



The Effect of External Environment and Aggressive Factors on Agricultural Crops

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ABSTRACT	The environment in which humans, as well as all animals, live, including natural phenomena, including volcanoes, earthquakes, celestial bodies, storms, hurricanes, lightning strikes, droughts, as well as changes in human life and pollution
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The island problem. Unless man makes wise and systematic use of the riches of nature and his bounties, he will not be able to show his blessings. Serious mistakes can sometimes be made in influencing nature. This can be seen in the Aral Sea tragedy.

The Aral Sea problem, which is the biggest ecological catastrophe on the planet, has become very acute. The sanitary-epidemiological, socio-economic and ecological situation in the vast region is deteriorating day by day. In Khorezm region, the Republic of

Karakalpakstan, Kyzyl-Urda and Dashoguz regions, which are directly connected with the Aral Sea, the situation is improving in all spheres of life, living conditions and health are deteriorating, the death rate of the population and children is rising («Sovet Uz -bekistoni », 8.111. 1991).

The ecological situation in the region is out of human control. The climate around the island was deteriorating. The flight of salt and sand into the air from the dried bottom of the sea is increasing. The main sources of drinking water

in the region - the Amudarya and Syrdarya - continue to be dangerously contaminated with pesticides and salinization. Groundwater is rising, gardens and vineyards are being destroyed, and buildings are collapsing. Soil fertility is declining, although pastures are declining. Due to the high salinity of the sea water, fishing in it has stopped. The devastating effects of desertification on cultural, historical and architectural monuments of global significance are growing. The economic damage caused by this ecological catastrophe to the national economy as a whole in the Aral Sea region is several billion soums a year. It must be said that the perishing masterpieces of nature, especially human life, cannot be measured by any money. This is due to the fact that the Aral Sea has dried up and the Aral Sea coast has extensive use of land and water resources, where it is mainly devoted to the cultivation of cotton and rice.

The reason for the drying up of the island is also the gross mistakes in the design, construction and operation of irrigation systems. The share of water consumption exceeds the projected level, which leads to large-scale salinization of lands, leaving them out of agricultural use, given the absolute lack of a collector-drainage network and its neglect.

From the above information, it is clear that human intelligence, entrepreneurship, and planning should not harm nature. If a person looks blindly at the environment and nature, then he can face irreversible complications. Human and animal world. Man has a certain degree of influence on the ecological balance of the animal world with his life activities.

Uzbekistan has 38 million hectares of hunting grounds, of which only one tenth is hunting, and the rest is a reserve fund. The territory of the reserve in the republic is 249 thousand hectares. 3.5 thousand wild boars and deer, 20 thousand rabbits, 550 waterfowl, 8 thousand foxes, 25 thousand muskrats, 92 thousand sparrows, more than 645 thousand swimming birds live in these places. The forest fund of the republic has an area of 5 million hectares. The reserve areas are relatively small and they are not expanding. One million soums a year is allocated for the maintenance of the

Chatkal reserve alone. Half a million soums will be spent on the remaining seven nature reserves under the Ministry of Forestry. They still do not have forest state control. As a result, conservation efforts have been severely hampered. The number of perennial trees is declining. As a result of the felling of trees on the shores, the retention of moisture in the soil is disrupted. Over the next ten years, the area of tugai forests has halved (Pravda Vostoka, November 21, 1989).

The depletion of natural tugai forests will lead to the disappearance of rare and endangered birds that inhabit the area, and to the extinction of the flora that grows in tugai conditions.

It is known that a single armored horn of a rhinoceros or the teeth of an elephant will kill these wonderful animals or hunt them for a single framed feather of the birds of paradise. Once upon a time, very calm sea cows lived on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. These unique products of nature have disappeared from the face of the earth directly through the fault of man. Now, some sources say there was a Tasmanian wolf. This unique animal is also ruthlessly exterminated by humans. It should be noted that a group of animals and birds are sentenced to death when they leave their habitat.

Military conflicts and the environmental situation. Nature is such an elegant thing that its virginity and purity can be easily damaged. In comparison, a few kilograms of potassium tsia-nid thrown into a large river can destroy all living things in a river.

Now the protection of nature, the preservation of living conditions for people has become one of the biggest problems, which is in the interests of the countries, classes and social groups of the planet. There are now a large number of nuclear weapons stockpiled worldwide. This poses a great threat to human life. Not only these weapons, but even their radiation will not only cause the cooling of the Earth's climate, economic and social losses, but also the destruction of the entire biosphere. Therefore, it is necessary to resolve a number of environmental issues in international cooperation, to prevent military conflicts.

There have been many bloody conflicts, genocidal wars in history, each of which, in turn, has caused a certain amount of damage to nature, but now it is very difficult to describe the consequences of wars that pose a threat. In particular, the Gulf conflict spilled millions of tons of oil into the sea, polluting the Gulf waters, and the burning of surface oil and gas fields not only polluted the air in the war-torn areas, but also The nature of the non-participating states has been severely damaged. The fires caused heavy rains and heavy rains in Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. According to expert scientists, a sharp increase in oncological diseases has been observed in these regions (Pravda, February 11, 1991). Another very dangerous aspect of this conflict is that the oil products spilled into the sea exceeded the disaster in Alaska. The oily film that the oil formed on the water surface drastically reduced the absorption of oxygen into the water. As a result, phytoplankton and zooplankton in the seawater environment are degraded, leading to drastic changes in the biological products of the sea. It, in turn, has caused marine fish and other animals to become contaminated with oil products. Damage to the sea has endangered the lives of rare and endangered birds that have flown in for the winter.

It is estimated that between 1 million and 5 million tons of oil burns in an area of about 10 square kilometers, releasing more than a million tons of toxic substances, mainly aerosols, into the atmosphere. In addition, the improper combustion of many fuels leads to an increase in air temperature. Spilled oil can have its effects for up to 10 years. The amount of oil spilled off the coast of Kuwait was 1,700,000 tons (11 million barrels), which flowed for 4-5 days, and the spilled oil spread to a water level of 2.5-3,000 square kilometers.

A catastrophe in one area of the world, in turn, will have a negative impact on the environmental situation in many countries.

The Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster (April 20, 1987), which took place not in time of war but in peacetime, had a dangerous impact on many countries. At the time of the accident. An anticyclone blowing from the Urals, a weak south, southeast wind (about 35 km / h) pushed

the radioactive material away. The Scandinavian countries were the first to be exposed to radioactive substances. On April 27, 1987, an increase in the radioactive background was observed in Finland, and on April 28, a radiation background was recorded in Stockholm, Sweden. On April 28-29, the levels of ^{137}Cs and ^{131}I varied in the range of 2-5 and 6-12 Bq / m³. On April 29, due to climate change in the Chernobyl region, radioactive waste was diverted to Central European countries. The highest levels of radioactive substances in the air were recorded in Paris on May 1-2, the weights of ^{137}Cs and ^{131}I reached 2 and 10 Bq / m³, and on May 3, the level of radioactivity increased on the island of Hyunshu (Japan). From the above data, it is clear that a catastrophic situation that is now occurring in one place can spread to another region, to other countries, and have a negative impact on all living things there. The Chernobyl tragedy not only caused enormous material damage, but also damaged the health of many people, and continues to hurt. Nature and man. Natural conditions are those in which all living and non-living natural factors directly or indirectly affect the activity of biological species, including human life.

Consumption of natural resources and goods, as well as the process of human production, the direct activity of which affects the natural conditions. Man's influence on nature in various ways is called anthropogenic influence on the natural changes that occur due to human activity. The weight of human impact on nature can vary. Some anthropogenic genes may have a certain limit. For example, if a dam is built on a small river, water will collect and as a result, groundwater will rise around these areas. The scale of anthropogenic impact may be wider and larger. As a result of the rapid growth of current energy, the air temperature around the entire globe may rise to a certain extent, and as a result, the permafrost of Greenland and Antarctica may begin to melt.

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