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DEVASTATING AUSTRALIAN WILDFIRES: CHANCES TO RECOVER

Australia faced a devastating start to its fire season in late 2019, and things swiftly got worse before rains helped contain many of the worst fires in February 2020. Dozens of fires erupted in New South Wales, Australia, prompting the government to declare a state of emergency in November 2019. Fires rapidly spread across all states to become some of the most devastating on record. The bushfires have not only been made more likely and intense by climate change, they also add to it. The emitted carbon dioxide will increase Australia's annual greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to global warming, and heighten the likelihood of recurring megafires that will release yet more emissions.

The smoke became another disaster. More than one billion mammals, birds, and reptiles likely lost their lives in the blazes. The devastation only adds to existing pressures on Australia's unique ecosystems. The continent is home to 244 species that are not found anywhere else. The region also has the highest rate of native mammals becoming extinct over the past 200 years. Animal hospitals, zoos and rescue groups on the ground were doing their best to respond to the fire crisis, with local residents and volunteers pitching in to care for injured animals.

Fires did not only damage flora and fauna, but also people. And not only physically, first mentally.

Things finally changed though when rain arrived in NSW in early February when rain started. However, too much rain, falling too heavily, spelt disaster for Australia's water supplies. Excessive rain, flooding, swollen rivers and high tides have caused waterway signage and navigation markers to move, as well as high volumes of debris and hazards in the water.

Although fires did many harmful things it helped trees to grow better.

What happened was devastating and will definitely leave a big imprint on the history of Australia, as the whole world watched these events and tried to help. Despite that, there is a chance of recovery, although it will take a certain amount of time.

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A RECENT RECORD-BREAKING WARM WINTER IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND: ECONOMIC EFFECTS

The research work focuses on the theme of global warming, but neither on a global scale nor to propose solution for this problem, because nowadays all scientists of the world are engaged in it. Each country contributes significantly to solving this problem. The research work scrutinizes the impact of global warming on the economy and nature in England and Scotland. Who suffers in the coupled human-environment systems more?

The Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) have announced this winter has been by far the hottest recorded. According to C3S data, UK winter was 3,4 C° hotter than the average from 1981–2010. Moreover, the average temperature for December, January and February was 1,4 C° above the previous winter record, which was set in 2015–2016. C3S declared North Europe, England and Scotland came under the global warming trend.

Meteorologists name several reasons for the extreme warm winter of 2019-2020. All of them are associated with the air mass moving, uncharacteristic earlier in nature. Why did these processes arise? According to C3S scientists, climatologists have no answer to this question. Scientists will simulate these processes for appearing indicators. Onward, they will allow predicting such an extremely warm winter.

How did such an extreme warm winter affect the economics of England and Scotland? First, the reduction in terms of energy consumption, i.e. limiting energy demand. As a result, there are low prices for natural gas and coal. This will negatively affect the country's GDP. The second is agriculture. However, only about 2 % of the population in England and Scotland are engaged in agriculture. Therefore, it does not affect the country's GDP (1 %). So, the climate change impact on the economy is neutral. Energy sector losses can be offset by expanding involvement in commerce and services.

There is an example of a warm winter impact on nature. A warm winter affect adversely on hibernating animals, particularly on reptiles and amphibious. "For example, if frogs spawned in the sunny weather, their eggs will likely be killed off if a cold spell brings with it a deep frost. It could have disastrous consequences", says to the Independent Ben Keywood, ecologist from the Sheffield & Rotherham Wildlife Trust. That will lead up wiping out whole specimens of animals and changing the coupled human-environment systems not only in England and in Scotland, but the entire world.

It must be pointed that the consequences of the warm winter 2019-2020 impact confirm global warming. If to change the priorities of the importance the coupled human-environment system in favour of nature, man does not lose anything. He only wins. Changing his behavior to more environmentally friendly, humanity can save the world without losing the quality of life.

М. Шерешевская

FAKE NEWS SPREADING IN INDIA: A NEW UPDATE

Nowadays the nature of information dissemination via Social Media becomes more and more controversial in our interconnected world. The hectic speed of information exchange inhibits validation of the resources, which leads to the spread of fake news. 'Fake News' is a form of news consisting of deliberate disinformation or hoaxes spread via online social media and traditional news media. The favorite term of Donald Trump has also been named 2017's word of the year, which proves the relevance of this phenomenon.