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ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS AND MODERN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

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ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT AS A MAJOR FACTOR TO REDUCE BIODIVERSITY

The term "biological diversity" is used to refer to all forms of life on Earth (from the simplest single-celled bacteria to complex ecosystems of tropical forests, including humans). Ukraine, occupying less than 6% of the area of Europe, owns about 35% of its biodiversity. The greatest diversity in our state is the mountainous natural landscapes of the Carpathians and Crimea and the territory of Polissia. The flora of Ukraine has about 25 thousand species of plants, and fauna – 45 thousand species of animals. The program documents of activities in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity in Ukraine are the Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 1992) and the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy, (Sofia, 1995). Ukraine has ratified the Convention, as well as adopted a number of laws on ratification, accession and implementation of other international treaties of a binding and non-binding nature governing the conservation and use of biological and landscape diversity [1]. According to a WWF report 2018 "Living Planet" is now an increase in the human population and economic growth provoke unprecedented changes in the planet, as they cause an increasing demand for energy, land and water. This event is so significant that many scientists believe that we are entering a new being depends on the health of natural systems, so we cannot continue to enjoy the first, not counting the consequences for the second (Fig. 1).

Anthropogenic activity is associated with the implementation of economic, military, recreational, recreational and other interests, accompanied by physical, chemical, biological and other changes in the natural environment. Therefore, human influence can be classified as follows:

– destructive influence, which leads to the loss by the natural environment of properties useful to humans (for example, deforestation, plowing of meadows);

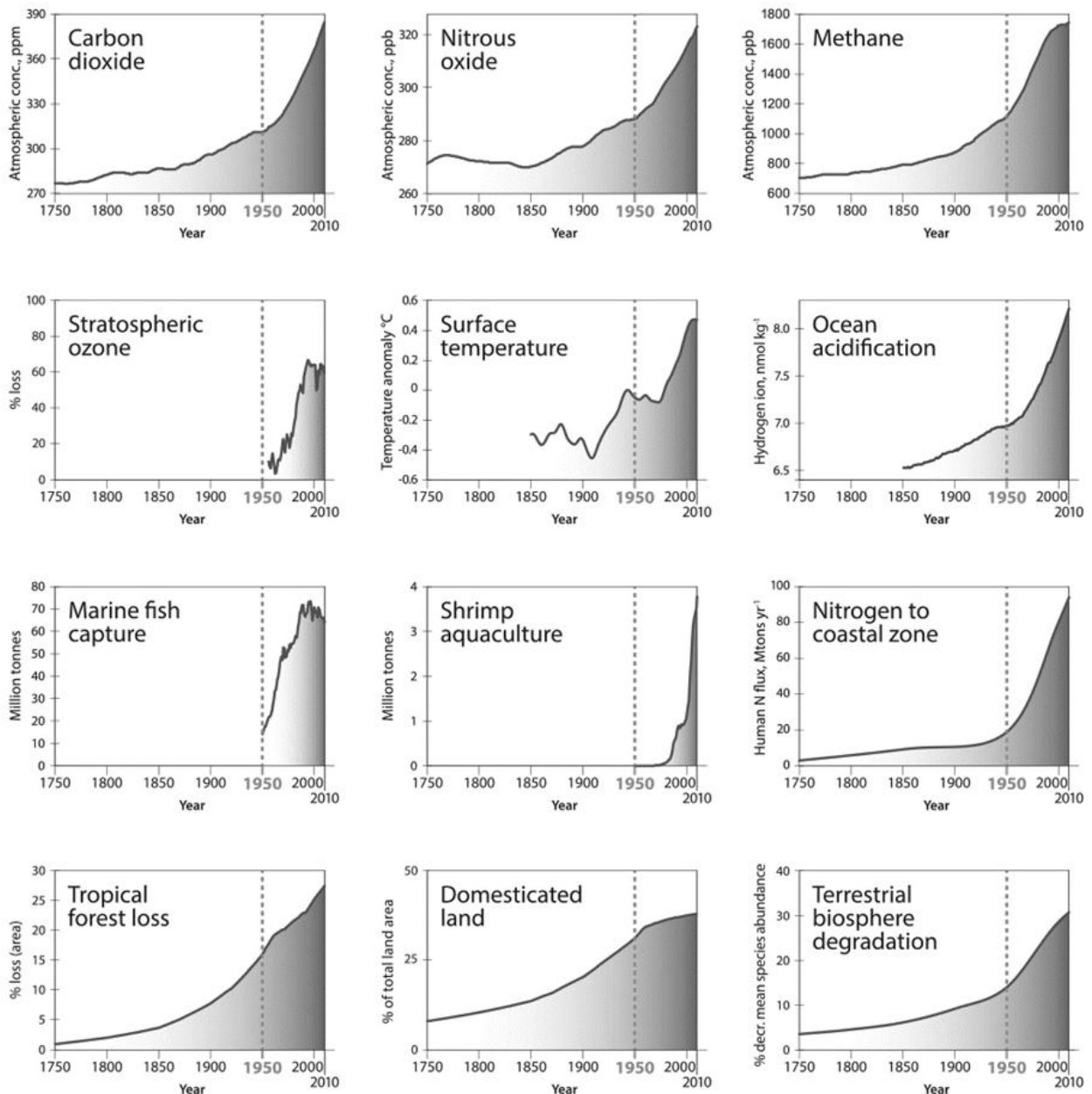


Fig. 1. Earth system trends [4]

- stabilizing – aimed at slowing down the natural or anthropogenic destruction of the natural environment (for example, soil protection measures);
- constructive – restoration of the natural environment disturbed as a result of human activity (for example, restoration of the number of rare and endangered species of plants and animals, recultivation of landscapes);
- direct and indirect (for example, deforestation in the river basin leads to drying out of small rivers, lowering the level of groundwater, reducing soil moisture. Indirect effects occur when hydrobionts die and eutrophication increases);
- intentional and accidental – when a person expects a certain result from his activity or does not represent consequences;
- long and short-term;
- static and dynamic;

- global, regional and local;
- mechanical, physical, chemical and biological, etc. [2].

All the numerous problems of anthropogenic impacts on the biota of various ecosystems can be reduced to two common ones:

- There is a widespread rapid anthropogenic transformation of natural ecosystems, which are transformed first into semi-natural and then into anthropogenic ecological complexes (agricultural land, urbanized territories, etc.). During this process, biodiversity decreases (which means an irreversible loss of the genofond) and the biotic interactions between ecosystem components are broken, which in turn leads to a sharp decrease in their ability to maintain homeostasis (internal balance), self-regulation and self-healing. These changes can be traced for all forms of human activity without exception, covering all natural ecosystems.

- Protection of all natural ecosystems and types of landscapes by conservation areas is extremely insufficient both in territorial and in functional views. The number, area and distribution of conservation areas leave much to be desired, both globally and by individual continents and individual divisions of the biosphere. On the other hand, even existing protected objects for various reasons are not able to provide effective protection of wildlife within their own limits [3].

The main factors reducing biodiversity are still over-exploitation of territories and agricultural development. Of all plants, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals that have become extinct since 1500, 75% suffered from over-exploitation or agricultural activity (or both factors at once). In addition to these two factors, another significant threat is invasive species. Their distribution is often associated with trading activities, in particular with transportation. Pollution and the influence of external factors: the construction of dams, the occurrence of fires and mining, are additional sources of pressure. Climate change plays an increasing role and begins to affect ecosystems and species even at the genetic level [4].

Some species are dying out, while others appear. If the balance of these two processes is disturbed, and extinction begins to dominate, then life on Earth may completely disappear.

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