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Evaluation of the Antibacterial Effect and Oak Decay Phenomena under Factors and Effects of Drought Eutrophication and its Impact on Phenol - Flavonoids of the Tree and its Relation to the Environment and Global Warming

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The purpose of this article is to identify the factors causing oak deterioration, oak forest drought and sustainable forest management (effective control and pest control, seeding time for seed production, etc.), conservation, development and use of forest resources, oak drying relationship With seasonal climate change on a global scale. Oak is one of the most valuable biological and nutritional resources for humanity. The findings of this study indicate that the drying of this valuable tree has caused significant damage to oak forest habitats. The feedback from this phenomenon increases the water vapour, the premature melting time of snowfall, the temporal and spatial distribution, and the distribution of snowfall and solar radiation to the ground, reflecting infrared rays from the earth and the occurrence of global warming. In general, oak shrinkage is a complex situation that illegally hunts for various factors including fungi, pest infestation such as leaf moths, crushing soil animals and the disappearance of natural oak controllers such as squirrels from factors such as identifying pathogenic fungi, controlling pests to cut down trees, cutting and removing contaminated parts of the tree such as branches, providing the moisture needed by making crescent shapes to collect rainwater and removing weeds that Leading to Lorentus disease is suggested. Findings in the study area indicated that most of the symptoms of tree decline and damage to the tree were between the classes with moderate canopy dryness (33-66%). From the trunk of the tree, early fall, vascular sap was a common symptom of unhealthy trees.

A worldwide temperature alteration alludes to worldwide midpoints, with the measure of warming differing by locale. Examples of warming are free of where ozone harming substances are produced, on the grounds that the gases endure adequately long to diffuse across the planet; nonetheless, confined dark carbon stores on day off ice do add to Arctic warming. Since the pre-modern period, worldwide normal land temperatures have expanded twice as quick as worldwide normal surface temperatures. This is a result of the bigger warmth limit of seas, and in light of the fact that seas lose more warmth by evaporation. Over 90% of the extra energy in the atmosphere framework throughout the most recent 50 years has been put away in the sea, warming it. The rest of the extra energy has softened ice and warmed the mainlands and the atmosphere.

The Northern Hemisphere and North Pole have warmed a lot quicker than the South Pole and Southern Hemisphere. The Northern Hemisphere has substantially more land, yet additionally more snow zone and ocean ice, on account of how the land masses are masterminded around the Arctic Ocean. As these surfaces flip from mirroring a great deal of light to being dull after the ice has softened, they begin retaining more warmth. The Southern Hemisphere previously had little ocean ice in summer before it began warming. Arctic temperatures have expanded and are anticipated to keep on expanding during this century at over double the pace of the remainder of the world. Melting of icy masses and ice sheets in the Arctic upsets sea flow, including a debilitated Gulf Stream, causing expanded warming in certain zones

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