

CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE ISLAND SEA BASIN AREA

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Abstract: After the independence of our republic, special importance is given to raising a healthy generation. The healthy growth of the young generation and the living part of nature in general depends on the cleanliness of the land, water and air that make up the inanimate part of nature. Therefore, the article pays special attention to the health of the ecological environment and the problem of the Aral Sea.

Keywords: geological layer, anthropogenic factor, extreme weather, paleontological,

As a result of climate change in the 20th century, rapid growth of production forces, indiscriminate use of natural resources, development of agriculture and development of new lands, ecological balance was disturbed and ecological tension arose in the Aral Sea basin. Environmental tensions, in turn, have escalated and given rise to environmental movements in some regions of the planet. The ever-increasing environmental tension creates environmental problems. There are two factors that cause such environmental stress and catastrophes: 1. First, the geological layers of the earth go as a result of natural evolutionary processes. 2. The second, anthropogenic factors. Processes related to human activity. Complex geological movements in the first factor occur over millions of years, while the second factor is related to human activity and occurs in a short period of time. Two factors can be identified as the main causes of climate change in the Aral Sea basin. The Aral Sea joined the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea several million years ago and was part of the world ocean. It can be said that the Ustyurt plateau was the bottom of that ancient sea. Later, as a result of tectonic changes in the earth's crust, it rose up and formed a barrier between the Aral and Caspian seas. Today, this is reflected in the paleontological finds and objects of the Ustyurt plateau. Layers and layers of chalk and gypsum in various deposits prove this. Ancient sea shells and even teeth of sharks that lived here millions of years ago are found among them. In general, the Aral Sea was dry even in ancient times. The fact that ancient settlements were found in this place after the water escaped from the sea is evidence that the island was dry in ancient times, and people lived in its place. It should be noted that quality gypsum, lime, and soda products are produced today from the layers of the Ustyurt plateau. As you walk along the steep cliffs of the Aral Sea, you will come across ancient cemeteries.

In turn, the increase in average temperature is likely to have serious negative environmental consequences. The increasing number of warm periods is changing water resource cycles, leading to more extreme weather events, including longer droughts and heavier rainfall. In addition, ice and snow reserves, which are factors in the natural moderate management of water flow in ecosystems, may be adversely affected by an increase in average temperature, resulting in destruction.

The currently observed global climate change affects various components of the environment and their special characteristics, socio-economic networks.

Global warming has complicated the climatic conditions in the region, increasing drought and heat in the summer season, and prolonging the harshness of winter. Days with temperatures above 40 degrees Celsius have doubled on the island.

As a result of global warming, the area of snow and ice resources supplying the rivers of the Aral Sea basin in the region is deteriorating and shrinking. In the last half century, the mountain glaciers of Central Asia have shrunk by more than a third. Droughts are becoming more frequent, with global warming likely due to natural causes (climate, distance from natural watercourses and stream formation) and anthropogenic factors, including adverse effects on water use and water consumption practices. Such a situation is especially characteristic of certain regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Khorezm, Bukhara and Navoi regions, located in the middle and lower reaches of the Amudarya, where drought is more than the average for the country.

According to information, in 1964 the area of the island was 68,900 square km. was, and the volume of water in it exceeded 1083 cubic km. In the last 50-55 years, the volume of water in the sea has decreased by more than 25 times. The water level has dropped to 39 meters. The coastline recedes for hundreds of kilometers. About 6 million hectares of white salt fields have appeared on the dry bottom of the sea, which became the Orolkum desert. Currently, one liter of water on the island contains 250-350 grams of salt. This is not the case in ocean salt water (18-24 gr.), in fact. The new Orolkum desert, formed in place of the dried-up part of the island, is gradually spreading over the entire Arolboi region. Every year, about 100 million tons of dust and toxic salts rise into the atmosphere from here, and with sand storms and strong winds, they spread to regions far away from this area, more than 400 kilometers away.

Reducing the devastating impact of the island crisis on the environment and the lives of the millions of people who live there is the most important task of the day, particularly through the implementation of projects that are well thought out, well-targeted and adequately funded.

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