

THE INFLUENCE OF TARZHIDROLOGICAL STRUCTURES ON THE LAND RECLAMATION FAITH

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ANNOTATION

Within hydrological structures, the influence of reservoirs on the land reclamation is also considered important. The construction of reservoirs is aimed at improving the water supply in our republic, preventing water gap partition. Especially at present, the increasing reclamation significance of reservoirs is due to the increased demand for water resources in neighboring countries, the construction of a cascade of reservoirs and hydroelectric power stations The

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We can consider this case using the example of a rhinoceros reservoir built in the Fergana region. The rhinoceros reservoir was built in 1965 in the Tolmozor Adir aro deposit on the territory of the Kuva district, it is known as the khududd Nazar ota Adirs, where the water warehouse is located. The reservoir is supplied from Isfayramsoy and Karadarya water. Water is brought from isfayramsoy through the kuvasoy stream, and from Karadarya through the South Fergana canal. The full water consumption of the rhinoceros reservoir is 218.4 mm³. The depth of the reservoir (Semi) has a lithological composition consisting of conglomerate-gravel rocks of the Tashkent complex. The main alluvial gravel, gravel, sandstone, conglomerate and Walloon rocks of platinum are formed. Their thickness is 13-17 m, under which conglomerates with a thickness of 500 meters are located.

Until the construction of the reservoir, the level of sizot waters here was somewhat deep and amounted to 13-15 m. The coefficient of permeability of gravel plasters, which made up the lithological composition here, was 4.25/ day. Conglomerates, on the other hand, were 0.5 m/Day. The deposits of the Tashkent complex in the northern direction from the Tolmozor-Kuva hills remain at the base of the Mirzachul deposits, gradually bending downwards. In the upper part of the cone spreads, the Walloon-gravel rocks are formed from Sandy, sandy-loamy plaster with a gradient-galegnic, in the lower direction i.e. in the northern direction. Pressurized waters in this region are located in the layers of Tashkent complexes. Their peizometric level is located 3-4 m below the Earth's surface.

The debit of skvajinas was 4-5 l/s. The level of the sizot waters that make up the reclamation was 5-20 meters in the territory of the sloping Plains from 40-127 meters, starting from the territory of the adores. And in the oblique planes 1-3 m. are equal to. In this direction, the mineralogical composition of sizot Waters was up to 10g/l near the adores, and in some cases higher than this.

During the initial accumulation of water in the rhinoceros reservoir, 100 million m³ of water were collected in 1967 and 170 million in 1968. In subsequent years, the volume of water gradually increased from 200mln M³. Therefore, the amount of water filtered from the reservoir kotlovina also gradually increased. The filtration process was associated with the rapid melting of gypsum in the composition of gravel conglomerate plasters located at the bottom of the reservoir and the formation of suffocation varonks. Therefore, in order to increase the water coming from the South Fergana Canal, the canal was expanded and deepened.

As a result, the water injection capacity of the channel is from 25 to 60 m³/sec. acquired up to. During the expansion of the canal, sedimentary rocks were exposed in the coastal part, and as a result, a filtration indicator increased along the direction of the canal, and the rate of water loss increased to 15-2 times (let's look at the table).

Due to the improvement of water supply in the Kuva District, Irrigation norms have increased. For example, in 1965 the pointer reached 6,350 m³/ha, in 1967-11,810, in 1968-10,970, and in 1969-9,445 m³/ha. Due to the construction of the reservoir, large negative changes in the regime of groundwater came to EZA. These changes were not foreseen in the construction of the reservoir and large canal expansion projects. Thus, due to the indirect influence of the rhinoceros reservoir, the hydrogeological situation in the territory of the Kuva district has completely changed. These negative changes were caused by both the rhinoceros reservoir and the South Fergana Canal, the land reclamation situation deteriorated greatly. The average rate of Rise of groundwater in the Kuva district was 0.1-5.5 m/year. Groundwater rising in the Fantan style increased by 1.5-2 times. By 1969, the peizometric satxi of sizot Waters was 0.1-6.9 m.ga rose.

Table Water filtration pointers along the rhino reservoir, south Fergana canal, and large Fergana canal trails, million.m³

Yil	Rhinoceros reservoir	South Fergana canal	Great Fergana canal
1965	24,787	95823	233,31
1966	37,172	-	-
1967	59,063	-	-
1968	62,957	149,21	242,97
1969	81,131	119,92	181,61
1970	73,22	148,35	285,32

As a result of this situation, the level of sizot waters rises in the district, and in most irrigated areas, its Sathi 1m.ga, while in low relief climates, it protruded to the surface of the earth. In 1968, 1,500 hectares of land swamped in iuman. Especially waterlogging was strong in the district center and nearby areas. In addition to agricultural areas, the housing and farmsteads of the population were caused by sizot waters rising and falling over buildings and fortified walls. To eliminate the complex reclamation situation that has arisen in the kuva district, a system of many activities has been developed. Vertical drains of 2 rows with an interval of 2-5km along the channel track were dug up and launched their total number was 39, and the range was 450-1000 meters. Vertical drainage led to the fact that the sizot lowered the waters in the local position.

The drainage flow module reached 0.04 l/SEC on SANIIRI's experimental site. By 1971, vertical drainage had released water to 6,606 m³/ha, and horizontal drainage to 3,532 m³/ha. By subsequent years, the construction of additional squajinas was continued again, and their number reached 91. The optimal condition for this territory was that during the vegetatsiya period the water obtained from them began to be spent on irrigation, and during the novegitatsiya period the waters were expelled towards Syrdarya. By 1970-71, there was a decrease in the level of sizot waters in the area and a slight improvement in reclamation. The drainage flow was 14,398 m³/hectare. This was 1.7 times greater than the gross evaporation in the area. By the following years, there was a decline in the satxin of sizot waters, and as a result, the natural and irrigation saturation of sizot Waters decreased. Cotton yield in

the district increased again due to improved land reclamation. In 1965, when it was 26.2 ts / ha, in 1966-28, 0ts/ha, 1967

In order to analyze the reasons for the rise in the level of silt waters in this area, it was advisable to determine the part of the groundwater entering. According to B.A. 29,246 hectares, including 26,760 ha, were studied by contour on Earth. In the formation of the Kirm part, the underground flow was 43% from the Adir khud, the underground flow was 14% from pressurized waters. The total underground flow by the Adirs was 6,3M3/SEC, and the amount of filtration generated from the rhinoceros reservoir was 1.15 m3/sec, and by the Southern Fergana canal was 2,70m3/SEC. In general, the underground flow from the Adirs reached 1.71 m3/sec from the inter-farm irrigation systems to 22 m3/sec. From irrigated areas, the infiltration indicator was equal to 0.30 m3/sec, and from precipitation-0.12 m3/sec.

The silt in the irrigated area was 6.01 m3/sec through the Collector drainage systems of the waters, and 1.75 m3/sec through vertical drainage. Thus, the main part of this amount, which is 6.3 m3/sec, received by the territories of the total underground flow, is irrigation waters of 70%. This circumstance suggests that the rise of groundwater and the deterioration of Reclamation were caused by the active penetration of waters with an irrigation regime through filtration. The main guidelines for improving reclamation in such areas are the formation of combined collector drainage systems and the Prevention of subsurface flow by reducing the output part relative to the input part.

Due to the fact that the rhinoceros reservoir accumulates water in subsequent years and decreases filtration indicators in the water balance, and the sedimentation of muddy rocks in the reservoir kotlovina and the closure of the surface of gravel, conglomerate rocks with a strong degree of filtration, also decreased. The thickness of the laying of annual average clay plasters is 0.1-0,2mm. It will organize. Therefore, the South Fergana canal was concreted along the territory of the district in the next 20-32 years, and the channel core was concreted along the neighboring districts, bringing the filtration rate to almost 0.102%. This situation also led to land being reclamation-stable.

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