



**ENVIRONMENT - ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE
ECONOMY OF RESOURCES**

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Abstract:

This article provides information about the environment and the rational use of natural resources. Ecological education provides information about the harmful factors that threaten the earth.

Keywords: atmosphere, weather, ecology, stationary, routed, post, autecology, synecology, populations, environment

Man has appeared and is constantly interacting with nature in harmony. However, up to now, the increase of humanity on the earth over the centuries has fundamentally changed the attitude towards nature. That's it

Today, in the education of the next generation, it is important to strengthen environmental education, to improve the attitude towards the environment, to prevent the damage caused to nature through production and service, and to find effective solutions to eliminate the aggravation of ecological problems. atmospheric air is very important for all living organisms on Earth, because a person can live five weeks without food, five days without water, and five minutes without air. Therefore, the air we breathe should be clean and not harmful to human health.

In addition to being a source of oxygen for humans, the atmosphere performs a complex protective function, protecting the Earth from cold air currents from space, rays and ultraviolet rays from the sun. Global meteorological processes take place in the atmosphere, climate and weather are formed, most of the meteorites are captured. In addition, the atmosphere is self-cleaning, aerosols are washed down from above, and they are slowly absorbed by the soil. Later, the self-cleaning process of the atmosphere damaged the system. As a result of anthropogenic factors, severe environmental conditions are occurring in the atmosphere, as a result of which the atmosphere is unable to manage its protection, control of hot air and life-giving functions of ecology. One of the major ecological consequences of today is the "Pamir



effect", destruction of the ozone layer, acid rain and "Smog" due to anthropogenic factors. Protection of atmospheric air is one of the most important tasks of today Organization of monitoring of atmospheric air pollution.

The polluted air atmosphere is monitored at special monitoring stations, for which a place is selected and air measuring devices are placed in a special building or car. Watch posts fall into three categories:

1. Stationary post
2. Routed post
3. Post in action

At stationary stations, the amount of toxic substances polluting the atmosphere is continuously recorded, and air samples are constantly taken for further analysis. These posts are intended for a long period of time, the service facilities and equipment are built according to the laws of state control and are equipped with modern equipment.

Route stations If an unexpected air pollution situation is observed in a certain region or region, district, or a place where a new industrial enterprise is launched, air pollution monitoring stations are established in these places.

Stations on the move monitor the level of pollution by sampling smoke and gases in areas where industrial enterprises are widely developed. The posts of the first type are located in such a place that the sources of pollution emitted separately do not pollute the entire atmosphere. Here, the air is redefined under the influence of impurities.

In the second round, posts are placed in places where the largest amount of toxic substances are emitted into the air. Regardless of the category of each post, it is installed in a place with a strong base exposed to the wind. The wind should touch from all sides. If the post is installed in a closed, windless place, the monitoring results will show a low amount of toxic substances due to trees and buildings. At stationary and route stations, the observation results change depending on the wind flow. Therefore, it is necessary to repeat sampling in windy areas.

In 2017-2021, the action strategy for the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan directly includes the development of the environment and ecology, agriculture, as well as the rational use of land and water resources, improving the reclamation of irrigated lands, issues of expanding scientific research work on ensuring food safety, creating varieties of agricultural crops and animal species suitable for soil and climate conditions, resistant to drought, salinity, heat and diseases. This textbook corresponds to the State educational standards and curricula recommended by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education. It can also be used in the teaching of special subjects that are studied within the framework of all





directions under the "Economy of environment and natural resources" module. The team of authors tried to create a scientific textbook that is sufficient in terms of the content of this subject, concise in its full size, and also in a widely popular way that is understandable to students. In the preparation of the textbook, scientists from foreign countries, CIS countries and our republic, who conducted scientific research on environmental protection and the economy of natural resources

the results of the research of scientists who conducted research in this field, local and foreign literature, information of the State Statistics Committee were used.

Climate change and environmental issues

Nature is a unique and inimitable resource that satisfies all human needs. And the existing balance between humanity and nature is so delicate, interdependent, interdependent and so fragile that sometimes this or that crisis, catastrophe or destruction

It is very difficult to trace its origin. According to some estimates, by 2050, the population of our planet will reach 8.0 billion. It is not difficult to understand that in the conditions of existing non-ecological technologies, this will lead to a sharp deterioration of the quality of the environment, severe pollution of water and air basins, depletion of natural resources, and many complex economic, energy, food, and socio-political problems, even today. we are witnessing the consequences.

Earth's climate changes both naturally and under the influence of anthropogenic factors. Each component of the climate system changes on different time scales. Knowledge of natural climate changes allows for a deep understanding of climate change processes caused by human activity. Systematic observations of global temperature are limited to 1860. They include information obtained as a result of measuring the air temperature on the land surface and based on the measurement of the sea surface temperature. The restoration of ancient climatic conditions can serve as a benchmark for projections made on the basis of climate models. Comparing Ice Age climate modeling predictions with paleoclimatological data allows for some verification of modeled processes relevant to future climate change.

Ecology, as the main, traditional part of biological science, is a general ecology that studies the general laws of interaction between any living organism (man) and the environment. Concepts such as populations, species, biocenoses, biogeocenoses and biosphere are the source of ecological science.

Therefore, general ecology is often studied in the following main sections: autecology, synecology, population ecology and biosphere.





- Autecology ("autos" is a Greek word meaning "self"). He studies the interaction of some species with the environment in which they live, to which environment the species are more and organically adapted.
- Population ecology ("populaton" is a French word meaning "population") examines the structure and dynamics of populations, the causes of changes in the number of different organisms under certain conditions (biomass dynamics).
- Synecology ("syn" is a Greek word that means "together") studies the structure and properties of biocenosis, the interaction of certain plant and animal species, and their relationship with the external environment.
- The development of the study of ecosystems gave birth to the doctrine of the biosphere (from the Greek "bios" - "life", "sphere" - "sphere"). More information about the biosphere is provided for a special focus on topics.
- The biosphere is considered the "shell of life" on our planet, and it forms a set of complex ecosystems consisting of close relationships between living organisms.





Pollution of the natural environment is the presence of substances in the environment that have a negative effect on the ecological situation. In addition to depletion of natural resources, pollution of the natural environment has a serious impact on the disruption of ecological systems and the natural state of energy exchange. Pollution of the surrounding natural environment leads to physical and chemical changes in the composition of natural substances, soil, water, underground resources, atmospheric air. If such a change is related to the activities of human life, it is called anthropogenic pollution, if it is related without his participation, it is called natural pollution. Anthropogenic pollution of the surrounding natural environment is 90-97% of the total pollution.

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