

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

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The purpose of the study: The study aims to study the factors affecting the environment in order to identify the main causes of environmental problems and develop measures to prevent and mitigate their consequences.

Materials and methods: The dramatic warming of the climate that began in the second half of the twentieth century is a reliable fact. We feel it in milder winters than before. The average temperature of the surface air layer increased by 0.7 °C compared to 1956-1957, when the First International Geophysical Year was held. There is no warming at the equator, but the closer to the poles, the more noticeable it is. Beyond the Arctic Circle, it reaches 2 °C. At the North Pole, the ice water warmed by 1 °C and the ice sheet began to melt from below. What is the reason for this phenomenon? Some scientists believe that this is the result of burning a huge mass of organic fuels and releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, which is a greenhouse gas, that is, it makes it difficult to transfer heat from the Earth's surface. So what is the greenhouse effect? Billions of tons of carbon dioxide enter the atmosphere every hour as a result of burning coal and oil, natural gas and firewood, millions of tons of methane rise into the atmosphere from gas development, from the rice fields of Asia, water vapor and fluorocarbons are released there. All these are "greenhouse gases". Just as in a greenhouse, the glass roof and walls let in solar radiation, but do not allow heat to escape, carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse gases" are practically transparent to sunlight, but they delay long-wave thermal radiation from the Earth, preventing it from escaping into space.

The forecast for the future (2030-2050) suggests a possible increase in temperature by 1.5 - 4.5 °C. Such conclusions were reached by the International Conference of Climatologists in Austria in 1988.

The environmental problem of the ozone layer is no less scientifically difficult. As you know, life on Earth appeared only after the protective ozone layer of the planet was formed, which protected it from the harsh ultraviolet radiation. For many centuries, nothing foreshadowed trouble. However, in recent decades, intensive destruction of this layer has been observed.

Results: The problem of the ozone layer arose in 1982, when a probe launched from the British station in Antarctica detected a sharp decrease in ozone content at an altitude of 25-30 kilometers. Since then, an ozone "hole" of varying shapes and sizes has been recorded over Antarctica all the time. According to the latest data for 2014, it is equal to 23 million square kilometers, that is, an area equal to the whole of North America. Later, the same "hole" was discovered over the Canadian Arctic archipelago, over Svalbard, and then in various places in Eurasia, in particular.

Depletion of the ozone layer is a much more dangerous reality for all life on Earth than the fall of some super-large meteorite, because ozone does not allow dangerous radiation to reach the Earth's surface. If ozone decreases, humanity is at risk of at least an outbreak of skin cancer and eye diseases. In general, an increase in the dose of ultraviolet rays can weaken the human immune system, and at the same time reduce the yield of fields, reduce the already narrow base of the Earth's food supply.

Conclusions: Environmental pollution, depletion of natural resources and disruption of ecological links in ecosystems have become global problems. And if humanity continues to follow the current path of development, then its demise, according to the world's leading environmentalists, is inevitable in two or three generations.

Humanity is increasingly realizing that resources that are often squandered are too expensive to pay for with resources that are becoming scarce - clean water, clean air, etc.

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