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Ecological Problems Associated with the Aral Sea in Geophysical Forecasting Education

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Annotation: Today, the Aral Sea is viewed as a global issue. This global warming requires geographical forecasting to see what ecological consequences it will have in the future.

Keywords: Mediterranean Sea, Aral Sea tragedy, United Nations, Central Asia, Moon, green coatings, shipyard cemetery, desertification.



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One of the most pressing ecological problems of our day is the destruction of the Aral Sea. Here is a map showing me in my hand the Mediterranean Sea. I don't think it's necessary to comment any more. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable etmoqda.Biz giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.



President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev speaks at the 72nd session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization. New York City, September 19, 2017.

In his book **Aralskaya more (Aralskaya more, 1908)**, the great scientist Lev Semyonovich Berg, who first examined the Mediterranean Sea in detail, called the Mediterranean Sea unique and most scenic in the world beautiful and "The most blue skyscraper in the world". L.S. Berg had been studying the Mediterranean Sea for three years and became fascinating with its nature. He reported that seawater was very clear, and seawater was visible between 20 and 25 meters under the sea. It should be emphasized that a climate scientist, Russian scientist I. In his scientific work dedicated to Burma (1916), Voyeykov spoke about the Mediterranean Sea and prophetically said that as a result of the growing population of Burma and the expansion of new land development, the aquator of the Aral Sea could shrink and build. In the 1960s and 1990s, as a result of an increase in irrigated landfills and increased water demand in the Aral Sea basin, As a result of the sharp decrease in the volume of water from Sirdarya and Sirdarya to the Mediterranean Sea (from 50 to 60 km in the



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1960s, from 4-5 km in the 1990s, or even for some years, no water came to the sea from Syrdarya at all), resulted in complex ecological and socio-economic problems with international movements along the Aral Sea. Thus, since 1961, as a result of the rapid development of irrigation in the Middle East, the volume of water pouring into it has decreased year after year, sometimes during the drought years (1985 and 2000-2001). Due to the regular continuation of natural evaporation, its levels have been observed to drop sharply.

Continuous expansion of irrigated land in Central Asia and Kazakhstan since the 1960s (over the next 35 years, 3 million people were in the Aral Sea basin). More than 60 hectares of land were cultivated), the construction of large magnetic channels and collectors, the construction of huge reservoirs (more than 60 reservoirs were built in the Middle East) led to the overthrow of all rivers in the region. By 1981, ship movements at sea stopped altogether because all existing ports (Moonoq, Island, Uchsoy, Cell, Urga, Tayli, etc.) remained on land, and the ocean's descent began to interfere with the normal movement of ships average and even smaller than large ships, causing all ships to remain on land near port cities. The dry part of the sea becomes a large salt place and poses a serious environmental threat. Salt oil is poured off the Aral Sea, especially as the wind blocks the salts of sulphate. It is estimated that between 1,000 kg [1,000 kg] of salt and up to 150 kg [150 kg] of salt will fall on each hectare [1,000 kg] of land in the width of Moonoq. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to assist you in studying the Bible.

The island tragedy has a negative impact on the living conditions and quality of life (living) of millions of people living in the Aral Basin. The drying up of the Aral Sea led to a change in ecological conditions in a very large area. Currently, the Middle East has become a common problem.

The sea is now considered an unforgive "dead sea." The living organism is practically absent from the sea. Salt in the dry sea, accumulated earth, is mixed with dust when the wind blows, causing serious damage to human health. Thus, from the 5.5 million acres [5.5 million ha] of land that formed at the dry bottom of the sea, in the territory of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, 75 million tons of dust and toxic salts rise into the atmosphere each year, reaching far away pomir, Tyan Shane, even Greenland, the Arctic glaciers and norwegian forests. These salts are also causing glaciers to melt faster. In 1961, the total area of the Aral Sea was 66,000 square kilometers. Until then, water evaporation caused the level of the Aral Sea to decrease by 1 meter annually. Water from Aegean and Syrdarya was replacing this loss. Since the 60s of the last century, the volume of water going from both rivers has decreased. At the end of the day, sea levels not only decreased more than in previous years, but their coast continued to shrink. Thus, by the 1990s, it had moved a long way from Moonoq, where seawater was washing away the Aral Sea.



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When solving the problem of the Aral Sea, it is necessary to pay attention to the following two main issues:

- 1) elimination of the unfavorable ecological situation on the Aral Sea;
- 2) to maintain sea levels at a certain value that is most convenient.

Both issues are interconnected, but it is important to resolve the first issue more quickly. Today, the main measures are being taken in our country. In the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018-2021, "green coatings" were established on a total of 1.6 million acres [1.6 million ha]. The Journal of the American Medical Association reports: "Men who experience out against women, who control their rights, all of which type of whetting. To do this, 3,900 tons of steppe plants are prepared. All of these activities are aimed at improving the ecological state of the Aral Sea."



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Eagle dengizidagi kemalar qabristoni.

Conclusion

The Aral Sea (Lake Aral), one of the largest lakes in the world, disappeared before the eyes of a generation. Of course, this was because a person did not know the laws of nature and did not think far away. The drying up of the Aral Sea strongly influenced society and the nature of the zones around the sea. In 1995, the UN International Conference on the Elimination of All Drugs was held, and the Decoration of Mumbai was adopted. In 2017, our countryman interrupted the Aral Sea from the tomb of the United Nations. So far, however, the Aral Sea problem has not been solved. From the current situation in the Aral Sea, we have reached this conclusion, and we recommend that the use of certain activities will be of practical importance. In this regard, it has been determined that the phytomeliorative event will work well. In regions where there is an Eol relay, good results are now being achieved in strengthening the sands by planting psammofits. Currently, it is important to preserve its current state, not to restore the Mediterranean Sea.

List of Available Literature

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