

CHARACTERISTICS OF PRODUCTION OF RIVERS OF JIZZAK REGION

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Abstract

The article talks about rivers, the formation of rivers, the role of natural conditions and natural geographical factors in their formation. In addition, based on the natural conditions of the Jizzakh region, the formation of natural hydrographic networks specific to the natural conditions was analyzed.

Keywords: rivers, geographical factors, natural conditions of Jizzakh region, hydrographic objects, landscape-ecological conditions, internal streams and springs.

Introduction

In nature, rivers do not form by themselves. Certain causal and natural geographical factors are necessary for the formation and formation of rivers. The river is a real gift of nature. A river cannot be created by any person, organization, or a specific country. A river is a hydrographic object with stable characteristics. The river changes its stability depending on the climate of nature, the geological structure of the catchment area, relief, river channels, soil and plant cover.

Precipitation that falls on the surface of the earth, that is, rain or snow, and water formed by the melting of glaciers, does not immediately flow into the river bed. At first, they move on the slopes in the form of surface streams, streams. Streams join together to form temporary or permanent streams and small rivers. In turn, streams and small rivers join together to form permanent rivers. Addition of groundwater to rivers further increases their water content. Summing up from the above, rivers can be defined as follows: a river is defined as a water mass flowing in a natural channel, saturated with surface and underground water generated by rainfall in the basin [2].

Today, global climate change is affecting rivers all over the world. The average temperature on our planet has increased by 0.8-1.0C⁰ in the last thirty years. This situation is especially evident in arid and arid countries. The region of Jizzakh, which is the object of study of this particular topic, is an area in an arid land far away in the oceans and seas we are referring to. The territory of V province includes certain parts of Mirzachol, Kyzylkum and Zarafshan natural geographical regions. Hydrologically, it is located between the Sirdarya and Zarafshan river basins. This is the main criterion for providing internal water of the region.

Rivers are formed based on the general natural geographical features of Jizzakh region. The overflow of rivers depends on the natural geographical structures of the place. In particular, according to B.B. Polinov, the climate and geological structure of the place are the primary



factors in the formation of the general appearance of the landscape. The rest of the factors are genetically spread depending on this climate and geological conditions. Geologically and geomorphologically, the southern part of the Region consists of a mountain range up to 3400 meters high, which formed this small area. That is why big rivers did not form in this area. Sufficient natural conditions for the formation of rivers have been formed in the province. If the rivers do not fully meet the water demand of the region, they can provide water to the rural population of districts such as Zomin, Bakhmal, Gallaorol, Sh.Rashidov. This is 7% of water consumption in the region. Now let's talk about the laws of formation of these rivers, the laws of formation of any rivers are determined based on the general natural-geographical conditions of the place and various features. We will consider the influence of geographical location and geological structure on the pattern of formation of rivers. When we talk about the geographical location of the river basin, the most extreme southern and northern points, the most extreme western and eastern points of the area where the river basin is located are meant. If we have this information, we will have a preliminary idea about the geographical coordinates of the river basin and the territory of the country. The conditions of accumulation and consumption of groundwater involved in the saturation of rivers depend on the geological structure of the basin. In addition, the lithological composition of the rocks, the depth of impermeable layers are serious factors that affect the formation of flow, its amount and distribution during the year. It is well known that layers of permeable rocks absorb large amounts of water. In such conditions, they act as moisture collectors and ensure uniform saturation of rivers with groundwater throughout the year. The topography of the basin directly and indirectly affects the formation of the river flow. The direct influence of the terrain on the flow is represented by the slope of the basin. If the slope of the basin is steep, the flow is formed at a faster rate, and the time of its flow to the riverbed is reduced. With that underground together sweat and to evaporation too less amount water spend will be Basin , slopes slope relatively small when while above statement of the done the opposite observed [2].

Thirdly, we will consider the influence of climatic factors from the main natural factors on the pattern of formation of rivers. It is appropriate to mention the opinion of climatologist AI Voeykov: "Rivers are a product of climate." It is known that climatic factors mean atmospheric precipitation, evaporation, air temperature, air humidity, and wind . The main elements of climate that affect river flow are atmospheric precipitation and evaporation. In other words, atmospheric precipitation and evaporation have a direct effect on the amount of water collected in a river basin. Under the same natural conditions, the more precipitation falls in the river basin, the more flow is produced. Precipitation and evaporation, which are the main climatic factors of river flow, cannot be studied separately. In the same way, the remaining climatic factors (humidity, wind, etc.) have a constant influence on the formation of the flow [2].

Fourthly, we will consider soil and plant cover from the laws affecting the formation of rivers. A certain part of the surface of any river basin is covered with soil and vegetation. The effect of soil and vegetation cover on runoff is characterized by its ability to absorb and retain water. Depending on the nature of the soil and vegetation cover, the amount of underground and surface flows also varies. The ability of soil cover to absorb water depends on its natural



mechanical and natural chemical properties. The larger the size of soil particles, the more water it absorbs [2].

The impact of human economic activity on river flows is long-standing, but this impact has not previously been observed on a large scale. The impact of human economic activity on the river flow is reflected in the following forms: construction of water reservoirs, hydroelectric power stations (HPS), floodplains; inter-basin redistribution of river flow; expansion of irrigated land area; draining wetlands in the river basin; carrying out agrotechnical activities (forest reclamation works) in large areas where rivers collect water; water supply to large cities and settlements; water supply to large industrial enterprises (paper-making, chemical, metallurgical, textile), etc. [2]. Each natural resource of the province has a certain amount of natural potential wealth. If this wealth is used in a planned way, it can serve human interests and national economy for a long time. For example, if the use of natural resources in the region is carried out without a strict plan and without taking into account its regeneration, productivity and other features, the interdependence between the components of nature is broken, and the balance between them is lost and the balance is disturbed. As a result of this, various negative processes and phenomena occur in natural complexes, gradual changes are directed in the direction that is unacceptable for humans, and the productivity of natural resources decreases sharply.

References

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