale (*Taraxacum officinale* L) .
Taraxacum officinale

0,23 - 0,98,

3,46 % (2,04²) . , -
83,02 %

(48,98²) ,
10,62 % (6,27²) 2,89 % (1,71²) .
83 %

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0,50 .

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- « » . 6,27%

- « » .

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75,3% .

24,7 % .
40 % , 2013 . 14,9 % , 1990 .

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1990-2010 . ,

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(1998) () . 9,5
 5,06 (2005) , 14,2 ()
) 2011 .

» [13]

(HQ = 1,516), / (HQ = 1,4)
 0,875), (HQ = 0,53). (HQ =
 - 4,321,

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 12. - . 47-58.;
5. - : . . . , 1984. - 144 . 6. C
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7. . . . () / . . . - . : . ,
 1991. - 19 .
8. : . / -
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9. " " " 2 (54) 2011 . "
10. " . . . " : - (24-25 2012) .287 - 291.
11. " . . . " . . . // 2/2011 .1 (67) .. 123-126.
12. . . . / . . - .// - 1996 .- .30, 6.- .78- 86.
13. " " / ; 184 13.04.2007 . - ., - 2007. - 28 .

Summary.The article presents the results of research of urbosystems and agrosphere environmental safety with the use of systematic approach,there is an identification of the factors of potential environmental danger that are to be considered while managing urbosystem and in agricultural sphere.

Key words: environmental safety, management, environment, urbosystems, agricultural sphere (agrosphere), environmental risk

332.142.6 : 502.131.1

[7],

I-III

I-III

17

[4];

[4].

I III

$$P_{ЭБСИ} = \frac{I_{ЭИ}}{I_{\max}} \quad (1)$$

— ;
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 - ;

$$P_{ЭВСИ} = \frac{I_{\min}}{I_{ЭИ}} \quad (2)$$

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 n - .

10,01 %
 - 67,16 %.
 54 %

38%.

50-66 % (7-20 %
 - 65,64 %),
 (7,31 %)
 29 %, - 14%, 20-22 %, 15,6 % .

1986

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: -137; -90;

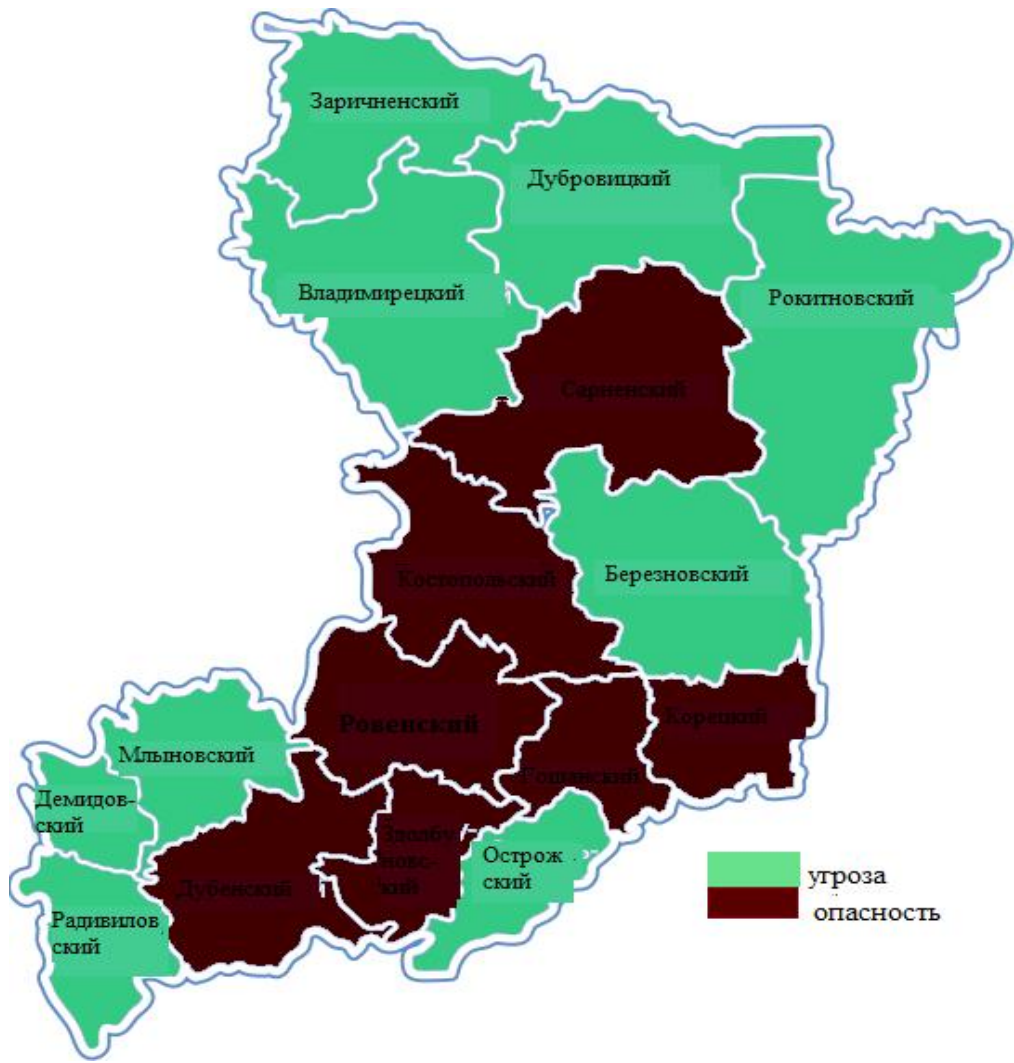
(. 1).

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2012

			-
	0.2430	3	
	0.2133	5	
	0.1359	12	
	0.4460	1	
	0.0930	15	
	0.2269	4	
	0.4426	2	
	0.1102	14	
	0.1813	10	
	0.1638	11	
	0.2048	7	
	0.0923	16	
	0.2000	8	
	0.1830	9	
	0.2212	6	
	0.1141	13	

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	0	0	9	7



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Year	Threat (угроза)	Danger (опасность)
2010	14,8	79
2012	11,2	20,6

(1,6 . .), (4,8 . .), (1,0 . .), (1,4 . .)

851,3 645,1 2010 ,
 2010 .

2012
 (" - "),

(" " , " ") -
(" - — "). -
. 2012 , 2,1 . 2010 . -
45,4 . , - , -
. , - , -
[7]. - 18,25 %
7,71 % , 2,09 . -
2012 - 1165 , -
387 (33,2 %), 2010 - 23,5%.
1479 , -
- 106 , 7,2 % (2010 . - 8,4 %).
- 14,8 %, - 10,2 %, - 16,8 %, - 14,9 %, - 8,7 %
- 8,7 % .
- 2500 , - 721 -
, 28,8%. -
1609 , 305 (18,6 %). -
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[10]. -
800 , , -
2012 36 896 -
2010 , - 849 -
-157 , - 102 . -9
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1. (- - , 1992).- / . . . // , , , 1992.
2. “ ”// . - 1991. - 41. - .546.
3. / . . . // - :
4. , 2000. - 196 . // 40:
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 , 2010. - . 364 - 377.
5. / . . . , . . . // - : -
 2008. - . 1. - 387 .
6. : . . . , . . . , . . . , . . .
 . . // : « » , 2010. - 582 .
7. Maria Vagasi. Integration of the sustainability concept into strategy and marketing // Periodica Polytechnica Ser. Soc. Man. Sci. – 2004. – Vol. 48. – 2. - C.245-260.

8. : / , // - , 2006. - 244 . -
9. // . - 1997. - 3. - .97-104. /
10. / // . - 2005 . - 7. - .57-59. -

Summary.The article describes and improves the method of estimation socio-ecological-economic safety of the Rivne region, in particular its environmental component. There was established the environmental safety of the environmental component of socio-ecological-economic safety of the Rivne region. It was rating of districts by the obtained results and mapping schema of safety by the environmental component.

Key words: environmental problems, estimation, ecological safety, risk, threat, danger, stymulyator, destymulyator.

504.864.3 (471.81)

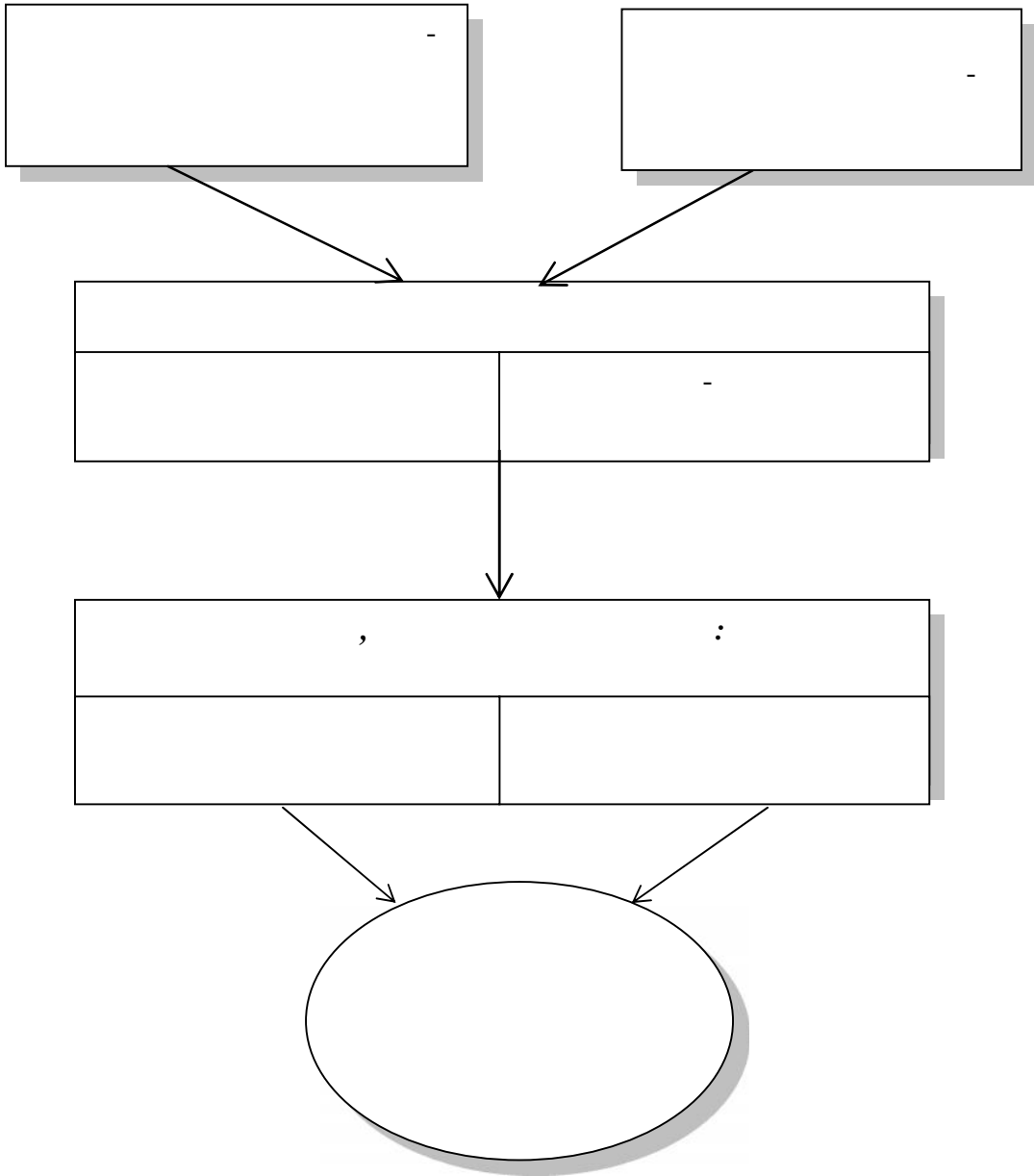
. . . . , () , г. Ровно (Украина)

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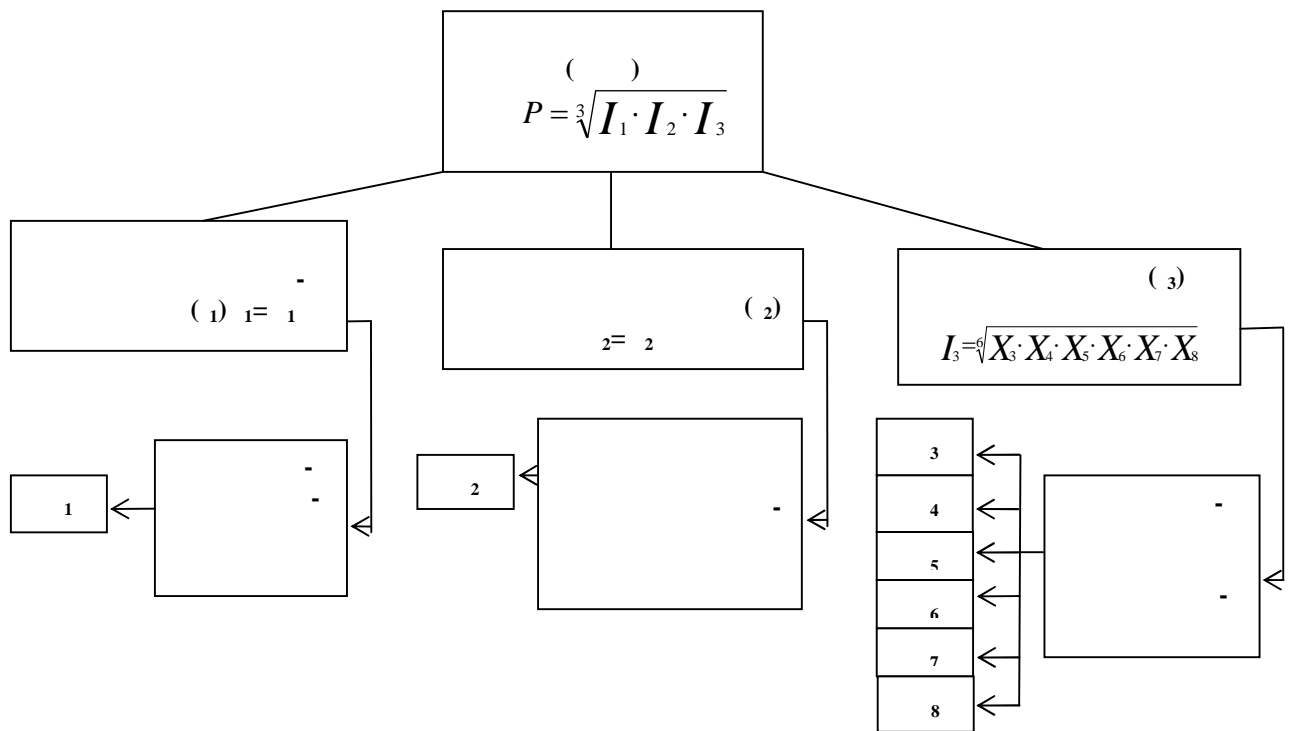
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$$P = \sqrt[3]{I_1 \cdot I_2 \cdot I_3},$$

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3. // . - , 2005. - 4. - . 69-73.
4.] . - . 1. - [3- .] . - , 2004. - 121 . / [. .
5. ,] // ' . - .., 2002. - 4. - . 5-9. / , - ,
1996. - 268 .
6. 2006 ./ - , 2007 - 216 .
7. 2007 ./ - , 2008 - 200 .
8. , - : « - » , 2009. - 30 .
9. «
10. 136/1940 « . » 383 23.12.1996 .
11. 2.2.4-171-10 « , ».
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13. / [.] . - , 1979. - 175 . / [. , ,] . - . : , 2006. - . 1. . - 2006. - 424 .
14. : 136/1940 383. - [23.12.1996]. - . : , 1997. - 16 .
15. 2.2.4-171-10 452/17747. - [01.07.2010]. - . : , 2010. - 48 .

Summary. The method of risk assessment arising from the provision the population with water from centralized and decentralized water sources in the Rivne region.

Key words: drink-water quality, risk level, risk management, centralized sources of water-supply, decentralized sources of water-supply.

502.7 (477.81)

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’ (1997) [1], . . . (2000) [2], B. . . (1999) [3],
A. . . (2001) [4], . . . (2004) [5], . . . (2007) [6],
(2002) [7], . . . (2002) [8]

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« »: ; (2006) [10], . . .
; , . . . (2004) [11], B. . . (1999) [12], . . . ,
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$$= \frac{1}{n} - , [1]$$

$$du = \frac{np}{n} - , [2]$$

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$$= 8\sqrt{P_1 * P_2 * P_3 * P_4 * P_5 * P_6 * P_7 * P_8} ,$$

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3. (« » , 1997.-255 .
4. : , 2007.-280 .
5. // . - 5. - .4-12. / ..
6. , 1999. - 1. - . 124-135. ./
7. / . - , 1991. - 31 .
8. : , / , - . - , 2004. - .28.
9. - . - . : « » , 1992. - 320 .
10. , 2000 - 156 .
11. : / , // : , 2001. - 333 .
12. / . - 2002. - 4. - .10-21.

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- , 2004. - 336 . -

Summary. Assessment of ecological safety of in the area the river Horyn basin has been made. It is ascertained that “safety-danger” in the area of river basin is estimated according to three states- the state of ecological danger that districts have; the state of ecological threat referring to 28 districts; the state of ecological hazard that 2 districts have.

Key words: assessment, ecological safety, safety-danger, safely, hazard, threat, danger.

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2 :	120	50	15	10	10	70	6	15	15	0,4851	
3 :	80	35	30	5	5	30	8	9	10	0,6835	
4 :	44	15	501	1	0,1	1	15	4	1	1	

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	0,1964	0,1938	0,5882	0,0909	0,025	0,7267	0,2424	0,3125	0,2023
	0,2232	0,4676	0,4762	0,027	1	0,6667	0,2247	0,2381	0,2884
	0,2082	0,3788	0,4	0,0588	0,05	0,84	0,2439	0,098	0,1922
	0,1884	0,4622	0,625	0,0345	1	0,8533	0,1826	0,0806	0,264
	0,2062	0,6192	0,5263	0,5	0,0181	0,7467	0,221	0,2	0,2586
	0,4594	0,7944	0,5	0,0323	0,5	0,7533	0,2395	0,25	0,3276
	0,3791	0,7032	0,7143	0,1	1	0,8067	0,2286	0,1818	0,3987
	0,4817	0,915	1,25	0,027	0,5556	0,88	0,2041	0,0418	0,298
-	0,455	0,77	0,7143	0,0036	0,0327	0,92	0,2186	0,0935	0,1653

	0,3044	0,4292	0,9091	1	1	1	0,221	0,087	0,4875
	0,6852	1,0676	0,8333	0,0125	0,1163	1,3733	0,3226	0,0833	0,275
	0,7489	1,0212	0,9091	0,0111	0,2174	1,46	0,303	0,0667	0,2896
	0,8977	0,9932	0,9091	0,1	0,0418	0,98	0,2564	0,1111	0,3141
	0,8494	0,8382	1,25	0,05	1,6667	1,1267	0,274	0,1429	0,498
	0,5639	0,8222	0,5	0,0033	0,0694	0,9867	0,2817	0,0909	0,1847
	1,4706	1,3082	1,1111	0,0143	0,0735	1,5267	0,3419	0,0556	0,2997
	0,7996	1,0388	0,4762	0,0012	0,1333	1,2467	0,3448	0,0833	0,1968
	0,8494	0,8382	0,5	0,0625	0,1639	1,0533	0,2614	0,125	0,3254
	0,8494	0,8382	0,9091	0,0238	0,7143	1,1	0,2581	0,125	0,3749
	0,2126	0,1822	0,3448	0,05	0,01	0,74	0,2597	0,0725	0,1322
	0,2714	0,3636	0,2778	0,0333	0,0592	0,92	0,2564	0,122	0,1979
	0,2148	0,1206	0,4545	1	0,9091	0,72	0,2174	0,1639	0,3588
	0,3112	0,5014	0,5882	1	0,6667	0,8467	0,2548	0,0725	0,4194

	0,1786	0,0388	0,3704	0,0244	1,25	0,7133	0,2174	0,2857	0,2077
	0,1782	0,1566	0,1852	0,01	1	0,7333	0,2174	0,2	0,1893
-	0,1741	0,1358	0,6667	0,00769	0,5556	0,72	0,1826	0,1149	0,2377
	0,1766	0,091	0,625	0,0833	1	0,5733	0,1887	0,1887	0,2536
	0,1811	0,442	0,3125	0,0833	0,1042	0,7533	0,2162	0,0641	0,1477
	0,2054	0,14	0,5882	1	0,2778	0,68	0,2083	-	0,3517
	0,2474	0,2784	0,5882	0,0038	1	0,66	0,197	0,0455	0,1959
	0,2252	0,1338	0,3846	0,1	1	0,92	0,203	0,25	0,2929
	0,2918	0,4908	0,5	0,025	0,7692	0,8	0,2395	0,1667	0,2854
	0,2836	0,441	0,1111	0,0026	0,4348	0,8267	0,2439	0,3333	0,1787
	0,2415	0,2712	0,6667	0,1	2,5	0,8667	0,2222	0,25	0,3891
	0,2236	0,245	0,5556	1	0,3333	0,8467	0,2235	0,2	0,3741
	0,3064	0,4978	0,625	0,1	1,6667	0,8333	0,226	0,2	0,3955
	0,2753	0,4648	0,2857	0,0001	0,1786	1	0,292	0,0714	0,0994

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2. . – 1999. – 11-12. – .20-21.
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4. : . , 2005. –
- 285 .
5. « » //
- . – 2001. – 2-3. – .70-72.
6. // . – 2007. – 2. – .21-23.
7. . . 1687788 , 21 49/00.
- [] / . . . , . . .
- () . – 4719928/ 03; . 18.07.89; . 30.10.91, . 40. – 2 .
8. : / . . .
- , . . // . – 2011. – 11. – .50-52.
9. . 58369 , 10F 7/00, B07B 4/00, B07B 7/00.
- [] / . . .
- . . () ;
- ; u201011326; . 23.09. 2010; . 11.04. 2011, . 7. – 2 .
10. . 64397 , B03B 4/00, B07B 13/00, 10F 7/00.
- [] / . . . () ;
- ; u2011103648;
- 28.03. 2011; . 10.11. 2011, . 21. – 2 .
11. . 78824 , 10F 7/00, C10L 5/02.
- [] / . . .
- . . () ;
- ; u201201103; . 03.02.2012; . 10.04.2013, . 7. – 2 .

Summary. The article describes the natural functions of peat-bog complexes, their place and role in ensuring environmental security in the region, propose ways of preserving these functions for economic use of peatlands.

Key words: peatland, biosphere function, technogenic impact, environmental security, resource renewability.

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$$C_{cdp} = C_{en}(100 - S_i)/100 \quad / ; \quad (1)$$

$$(C_{N-N})_{cdp} = C_{N-N} (100 - S_i)/100 \quad / ; \quad (2)$$

$$L_{cdp} = L_{en} - C_{en} (1 - S_o)/100 \quad 2/ , \quad (3)$$

S_i –
0,25-0,3.

$$C_{N-NO_3} Q \quad R_i = [(C_{N-N})_{cdp} + C_{N-NH_4}] \cdot Q - \Delta N Q - (C_{N-NH_4} + C_{N-NO_3}) \cdot Q \quad (4)$$

$C_{N-NO_3} Q \quad R_i$ –

$$/ ; \Delta N Q \quad ; [(C_{N-N})_{cdp} + C_{N-NH_4}] \cdot Q - (C_{N-NH_4} + C_{N-NO_3}) \cdot Q \quad (4)$$

$$R_i = \frac{(C_{N-N})_{cdp} + C_{N-NH_4} - \Delta N - C_{N-NH_4} - C_{N-NO_3}}{C_{N-NO_3}} \quad (5)$$

$$\Delta N = Mm \cdot (1 - S_i) \quad / , \quad (6)$$

0,2-0,3; m –

0,05-0,15; S_i –

0,25-0,3.

$$i = 0,8C_{cdp} + 0,3L_{cdp} \quad / . \quad (7)$$

$$M_{N-NO_3} = C_{N-NO_3} Q \quad R_i \quad / \quad , \quad (8)$$

$$(C_{N-NO_3}) = \frac{M_{N-NO_3}}{Q \quad (1 + R_i)} \quad / . \quad (9)$$

$$(M_L) = K \quad M_{N-NO_3} \quad / \quad , \quad (10)$$

K —

4.

$$(M_L) = (L_{cdp} + L_{ex}R_i) \cdot Q \quad / \quad , \quad (11)$$

$$(M_L) = (M_L) - (M_L) \quad / \quad . \quad (12)$$

$$(L_{en}) = (M_L) \quad / Q \quad / \quad , \quad (13)$$

$$L_{mix} = \frac{(L_{en}) + L_{ex}R_i}{1 + R_i} \quad / \quad . \quad (14)$$

$$t = \frac{(C_{N-NO_3})}{a_i(1 - S_i) \cdot \rho} \cdot \frac{20}{1-5} \quad / \quad (\quad 2 /); \quad - \quad - \quad (\cdot) . \quad (15)$$

a_i —

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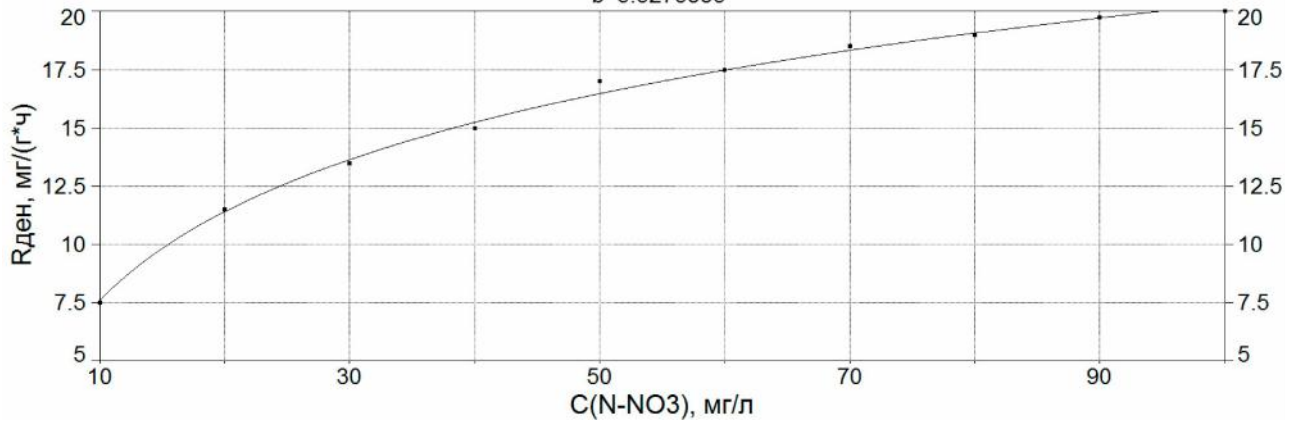
$$(C_{N-NO_3}) \quad \rho \quad [1, \text{c. 303}],$$

(. 1)

$$\rho = -5,152 + 5,528 \ln(C_{N-NO_3}) \quad / (\cdot) . \quad (16)$$

Скорость восстановления нитратов

Rank 2 Eqn 13 $y=a+blnx$
 $r^2=0.99663731$ DF Adj $r^2=0.99567654$ FitStdErr=0.24963466 Fstat=2371.0481
 $a=-5.1518407$
 $b=5.5275885$



. 1.

ρ

$$W = qt (1 + R_i)^3, \quad (17)$$

$q -$

, $3/$

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. 6.142 – 6.144

2.04.03-85 [2].

$$(C_{N-NH_4})_{mix} = \frac{C_{N-NH_4} + C_{N-NH_4} R_i}{1 + R_i} / . \quad (18)$$

C_{N-NH_4}

$$t = \frac{(C_{N-NH_4})_{mix} + (C_{N-N})_{cdp} - \Delta N - C_{N-NH_4}}{a_i(1 - S_i) \cdot \rho} \cdot \frac{20}{K_{pH}}, \quad (19)$$

$\rho -$

, $/(\cdot)$; $K_{pH} -$

,

[1, с. 302],

ρ

$$(C_{N-NH_4})_{mix} \quad K_{pH}$$

(. 2, 3)

:

$$\rho = -3,935 + 2,784 \cdot (C_{N-NH_4})_{mix}^{0,5} / (\cdot); \quad (20)$$

$$K_{pH} = \frac{-0,1352 + 0,005827 pH^2 - 0,00002368 pH^4}{1 - 0,02661 pH^2 + 0,0002078 pH^4} \quad (21)$$

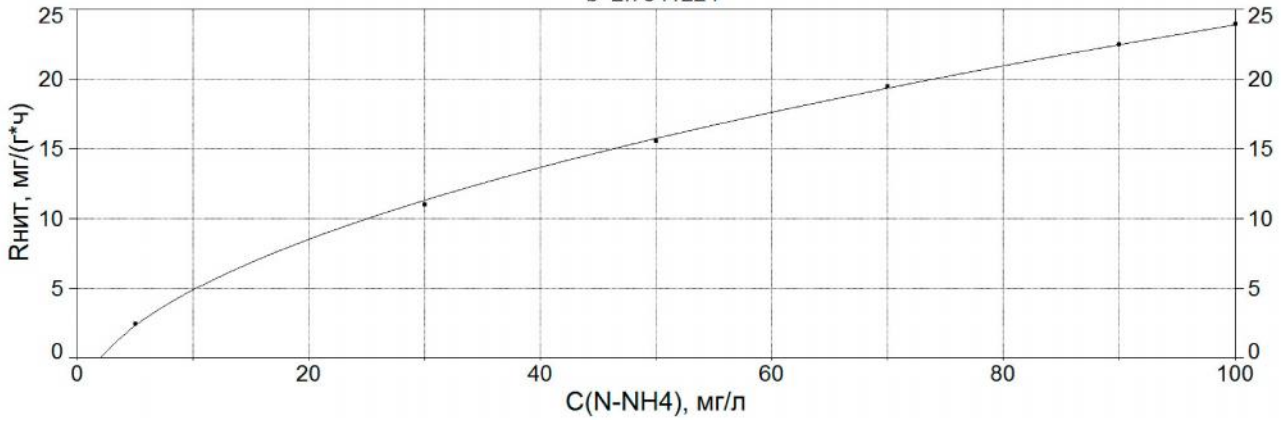
Скорость окисления азота аммонийного

Rank 4 Eqn 12 $y=a+bx^{0.5}$

$r^2=0.99940155$ DF Adj $r^2=0.99900258$ FitStdErr=0.22077148 Fstat=6679.9288

a=-3.9348065

b=2.7841224



. 2.

ρ

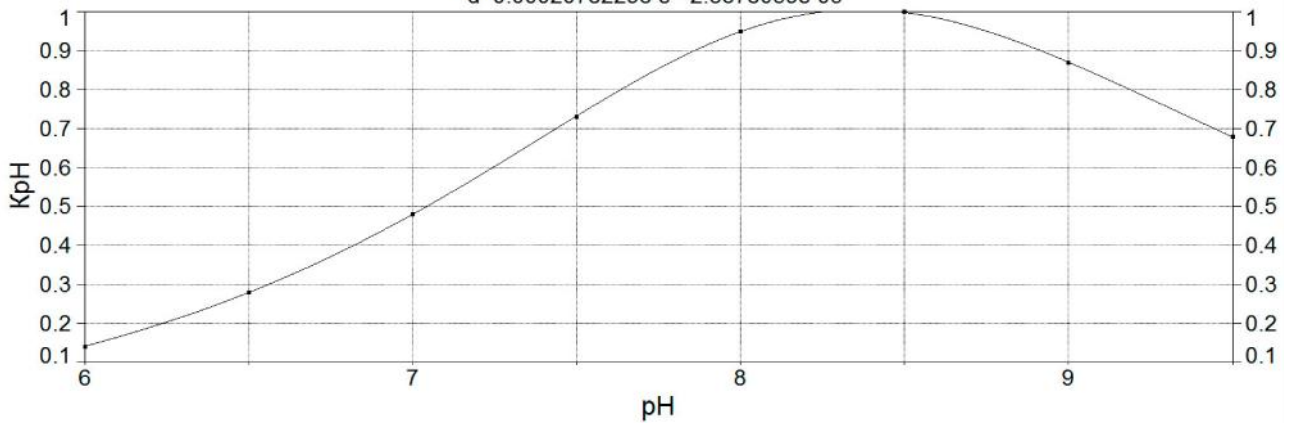
$$W = qt (1 + R_i) \quad (22)$$

$$q_{air} = \frac{q_0 \cdot [(L_{cdp} - L_{ex}) + (L_{en} - L_{ex})]}{K_1 K_2 K_3 K_4 \cdot (C_a - C_0)} \quad (23)$$

q_0 — ; K_1 — ; K_2 — ; K_3 — ; K_4 — ; L_{en} —

$$L_{en} = 3,43 \cdot \left[(C_{N-NH_4})_{mix} + (C_{N-N})_{cdp} - \Delta N \right] \quad (24)$$

Коэффициент, учитывающий pH
 Rank 22 Eqn 7923 $y=(a+cx^2+ex^4)/(1+bx^2+dx^4)$ [NL]
 $r^2=0.9999846$ DF Adj $r^2=0.99994611$ FitStdErr=0.0018866695 Fstat=48705.756
 $a=-0.13515308$ $b=-0.026608102$ $c=0.005827306$
 $d=0.00020782296$ $e=-2.3678059e-05$



. 3. K_{pH} pH

L_{ex} -

$$L_{ex} = 3,43 \cdot C_{N-NH_4} / . \quad (25)$$

. 4

1000 .).

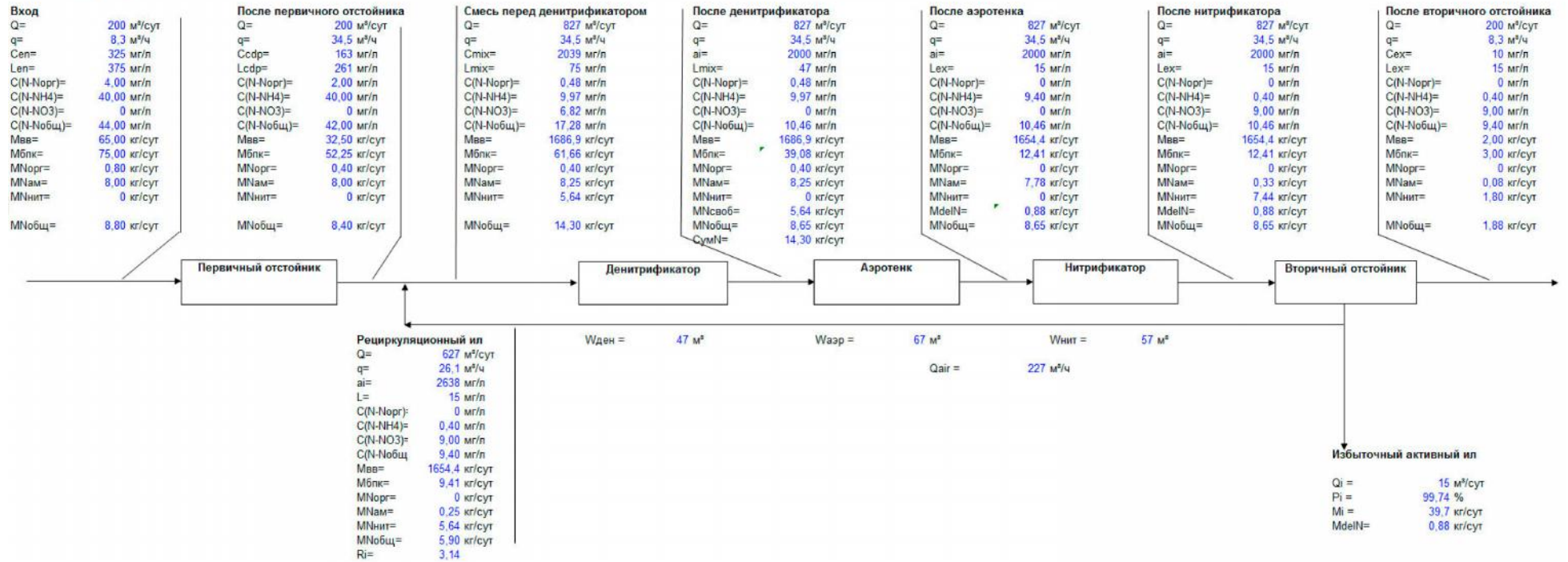
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2. 2.04.03-85. . / ; , 1986. 72 .

БАЛАНСОВАЯ СХЕМА



3. German ATV-DVWK Rules and Standards. Standard ATV-DVWK-A 131E. Dimensioning of Single-Stage Activated Sludge Plants. May 2000. GFA Publishing Company of ATV-DVWK Water, Wastewater and Waste. 57 p.

Summary. The dimensioning of single-stage activated sludge plants for nitrogen removal from wastewater by means of biological treatment process with pre-anoxic zone denitrification is discussed. The calculation steps for the determination of the reactor volume needed for denitrification, aeration and nitrification processes are recommended.

Key words: Wastewater treatment, activated sludge process, aeration, nitrification, denitrification.

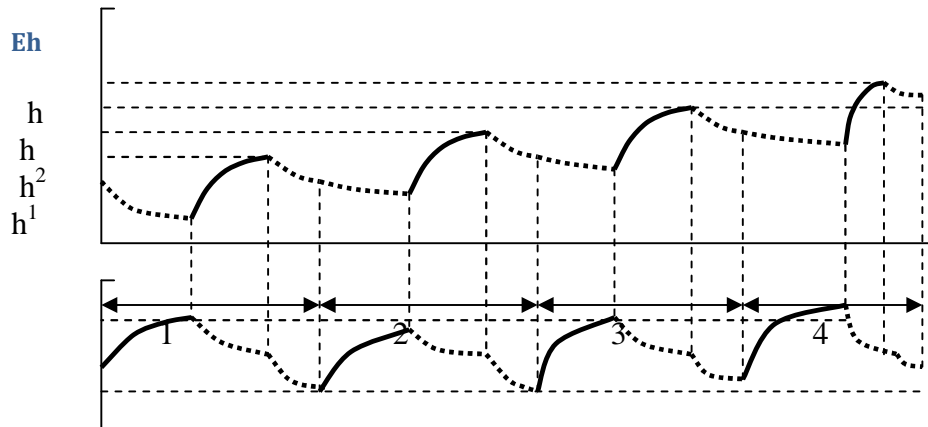
628.16.08.001.57.001.26

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. 1. Eh

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Eh

MatL b Simulink [5].

$$W_{11}(s) = \frac{0.01}{22.3s + 1} \quad (1)$$

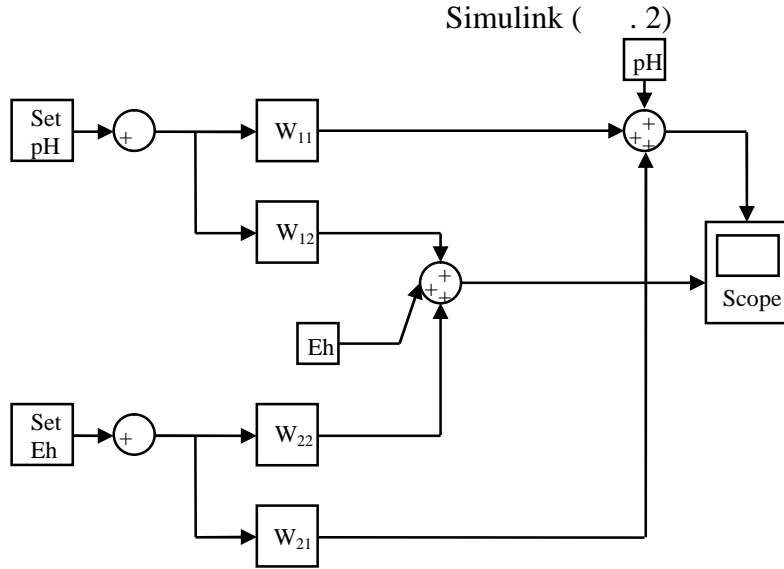
$$W_{12}(s) = \frac{-0.0012}{15.4s + 1} \quad (2)$$

<<->

h.

$$W_{22}(s) = \frac{0.0025}{17.1s + 1} \quad (3)$$

$$W_{21}(s) = \frac{-0.01}{326s + 1} \quad (4)$$



. 2. MatLab

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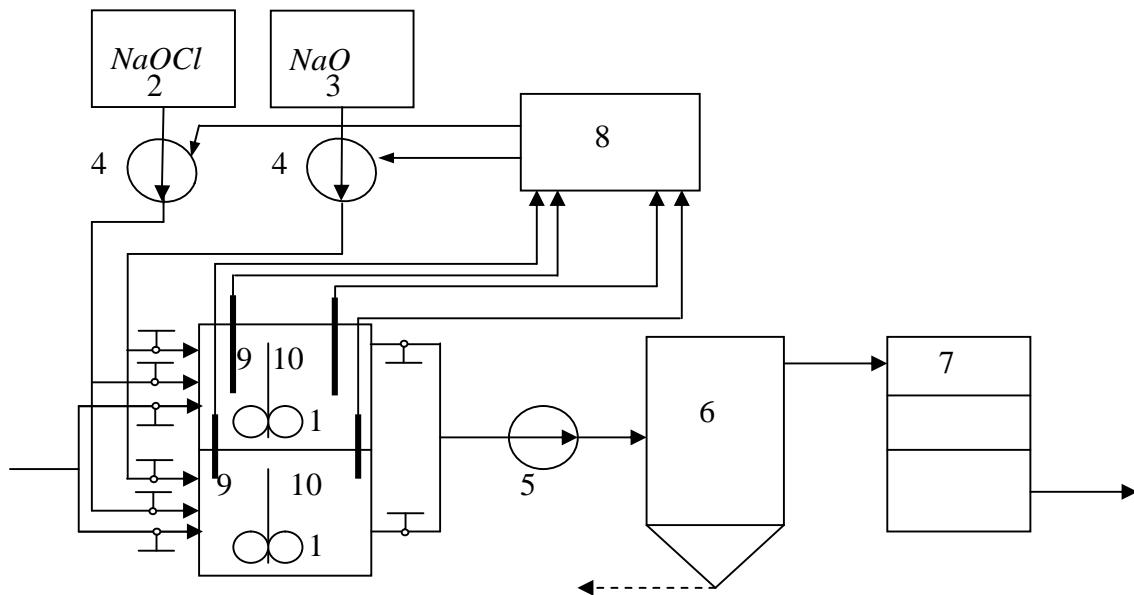
(1)

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3.
 1- NaOCl, 2- NaOH, 3- , 4- , 5- , 6- , 7- , 8- , 9- , 10- Eh.

(9) Eh (10)

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 2. - . : . 1974.- 336 .

3. ... / ... , ... // ... -
1988. - . 32-36. -
4. ... Eh ... : ... , . 4(56), -
2011, . 64-70. -
5. ... , ... pH Eh ... ” -
... ”, ... , 2013, . 235-236. -

Summary. Results of research of pH and Eh automatic regulation processes in reagent purifying of concentrated waste water from toxic impurities in mechanical mixer-reactors are shown.

Key words: toxic impurities, pH and Eh parameters, automatic regulation, waste water purifying.

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 () 0.8-1.3 /³， 500-1000 / 3
 1.6-1.8 [6].

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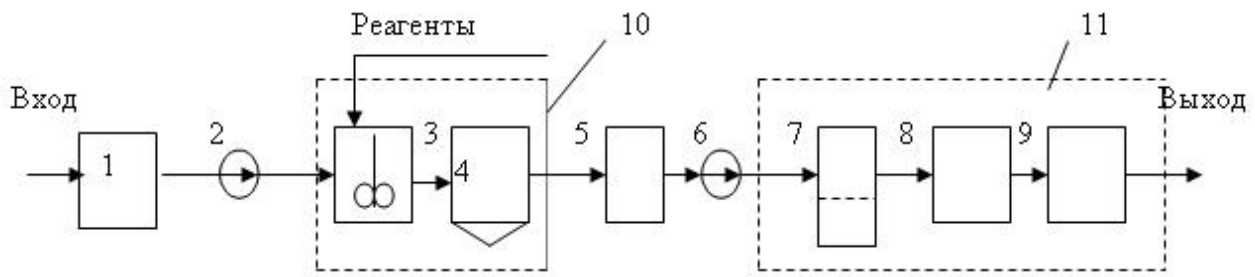


Рис. Базовая непроточно-проточная технологическая схема очистки сточных вод от ИТМ: 1-накопитель; 2-насос; 3-смеситель-реактор; 4-отстойник; 5-промежуточная емкость; 6- насос; 7- механический фильтр; 8-сооружения для доочистки от ИТМ; 9-сооружения для дополнительного извлечения органических и минеральных примесей; 10-блок непроточных сооружений;

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2. , 18-21 .1990.- .- 1990.- . 15.
3. / . . // .-1984.- 6.- .91-95.
4. 9.314-90. - .: , 1991.- 18 . : / . . , .
5. - .: , 1989.- 672 .
6. : .- : , 2004.- 232 . // -
7. .- : - .- 5, 2002.-

8. . . . // .
- : . - .24, 6, 2002. - C.567-577.
9. ” -
- / . . . // . . . ”
- . - , 2006.- 67 (90). - . 77-80.

Summary. Ecologically safe technological schemes of purification of multicomponent metal-containing sewage of the industrial enterprises are provided.

Key words: Industrial sewage, heavy metals, ecological safety, cleaning.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND HEART PROTECTION AND ECOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

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(The article translated by Zhu Luqi and Li Yi)

« »

In recent years, the world's cultivated lands have reduced as the population grew. Grain reserves are in great danger, due to factors like global extreme weathers and biological energy. If we don't take counter measures, a global ecological crisis caused by food crisis can be triggered at any moment. In order to seek the solutions for environmental crisis and ecological crisis, I went to Fo Guang Shan to visit Master Hsing Yun twice in 2013. Master Hsing Yun believed: We need to realize the protection of heart before we fulfil environmental protection. Only by realizing heart protection, can environmental protection be truly achieved. I believe that in order to carry out the construction of ecological civilization and form the ecological safety pattern, we need to preserve the ecology of our minds. Only by keeping our hearts ecological and starting the ecological course from our hearts, can ecological civilization and "Beautiful China" be truly realized? Master Hsing Yun's thoughts were very thought-provoking for me. I thought about a lot and wrote this article.

Since 1993 when I went to Russia to conduct research in non-traditional safety and ecological safety, it has been over 20 years. In the meantime, I broke the shackles of traditional ecological studies, and positioned some insecure factors influencing the survival of mankind and the development of countries from the perspectives of ecological studies, proposing the innovative concept of ecological civilization and ecological safety, forming the system of ecological safety, and establishing the ecological safety management system. I wrote and edited works including Introduction to Ecological Safety (Chinese and English versions), Introduction to Ecological Safety Management, Introduction to Environmental Safety, Climate Change and Effects, Theory of Landscape Ecology, Applied Theory of Ecology, Micro Ecology Theory, Introduction to Holographic Ecology, Anthology of Dr. Jiang Mingjun (First and Second volume) and Ecological Safety Studies (English version). In April, 2014, during the 7th World Urban Forum, the above 7 books were approved by UN-Habitat as teaching materials for UN Global Ecological Skills Training and Youth Technology Training. The Introduction to Ecological Safety, Introduction to Ecological Safety Management, Introduction to Environmental Safety, and Climate Change and Effects were approved as Innova-

tive Disciplines by the Setting and Assessment Board of National Higher Education of China. Introduction to Ecological Safety Won the 3rd Publishing Prize of Chinese Government.

Through my in-depth study of ecological civilization and ecological safety for a long time, I found they can be summarized as follows: What is ecology? It is “the state of living”. What is ecological civilization? It is a “political orientation”. What is ecological safety? It is the “safety of living”. The state of living: We should have suitable habitat, pleasant environment, and a secure city; we should have suitable food, which means the food and grain should be safe; we should also work well and rest well, which means the environment and transportation should be safe. The “political orientation” is the core of ecological civilization: first, to regulate human behaviors, second, to raise people’s cultivation, and third, to realize the harmonious coexistence of human and nature. The “safety of living” applies to plants, animals, and microbe, which constitute the life system of the earth.

IESCO is a global international organization initiated by China and founded with the support of relevant UN agencies and involvement of sovereign states. Since its foundation in 2006, it has been focusing on reducing the risk of climate, tackling ecological crisis, protecting the natural environment and promote green governance and made important achievement. It is widely endorsed by the international community. Since 2011, it has been granted permanent observer’s status at the plenary meeting of UN-ECOSOC, special consultative status at UN Economic and Social Council (UN ECOSOC), observer’s status at the International Conference on Asian Political Parties and the Standing Conference of Latin America/Caribbean Parties. It is a strategic partner of UN Habitat and UN Alliance of Civilizations. In 2011, the intergovernmental “IESCO Secretariat in New York was set up and the first state to chair it was the government of Kingdom of Cambodia.

On December 1-15, 2010, IESCO co-hosted the 6th General Assembly of ICAPP and the 1st World Ecological Safety Assembly in Phnom Penh, Cambodia with ICAPP and the Royal Government of Cambodia. It proposed that all political parties should include climate change, ecological safety and sustainable development into their party programs; all congresses should carry out legislation of ecology and environment and severely crack down ecological and environmental crime so as to ensure the survival and life safety of mankind; all governments should bring climate change, ecological safety and sustainable development into national development strategies and educational systems .On December 7-10, 2012, IESCO and the Indonesian National Conference co-hosted “the Second World Ecological Safety Assembly”. The plenary meeting released World Ecological Civilization Declaration and Ecological Safety Action Plan, which was adopted by the Ministerial conference of UN Economic and Social Council in July, 2013.

The 18th National Congress of CPC and the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee put forward and reiterated the following points: The construction of ecological civilization is a long-term strategy concerning the people’s well-being and the future of the nation. Faced with the severe situations of resource constraints, serious environmental pollution, ecosystem degradation, we must build up the ecological civilization concepts of respecting nature, complying with nature and protecting nature, put ecological civilization in the first place and integrate it with economic construction, political construction, cultural construction, and social construction. We should make great efforts to build a beautiful China and realize the sustainable development of the Chinese nation. We must vigorously promote green development, cyclic development and low-carbon development, form the space pattern of resource conservation and environmental protection and reverse the trend of ecological and environmental deterioration from the sources to create a good living environment for the people and make contributions to global ecological safety

In recent years, China has been under the spotlights of the world for the rapid economic development, but we have also realized that some governmental institutions only superficially pursued the increase of GDP, which not only led to environmental damage, the loss of beliefs, the lack of moral sense, and credit crisis, but also made some significant projects vanity projects and even disastrous

projects. Overall, China's irrational construction of agriculture, industry, and city as well as immoderate exploitation of resources has caused a series of problems.

1. Frequent Natural Disaster. "Natural disaster" refers to the abnormal phenomena happening in nature on which mankind depends to survive. The impacts made by natural disasters on human society are very serious and horrifying. Natural disasters can be caused by some natural factors, such as earthquake, tsunami, volcano eruption, hurricane, typhoon and other extreme weathers; and some natural disasters can also be caused by human activities, such as serious mud-rock flow, serious drought, land subsidence, desertification, water loss and soil erosion. Human beings should cognize the happening and development of those disasters from a scientific perspective, and reduce their damages as much as possible. At present, various disasters not only influence the normal order of people's life, but also become the bottleneck of nation's development. Thus, it has altered the world political landscape and become the common focus of the international community.

2. Air Pollution (fog-haze). China came across the unparalleled air pollution in 2013. The fog-haze weather hit cities all over the country repeatedly. Among 640 cities in the general investigation of air quality, less than 1% of them can meet the standards. The most seriously air-polluted cities (Taiyuan, Beijing, Urumqi, Lanzhou, Chongqing, Jinan, Shijiazhuang, Qingdao, Guangzhou, and Shenyang) are all listed in the top 20 air-polluted cities in the world.

3. Water Body Pollution. Water is the source of life. Since people realized the importance of water, the exploitation, utilization, and dredge of water bodies have never stopped. Nowadays, due to the uneven distribution of water resources, increasing demands of water in industrial development, agricultural production, and households, rapid increase of population, global warming, and improper management of water resources, human beings are confronted with unprecedented water crisis which is becoming increasingly serious. China uses 600 billion cubic meters of water every year, i.e., 400m³ for each people in average, which is only 1/4 of the Americans' and half of the international water shortage ratio. In recent 30 years, a quarter of the people in the country had to drink unqualified water, especially in the north.

4. Heavy Mental Pollution of Soil. According to the Ministry of Land and Resources, currently over 10% of China's farm lands have been contaminated by heavy metals, which means 20 million hectares of land have been affected (5 million hectares have become waste land), accounting for 1/6 of the farm lands of the country. The increasingly serious land pollution tends to persist for 30 years, and the pollution is mainly caused by heavy metals, chemicals, plastic material, electronic waste, and pesticide produced in the economic development. From 1980 till now, the per unit area yield of grain of China has increased by 56%, but in the meantime the use of pesticides has increased by 225%. In contrast, in countries like Germany and France, the per unit area yield of grain has risen by 51%-52%, and their use of pesticide has been reduced by 31%-47%. Soil pollution is like an invisible "killer", which can harm people's health quietly and is hard for people to detect. Especially when heavy metals accumulate in vegetables and grains, mankind on the top of the food chain is undoubtedly in danger.

5. Burst of extreme weather

Extreme weather was originally a small probability event, but it shows the tendency of increase and enhancement in recent years and it directly relates to global warming. In fact, mankind is in the adaptive phase of extreme weather. Sweltering summers, blustering hurricanes, sharp frosts and monstrous floods almost become "frequenters", and favorable weather is regarded as a "luxury". The harm of extreme weather is becoming even worse. Since July, 2007, the south of China was hit by large-scale extreme high temperature with the average highest temperature of 38.6 degree, 2.4 degree higher than the average. There were 10.2 days of regional average high temperature, 4.8 days more than that of the same period of the past. At the same time of the general high temperature in the south of China, the main streams of Songhua River and Nen River in the northeast of China

suffered devastating floods, which affected millions of people and millions of hectares of crops. As a sharp contrast of the floods in the northeast of China, from 2010 till now, Yunnan Province has suffered aggravated drought. According to the statistics from the meteorological department, from October 1st, 2012 to February 17th, 2013, the average amount of precipitation in Yunnan was 79.4 millimeter with only 19.3 rainy days, 53.4% less than that in the same period in the past. Some experts warned that, if the drought here could not be thoroughly resolved, there would be desertification in Yunnan in next 50 years. Extreme weather would bring huge loss to human beings in terms of economy, society and culture. According to statistics, extreme weather will be further intensified. Populous countries like China should make contingency plans to prevent catastrophes and plagues.

6. Mass distinction of creatures

In recent years, various countries in the world have paid much attention to the research and protection of biological diversity, but it does not contain the reduction of biodiversity. Over the past century, the excessive use of natural resources made the extinction rate of species 1000 times faster than that of natural extinction. It is estimated that by the end of this century, 2/3 of tracheophytes would become extinct. Like plants, animals' conditions are not optimistic either. Animals like pandas, tigers and finless porpoises are recognized as endangered species. In the past 20 years, the number of finless porpoises, the only mammals in Yangtze River basin, has been declining rapidly. According to the "2012 Investigation Report of the Freshwater Porpoise" released in 2013, only 1040 finless porpoises remain nowadays, and if emergent protective measures are not taken as soon as possible, it would be extinct within next 5 to 10 years just like white-flag dolphin.

7. Raging epidemic diseases

The highly pathogenic avian influenza in 2013 made Chinese people really scared in that year, which not only caused human casualties but also seriously affected the poultry breeding industry. H7N9, a new subtype virus of avian influenza was found on human body in March, 2013 and drew public attentions. The number of people infected with H7N9 was increasing in 2013. Continuous outbreaks of epidemic diseases are accompanied by stronger variation of diseases, broader affected areas and more routes of transmission. However, because of the lack of forecast evaluation and hazard analysis on the transmission and development of epidemic diseases, a scientific and effective early warning mechanism has not been established. The prevention and control of epidemic diseases need the government to further strengthen its responsibility and call for the joint efforts of all countries in the world.

8. Frequent occurrence of cancer

In 2009, "Cancer Villages" officially entered people's field of vision. As confirmed by the related department of China, the chief culprit of such village is water pollution. During the past 20 years, the number of younger patients, morbidity and mortality of cancer in China were experiencing a "three way" growth. At the beginning of 2013, the "2012 Chinese Cancer Registry Annual Report" released by the Chinese Cancer Registry Center showed that, in China there are 6 people diagnosed with cancer every minute and cancer also presents regional characteristics, like gastric cancer is concentrated in the northwest and coastal areas. This is the first annual report on cancer morbidity situation in China and its data came from 72 monitoring sites in 24 provinces and cover 85 million people. According to the report, there are 3.12 million new cancer cases every year and 8550 new patients every day. According to the report of World Health Organization (WHO), the new cancer cases and death toll rose dramatically in 2012, and China's new cancer cases were the world's highest with the number of 3.07 million. WHO warned that, there would be an eruption of cancer in the future and citizens should further change their unhealthy life style.

9. Destruction of forest cover

The forest coverage rate of China is only 20.36%, less than 2/3 of the world average level, and the per capita forest area and forest growing stock are less than 1/4 and 1/7 of the world average level

respectively. China is a country of vulnerable ecology which lacks forests and ecological products. At the same time, forest encroachment and logging are found all over China. Rapid economic development and globalization accelerate resource depletion, environmental destruction and ecological degradation, which is serious threats to human's survival and national development. Forests are mankind's friend, but are not friendly treated by human beings. Last century, human's use of and damage to forests was astonishing. People continuously deforest and reclaim land for various purposes and the forest area are constantly decreasing.

10. Sharp decrease of wetland

The wetland is honored as the "kidney of the earth", which can conserve water, store floodwater for droughts, regulate climate and maintain biodiversity. In China, 96% available fresh water resource is in wetland. The wetland is a "blessing" to human beings granted by the nature. But with the constant growth of population and rapid economic development, turning lakes into fields and reclaiming land from the sea and from beaches make the natural wetland area continue to shrink. In the past 30 years, the wetland areas in national wetland nature reserve showed a downward trend and decreased by 8152.47 square kilometers. In May, 2013, the "Wetland Protection Regulations" was officially implemented and provided a more solid guarantee for wetland protection in China. In September, 2013, the State Forestry Bureau released "the Outline of Promoting Ecological Civilization Construction" and drew the route for wetland protection: There should be no less than 800 million mu wetland by 2020.

11. Offshore pollution

In 2013, 80% of water areas in Yueqing Bay of Zhejiang Province were polluted to different degrees, which led to 2000 mu of affected areas of nearby aquatic products breeding. 74% of seawater in offshore areas of Zhejiang cannot be used for aquatic products breeding or food related industries, and it is not suitable for direct contact of the human body as well. When the southern sea areas in China suffer from pollution, the northern parts also face the same situation. Due to the development of manufacture industry and breeding industry and the abusive hunting and killing, the number of leopard seals in Liaodong Bay decreased sharply, from nearly ten thousand to less than 2000. On November 22nd, 2013, an explosion was caused by pipeline leakage in Qingdao and the leaking oil flowed into Jiaozhou Bay, which led to a large number of deaths of aquatic products bred by nearby residents. According to the statistics from the State Oceanic Administration, in 2012, 81% of the monitored typical marine ecosystems like near shore areas, river mouths and bays, are in the state of sub-health and unhealthy. In April, 2013, the State Oceanic Administration issued a notice calling for strengthening the protection of related marine activities and completely eradicating direct discharge of pollutant into the ocean.

12. Stubborn ills of urbanization

In recent years, some cities in China expanded rapidly and more and more empty cities appeared. In some tall and dense buildings, there are few people at night, with only 2/10 or 3/10 lights on at night. They are just like "ghost cities". According to data, China has built 3 billion square meters of office space for its 1 billion people that can provide everyone a standard private office. In some empty cities which can accommodate 1 million people each, there are the world biggest shopping centers, but the vacancy rate is 95%. In Hong Kong, China, an apartment of 460 square meters can be sold at the price of \$37 million, higher than the highest price of real estate in the bubble period of New York City. The mortgage rate in Hong Kong is less than 1% and it is floating interest rate. According to data, Chinese purchased over 50% of villas in Vancouver, Canada.

13. New environmental immigration

In 2010, Shanghai World Expo put forward the slogan of "Better City, Better Life". However, after three years, what we see is the constant degradation of urban environment and people's escaping from cities, and new "environmental immigration" emerges.

(1) “Environmental immigration” is triggered by ecological crises. It is not a new word but rises in response to the natural disasters coming along with human beings since the beginning of civilization. In ancient times, people of primitive tribes urinated and defecated in anywhere and there were more and more hunted animals, which led to the environmental degradation with stinky smells and plagues. People were forced to move. The population on earth is more than 6 billion nowadays and every year it would be 100 million more. Ecological crises like population boom, environmental pollution, climatic anomaly, crop failure and uneven allocation of the food lead to the surge of environmental immigrations. The majority of the immigrants come from developing countries. No matter where the immigration waves are formed, the common reason of which is natural disasters and destruction of ecological environment.

(2) “Environmental immigration” is triggered by natural disasters. Compared with political, economic and technical immigrations, environmental immigration draws more and more attentions in various countries. In short, environmental immigration is caused by the damage on the survival environment of human beings, such as air pollution (haze), water pollution, land pollution, geological disasters and other ecological crises all around China. According to data, the global warming would force people to leave their home and result in the largest migration in human history. Though the forecasts of numbers of immigrants caused by climate change vary, the International Organization for Migration estimated that, by 2050, there would be 200 million people having to migrate due to environmental pressures.

(3) Population and resources should be reasonably allocated. Environmental immigration is a process of migration from high pressure areas to low pressure areas. The allocation of environmental resources (including land resource, water resource, atmosphere resource, forest resource, wetland resource and marine resource) should be relatively adjusted. Environmental immigration is not a purpose but a way for easing the contradiction among poverty, population and environment. Environmental immigration is meaningful only when it is based on improving environment and reasonably allocating population and resources. How to realize the reallocation of the environmental resources is also a key problem.

(4) GDP cannot represent livability of a city. The notion of livable cities was born in the times of economic development and urbanization. When greatly satisfied by materials, people are looking forward to healthy and green life. But it is not the case. What we usually see is the contradiction between economic development and environment. “A livable city has rational percentage of population and resources. The rapid development of GDP is definitely a lure for people, but it is not the impetus for sustainable development. The policy which can really reduce environmental immigration is to build a truly livable city.” A livable city is a city with coordinated development of economy, society, culture, environment and ecology, which meets residents’ material and spiritual needs and is suitable for people’s work, living and dwelling. A livable city stresses the coordinated development of economy, society, culture, environment and ecology. In order to prevent environmental immigration from bringing environmental degradation to another city and becoming the block of the benign development of a city, the international community has started the research on related policies of environmental immigration.

The environmental immigration in a rapidly developed society brings the deep consideration on today’s living environment. In my opinion, when dealing with environmental crises or ecological crises, intuitive and formal solutions can only cure the symptoms, not the disease. The tackling of the environmental crises and ecological crises in China should focus on the treatment of air pollution (haze), water pollution, land pollution, crop crisis and food security. To manage environmental crises and ecological crises, we need to cure the disease first and the symptom second, and cure both of them eventually. When we construct ecological civilization, the national ecological security pattern should also be built. To solve environmental crises and ecological crises, we need to start

from small issues, start from ourselves, and start from now to realize “Environmental Protection and Heart Protection” and “Ecology and Psychology”.

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Summary. This article gives a brief analyses of the major scientific achievements of the country on the issue of doctors of occupational medicine in last 100 years.

Key words: harmful factors at work, health workers, regulation of Occupational Medicine.

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 4. 2.2.4/2.1.8.562-96 « » 2.2.2006-05 , »;
 5. 2.2.4.548-96 « »;
 6. 12.8.003 « . »;

Summary: methods of their measurement which does not correspond to hygienic norms and standards.

Key words: Special appraisal of condition of labor, methodic, norms, critical analysis.

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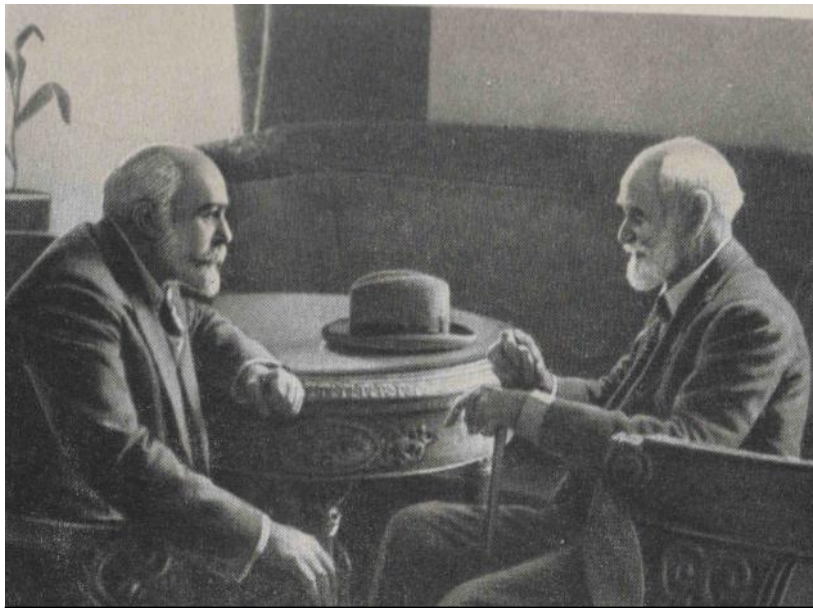
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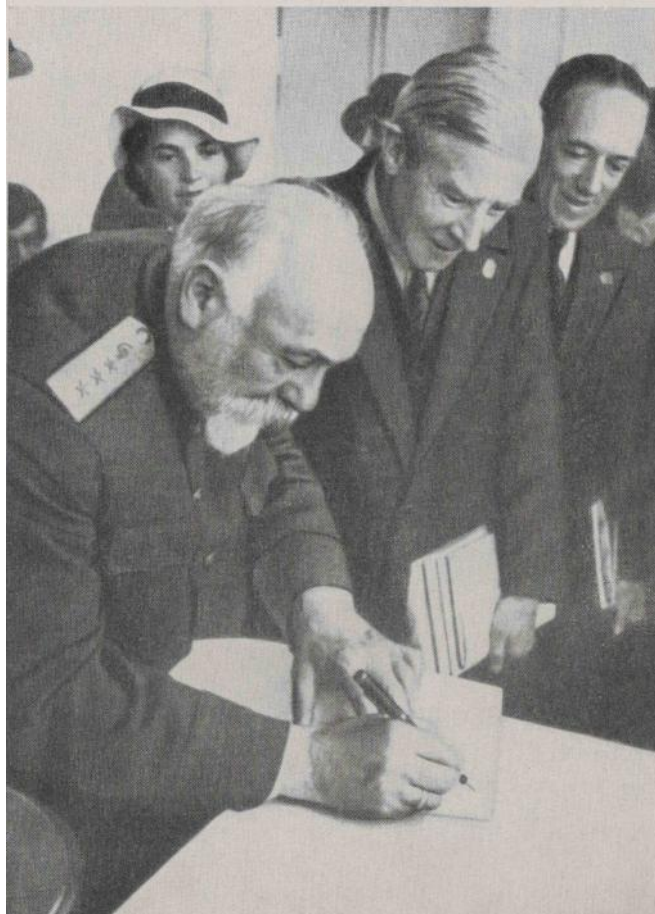
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XV

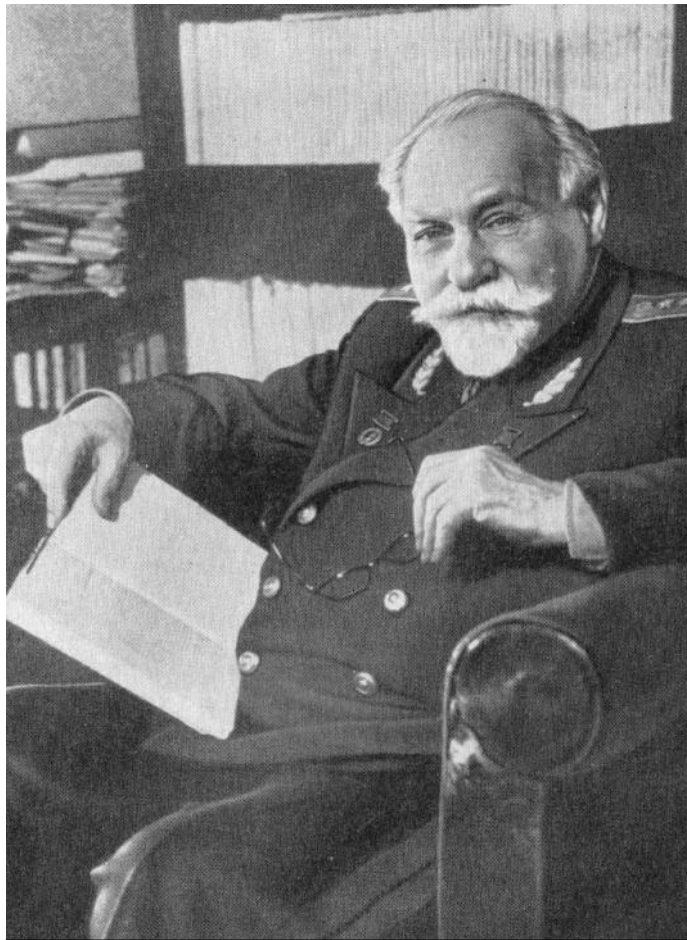


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1. _____, 1973.- 450 .
2. _____, 1938;
3. _____, .II, .290
4. _____, 1966 .100// _____ 1982, .70
5. _____, .8 .102, ., 1949
6. _____ - Acta Physiologica
7. _____ A.M., _____ : 1976, . 1, 181
8. _____ (7, VII 1882-9, XII, 1958) - _____
9. _____, 7, 1959 - .749-752
10. _____ « _____ » - - 7,8,9
11. _____ (15,16,17) 2000 .

10. . . . (. . .).
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Summary. Provides information about the biological rehabilitation of water objects of various purpose, the method of correction algocenosis. This Russian biotechnology allows to achieve improvement of water quality, significantly reducing the cost of responsible natural resource users on the articles of the environmental payments. Our company has been successfully working on this technology for over seven years.

Key words: cyanobacteria, blooms in water, Chlorella, algolization.

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Summary. This article is about some conceptions and technology innovations in the field of ecology safety.

Key words: advanced development, ecology safety.

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Summary. LED lighting and photobiological risk. The parameters of economic efficiency LED lighting. Problems of quality LED lamps. New information technologies to protect the authenticity of new light sources.

Key words: Security, information technology, quality, led, certification, economic efficiency.

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5. : / . . . : LAP Lambert Academic Publishing GmbH & Co. KG Dudweiler Landstr. 99, 66123 Saarbrücken, Germany, 2011. – 368 .
6. []: / . . . « », 2008 - 42 .
7. []/ . . . : 2007. – 283 .

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1. DDR, Merseburg, Inst. für Phys. Chemie, Dr. G. Just.
2. USA, Brunswick, New Jersey, The State Un-ty, Dept. of Food Science, Endel Karmas.
- 3.
- 4.
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6. DDR, Dresden, Zentralinst. für Kernforschung, J. Bertram.
7. DDR, Merseburg, Inst. für Anorg. Chemie, D. Werner.
8. DDR, Merseburg, Inst. für Anorg.-techn. Chemie, R. Mobius.
9. DDR, Leuna, Merseburg, W. Ulbricht.
- 10.
11. Poland, Gliwice, K-ra technol. chem. org., J. Krajewski.
12. DDR, Dresden, Kosmische Un-t, D. Lohse.
13. Poland, Katowice, Un-t Sl ski, J. Suchowski.
14. DDR, Merseburg, Techn. Hochschule für Chemie, F. Winkler.
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1970–1977 .

3, -3, -2, -2, 20: -4, -3, -1, -1, -1.

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2. , 1975, . 11, 1, . 96.

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	17,0	13,5	-3,5	16,4	15,1	-1,3
	11,4	6,8	-4,6	12,2	9,4	-3,0

	3,7	1,8	-1,9	4,6	2,7	-1,9
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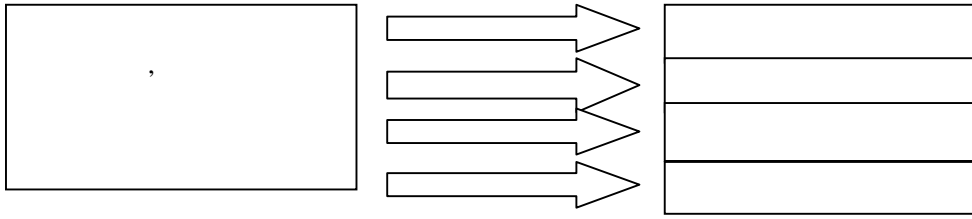
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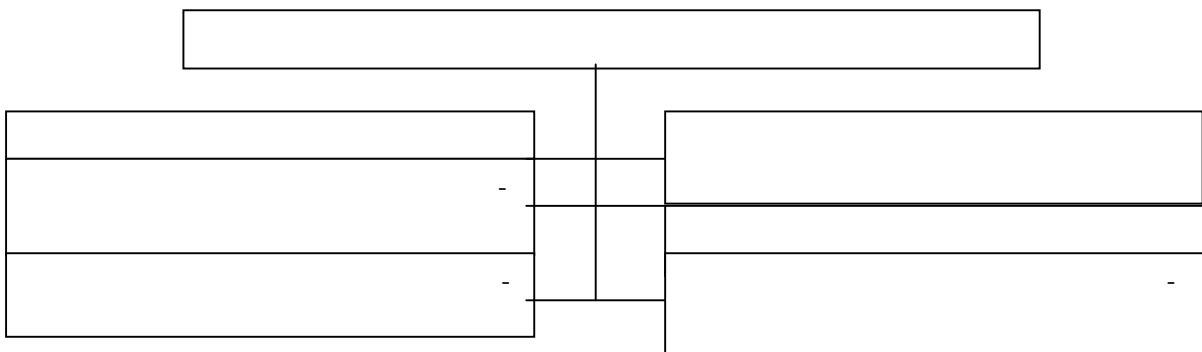
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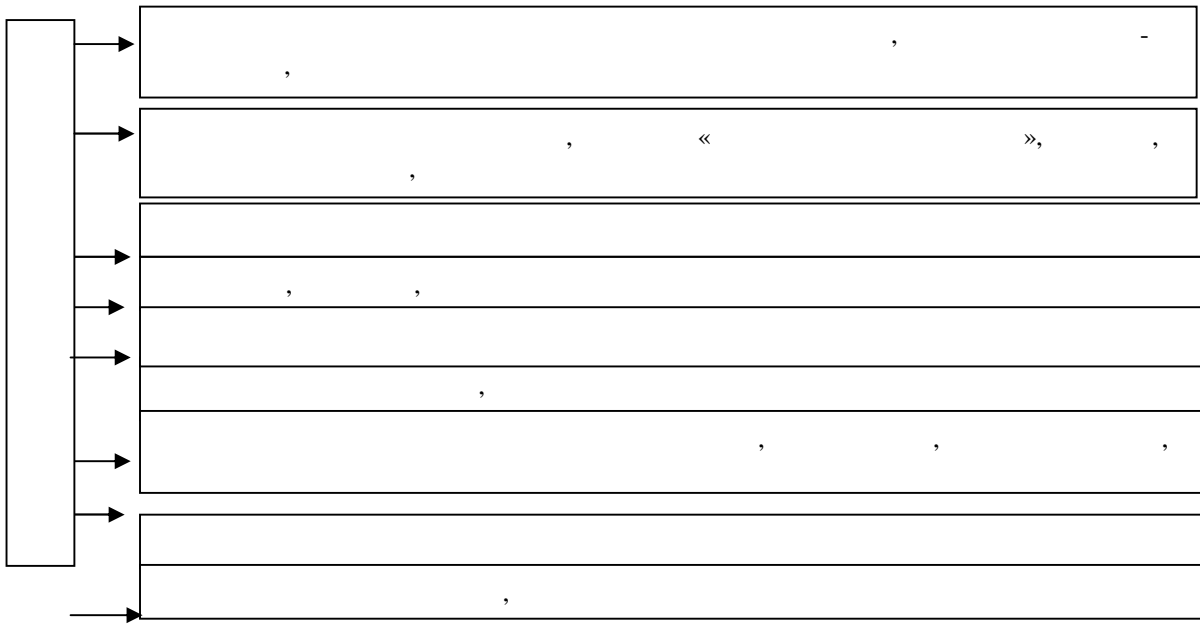
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4) ; 25 % . 2013 17,2 % . , , , ;

			2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	(-), (+) %	- -3	- 0,6	- 0,7	1,4	0,4	1,4	- 0,7	- 2,6	2,1	0,5	0,2
2	- %,	60	79, 6	80	65, 5	62, 7	62, 7	60	46, 8	42, 1	41, 2	43, 7
3	- %,	25	19, 8	23, 2	25, 7	27, 1	27, 9	31, 5	34	33, 1	28, 8	30, 0
4	- %,	1	0,7 2	0,6 8	0,8	1,0 8	0,8	0,6 4	0,7	0,7 6	0,6 6	0,6 7
5	%,	20	6,7	10, 5	13, 5	13, 8	15, 3	15, 4	14, 5	14, 4	17, 9	17, 8
6	- - - %,	30	22, 9	17, 0	17, 0	17, 7	18, 3	20, 3	20, 6	22, 7	25, 0	24, 7
7	- %,	0,6	0,4 8	0,6 6	0,6 1	0,7 4	0,9 4	0,9 0	0,7 4	0,8 8	0,9 7	0,9 0
8	- - %,	25	70, 2	19, 8	19, 6	17, 5	17, 0	15, 9	16, 3	16, 6	16, 0	17, 2
9	%,	20	4,5	4,4	6,5	5,4	6,4	5,8	1,3	1,8	4,8	5,4
10	- %,	25	2,6	2,0	2,3	5,2	6,4	16, 5	21, 8	28, 4	18, 9	17, 4
11	%,	60	18, 5	17, 0	18, 5	27, 6	25, 1	45, 0	51, 7	62, 3	58, 6	54, 9
12		3	0,5	0,9	0,7	2,0	0,9	2,2	1,6	1,9	1,8	2,2
13	%,	8	2,1	1,5	1,1	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,5
14	- %,	10	41, 9	12, 7	11, 1	7,7	6,1	5,4	5,2	7,3	6,3	6,2
15	(-), %	-5	- 3,0	1,4	- 4,5	- 6,1	- 7,6	- 11, 2	- 17, 4	- 9,4	6,0	- 1,7

5) 2013 5,4 %.

6) ;

7) 16 0,5

8) 6,2 %

10.

1) 43,7 % 2013

2)

3) 17,8 % 20 %

4) 2000 – 2013 2013 24,7 % (30 %).

2015 30 %.

– 30 %, 2020 – 32 – 34 %

)

1)

2012 – 2013

60%).

2011

(51,7 % 2010
62,3%

;

2)

[4];

3)

(5 %)
2010 (-17,4%),

22

2013

- 1,7%
84,5%

2012

93,3%.

31,2% 2012 . (23,5%), ((2,1
) , (25,1%), (14,1%), (12,8%)
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2 838,1 (-4 561,9 . .) .
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104,7%. 108,6%, : -
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