

VIII INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

29-31 March 2023



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**«Advanced Agritechnologies, Environmental Engineering and
Sustainable Development»
AGRITECH-VIII 2023**

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**«Assessment of the state of the environment of the
Russian Far East»**

Natalya Shkrabtak, Julia Praskova, Nina Frolova,
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Problem statement

- The general trend in the development and growth (functioning) of cities is a progressive deterioration in the state of the components in them and human living conditions
- Technogenic pollution of the cities of the Far East does not allow us to define the vast majority of their territory as favorable for human habitation (46% of the population of the south of the Far East lives in environmentally hazardous conditions (hazard category II))
- The general state of the environment is characterized by an imbalance in nature management in almost all regions of the Far East.

The main purpose of the work is to analyze the state of the environment in the Russian Far East



Solution methods

- The background pollution of atmospheric air and precipitation was assessed using the network data.
- Integrated Background Monitoring Stations (ICFM) and Specialized Stations of the Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO-GAW). Monitoring of the state of atmospheric air was carried out in 3 cities at 3 observation stations.



Results

- Emissions from stationary sources in 2021 amounted to 1,275.2 thousand tons, compared with 2015 increased by 43.7%
- Total emissions of air pollutants from mobile sources in the Far Eastern Federal District for the analyzed period amounted to 4183 thousand tons. The share of pollutants from road transport amounted to 20% of the total emissions in the district in 2021.
- The share of the population living in unfavorable air pollution conditions was 55%
- The structure of emissions was dominated by CO, whose emissions amounted to 413 thousand tons (increased by 31.8% since 2015). During the year, there was an increase in emissions of solids (by 44%), sulfur dioxide (by 55%), nitrogen oxides (by 56.6%), and drugs (by 77.2%)

Conclusions

The modern data presented in the work can be used to make a forecast of the level of pollution of the air basin for the period under study. This will reduce the risk of high levels of pollution in certain periods of the year and in certain areas of the Far Eastern Federal District.

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