

**DISTRIBUTION OF NUTRIENT LOAD FROM LIVESTOCK COMPLEXES IN
BASINS OF THE RIVERS OF
THE REPUBLIC OF TATARSTAN'S PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Minakova Elena¹

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shlychkov Anatoliy²

1 - Kazan Federal (Volga) University, Russia, ekologyhel@mail.ru

2 - Institute of Environmental Problems and Subsurface Use of Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan, Russia, anatoliy.shlychkov@yandex.ru

Abstract: The paper presents the results of the evaluation form of the nutrient load from farms in the basins of the Republic of Tatarstan. The contribution of livestock is among other factors that determine the level of nutrient impacts on river basins.

Keywords: biogenous, pollution of river, surface flow

Introduction: Biogeochemical cycles of phosphorus and nitrogen - essential nutrients that determine the productivity and structural-functional organization of ecosystems are currently experiencing significant anthropogenic transformation. One of the major types of human intervention in the cycle of nutrients was the use of mineral fertilizers, in particular, the use of the nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer, which makes adjustments to the historical cycles of these elements in the biosphere. Only a portion of biogenic elements in the fertilizer remains in the surface circulation, the largest share of nitrogen (34-60%) and a significant proportion of phosphorus (9-25%) of the fertilizer enters the ponds and accelerates the production of organic matter in the water bodies and the development of the global process of anthropogenic eutrophication of water bodies, which entails a significant disturbance to the functioning of hydro (Coplan and Stravinskaya 1993). Today the eutrophication of water bodies is one of the most pressing problems of surface water. At the XXII Session of UNEP in 1984, the process of eutrophication of water bodies of land was the uppermost regarding the degree of danger of the global anthropogenic impacts on the environment (Hirsanov and Osipov 1993).