

Phytoremediation is a complex wellness activities landfill storage of secondary materials industry

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The article is devoted working out of technologies of creation of wood plantings on anthropogenic disturbed lands.

Problems of storage and disposal of industrial production is very relevant, because these problems are carried out to the alienation of land and the risk of environmental pollution.

The Russian Federation is currently accumulated environmental damage increases by 1.5–2 times the incidence population living in areas prone to negative effects.

One of the byproducts of the production of phosphate fertilizers is calcium sulfate, or so-called phosphogypsum.

In sailings objects chemical industry for the production of phosphate fertilizers in Russia, it accumulates in the amount of 30 million tons per year, which may result in air pollution, groundwater and surface water, soil and vegetation with harmful sub-

stances as a result of the transfer of wind and precipitation washout surface dumps.

Transportation phosphogypsum dumps and storage they need large capital investment and operating costs, and to create polygons have to borrow significant storage space.

The article describes the experience of phytoremediation landfill storage of secondary materials chemical industry in the Moscow region.

To reduce the negative impacts of phosphogypsum landfill on the environment surrounding natural areas provided a set of preventive and subsequent environmental measures.

The spent studying of features of natural growth of vegetation on old sailings of industrial reception of mineral fertilizers allows offering technology accelerated wood biological reclaiming, promoting decrease in adverse ecological consequences from warehousing.