

Technogenic pollution of the earth`s surface

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The cadastre of polluted lands through countries and continents of the globe was used as the foundation of the article. An original methodology has been developed for determining the sizes of permanently polluted lands within the sphere of urban and road effects. The polluted land haloes (twice exceeding the background values) are mapped either from satellite images or estimated by indirect method (in the case of missing surveys). The methodology has given the proof of subsatellite observations in situ and by aerial surveys. The correlations of polluted areas with population density and with industrial potential indices have been elucidated on over the territories of 35 countries. Geostatistic estimation of technogenic polluted lands was made all over the sovereign objects (countries and subject territories). World and regional summaries are presented by the attached table. The total area of technogenic polluted lands exceeds 13 millions sq. km (10 % of the world), considerable part of this lands (37%) discovered in Eastern and South Asia. The extent of the relative pollution is variable from 2% (Australia & New Zealand) to 45% (Western Europe). This statistics may be useful for appreciation of global ecological problems. Some more information may be discovered in: Technogenic polluted lands through countries and continents (world and regional summaries) By V.G. Prokacheva, V.F. Usachev. St. Petersburg: World&Family, 2002 – 40 pp. Overcrowding in the planet and the necessity to regulation of size of population are wide discussed on international scene in connection with the global ecological problems. Meanwhile the population density submitted to natural laws of self-regulation, and evidently does not demand the powerful outside influence. On the contrary, the technogenic pollution is artificial and unknown for the `nature factor, therefore it is needs of the hard external control. Our statistics demonstrate that the technogenic pollution of the planet is essential factor and it may be soon preponderate over others in decision of the problems human association.