

ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES

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ANNOTATION

This article is devoted to the ecology of atmospheric pollution and measures to prevent it. The azonal layer is about the hydrosphere.

Keywords: Ecology, environmental factors, offshore situations associated with changes in the state of the land (soil, subsurface), changes in the state of the atmospheric hydrosphere.

"Ecology" is a Greek word that explores the relationship of living beings with living conditions and the environment. FVS of an ecological nature are destructive situations that have an incomparable effect on the life activity of mankind, on the flora and fauna, on the hydrosphere and on the atmosphere

Their classification is hilma – Hild. According to the peculiarity of origin, environmental FVS are divided into:

1. Situations associated with a change in the state of the kuruklik (soil, underground).
2. Situations associated with changes in the state of the atmosphere.
3. Situations associated with a change in the state of the hydrosphere.

Situations associated with a change in the state of land (soil, underground):

- In the mining of underground fossil resources, as a result of landslides and under the influence of man in economic activities;
- As a result of the high concentration of ogir metals in the composition of the soil;
- Degradation of the earth-involves the process of erosion, which is observed with the appearance of salty lands.

Situations associated with changes in the atmospheric state:

- Drastic changes in climate and weather as a result of anthropogenic impact;
- Increased content of harmful substances in the atmosphere from the expressed amount;
- Temperature rise in cities;
- Shortage of "oxygen" in cities;
- Higher noise in cities than in PFK;
- Formation of a zone of acidic fats;
- Absorption of the ozone layer of the atmosphere;
- Change in atmospheric clarity.

Situations associated with a change in the state of the hydrosphere:

- Reduced drinking water as a result of pollution of water sources;
- Decrease in water resources as a result of technological processes and human consumption (use) of water in household and Economic Affairs;
- Violation of the echalological balance as a result of pollution of the World Ocean and sea under the influence of human activity.

Violation of the state of dryness. Under the influence of natural causes or a person in economic activities, the soil husk is gradually deteriorating, that is, the degradation of the Earth is taking place. This is due to the non-toxic use of AIDS and pesticides.

For example, increasing the amount of pesticides containing salts of heavy metals can reduce soil fertility and lead to the destruction of microorganisms and Wormwood in it. Thoughtless reclamation work reduces the humus layer. Fill fertile soil with low-yield soil. When the trees are cut down, the grassy layer beneath them is damaged. The roads that the tractor traverses also cause great damage to the ground. Forest burns in particular cause significant damage. Along with the trees, the entire animal, microorganism and plant world are destroyed. Degradation of the earth involves the process of erosion, which is observed by the change and decrease in the yield of the flora and fauna of the Earth, the appearance of salty lands.

Soil erosion is the processes by which soil and adjacent layers are subjected to various kinds of degradation by various natural and anthropogenic factors. According to the reasons, the following types of soil erosion are distinguished: water, wind, ice, avalanche, River Biological erosion. As a result of the decrease in cultivated areas, the processes of land degradation, pollution and salinity are increased. The contamination of the soil layer with salts of heavy metals is mainly due to the irregular burial of waste and gases emanating from industry and transport, as well as toxic waste into the soil.

Depletion or destruction of Biological Diversity causes land to become desolate. This is accompanied by a decrease in water resources, the loss of the Joppa vegetation layer, the camagalization of the fauna and the construction of the kayta. Non-rational use of low-water lands by man (abundant feeding of animals on these lands, destruction of the plant layer. violation of rational relations between the work of geoglogorazvedka on earthworks and livestock) leads to their transformation into a desert.

Change in the state of the atmosphere. Environmental protection, preservation of environmental sustainability remain one of the issues in the attention of the world community today.

Atmospheric pollution is at the expense of natural and anthropogenic sources.

A). Natural factors include events such as rock erosion, earthquake fallout, volcanic activity (volcanic eruptions), soil erosion, deforestation;

B). Anthropogenic factors include gas emissions generated from the activities of industrial enterprises, and also the use of various fuels by automobile, railway, water transport, the removal of harmful substances into the air and other similar phenomena.

Natural and anthropogenic sources also play a big role in the qualitative and quantitative composition of atmospheric air in Uzbekistan. In industry, fuel-energy, chemical and petrochemical industries are the main cause of nitrogen oxide waste disposal. The low efficiency of the use of fuel leads to the disposal of excess waste-waste into the atmosphere. It affects the level of pollution of the atmospheric air in settlements and cities (Tashkent, Angren, Navoi) where these objects are located. One of the measures aimed at reducing atmospheric air pollution is the use of automobile engines, which provide state control over the toxicity and amount of smoke used gases. In the republics, work is underway to transfer vehicle equipment to alternative types of fuel. currently, the transfer of motor vehicles to compressed natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas is successfully carried out.

In the "Uzavtosanoat" system, it is planned to release "Damas" cars equipped with gas balloon equipment. At the moment, work on the installation of gas cylinder equipment in cars is being carried out in cooperation with one of the large enterprises. The gas and heat circulation of the atmosphere is seriously affected by forest burning and felling, the expulsion of the Earth, the construction of new reservoirs, changes in the flow of water, the drying of the swamp. Industrial institutions, TETS, motor vehicles burn a large amount of organic fuel, which leads to the following situations:

- to increase the content of dioxide carbon in the atmosphere. This process causes the air to heat up as a result of the heat effect;
- freons, fluorine, bromine and chlorinated compounds that affect the thermal state of the Earth's sphere and are falling into the atmosphere to the breakdown of the ozone layer.

Other factors affecting climate change include:

- pollution of the ocean with petroleum products, which leads to a violation of moisture and heat exchange in the atmosphere and ocean Ors;
- exposure to clouds in order to cause yokingism;
- release of water vapors into the atmosphere;
- the effect of the sugaring system, increased evaporation.

A layer of contaminated air, called "smog", occurs over industrial centers or large cities. It can be conditionally divided into three layers: the lower is a layer between houses, the middle is a layer of 20-30 m high, the upper is a layer of 50-100 m high, which is fed mainly from smoke and waste coming out of industrial enterprises. The effect of solar radiation on mixtures of hydrocarbon gases and nitric oxide emanating from transports into the atmosphere causes photo-smogs (photo-oxidants) to surface, which produce great harm for human health.

Currently, there is a shortage of oxygen in many industrial zones. In these cases, photosynthesis results in the release of less oxygen from the oxygen consumed by plants, industry, transport, humans, animals, which in these cases results in the release of oxygen by photosynthesis by humans, animals by plants less than the amount of industrial consumption. This condition causes vascular diseases of the lungs and heart among the population.

The emergence of power vehicles in surface, air, water transport leads to the fact that people are constantly under high levels of noise. At the overall noise level of the city, the comparative weight of traffic is 60-80%. High-level temperature, noise, dust, radiation, electromagnetic field all this leads to pollution of atmospheric air. Acidic precipitation is the result of industrial air pollution, air pollution from gas coming out of cars and aviation engines, and also the burning of various fuels. About 40% of all nitrogen oxides are caused by thermal electro stations. These oxides are converted into nitrogen and nitrates, the latter of which interact with water to form nitric acid. Also common air pollutants include activated charcoal, oil, sulfur dioxide, which is produced by burning fuel oil. Acidic rains are safe not only for the world of plants, but also for human health.

Shrinkage of the ozone layer. The stratosphere absorbs the ultra-violet rays of the sun and prevents living beings on Earth from the destructive effects of these rays. The number of ozone in the atmosphere is not large. It is rapidly degraded by the action of hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine compounds. The consequences of climate warming accelerate the breakdown of the ozone layer, the formation of a "hole" in it and the arrival of ultraviolet rays at ground level.

Over the past years, as a result of human activity, the drop in substances containing these compounds has increased dramatically.

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