



ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

Matkarimova Gulnaz Maksudjanovna

SAMARKAND STATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
SAMARKAND, REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *Biodiversity forms the biosphere, in which man lives alongside other biological species, and his condition and survival depend on biodiversity. In the past, the volume of human activity has never been greater than the volume of natural processes. This is no longer the case. The threat of climate change in the 21 st century, and others, show that we are undermining the very foundations of our future survival, both nationally and globally. An example of this is the Aral Sea crisis, which has had dangerous consequences for individual regions of the country and for the planet as a whole.*

Keywords: *Biodiversity, biosphere, biological species, desertification, natural processes, human activity, global, future, Aral Sea crisis.*

Biodiversity is an important source of economic, aesthetic, health and cultural well-being of the people in our country. However, the decline of biodiversity around the world, including the disappearance of unique genes, species and ecosystems, also threatens our country. The only reason for this is people. Humans have created conditions in which the number of extinct species is greater than the number of species that have become extinct throughout history since the time of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago.

Nature is a long tight chain, so the loss of every plant and animal species threatens the planet's ecosystem - the biosphere. In turn, biodiversity is a key factor in ensuring the stability of biogeochemical cycles in the metabolism of matter and energy in the biosphere and is the basis of life on Earth. The diversity of natural ecosystems, in turn, ensures the diversity of plant and animal species and improves soil quality, purifies water and air. Each species is a necessary integral element of the respective ecosystem. If the current rate of biodiversity loss is maintained, half of the species on our planet will become extinct in less than 100 years as a result of human efforts to degrade, pollute, and change natural habitats. For example, over the last 40 years, fishing has cost \$ 20 million a year. 135 million tons tons. About 75 percent of fish stocks have disappeared. Yet one in five people on earth has fish in their diet. The main factors influencing human impact on biodiversity are the growing



consumption of biological resources, human production activities, agriculture and the expansion of human habitation. What is biodiversity? Many people vaguely answer that it is "nature" or "wild animals". But biodiversity is a much broader concept that encompasses all types of life and the natural systems that exist on our planet. Biodiversity is not a fixed concept. He recognizes that all biological parts of nature are interdependent and interdependent. Often three levels of this concept are distinguished: the biological diversity of a species - the diversity of all plants and animals, including various bacteria and microorganisms; genetic diversity - the diversity of genetic material in a species and the biodiversity between them; diversity of ecosystems is the richness of ecosystems (e.g., mountain forests, deserts or savannas, deserts and seas, etc.). These three levels make up biodiversity as a whole. Therefore, the conservation of each of these levels is important for the conservation of biodiversity in general. It encompasses the diversity of all living things on earth - animals, plants, microorganisms, all genotypes and ecosystems.

The less diverse the life on Earth, the greater the sensitivity of the biosphere to surface interference. The lower the biodiversity, the less likely it is that our planet will survive in the long run. The Convention on Biological Diversity was adopted in 1992 at the United Nations International Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The purpose of the Convention on Biological Diversity is to preserve biodiversity on our planet and to ensure its sustainable, equitable and equitable use of its components and genetic resources. Despite the importance of work on conservation of biodiversity resources, attention to it, the scale of work on conservation of ecological distribution is growing, the above-mentioned factors continue to have a negative impact and remain almost unchanged. If we want to guarantee this for the future in advance, we will have to insist that special decisions be made. Biodiversity is a vital resource for the whole world, and for any country. It underlies economic activity and serves for survival, and its preservation and rational use are crucial in achieving crisis-free development. Protecting and supporting it is of great importance as an insurance fund for future generations. Experts point out that in nature, the evolution of species is inextricably linked like a chain, forming an interconnected ecosystem.

In conclusion, biodiversity is a measure of life, and its preservation, reproduction and restoration are in our common interest. In this process, it is especially important today to show the creative qualities of our youth in the field of environmental protection, as well as to awaken a sense of belonging.



References:

1. Karimov I.A. Uzbekistan on the threshold of the XXI century: threats to security, conditions of stability and guarantees of development. // Toshkent. Uzbekistan Publishing House. 1997.
2. Biodiversity Conservation, National Strategy and Action Plan in the Republic of Uzbekistan. // Toshkent. Uzbekistan Publishing House. 1996.
3. Bagdanov O.B. "All nature reserves in Turkestan and their life". // Environmental notice. T. 1997.
4. Zaxidov T.Z., Meklenburtsev R.I. Nature and the living world of SredneyAzii. // Tashkent, Teacher, 1969 Volumes I-II.
5. Republic of Uzbekistan. Preservation of biological diversity. // National strategy and action plan Acad. Edited by A.Habibullaev, // Tashkent, 1998.
6. Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Volume II Fauna // - Tashkent. Chinor ENK, 2003.
7. Gulomov P. Man and nature. // Toshkent. Teacher Publishing. 1990.