



The Aral Sea, The Island Tragedy, Its Negative Consequences and the Struggle Against IT

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The Aral Sea is the largest closed lake in Central Asia. Administratively, more than half of the Aral Sea is located in the south-western part of Uzbekistan (Karakalpakstan) and in the north-eastern part of Kazakhstan. Until the 1960s, the Aral Sea area averaged 68,000 km². It was the fourth largest city in the world and the second largest in Eurasia. The sea stretches from northeast to southwest, is 428 km long, and its widest point is 235 km (45 ° east). The basin has an area of 690,000 km² and a water volume of 1,000 km³, with an average depth. It fluctuated around 16.5 m. It is called the sea because of the size of its basin. There were many peninsulas and bays in the Aral Sea. The largest estuaries on the northern shores are Chernyshev, Paskevich, Sarichiganak, Perovsky, on the south-eastern and eastern coasts Tushbas, Ashshibas, Aqsaga, Suluv and others, on the banks of the Amudarya and Syrdarya. From ancient times the water level in the Aral Sea has been rising and falling. In the following geological period, the Aral Sea flowed into the Caspian Sea from time to time through Sariqamish and Uzboy, the water level was much higher, and several thousand km² of coastline in the south and southeast were flooded. The Aral Sea is not very deep. The deep areas are in the western part. Karakalpakstan near Ustyurt is 69 m deep. The morphological structure of the shores of the Aral Sea is very complex. The northern coast is high, in some places low, with deep bays. The east coast is low; sandy, with many small bays and islands. The southern bank is formed by the Amudarya delta. The west coast is sparsely cut and consists of the Ustyurt Chink. There were more than 300 islands in the Aral Sea. 80% of them are in the south-eastern part of the sea. The largest were Kokorol (273 km), Vozrozhdenie (216 km) and Borsakelmas (133 km). The Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers flow into the sea. Until the 1960s, the Amudarya carried 38.6 km³ of water a year to the Aral Sea, and the Syrdarya 14.5 km³. Precipitation also played an important role in the water balance. The sea area receives 82–176 mm of precipitation per year. 5.5 km³ of groundwater is discharged into the sea annually. Absolute sea level dropped to 31 m in the early 2000s, 1950 m below the level of the late 22s. In 2001, the Great Aral Sea (South) was divided into West and East. In 2001. In 2003, a quarter of the original area was covered by the Aral Sea and about 10% by seawater. Today, the old deep sea is replaced by new sand and salt deserts with a total area of 38,000 km².

Due to its location in the desert zone, the sea evaporates 1 m of water from its surface every year. This is more than the water, rainfall and groundwater that rivers bring to the sea in recent times. Therefore, as a result of climate change, the water level of the Aral Sea has changed over the years. For example, in 1785 the sea level began to rise, in 1825 it fell, in 1835-1850 it rose again, and in 1862 it fell. In 1880, Kokorol became a peninsula. In 1881 the water level dropped. In 1885, the water level in the Aral Sea began to rise again. By 1899, the Kokorol Peninsula had become an island. In 1919, the sea area was 67,300 km² and the water volume was 1,087 km³. By 1935, the area had increased to 69,670 km² and the water volume had increased to 1,153 km³. Over the next century and a half, sea levels have changed significantly.

The navigation season at sea lasted 7 months. The largest ports were Aralsk and Moynak. The population was mainly engaged in fishing and, in part, in cattle breeding, muskrat breeding and vegetable growing. It was fished from the sea until the 90s of the last century. There were numerous fishing farms in and around the cities of Aralsk and Moynak, and in the Amudarya delta, in the



village of Avan (Kukorol Island), in the village of Bugun (east coast), and on the islands of Uyali and Uzunqir.

The Aral Sea was first studied and mapped by AI Butakov in 1848-1849.

Since the water level of the Aral Sea depends on the regime of the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers, the more water these two rivers use for irrigation, the less water there is in the sea. In particular, since the 1860s, the amount of water flowing into the sea from the Amudarya and Syrdarya has been declining year by year due to the expansion of irrigated areas. As a result, the sea level began to fall sharply. Impact of lowering of the Aral Sea water level on its water surface and water capacity Decreasing of the Aral Sea water level also had a significant impact on the values of water balance elements. Between 1911 and 1960, the average sea level was 53.04 m, with 56 km of rivers flowing into the sea and 9.1 km of atmospheric precipitation falling on the sea surface. Consumption, or consumption, was mainly evaporation, averaging 66.1 km³. During this period, there was a negative difference in the water balance, with the sea losing 1 km per year and 50 km³ between 1911 and 1960.

Today, the Aral Sea is divided into three parts: the first is the small and shallow northern part (salinity - 8-13 g / l); the second is a relatively large and shallow eastern part (salinity - 69-72 g / l); the third is the deepest western part (salinity 68-69 g / l). The Russian conference concluded that the drying up of the Aral Sea had slowed down and called for it to remain in this state. □

The Aral Sea tragedy and its aftermath. The United Nations Joint Program aims to ensure the safety of more than 120,000 people living in the three most vulnerable districts of Karakalpakstan, such as Moynak, Shumanay and Takhtakor. The Human Security Concept envisages the creation of an effective governance system, the improvement of the environmental situation, the improvement of the education and health care systems, and the protection of the environment. This approach should help improve communication between multiple networks, as well as address complex and time-consuming issues.

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As a result, 75 million tons of dust and toxic salts are released into the atmosphere each year from the 5.5 million hectares of land on the dried seabed in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, reaching the remote Pamirs, the Tien Shan, and even the forests of Greenland, Arctic glaciers, and Norway.

Of course, at the initiative of our country, in 2017, the United Nations Multilateral Trust Fund for Human Security was established for the Aral Sea region, which serves as a base platform for the international community to provide practical assistance to people living in difficult ecological zones. , South Korea, the European Union, Germany, the UAE, Turkey, and Switzerland have shown great interest in donor assistance. However, it should be noted that at present the main work is carried out by Uzbekistan, and the unprecedented expenditures are mainly covered by the republican and local budgets and charities. The well-founded and reasonable proposal in the appeal is a consistent and logical continuation of the policy pursued by the President. proves its size.

New plantings, pastures and forests created here as unprecedented measures of Uzbekistan contribute to the formation of the soil layer, the gradual change of climate and the environment, mitigation of ecological risks along the Aral Sea, reducing the impact on the health of millions of people.