

**SHOULD WE REPLACE ORDINARY POLYETHELENE AND AGRICULTURAL CLOTH WITH ALTERNATIVE TYPES OF PLASTIC
(ЧИ ВАРТО ЗАМІНЮВАТИ ЗВИЧАЙНИЙ ПОЛІЕТИЛЕН ТА АГРОВОЛОКНО АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНИМИ ВИДАМИ ПЛАСТИКУ)**

Баглюк У.П. – здобувачка вищої освіти групи А2/2

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Стаття присвячена дослідженню доцільності заміни звичайних видів пластику та агроволокна на сільськогосподарських полях, які потребують утилізації та переробки, на альтернативні види поліетилену, зокрема біополіетиленову плівку.

***Ключові слова:** біополіетилен, сільськогосподарські угіддя, альтернативні види пластику, біорозкладання*

The article is devoted to the study of the feasibility of replacing conventional types of plastic and agrofiber in agricultural fields, which require disposal and processing, with alternative types of polyethylene, in particular, biopolyethylene film.

***Key words:** biopolyethylene, agricultural land, alternative types of plastic, biodegradation*

The relevance of the work is that plastic film is used to protect crops and inhibit the growth of weeds at agriculture enterprises. This is a very expensive process and it creates a huge amount of contaminated waste that needs to be disposed. However, oxobiodegradable polyethylene film can be programmed in the production for decomposition shortly after harvest. Based on the data of primary sources, a hypothesis was put forward about the absence of a negative effect of the biodegradable polyethylene decomposition products on the germination and development of cultivated plants.

Polyethylene biopackages differ from conventional packages in that they contain oxobiodegradable impurity d2W. This impurity is a catalyst superconcentrate that accelerates the decomposition of polyethylene in the environment.

A catalyst is a chemical that accelerates a reaction but it is not a part of the reaction product. The chemical is a bioadditive d2W, the reaction is the process of decomposition of polyethylene, and the reaction product is CO₂.

Symphony's creation of d2W is so efficient that the add-on usually only needs to be included by 1%, resulting in significant cost, transportation and storage savings. PE (polyethylene

products) and PP (polymer-based products) are carbohydrates, and their molecular bases are made up of hydrogen atoms bound together by carbon atoms in long tangled chains. These long chains provide flexibility and strength, that prevent oxygen from attaching to carbon and hydrogen atoms, which in turn leads to oxidation and decomposition [1].

The molecular weight of a material can be a good indication of the complexity of its molecular bonds and, therefore, its resistance to oxidation [2].

During the study, the biotesting method was used. The biotesting method plays one of the most important roles in the system of monitoring the state of the environment. The essence of this process is to assess the effect of toxicants on specially selected organisms, their growth, development, behavior [3].

For the research biopackages of Ukrainian manufacturers "Your Line", "Tavriya B", "ATB" and biopackages of European manufacturer "Mercadona" were used.

Conclusion: 1. The results of research revealed the existence of a negative influence of biopackages decomposition on germination and primary development of monocotyledonous cultivated plants on the example of the Podolyanka variety wheat. The results of research revealed the existence of a negative influence of biopackages decomposition on the germination and biomass of dicotyledonous cultivated plants on the example of the Adjur variety watercress. 2. The results of the study indicated the negative influence of biopackages decomposition products of all studied manufacturers. The packages of the Spanish manufacturer Mercadona have the smallest negative influence, and the Ukrainian manufacturers "Your Line" and "ATB" have the largest negative influence. The results of laboratory research to determine the pathogenic mycoflora in soil samples of experimental plots indicate that the biopackages of the Ukrainian manufacturer "Your Line" promote the development of fungi that cause plant diseases and this research indicates that the biopackages of the Spanish manufacturer "Mercadona" reduce the number of antagonist-fungi.

However, the question of replacing ordinary polyethylene and agricultural cloth with alternative types of plastic needs further study in connection with the practically proven discrepancies with the literature- source base. We should research the influence of other types of alternative plastic.

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A MODEL OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN MODERN CONDITIONS

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У статті запропоновано модель антикризового управління в сучасних умовах з урахуванням особливостей цифрової епохи. Підкреслюється важливість проактивного запобігання кризам, швидкого та скоординованого реагування на них, ефективного відновлення та безперервного навчання для вдосконалення антикризового менеджменту в майбутньому.

Ключові слова: *антикризове управління, системний підхід, кейс-стаді, сучасні умови*

The article proposes a model of crisis management in modern conditions, taking into account the specific features of the digital era. The article emphasizes the importance of proactive crisis prevention, rapid and coordinated crisis response, efficient recovery, and continuous learning to improve crisis management in the future.

Keywords: *crisis management, systematic approach, case study, modern conditions*

Let's start with the fact that crisis management has become an integral part of modern-day business. Every organization faces the potential risk of encountering an event that could threaten its reputation, revenue, and even existence. In such circumstances, it is essential for organisations to have a well-crafted and effective crisis management plan. So, in this article, we will discuss a model of crisis management that can be applied in current conditions.

The crisis management model consists of four distinct phases: prevention, preparation, response and recovery. Let's look at each of them in more detail.

The first step of the crisis management model is prevention. In this phase, organisations identify potential risks and take steps to minimize or eliminate them. Prevention strategies may