

The table shows that when the antibiotic was added to the water, which contained mollusks, the content of raspberry dialdehyde in hepatopancreas increased 2,1 times compared to the control group.

Conclusion. The analysis of the results shows that the studied biochemical indicator in pulmonary mollusks *L. stagnalis* has changed in response to the effects of the antibiotic. Initial data from previous studies and responses to the action of a drug, aquatic mollusks can be used for preclinical trials of pharmacological substances, drugs, including antibiotics.

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PROBLEM OF PRESERVING THE MODERN CLIMATE OF THE EARTH

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Climate change poses an immediate threat to the population. The temperature of the air increases every day, and human intervention affects the atmosphere more than the geophysical or biospheric, which changed the trajectory of the Earth in the past. But many factors affecting climate change have not yet been studied.

Most experts, studying the complexity of the Earth's climate system, associate an increase in global temperature and future climate changes with an increase in CO₂ in the air.

But modern standards, the amount of CO₂ emissions has almost doubled.

The goal of the work is to consider the problem of saving the modern climate of the Earth.

Material and methods. During the research there were used materials of statistical publications, Internet resources, The Fifth IPCC Report convened by the Science Advisory Group of the UN Climate Action Summit.

To achieve this goal we used next methods: descriptive, statistical, mathematical.

Findings and their discussion. To prevent climate change, the world must be transformed into complex problems. At present, mankind is moving to lower quantitative indicators of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and some, on the contrary, are dealing with the situation. The solution to this problem requires rapid changes, especially in the coming decades.

Examples of actions include switching to the production of low- or zero-emission electric energy, for example, renewable energy sources; change in the food system, for example, the rejection of animal products; electrification of transport and development of green infrastructure, such as building green roofs, improving energy efficiency through thoughtful urban planning, which will change the layout of many cities. This means that all relevant companies, industries and stakeholders will be forced to participate in order to increase support and the chances of successful implementation.

To prevent climate change, in all regions, certain actions are required, and it is also necessary to quickly escalate the current scale and pace of change, especially in the coming decades.

Mitigation within each system, which together can prevent climate degradation, requires careful consideration of many factors. These factors include:

- the availability of sufficient natural systems and resources to support various transition options (known as environmental feasibility);
- the extent to which the required technologies are developed and available (known as technological feasibility);
- Strengthening and implementing a global response, economic conditions and consequences (known as economic feasibility);
- governance, institutional capacity and political support (known as institutional feasibility).

Humanity effect climate change since 20th century, while global average surface temperature warmed by 0.85°C between 1880 and 2012, as reported in the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. Many regions of the world have already greater regional-scale warming, with 20–40% of the global population (depending on the temperature data set used) having experienced over 1.5°C of warming in at least one season.

The average global temperature for 2015– 2019 is on track to be the warmest of any equivalent period on record. The 2015-2019 five-year average temperatures were the highest on record for large areas of the United States, including Alaska, eastern parts of South America, most of Europe and the Middle East, northern Eurasia, Australia, and areas of Africa south of the Sahara. The hottest month on record globally was July 2019 [1].

The main cause of climate change is anthropogenic impact: the development of civilization, animal husbandry, the use of hazardous chemicals, etc. The most destructive for all living things was the development of civilization [2].

Emissions of CH₄ and N₂O in agriculture, in addition to CO₂, play an important role in which CO₂ is reduced to a net zero level on a global scale. Methane emissions are reduced through improved agricultural management (e.g. improving the quality of livestock feeding, the quality use water for growing rice) as well as dietary shifts away from emissions-intensive livestock products.

It is important to emphasize appropriate management approaches, since a high level of bioenergy production can lead to an increase in N₂O. Finally, several mitigation measures that could effect on this problem considered in the current integrated pathway literature. Such measures (like plant-based and synthetic proteins, methane inhibitors and vaccines in livestock, alternate wetting and drying in paddy rice, or nitrification inhibitors) are very diverse and differ in their development or deployment stages. Their potential was clearly not evaluated as it should.

The most significant factors of anthropogenic impact on climate are the development of energy, industry, agriculture, namely:

- atmospheric gas composition changes because of emissions of fossil fuel products - radiation-active small gas components such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) and carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrogen oxides (NO₂, NO, N₂O) and others;

- a change in the aerosol composition of the atmosphere because of the ingress of soot, combustion products in the form of sulfur compounds, other particles as a result of exposure to the soil, etc.;

- thermal emissions into the atmosphere (thermal pollution of the atmosphere and hydrosphere);

- changes in the structure and properties of the underlying surface (albedo, roughness, humidity, etc.) as a result of plowing, land degradation, destruction of forests, overgrazing, turning savannas into deserts [3].

Conclusion. The development of civilization, to meet human needs, ultimately leads to environmental changes, including the imbalance of the climate system, the accumulation of a huge amount of waste, and, of course, increasing temperature.

The one of the main strategic tasks in combating climate warming is saving forests ecosystems and still unbroken ecosystems of the World Ocean, where the total runoff of both anthropogenic carbon and carbon released during the destruction of living biomass, take the first place among the natural regulators of the optimal CO₂ level and oxygen necessary for life.

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2. Specialreport: globalwarming 1,5 °C [Internet resource] – Access mode: <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/chapter-1-pdf/>. – Access date: 17.10.2019
3. United in science / convened by the Science Advisory Group of the UN Climate Action Summit 2019 [Internet resource]. – Access mode: <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/>. – Access date: 05.11.2019