

WISE USE OF NATURE

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Abstract: As we noted in the article, the greatest danger in the biosphere today is the threat of global warming. The cause of global warming is an anthropogenic factor. It has been analyzed that the increase in the amount of gases released into the atmosphere due to the increase of people on the globe and their improper use of natural resources for their own needs is considered a global problem.

Key words: climate, weather, circulation, anthropogenic, ecology, nature.

After life began to form on Earth, weather and climate, geological processes became a moderate balance over millions of years. The Earth, which was actually a whole, was divided into continents, seasons were formed, from unicellular to multicellular, large leafy, flowering and fruit trees, all kinds of animals adapted to the climate and weather, soil and water. All living organisms on the globe have adapted to certain climatic conditions during their growth and development, and a mutual biological cycle has emerged in nature. The biological cycle has adapted and harmonized with each other over millions of years.

The climate is being affected as a result of anthropogenic and man-made factors. Due to the development of industry and the increase in automobile transport, a large amount of carbon dioxide gases are being released into the atmosphere. In addition, the burning of coal, oil and gas releases a large amount of water vapor into the atmosphere. As a result of the flare, a layer of carbon dioxide and water vapor is formed above the atmosphere, blocking the sunlight coming from above, and the temperature rises. The second danger in the climate is Greenland, the place that determines the weather of Europe, or whether it is cold or hot in Europe is determined by the Greenland glaciers. Scientists who study the climate, analyzing the ancient glaciers, found out that the temperature of the air was low for a certain period and high for a certain period, and that the climate fronts were also changing.

But the sudden change in climate leads to the death of living organisms. The next time the climate scientists of the world. ecologists report that the average warming of the air on earth is 3°C. Such a warming of the climate ensures the melting of glaciers. fresh water merges with the salty waters of seas and oceans. The appearance of fresh water in the ocean, for example, can change the movement of the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic Ocean. In the Greenland region of the Atlantic Ocean, there is a rotating "heat wave" or ridge, and there is a lot of water in the upper ocean current, where it circulates and cools and returns to its track, to the south. As a result of climate change, according

to scientists, the circulation of the Gulf Stream may cease to function. The reason for this is that the salt in the pile of fresh water formed by the melting glaciers will be diluted and its movement will stop.

The most serious threat to humanity today is the threat of global warming. The main cause of the global warming problem or the pampik effect is the large release of various gases into the atmosphere or the impact of anthropogenic consequences. As a result of civilization, industry and technology have developed, the number of cars has increased dramatically, the amount of CO₂ gas in the atmosphere has increased due to the reduction of forests and meadows. Non-recycling of industrial waste also causes an increase in CO₂ gas released into the atmosphere. Therefore, the carbon dioxide and other harmful gases produced in one way or another spread into the air, their invisible particles form cloudy curtains and float in the air. Coal burning also releases a lot of carbon dioxide into the air.

China is one of the countries that uses the most coal for its industry in the world, and as a result, this country emits a lot of toxic gases into the atmosphere. Climate change is one of the most pressing issues facing humanity today.

Climate change in Uzbekistan is also related to the increase of gases released into the atmosphere. Like all developed countries, industrial development, increased traffic, anthropogenic factors and the drying up of the Aral Sea are causing climate change in our republic. Contamination of atmospheric air, soil microflora and drinking water, deterioration of the ecological environment, in turn, are among the factors that accelerate climate change. In the next observations, the warming of the climate over the years or the occurrence of severe consequences due to the influence of the climate (various typhoons, floods, excessive precipitation, unexpected snowfall in hot climate regions, spring months extreme cold or anomalous conditions) are known.

The abundance and thickness of snow is of great importance for the rivers of Uzbekistan, because the water that comes to them is formed by the melting of snow. Recently, a decrease in the volume of snow has been observed in the snow basins. In addition, small snow pools or glaciers are naturally disappearing in the republic, and ice in large ones is also breaking up into ice sheets. Of course, this situation can be attributed to global warming. In the republic, the main snowfall is observed in January-March, but in the following years, this indicator decreases relatively. The air temperature in January-March is higher than the norm for many years.

Reasonable use of nature, protection and increase of its resources is one of the main tasks of the society. Because man gets the food, clothing, building materials, water, air, and materials necessary for his life from nature. Being a gift of living nature, man differs sharply from all other forces of nature in influencing the environment. So, only man can influence nature. It not only moves different types of plants and animals to other places, but also changes the appearance and climate of the place where it is

located.

Practical measures of nature protection require a thorough study of the environment and a complete determination of the amount of natural reserves, annual growth and recovery. This allows to develop the scientific basis of nature protection. Today, nature protection is not only a natural issue, but also a social issue. Now, the role of not only the above sciences, but also other sciences, including chemistry, physics, astronomy, mathematics, pedagogy, psychology, and even law, should be huge in the study of this urgent issue of nature protection. The subject of "Ecology and nature protection" is the study of the interaction of living beings with the external environment, their structure, the laws of distribution and development, on what basis living nature is structured, on the basis of which laws it develops, how it responds to human influence, as well as today's environmental problems. He studies issues such as interpreting and finding a solution to the relationship between nature, society and man in the period of intense tension.

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