SOME ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

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For solving a number of ecological problems in zone of intensive technogenesis it is necessary to use purposefully the complex of methods of analytical geochemistry. On this base experimental works have been carried out which give a good effect in study of ecologically technogenesis it is necessary to use purposefully the complex of non-clean objects and in getting important geochemical characteristics, namely: a) content, form of location and patterns of distribution, extent of mobility and extraction of harmful components (radioactive metals, rare-earth elements, poisonous gas, etc.) in mountain rocks and soil; b) chemical composition of air, surface and underground waters, microelements of gases content in them; c) isotopic content of a number of elements and products of radioactive in soils, ores, mountain rocks' decay and loose deposits; d) assessments of redox features of soils and deposits. Considering these characteristics applied geochemistry is able to solve such important problems as assessment of major sources of contamination and its loading of environment; recognition of halo and dispersion flows on urbanized and agricultural territories, in regions of mining-ore complexes, where environment pollution is a result of technogenic and nature processes; ecogeochemical and biogeochemical assessment of water, air and living organisms in zones of negative influence of technogenic and agrogenic anomalies of harmful components.