

A n n o t a t i o n

Climate change is one of the major challenges facing the modern world.

As a result of climate change, nature and ecosystems are changing, the risk of human diseases, epidemics is increasing.

Changes in meteorological conditions are having a severe impact on the economic sector, with a particularly significant impact on agriculture. Agricultural production is very sensitive to climate change and weather.

In general, the main negative effects of climate change on agriculture may be:

- ✓ Loss of biodiversity;
- ✓ Relocation of agro-climatic zones;
- ✓ Decreased crop yields in most crops as a result of droughts, strong winds, unevenly distributed rainfall, hail days, heat waves, and increased evaporation.
- ✓ Decreasing the fertility of agricultural lands and increasing the intensity of degradation, which is often facilitated by intense extreme events caused by climate change (landslides, floods, floods, floods, etc.);
- ✓ Increase in crop loss due to frequent weathering (hail, frost, etc.);
- ✓ Reducing the area of irrigated lands and increasing the demand for irrigation water.

Therefore, it is necessary to carry out relevant studies that will allow us to assess the components necessary for agriculture in relation to climate change risks, which will ensure the development of an adapted strategy.

Thus, it is crucial to introduce climate-friendly agriculture, which must meet three cross-cutting challenges: ensuring food security by increasing production and income, adapting to climate change, and promoting climate change mitigation.