

**ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROBLEMS OF THE  
MODERN WORLD**





# Contents

Ecology.

Environmental problems:

- warming of climate.
- ozone gaps
- water resources
- death and deforestation
- desertification

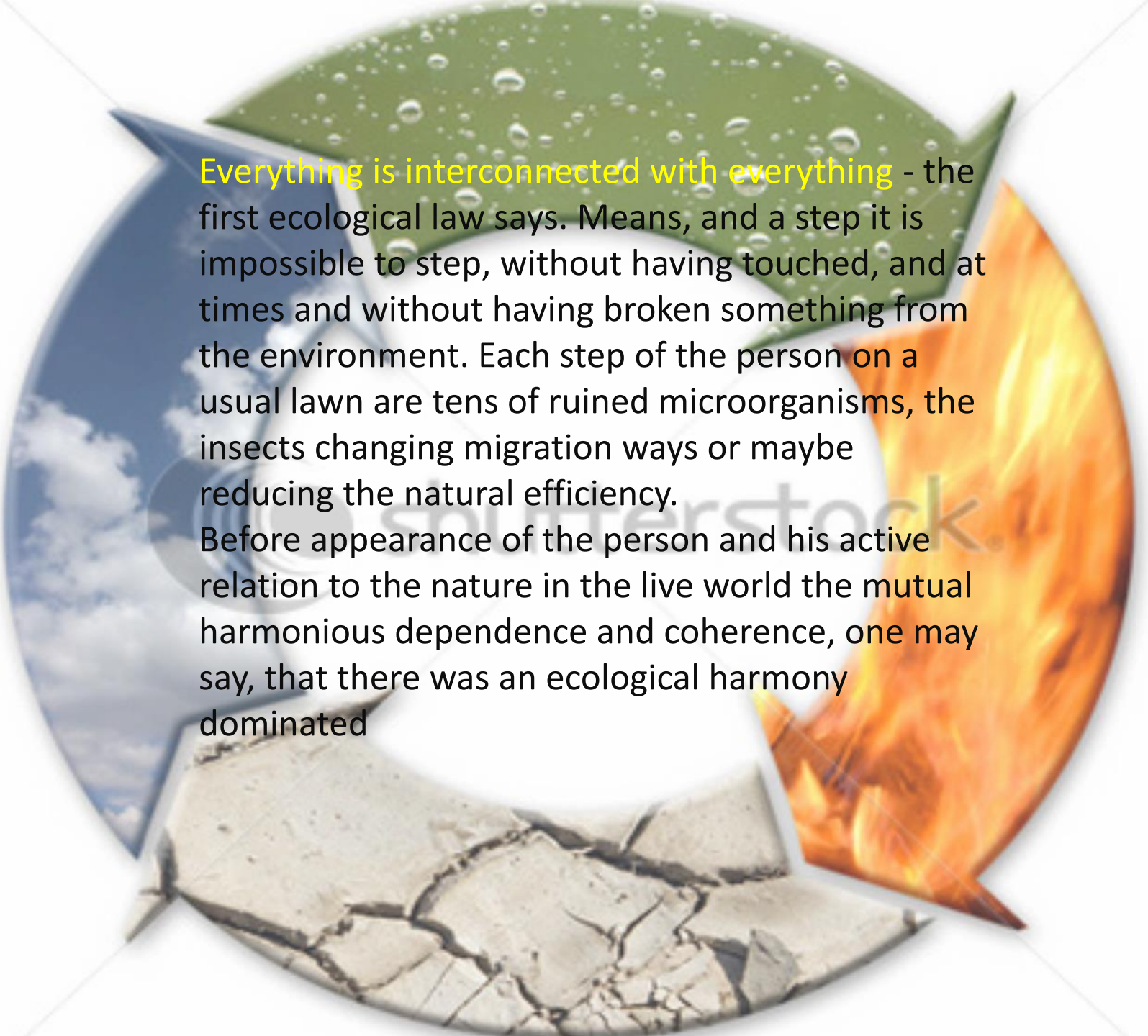


Ecology – the word made of two Greek words: "oikos" – the house, the homeland and "logos" – value.

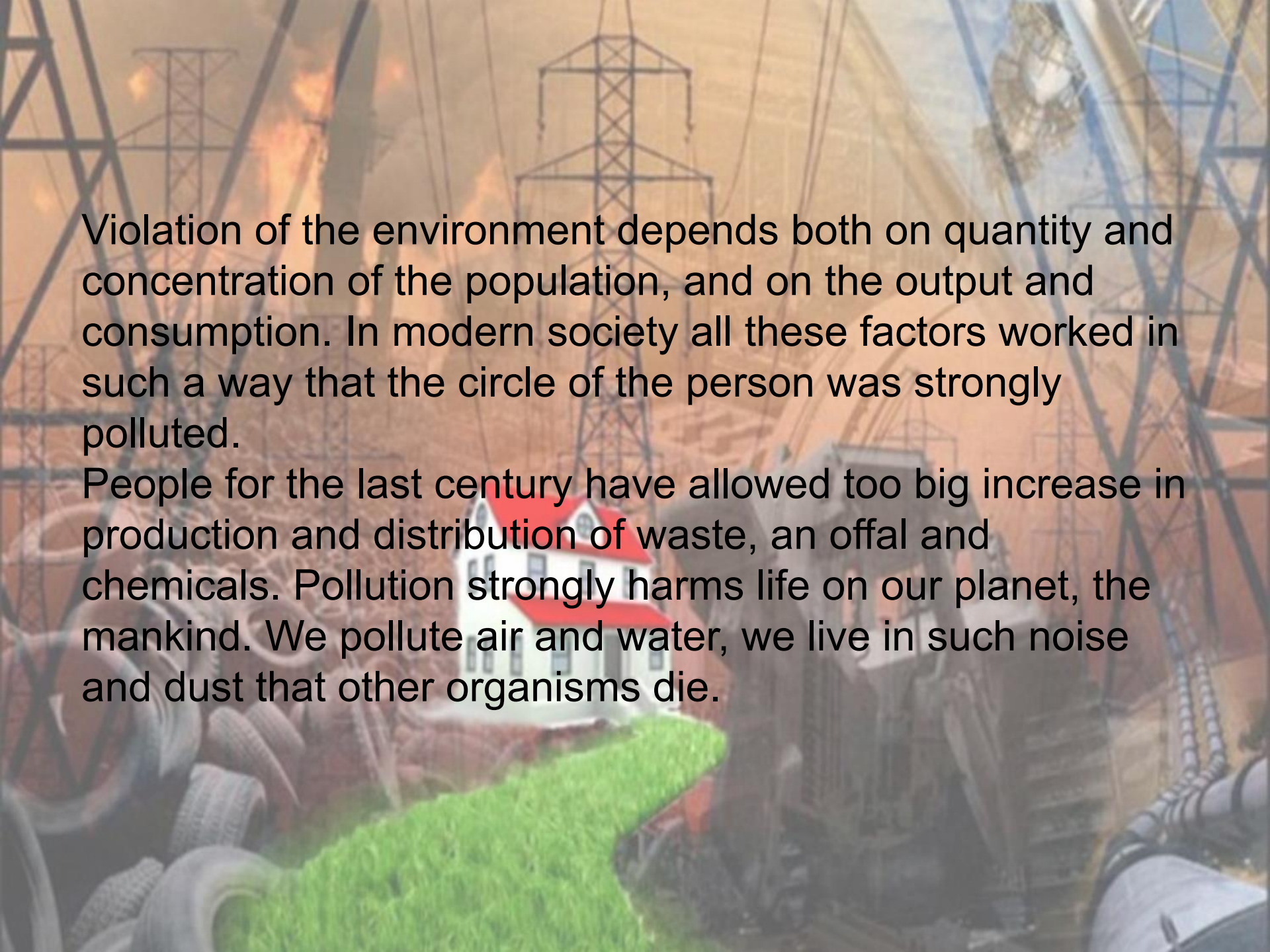
It is considered that ecology mainly science biological, but it not only the nature, but also the habitat, thanks to what the person lives in the nature.

The ecology considers problems of relationship of the person and Wednesday.





Everything is interconnected with everything - the first ecological law says. Means, and a step it is impossible to step, without having touched, and at times and without having broken something from the environment. Each step of the person on a usual lawn are tens of ruined microorganisms, the insects changing migration ways or maybe reducing the natural efficiency. Before appearance of the person and his active relation to the nature in the live world the mutual harmonious dependence and coherence, one may say, that there was an ecological harmony dominated



Violation of the environment depends both on quantity and concentration of the population, and on the output and consumption. In modern society all these factors worked in such a way that the circle of the person was strongly polluted.

People for the last century have allowed too big increase in production and distribution of waste, an offal and chemicals. Pollution strongly harms life on our planet, the mankind. We pollute air and water, we live in such noise and dust that other organisms die.



# ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS



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graph TD; A[ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS] --> B[LOCAL]; A --> C[REGIONAL]; A --> D[GLOBAL];
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The diagram illustrates the hierarchy of environmental problems. At the top, a light blue box with a thin orange border contains the text 'ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS'. Three orange arrows with blue outlines point downwards from this box to three separate light blue boxes below. The first box on the left is labeled 'LOCAL' and is partially overlaid by a stylized blue and white globe. The middle box is labeled 'REGIONAL'. The third box on the right is labeled 'GLOBAL'. The background of the entire slide features abstract, wavy green and white lines.

LOCAL

REGIONAL

GLOBAL

These problems demand unequal cures and scientific developments, various on character, for the decision.

Example of a **local** environmental problem - the plant dumping without cleaning to the river the industrial outfalls, unhealthy people. It is violation of the law.

Bodies of conservation or even the public have to fine such plant through court and under the threat of closing to force him to build treatment facilities.

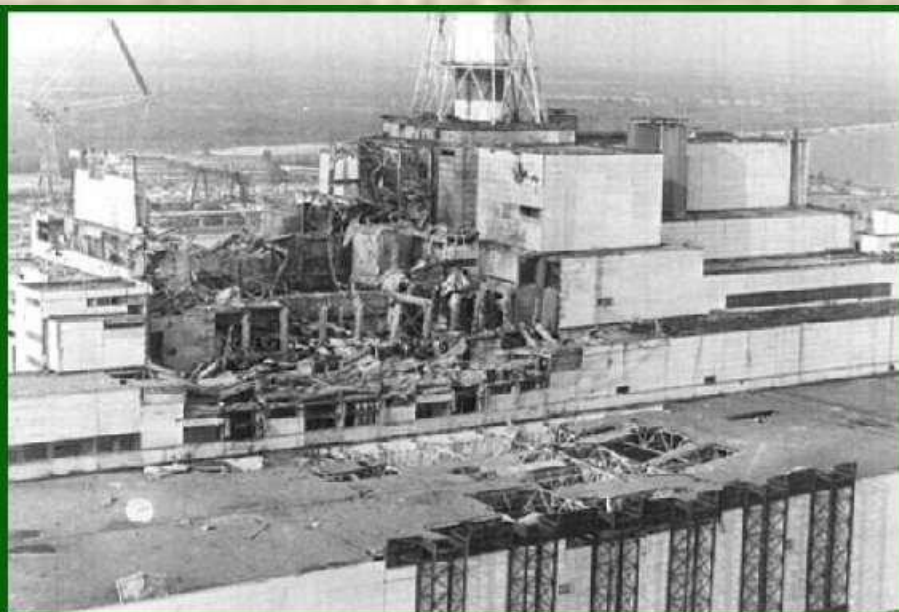




Kuzbass, the hollow which is almost closed in mountains filled with gases of coke furnaces and smokes of the metallurgical giant of which catching at construction - nobody thought can be an example of **regional** environmental problems.



Or high-level radioactivity of soils in the areas adjacent to Chernobyl.



For the solution of such problems scientific research is already necessary. In the first case - development of rational methods of absorption of smoke and gas aerosols, in the second - clarification of influence on health of the population of long influence of weak doses of radiation and development of methods of deactivation of soils.

4-й реактор ЧАЭС после аварии [nuclearwar.ru](http://nuclearwar.ru)



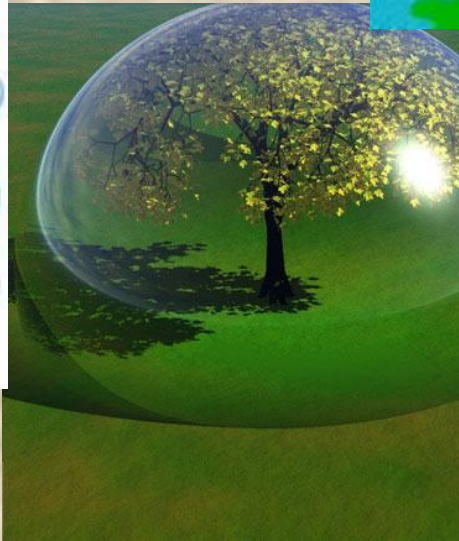
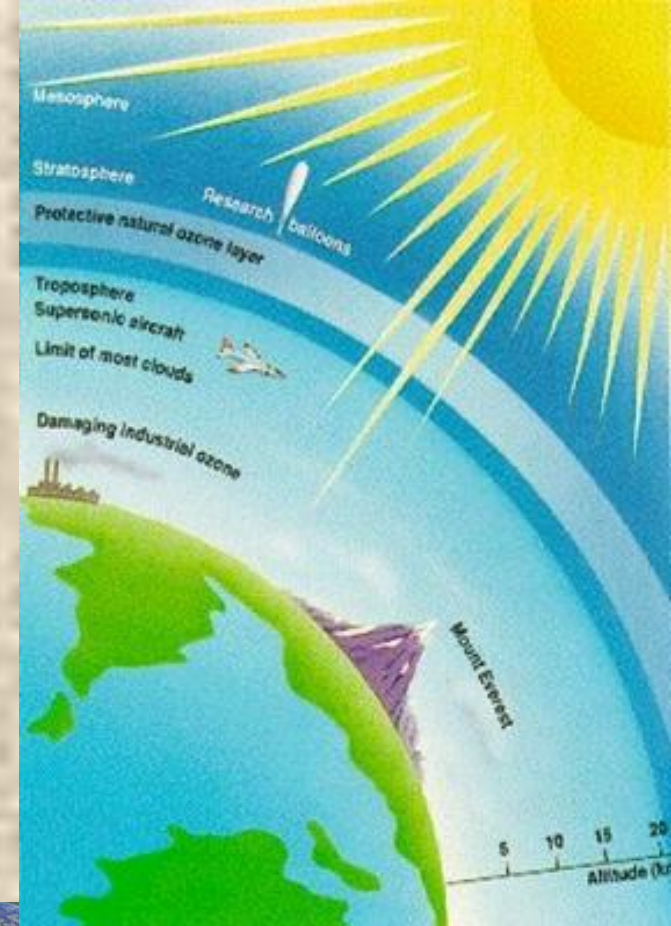
# Глобальное потепление

Global warming





"It is quite admissible that by 2100 the protective ozone cover will disappear, ultraviolet rays will dry up Earth, animals and plants will die. The person will look for rescue under huge domes of artificial glass and to be fed with food of astronauts".  
According to experts, the changed situation will affect a plant and animal life.





# Water

Pollutes water of people from time immemorial.



Clear water becomes deficiency also, and the water deficiency can quicker affect, than consequences of "greenhouse effect": 1,2 billion people live without clean drinking water, 2 billion – without treatment facilities for use of the polluted water.

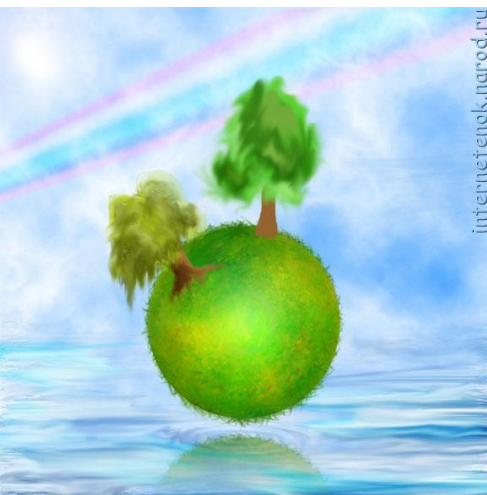
Water can become also a subject of the interstate conflict as 200 largest rivers of the world flow through the territory of two or more countries. For example, 10 countries, Nile – 9 and Amazon – 7 countries use water of Niger..





# Death and deforestation

Especially big ecological threat is posed by exhaustion of the woods – "planet lungs" and the main source of biological diversity of the planet. About 200 thousand square kilometers are annually cut down or burned, so, 100 thousand (!) species of plants and animals disappear.



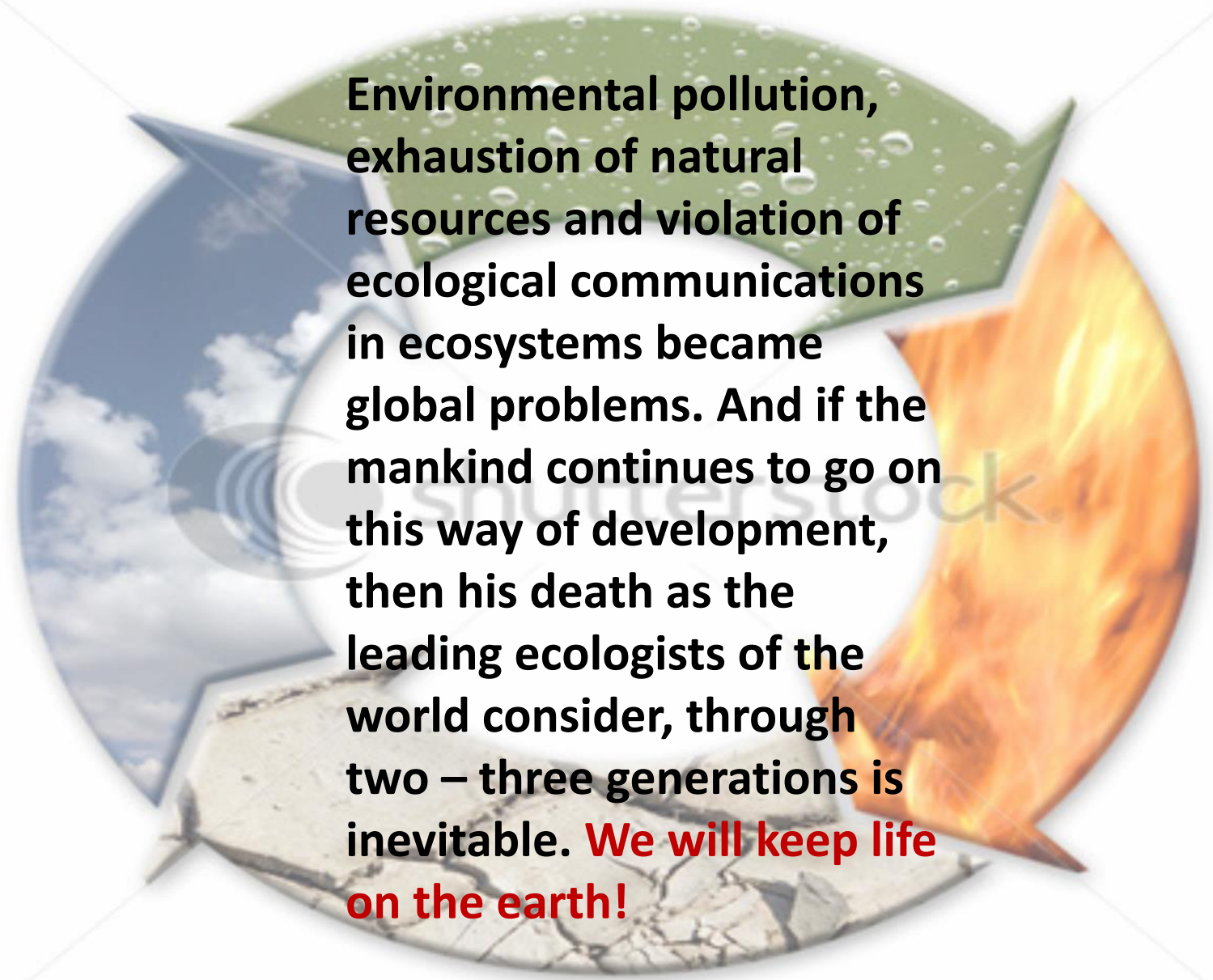


# Desertification

Under the influence of live organisms, water and air on blankets of a lithosphere the major ecosystem, thin and fragile, - the soil which is called "Earth skin" is gradually formed. This is the keeper of fertility and life. The handful of the good soil contains millions of microorganisms maintaining fertility. **That the layer of earth 1 centimeter thick was formed, century is required**







**Environmental pollution,  
exhaustion of natural  
resources and violation of  
ecological communications  
in ecosystems became  
global problems. And if the  
mankind continues to go on  
this way of development,  
then his death as the  
leading ecologists of the  
world consider, through  
two – three generations is  
inevitable. **We will keep life  
on the earth!****