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LEGISLATIVE REGULATION OF HUNTING FOR EUROPEAN BISON IN REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Today, one of the increasingly popular types of hunting tourism is hunting for bison. On the European continent is the one of the largest and most heavy representatives of terrestrial mammals. European bison is the last representative of the European wild bulls. The body length of bison can reach 330 cm, the weight can be up to 920 kg. Height at the withers in the adult animal reaches up to 192 cm. The population of bison in Republic of Belarus is about 1.5 thousand individuals to February 2016.

Belarusian population of bison is consists of individuals of the main and reserve gene pool of animals. The primary bison gene pool includes individuals representing the breeding value meaningful for maintaining the Belarusian population of European bison, and having high physical condition. The reserve bison gene pool includes old and sick animals, injured, aggressive towards man and lured away by more than 50 kilometers beyond the forest for a long time.

In accordance with the Presidential Decree of December 8, 2005 № 580 "On Certain Measures for improvement of the effectiveness of hunting management and fisheries management, improvement of public management" (in the Decree of the President of the editorial board of the Republic of Belarus of July 23, 2010 № 386, which entered into effect from 13 November 2010) and Decision of the Council of Ministers dated October 27, 2007 № 1408 "On some issues of protection and rational use of European bison" permitted the hunt for bison of reserve gene pool.

Today on the territory of the Republic of Belarus hunting for bison is conducting in 8 hunting grounds and allowed to hunt on animals of any sex and age of the gene pool of reserve during the year. The best hunting time is at the end of January and all of February. Shooting can not increase more than 75% of the population. Which of the bison should be taken away is decides by Commission, composed of experts from the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus, regional environmental organizations and the state veterinary service.

Despite the fact that the bison is in Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus, the hunt for It brings to our state considerable profit from 600 to 1050 euros for the hunt, with the trophy itself - from 1000 Euro to 10 000 or more, depending on the quality of extracted animal on CIC defined rating system. As trophies the horns and the skull, lower jaw, skin, hooves are available. The rest of the dead animal remains in the possession of the organization.

At numerical score of horns take into account their length, thickness, weight, color and other attributes, and the horns weights are determined their power. This measurement is made in a special trophy list, which also indicate who, where and when had kill the animal, its weight (total and without viscera).

Legislative regulation of hunting for European bison in Republic of Belarus addresses two critical issues: first, improve the population by rejection of sick, old and debilitated animals, related to the so-called reserve gene pool; second, it is the source of profit for maintenance of national parks and reserves of our country.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE METHOD OF WESTWATER TREATMENT GALVANIC PRODUCTION AT JSC "METZ V. I. KOZLOV" EXISTING CLENGING METHODS

JSC "METZ V. I. Kozlov" refers to the electrical industry companies and specializes in the production of power transformers of different types of package transformer substations and switchgear, transformers, multi-purpose, current transformers, complete switchgear, as well as a wide range of consumer goods.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the wastewater treatment method of electroplating in the company of "METZ V. I. Kozlov" and the analysis of existing cleaning techniques.

One of the important environmental aspects of the company is the discharge of waste water electroplating. Contact with untreated or inadequately treated sewage and other pollutants containing non-ferrous metals in water bodies is detrimental to the national economy and the environment.

Electroplating is one of the most dangerous sources of environmental pollution, mainly from underground water, due to the formation of a large volume of waste water containing contaminants of heavy metals, inorganic acids and alkalis, surfactants and other highly toxic compounds as well as a large number of pollutants, especially by the method of reagent disposal of waste water containing heavy metals form sparingly soluble.

A diverse range of coatings applied by electroplating electroplating causes the variety of contaminants that are in the waste water.

If the basis for classification of wastewater treatment process to adopt the prevailing (or main unit) of a particular method, they can be divided into seven groups: mechanical, chemical (reagent), coagulation-flotation, electrochemical, sorption, membrane, biological.

Analysis of wastewater treatment galvanic production showed that the most effective methods is the method of electrocoagulation, which relates to an electrochemical method.

The company of "METZ V. I. Kozlov" reagent used method of waste water treatment galvanic production. At the heart of the process of neutralization of effluents containing hexavalent chromium is a chemical reaction between ions and ferrous chromate. Wastewater treatment practices found that by co-precipitation of