Tendencies In Alteration Of Environmental State, Climate Change And Population Health Features In The Black Sea Region Since 1980

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Abstract

Kherson, Mykolaiv, and Odesa oblasts, being adjusted to the Sea coast, are located in the steppe zone and constitute the Black Sea Region. Environmental parameters as well as health indicators of the population of the Region are sensitive to the impact of natural (e.g., climate change) and anthropogenic processes. Analysis of the satellite remote sensing data (NOAA NDVI series; SMOS, ASCAT and SMAP data) for assessment of the vegetation and soil moisture condition demonstrates increase in drought events frequency and duration in the Region during last few decades. Assessment of the data of meteorological observations over the past 100 years [1, 2] proved alterations of some bioclimatic indexes (values are increasing in winter and in summer (due to the increasing repeatability of anomaly high temperatures). Increasing number and variability of climate anomalies can provoke increase of cardiovascular and some other diseases of local population. At the same time, shows tendency to decreasing morbidity of digestion, breathing, endocrine, and circulatory systems [3]). Interrelations between environmental, climate change and population health indicators in the Black Sea Region are being discussed.

Keywords: Climate change, human health, morbidity, bioclimatic index.

References

[1] http://rp5.ua

[2] ftp://ftp-cdc.dwd.de/pub/CDC/observations_global/CLIMAT/monthly

[3] https://ukrstat.org/uk/druk/publicat/Arhiv_u/15/Arch_zozd_bl.htm