

Вержиківська Аліна Олегівна

Київський національний університет

технологій та дизайну (м. Київ)

Науковий керівник – ст. викладач Ренська І.І.

HOW FUR PRODUCTION AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE CLIMATE

Ecology and climate change almost every day. Faux fur also affects the pollution of our planet Earth. Looking on a fur coat in a glossy magazine or in the window of shop, you can not realize that animals were beaten, killed an electric current or even removed skin from them. To stop exploitation and murder of animals for the sake of natural fur, his use world brands continue to renounce - Chanel, Gucci, Armani, Versace, Michael Kors. The Ukrainian designers do not remain aside too: Andre Tan will not use fur, also Ksenia Schneider, Elena Burenina, Paskal et al. On replacement natural in a trend on a podium and it's artificial fur. World tendency of abandonment from the use of natural fur through cruelty and unethicalness of production only collects turns brands Stella McCartney became one of the first, who decided fully to give up fur and leather fur, replacing them artificial materials. To them attached and other companies: Gucci, Michael Kors, Jimmy Choo, Ralph Lauren, Calvin Klein

The purpose of work is determination of influence of production of fur coats on ecology and climate of planet. Also we will analyse influence artificial fur and natural.

Fur farms contaminate an environment: air, reservoirs soils. Animals produce organic fertilizers that positively influence on soil properties and increase its fertility. After the level of environmental pollution, the World Bank attributes the poisonous farms of poisonous substances to the five most hazardous industries. They cause great harm to the environment - they pollute the soil, reservoirs and air with viruses,

bacteria and toxic substances. The bodies of dead animals are treated with chemicals - formaldehyde and chromium. They make it possible to slow down the natural process of decomposing the bodies of animals, while being very dangerous to humans. Allergies, migraines, infections are standard - such a bouquet is not uncommon among locals within 10 kilometers of a fur farm. Moreover, contamination can even cause leukemia and other forms of illness such as oncology. Also in wastes from fur farms is a high concentration of nitrogen and phosphorus. Nitrogen and phosphorus surplus - one of the most widespread forms of contamination of water. At the sufficient volumes of nitrogen and phosphorus there is an eutrophication ("flowering") of reservoirs, which reduces the level of oxygen and results in the pestilence of fish. Another moment is the use of antibiotics (it obligatory in any stock-raising). Antibiotics the same as dung get in soil and water that causes insensitivity is to the antibiotics for people. That, whom such firmness is produced for, actually it is not what to treat bacillosiss.

250 squirrels, 170 chinchillas, 11 badgers, 18 foxes, 55 minks, 18 dogs, 4 wolves, 80 sable. This is not a list of animals that, for example, live peacefully in a protected area. That is the number on average required to make one (!) Fur coat. Already in many countries of the world - Britain, Austria, Czech Republic, Serbia, Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia, to Luxemburg, Bosnia and Gerzegovina, Netherlands - prohibition of fur farms is accepted. Consideration of corresponding bills takes place in Germany, Denmark, Latvia, Estonia, Poland and other countries. In connection with prohibitions and limitations, harmful productions begin transferring to the countries, wherever such decisions are yet accepted. And one of such countries there is Ukraine.

The animal's fur was then treated with toxic chemicals so that the fur did not begin to rot in the customer's closet. Meanwhile, these chemicals have a bad effect on the very person who will wear this fur coat.

Thus. What such bad production? Fur is also used to pollute the air. After treatment of fur of troupe of animals throw out in containers that in course of time begin to rot and produce various enzymes in air. Among them there can be carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), dioxine of sulphur (SO₂), HCl, organic volatiles (VOC), heavy metals. Widespread substances for tanning of hides are formaldehyde and chrome - both are included in the lists of carcinogens and toxins.

Among other substances that use or distinguish tanning and painting in processes, and that are in the lists of toxic chemicals is an aluminium, ammonia, chlorine, chlorobenzene, copper, lead, methanol, naphthalene, sulfate acid.

It unreal toxic substances, part from that similarly can get to soil and waters, and exactly they do a fur coat it is not enough suitable to punching.

Conclusion. In Europe, fur production is widely illegal in their territories. In particular, 13 European countries de jure enacted legislation illegal fur production, while others put fur producers in existence, which can no longer be considered to have actually displaced this production in the world, and are known to be a three-process requiring protection. This situation threatens the massive expansion of fur production in neighboring countries with poor environmental control before Ukraine grows.

Furs are a variety of environmental hazards. External soil can be contaminated with toxins, important metals, bacteria and viruses. Contamination of the confidential water diversions of such farms causes the process of eutrographic classification, forbidding use and unreliability. Because of the soil, bacteria and viruses from such farms are dangerous to humans and can be used in underground drivers, polluting the surrounding settlements with drinking water. The activity of fur farms causes air pollution, emissions of nitrogen dioxide, ammonia, itch, carbon monoxide.

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