

PROBLEMS OF MAINTAINANCE AND STABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY IN UKRAINE

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On this stage of civilization no world problem was paid so much decisions of OUN, Conventions, summits of leaders of the countries of the world, higher organs of power of the states, world public, and others like that, as to the maintenance of biodiversity and to its stable use. It is particularly, «Conference of OUN on an environment and development» (1992), XIX special session of General Assembly of OUN (1997) and others.

Global elimination of biodiversity, its contamination, and break of functional connections by the society lead to six global ecological crises:

rise in temperature of climate;

destruction of ozone layer;

contamination of mainlands and oceans by heavy metals, compounds, fuel fossils and others;

appearing of deserts ;

acid rains;

elimination, transformations and aggravation of biodiversity), which in the last 30 years substantially changed for the worse a world economy, policy, led society, climate and so on.

Contamination and degradation of natural environment grew into a global problem which increases with the growth of population and development of economic activity.

State of biosphere directly or mediated determines all main spheres of life of society- spiritual, material and political. It is presently destroyed or very changed about 65 % of grouping and world ecosystems, which is the result of dominating in the world economy of the liberal market system, due to which the resources of biodiversity have a consumer cost only, and their social and ecological cost is not taken into account.

For the last 100 years human activity inflicted enormous harm to animal and vegetable world of Ukraine. Only in pre-war years on the Donetsk area and in Crimea disappeared more than 40 types of plants, in Carpathians - 20. About 700 types of animals and plants are brought to the Red book of Ukraine which are on the border of extinction or elimination.

A few ages back 55 % of territories of modern Ukraine were

covered by the forest, 32 % by steppes, 5 % by swamp lands, 1 % by meadows, and such correlation was saved to beginning of the XX century.

At present moment the forest planting make - 14, 6 % of territories of the state, steppes, - less than 1 %, swamps - near 3 %, the area of meadows was increased to 9 %. Reduction of untouched natural territories considerably abbreviates important space of wild animals and plants.

Violation of ecological balance on territory of Ukraine in combination with a socio-economic crisis results in not reverse processes in an environment and draws the row of negative tendencies of socio-economic character.

For today a question of restoration of assimilatory ability of biosphere of the planet is one of the most vital questions. The solution of this question is impossible at the level of a separately taken state. If humanity on the whole will not take actions on working out these problems, Earth will cease the existence as a planet that is suitable for existence of living organisms.

Therefore, ecological condition of the world and in Ukraine needs revision of the present conception of relationships with nature and passing to multifunctional ecologically-balanced conception, which answers the laws of unity, integrity and interdependence of biosphere and society. For this purpose it is necessary to define the supplies of resources on a planet and in every state separately, biodiversity above all things, and requirement in it of different states, and further on this base to make balance of their unexhausting use.

Using positions, accepted at Rio de Janeiro in 1992 «Order-paper for the XXI century», directed on removal of world disbalance in social and ecological spheres, to define the quotas of exception and use of resources for every state, including their biosphere, social, and other values in the cost of resources.

Selling the quotas of overall cost of resources as quotas on the emission of CO₂ should be started from the most productive and functionally important ecosystems which are the forests. It is exactly forests that nowadays provide the dynamic equilibrium of ecological balance of biosphere.