

ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC STOCK-BREEDING CONDITIONS IN BELARUS, NIGERIA, THE NETHERLANDS

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During the last years we can see much more warnings from the official sources of European Alliance and ecological organizations, about the threat of the environment pollution, coming from the modern intensive stock-breeding. The intensive stock-breeding occupies one of the central places in the discussion of the UNO department provision and for agriculture (FAO).

The modern stock-breeding leads to the water, air and land pollution, destroys the wilderness, including birds and animals. In fact, it is used for food production. It is the main factor, which is followed by the modern agriculture, as well as the main influence factor on the environment. The main problem of the intensive stock-breeding is the utilization of wastes. The main sources of the ground and water pollution from the livestock enterprises are manure, urine, technical water and disinfecting substances being used during the veterinary-sanitary measures. Manure can be a factor of passing over more than 100 types of the incitants of the animal diseases, including the ones dangerous for people. Especially dangerous is watery manure, which is obtained from nonlayer type of animal breeding. Pathogenic microflora in watery manure remains viable for a very long time due to high moisture and a great content of ammonia and chloride, preventing the duplication of thermophile microorganisms. Because of that the biothermal processes in watery manure do not happen and as well as its biothermal dehydration.

The main feature of intensive stock-breeding is breeding of a large amount of animals on a small territory, often in the premises, insulated from the environment. In order to get maximum amount of products using minimum expenses we save place, electric power, do the technological process cheaper, not taking into consideration such factors as: animals natural needs, ecological situation, not paying attention at morally-ethical side of this question. It is known that there is a straight connection between the level of the economic development of the country and ecological situation in the country. As an example let's take 3 countries, different in the level of the economic development.

The agriculture of the Netherlands is high productive, with a brightly expressed export orientation. 60% of the agrarian products produced in the country is delivered abroad from Holland. It forms 24% of the cost of the whole Netherlands' export. The important reasons of a large foreign demand are high and stable quality of products and strong market organizations. High attention is paid to the ecological safety of stock-breeding.

In Holland large positive farming experience is allied to high technologies that allows to get ecologically clean products of high quality. Holland existing laws regulate strictly the environment protection from the negative influence of agricultural production. Ecologically clean technologies in Dutch farming are successfully introduced not because of the administrative pressure, but also because of their economic benefits for the farmers themselves.

In Belarus, compared to Holland there is a large amount of large livestock breeding complexes, 6 of them pig-breeding for 100000 goals. Such concentration causes a wide range of pollution problems of each environmental component. There are a lot of examples of negative consequences in the zone of the complexes. The plant production, which is obtained on the field of irrigation near the town pig-breeding complex for 108000 goals, is not suitable for animal feeding and 400 ga of irrigated fields are completely non used. The quality of livestock products (according to the content of microelements and etc.), which is obtained at the complex, is 3-6 times lower in comparison with the products got from home animals and in 5-12 times lower than from wild animals. In the air of livestock-breeding farms the content of ammonia 4-10 times exceeds the possible rate concentration.

For example, the share of stock-breeding in the Republic of Belarus is 91% of halfwatery manure type. Because of the lack of efficient technologies and equipment, organic fertilizers pollute the environment and there is a loss of a lot of power elements while storing.

However during the last years it was decided to reduce the concentration of animals on the same territory. In 2002 it was forbidden to use nonlayer animal breeding, so that the manure could be punched and it could be possible to prevent the environment pollution.

In Nigeria, with its hot and dry climate, the problem of poultry waste utilization is one of the central ones. Poultry production develops the economy of Nigeria, and it is a very profitable business. Died during the production process birds are buried without following any sanitary rules and regulations. Because of the hot climate there is a quick decomposition of the corpses that leads to mass virus and bacteria development. Because of the small depth, they are greatly influenced by atmospheric sediments. It leads to the underground water pollution.

It is possible to reduce the polluting influence of livestock-breeding complexes on the environment if a correct technology is engineered for the farm production and housing. It should be not allowed to build complexes for cattle breeding for more than 3-5000 goals, pig-breeding for more than 24-27000 goals, as well as the complexes use that the hydrocleaning system of manure utilization.