

NEGATIVE IMPACT OF GROUNDWATER ON THE ECOLOGY

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Аннотация: В данной статье представлена научная информация об экологическом состоянии подземных вод на поверхности земли, о работах, которые следует провести по их очистке и использованию для питьевых и ирригационных целей.

Ключевые слова: грунтовые воды, корка, загрязненная вода, пористые породы, болезнетворные бактерии, механический состав, диарея, фильтрация.

Annotation: This article provides scientific information on the ecological status of ground water on the surface of the earth, the work that should be done on cleaning it and using it for drinking and irrigation purposes.

Key words: ground water, crust, polluted water, porous rocks, disease-spreading bacteria, mechanical composition, diarrhea, filtration

Introduction

Water located between porous rocks in the surface part of the Earth's crust is called groundwater. Groundwater is distributed over large areas compared to surface waters and differs in that it is located above a waterproof layer.

Groundwater, like surface water, is formed from atmospheric precipitation and surface water. Water located between porous rocks on the surface of the Earth's crust is called groundwater.

Groundwater, like surface water, is formed from atmospheric precipitation and surface water. Groundwater contains a large amount of salts. In particular, salts such as calcium bicarbonate ($\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$), magnesium bicarbonate ($\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$), calcium sulfate, magnesium sulfate, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride. These salts also have a negative impact on nature. Groundwater reduces soil fertility. Regularly irrigated with groundwater, the soil becomes hard, saline, and green plants are difficult to grow there. Let's consider this with examples.

Groundwater-irrigated lands



Wastewater irrigated lands



It is impossible to imagine our surroundings without a colorful world. Plants have a great influence on people. Therefore, favorable conditions must be created for their growth. Soil water, which remains an ecological problem, also affects plants. Plants grow in the soil, and if the soil is regularly irrigated with this water, plant development will be difficult. It is impossible to imagine our surroundings without a colorful world. The influence of plants on people is enormous. Therefore, favorable conditions must be created for their growth. Soil water, which remains an ecological problem, also affects plants. Since plants grow in the soil, if the soil is also regularly irrigated with this water, plant development is difficult. Green herbaceous plants have great benefits for nature and ecology, as they carry out the process of photosynthesis and enrich the air with oxygen.



Untreated groundwater has a negative impact on the human and animal body. More than 3 million people die annually in the world due to contaminated water. Diarrheal diseases, often caused by contaminated water, are one of the main causes of death in children under five years of age, leading to approximately 525,000 deaths annually. Improper sanitary infrastructure and hygiene practices pollute many local water sources, and most waterborne diseases are caused by the consumption of contaminated water.



Preserving our nature is in our hands. There are many ecological problems. The most important of them is water, which is the source of life. According to statistics, by 2050, 5 billion people on Earth may suffer from water shortages. We have seen how groundwater negatively affects humans, animals, and plants. To prevent this, it is necessary to supply clean drinking water to remote areas. Everyone is equally responsible for the ecology of the environment. As Abu Ali Ibn Sina said: "If there were no dust and dirt, a person could live a thousand years." People should not waste water to avoid consuming groundwater. Because water is the water of life. Let's preserve our beautiful and unique nature together with unique people!

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