

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF IRRIGATED LANDS

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Annatation. The role of meteorological factors is also of great importance in the study and analysis of the reclamation status of irrigated lands. As a result, it is possible to assess the agrometeorological aspects of the regions.

Keywords. field, soil, climate, precipitation, reclamation, groundwater, pure soil, desert, saline.

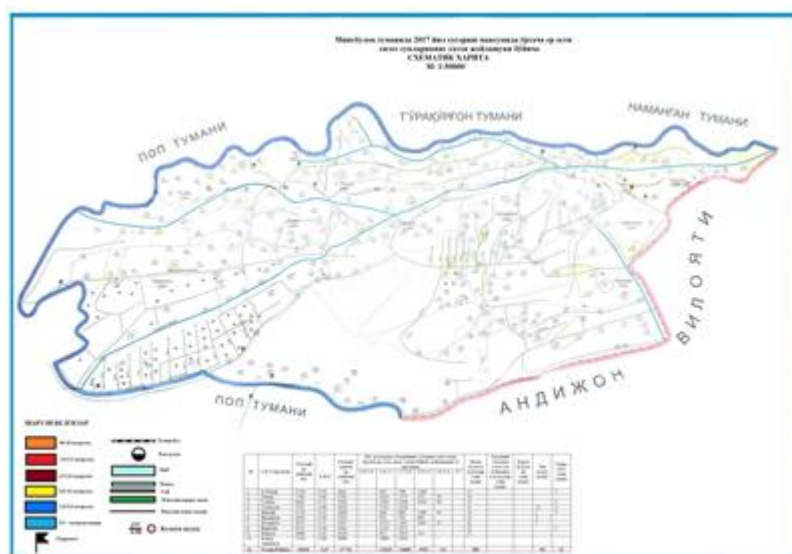
The Commonwealth of Independent States is characterized by different hydrogeological conditions of irrigated and fallow lands. In addition to improving soil reclamation, it is important to study these conditions when designing new reclamation systems and developing a project for the reconstruction (reconstruction) of existing reclamation systems. Because these two conditions determine the basic scheme and method of reclamation.

The main tasks of hydrogeological research and study are: study of hydrogeological conditions of reclamation objects, forecasting of hydrogeological conditions from ameliorative conditions, hydrogeological calculations, irrigation canals and water flow from filtration to filtration. Calculation of solidification, rise of groundwater and calculation of water rise. artificial drainage. calculation of

groundwater intake facilities for irrigation, etc.

Factors and indicators of hydrogeological conditions of reclaimed lands.

Factors and indicators of hydrogeological conditions of irrigation and drainage facilities in terms of land



Map of saline areas of Mingbulak district.

reclamation include:

- climatic conditions;
- natural drainage of lands depending on geological structure, geomorphological conditions, relief, etc .;
- lithological composition of the rocks of the aeration zone, the degree of filtration and other parameters, its humidity and salt regime;
- depth, mineralization, regime, balance of groundwater and all indicators of the water-saturated zone;
- general hydrochemical conditions.

Climatic conditions.

The rehabilitated lands of the Commonwealth of Independent States are located in the following natural climatic zones: taiga, forest, forest-desert, desert, semi-desert, desert and subtropical. Very little reclamation is taking place in the tundra.

Different humidification zones are distinguished based on the ratio of atmospheric precipitation to the average perennial evaporation (evaporation from the water surface).

Climate zones and zones - manifested by latitude zones. At the same time, soil reclamation is also widely developed in areas where it is manifested in the vertical zones of climate, soil, vegetation, groundwater. Vertical regions can be seen in the mountainous and mountainous regions of Central Asia outside the Caucasus. These areas are mountainous and characterized by the presence of light-colored pure soils in semi-deserts. As the soils rise, they are replaced by “typical clean soils,” which are replaced by “dark” pure soils. Under natural conditions (before irrigation), groundwater is located at great depths where clean soil is scattered. They are automorphic soils, have a high potential yield and are widely used in irrigation. As a result of irrigation, groundwater rises and leads to changes in the water-salt regime in clean soils. Gray-brown soils are also common in the foothills.

Different humid areas differ from each other by sharp differences in air temperature, precipitation, and evaporation. In deserts and semi-deserts, the infiltration process can occur throughout the year (during) because the soils are almost never frozen. The main part of precipitation (up to 70-80%) falls in November-March (no vegetation). In semi-arid regions, the annual sum of perennial precipitation is 2-2.5 times higher than the average perennial norm. Annual changes in meteorological conditions in the Sahara Desert are poorly expressed.

In desert areas, infiltration does not occur during soil freezing. Precipitation is almost evenly distributed throughout the seasons. Desert areas are characterized by large annual changes in meteorological factors, such as alternating years of humidity and drought, and so on.

Climatic indicators (levels) of regions with high humidity are significantly different from those with low humidity and low humidity. The difference in air temperature and precipitation is also large. For example, in the Amur region and on the coast, the soil freezes up to 2-3 meters. In May, only the top 0.5 m melts. In July and August, frozen soils occur at a depth of 1.5–2.0 m. This phenomenon complicates infiltration, impeding the construction of canals. Leads to deformation of the collector slopes, worsens the performance of closed drains.

References

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