

**WAR AND CLIMATE CHANGE . WATER SAFETY IN WARTIME.
(ВІЙНА І ЗМІНА КЛІМАТУ. ВОДНА БЕЗПЕКА У ВОЄННИЙ ЧАС)**

Бондарчук Т.М. - здобувач вищої освіти групи А3/2

Науковий керівник - Матвєєва А.Л., викладач кафедри іноземних мов МНАУ.

В статті наведена проблема війни та зміни клімату які загрожують водній безпеці України у воєнний час.

Ключові слова: *посуха, забруднені ґрунти, водні ресурси.*

The article presents the problem of war and climate change, which threaten the water security of Ukraine in wartime.

Key words: *Drought, polluted soils, water resources*

There are a lot of rivers and lakes in Ukraine, and it gives the impression that the country is well supplied with water. However, most basins are so polluted that the water cannot be drunk or used for irrigation. In 2019, Ukraine took the 125th place among 181 countries of the world in terms of available drinking water reserves. But even more problems are created by climate change, and full-scale war now.

Russian aggression added new problems to Ukrainian agriculture: fields were mined, soils were polluted, agricultural machinery was destroyed and stolen and sowing and harvesting take place under constant shelling. An additional problem is illegal intake of the Dnipro water from the Kakhovskii Reservoir by the occupiers and supplying it to the Crimea in violation of technological requirements.

Back in March, the State Environmental Inspection of Ukraine calculated very roughly that the occupiers had stolen water for more than UAH 32 million per day; therefore, as of mid-August, the amount of damages for the illegal supply of the Dnipro water to the territory of the peninsula may have exceeded UAH 5 billion. It is impossible to estimate the losses completely, because Kakhovska HPP is still occupied.

Even after the end of the war, deoccupation of all Ukrainian lands and restoration of the irrigation system due to climate change, the volume of fresh water in most river basins of Ukraine will continue to decrease. It means that the agriculture of our country will constantly feel a lack of

water. That's why it is critically important to adapt it to climate change, taking into account the decrease in the water level of rivers and the issue of water security in the region.

Water resources in Ukraine are threatened not only by the actions of the occupiers, but also by climate change. It is obvious that post-war reconstruction must take into account not only the consequences of combat operations and occupation, but also the negative impact of climate change.

After our victory and deoccupation of Ukrainian lands, it will be necessary to restore a controlled and technically correct water supply to the Crimean Peninsula. It will need to be taken into account when rebuilding agriculture in particular, irrigation systems to ensure the Crimeans' need for water and to minimally affect the irrigation of fields in the regions dependent on the Kakhovskii Reservoir.

Література:

1. <https://zn.ua/ukr/amp/ECOLOGY/vijna-i-zmina-klimatu-zahrozhujut-vodnij-bezpetsi-ukrajini.html>

УДК 811.111

VITAMINS AND THEIR CONTENT IN SEEDS AND NUTS (ВІТАМІНИ ТА ЇХ ВМІСТ В НАСІННІ ТА ГОРІХАХ)

Борисова А.О. – здобувач вищої освіти групи ХТ 4/1.

Науковий керівник - Саламатіна О. О., доцент кафедри іноземних мов МНАУ

У тезах проаналізовано вітаміни, їх різновиди та вміст вітамінів у насінні та горіхах.

Ключові слова: *вітаміни, жиророзчинні вітаміни, водорозчинні вітаміни.*

These theses analyse vitamins, their types and vitamin content in seeds and nuts.

Keywords: *vitamins, fat-soluble vitamins, water-soluble vitamins.*

Vitamins are a group of substances that are needed for normal cell function, growth, and development. There are 13 essential vitamins. This means that these vitamins are required for the body to work properly. They are:

- Vitamin A;