production since they were not affected by military actions. As for the eastern regions' lands, their reclamation will take much time. Considerable amounts of territories will be preserved and removed from agricultural use altogether and for a long time. In Ukraine, there was an active harvesting campaign in the spring, and according to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy, the crop areas will decrease by 25%. Agricultural producers report that currently, mine clearance will be time-consuming and expensive. The country requires a high-quality examination of potentially contaminated areas, the introduction of new technologies, monitoring, screenings, the use of special equipment, drones, and most of all – international support. Soil recovery practices must become a key goal in Ukraine. Above all, it means a stable partnership between scientists, the education system, the state, and businesses to take important strategic steps for the restoration of soil fertility.

## THE WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN GALATI COUNTY AND THE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

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The new massive investments in the entire waste management system in Galati county will certainly have an impact on both the population, from an economic perspective, and the reduction of the negative impact on the environment. According to this study, we have found that Galati County benefits from the most modern technology and infrastructure in terms of waste management, and once the management system is fully operational, the benefits will be reflected in the reduction of environmental pollution.

## PECULIARITIES OF ACCUMULATION OF POLLUTANTS IN PLANTS OF ROADSIDE STRIPS OF CHERNIVTSI REGION

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The vegetation cover of road geosystems in Chernivtsi oblast was formed under the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors. The location of the region's territory in three physical and geographical areas indicates the diversity of natural vegetation along the roads that cross the region. The roads pass through both the forest-steppe and forested parts of the region.

According to the results of the study, the content of heavy metals in the ash of herbaceous plants (individual species of different associations) of road geosystems is discrepant. Zinc is characterized by the highest absorption rate (and the highest concentration) in general for herbaceous vegetation. Its content ranges from 7.8 to 91.5 mg/kg of dry weight. Cuprum ranges from 4.21 to 17.15 mg/kg. Plumbum accumulation is 0.97-4.78 mg/kg, and Cadmium - 0.12-0.42 mg/kg. The content of heavy metals in plant ash decreases with distance from the roadway. The content of Zinc in a five-meter strip varies from 43.4 mg/kg to 92.5 mg/kg, and in a hundred-meter strip - from 25.4 mg/kg to 62.8 mg/kg; the content of Cuprum in the five-meter strip ranges from 4.2 mg/kg to 14.5 mg/kg, and in the one-hundred-meter strip from 5.7 mg/kg to 13.5 mg/kg; Plumbum in the five-meter strip - 1.6 - 4.2, in the one-hundred-meter strip - 1.9 - 3.2. Cadmium is characterized by a significantly low concentration - its content in the vegetation cover ranges from 0.12 mg/kg to 0.32 mg/kg. The increased content of heavy metals in the highway road geosystems can be explained by the high traffic volume of vehicles moving towards the border of Ukraine and Romania.

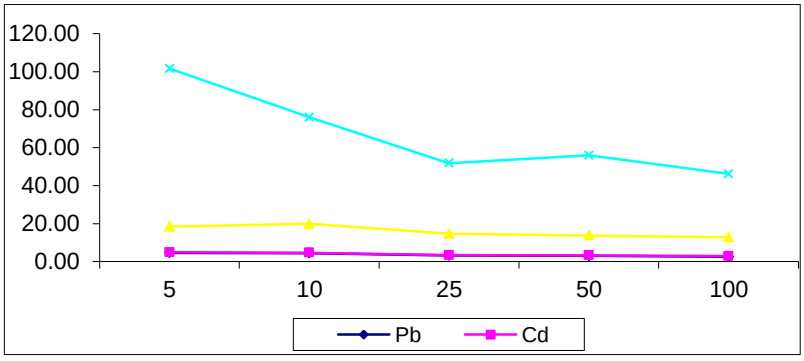


*Fig. Diagram of heavy metals distribution in vegetation cover (phorb-gramineous association) of the highway M-19, E 85 (Chernivtsi-Porubne)*

## SMART TOURISM AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: THE EUROPEAN UNION EXPERIENCE

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The intensification of various economic activities, the growth of the world's population and their increasing mobility require intelligent solutions to protect the environment in the context of sustainable development. Tourism is an economic activity where a smart approach is