

## Impact of Man-Induced Catastrophes on Ecosystems

LILIYA ROGACHEVSKAYA

*Water Problems Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences*

Human society as most vigorously developing part of ecosystem essentially increases the speed of natural processes course. Human society industrial activity bases on material, power and information exchange within ecosystem. Thus the quantitative changes in the life of the society causes the qualitative changes in bio and geosystems, i.e. ecosystems. At use of any technologies even the best projects cannot guarantee full safety against possible accident or an external attack. The end of the twentieth century is characterized by increasing of man-induced pressure upon all litho-and biosphere components of an environment. Man-induced accidents are usually connected to household activity of the person, including extractive industries, and also with terrorism and wars.

In spite of the fact that physical processes, as a rule, gradually reduce level of environmental contamination, the population living in polluted territories, frequently collides with decrease in his standard of life. The complex of measures is necessary for making favorable environment in emergency areas: 1) Carrying out the international scientific researches with the purpose of studying influence of pollution on ecosystems and geological processes, 2) Improvement of process of planning and realization of an ecological policy at a national and local level, 3) Development of intensive curriculums for experts on regional planning and ecology, 4) Development of innovative techniques of increase of a level of awareness on a safe way of life, 5) Development most affected areas with high ecological risk for the maximal realization of available economic potential for the welfare of the people, 6) Real estimation of existing risks and carrying out among the affected population positive orientations concerning areas of their residing. In development of affected areas it is necessary to use concepts of strategic ecological planning and transboundary ecological co-operation at all-round participation of the population

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