

## RESOURCING MEANING OF ASSIMILATION POTENTIAL OF ENVIRONMENT

*Olga Krisanova*

*Sumy State University, Sumy, Ukraine*

The free goods are subservient to satisfaction of necessities of humanity in its production, cognitive, recreational activities and other types of activity. A man, co-operating with nature during the activity, is permanently in the system of public relations. Community development destroying an environment, is based on the wide use of the free goods. One of type of the free goods, which is widely used by people is assimilation potential of natural environment.

From the ecological point of view assimilation potential of environment is an ability of natural territory or water area without self-destruction to decompose natural and anthropogenic substances (garbage, wastes) and remove their harmful influence in the subsequent cycles of biological (biotic) rotation, where these substances are involved. The terms of life of most harmful contaminating substances are limited. Due to physical, chemical and biological processes that taking place in biosphere harmful substances disintegrate and include in a natural geochemical cycle and harm to health not inflicting to population and natural systems.

From the economic point of view there is a necessary to examine assimilation potential of natural environment as an unique natural resource.

Let analyse natural resourcing definiteness of assimilation potential of territories. Usually we consider natural objects and natural phenomena, whose mechanism of development, properties, location are determined by objective natural laws.

Questions about concrete meaning of concept «natural resources» decided by different authors (Minzh, Gophman, A. Golub, A. Gusev, A. Kolotievskiy, Kasianov, S. Bobylvov and others). The opinions of scientists of concrete meaning of concept «natural resources» are different, but, analysing them, it is possible to make the conclusion that a natural resource is examined as a natural factor, satisfying a public requirement in a resource. The possibilities of using of this natural factor must be studied. Natural factor must possess by features of using value.

We will notice that society co-operates not with isolated, but with the aggregate of natural components, having a territorial form, i.e. all natural resources are territorial timed.

Thus, the basic criteries of taking of natural factors to the category of natural resources are:

- finding of natural factors is in the system of natural connections;
- satisfaction the public necessities (production, aesthetic, communication, cognitive) of people;
- being responsible for the criterion of public utility, it is as the potential use values;
- natural resources are territorial timed.

Assimilation potential of natural environment is responsible for all criterion signs of taking of natural factors to the category «natural resource». Consequently, it is an unique natural resource which is studied yet not enough and not included to the system of economic relations. It satisfies the necessities of society in recovering of natural environment, maintenance of its stability and ecological balance.

As a natural resource, assimilation potential possesses such properties:

- renewing (by influence of natural and anthropogenic factor);
- cyclicity;
- dynamic changeability;
- irreplaceability;
- systematic and complex character.

Quantitatively assimilation potential is close to such scientific and technical norms as limit possible concentration of harmful substances (a peak concentration of admixture is in the atmospheric air, landed surface, water environment which in the periodic influencing or during all life of man does not negative influence on him and natural environment), maximum permissible emission (scientific and technical norm which is set with a condition, that maintenance of contaminating substances is in atmosphere, land, water did not exceed the norms of quality last for a population, animal and vegetable world) substances.

From here we can define assimilation potential as certain barrier (limit) which will help us to define the volumes of the anthropogenic loading on an environment.

Assimilation potential is territorial timed. The assimilating capabilities of the forests, meadows, reservoirs, their separate parts, are different from their biotic and abiotic maintenance. It requires the complete studies in the sphere of maximum values of the anthropogenic loading on natural complexes, their restoration capabilities for maintenance of stability of natural environment.

Assimilation potential is an important, system and complex ability of environment, that plays a direct role in renewal and proceeding in the natural resources of ecosystems.

In – first, resource meaningfulness of assimilation potential allows to use it for satisfaction of necessities of society in maintenance of stability, renewal of natural environment and ecological equilibrium in practical activity.

In - second, him surrounding generating capabilities allow to restore an environment with all aggregate of reproduction of biotops, biocenoses and ekosistem (biotic and genetic biodiversity) for the certain interval of time.

To date with scientifically – practical point of view a problem of forming and using of assimilation potential as a major natural resource is not enough studied, that requires the new approaches for the development of the organizationally - economic mechanism system of his use.

