



Respect for Green Policy by Application of New Economic Model of Mulching in Park Surfaces of Cities

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Introduction

Green policy should respect new economic approaches. One such theoretically designed model of behavior, which, in the author's opinion, can be quickly implemented in a large number of park areas in the Republic of Serbia, is given in this paper.

Namely, the research of the authors respected the existing legislation in the Republic of Serbia, but the innovation shown in the paper is visible through the application of a composted model of compost creation directly on the site of green space maintenance.

Namely, by shredding tree branches in the regular maintenance of the tree, it is possible to create a mulch that can be used immediately for the cultivation of space between plant planted species in the parks as decoration on the one hand, and after 12-24 months it can become a compost that will enhance the space where was mulched.

Material and Methods

Green policy should also take into account possible innovative models that could reduce the cost of managing plant waste. The management of plant waste in large cities has been harmed by public utilities, at the expense of local government units.

The authors have focused on mulch, which should be continuously located within parks and protected areas of cities, as decoration and also as an ecological improvement of the land of cultivated plant species in parks.

The location of such mulch deposit would be in full respect of the environmental laws, regulations and regulations in force in the Republic of Serbia in almost every park area across the country.

Results and Discussion

The authors have presented in the form of Figure 1, which essentially means that the method used so far involves the removal of branches resulting from the maintenance of trees in a landfill or in specially designated places in populated areas, which means spending taxpayers' money.

An innovative approach to the manipulation of plant debris in the processes of regular maintenance of park and other green spaces, unlike the standard model of disposal of plant waste to the local government landfill, is that the plant debris should be ground and left in the mulch area between plants and walkways trails in parks.

The authors point out that a new approach to the green economy has numerous benefits, such as: reducing the transportation costs of removing waste to landfill, reducing the use of vehicles, reducing the use of workers, eliminating tree branches in parks and other green spaces in urban and non-populated areas places.

With all these advantages, the end result of the activity is the immediate change in the visual approach of walkers in the parks, namely mulch works neatly and neatly on maintained urban areas, and accelerates the formation of compost, that is, after 12-24 months the land on which the mulch was located is enriched with compost debris.

Conclusion

Green Economy and an innovative new approach to understanding the environment, through analysis of existing and new approaches, in plant waste management in parks and settlements in the Republic of Serbia, was done by the authors with the aim of demonstrating the economic and environmental justification of innovating approaches to the removal of plant debris.

The results obtained are presented in this study. The results obtained indicate that there are real environmental and economic benefits in favor of the new models i.e. approach:

- legal procedures do not limit the implementation of an innovative, presented model;

- The implementation of the new model spends less money on waste disposal;
- Both models of implementation require monetary expenditures for the public utility company, with the second model being more economically cost-effective than almost 20 times the conventional waste disposal;
- The quantities of vegetable waste generated are renewable and constant and the savings shown are in favor of the expediency and justification of the research.

