

**ISSUES OF THE USE OF WATER RESOURCES IN THE KHOREZM REGION IN
THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE**

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Annotation: The article describes the global climate change of today Negative impact on the climate and nature of the Khorezm Oasis, its components the world in overcoming these problems, as well as proposals and recommendations were made on measures to be carried out and carried out on a scale of our republic.

Keywords: convention, "Kyoto Protocol", greenhouse gases, anthropogenic impact, natural landscapes, landscape components, desertification

Introduction

The rise in the total temperature on the planet, the environment especially the pollution of atmospheric air is a concern in the hearts of all mankind waking up. This is the amount of harmful gases emitted into atmospheric air so much so that it is not only in temperature, but also in all regions of the planet the reason for the negative consequences and deplorable circumstances of climatic changes is becoming. Climate change is the present day of human activity and our the quality of life of future generations, which we have tomorrow, is negatively affected. These complex problems and situations facing humanity have been around for a long time causing in-depth discussion.

On mitigating the negative consequences of the problem of climate changes taking into account the need for urgent measures, Uzbekistan The Republic was established in 1993 as part of the United Nations " Climate Change Framework Convention", and in November 1998 the "Kyoto Protocol". signed. "Kyoto Protocol" after signing by Uzbekistan 1999 it was ratified on August 20 of the year.

Today's global problem-under anthropogenic influence the negative impact of climate change on natural landscapes is clearly visible, this necessitates the need to take action with a scientific approach. Global climate changes, i.e. rising air temperatures Of the ecological situation in the oasis of the Aral Sea, Kyzylkum, including Khorezm leading to further escalation. This is due to the fact that these areas its location in the desert zone as well as its strong predisposition to the desertification process can be explained by. The problem of water shortage in these areas in particular is the most there is a process of initial height, and the inhabitants of these regions live the conditions have a dramatic impact on agriculture and domestic life. Climate the amount of Water Resources and the process of their formation as a result of their transformation varies from year to year.

Studies show that the warming of air temperature on a global scale every 30 years, the Earth has pushed the latitudes of the globe 150-200 kilometers to the North comes. In connection with this process, the area is a natural landscape it is observed that also changes. With an in-depth analysis of such information, today dealing with the climate changes that are taking place on our planet expert-scientists-the amount of greenhouse gases dangerous to the climate system to the goal of stabilization to prevent anthropogenic exchange they are confused about what needs to be done to grow up.

Effects of climate change on agriculture-land degradation found, desertification is clearly noticeable in the expanding Khorezm Oasis. In addition, the cutting of many trees, water pollution, natural landscapes in the process of mastering for agricultural, industrial and other

purposes anthropogenic desertification processes also contribute to the extent of the climate warming problem further exaggerates.

Climate change in the oasis in summer with high temperatures and strong winds chemical substances harmful to human health, increasing the availability carries dust storms poisoned by dust, water from the surface of the soil accelerates evaporation, development of agricultural crops and negatively affects productivity.

The average annual temperature in the Khorezm Oasis is 14.5°C, the average annual precipitation is the amount is around 80 mm. During the period when the Aral Sea was previously overflowing, this constant evaporation has been observed in the basin, and the humidity is slightly higher there is, that is, a favorable regional microclimate is formed in the territory and the Oasis of Khwarezm it had a positive effect on the climate and nature. To overcome these problems, to prevent, as well as to the human society in order to reduce the negative impact of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2016yil 19 April was involved in the "Paris Agreement". This Paris agreement imposed on Uzbekistan adaptation to climate change issues in the country within the framework of obligations in order to develop its program, special projects are being implemented. the first event in the framework of the project was held in the Khorezm region. This the project is funded by the UNDP and the Green Climate Foundation is funding.

Mitigation of the negative impact of climate change on the Khorezm Oasis in order, first of all, to Green the territory, that is, to plant a tree, including the distribution of water from Amudarya, the distribution of water from industrial enterprises applying the sum of several measures, such as the use of birvarakayi necessary. On the problem of climate changes in our republic today many specialist scientists are conducting research. In particular, in this regard Extensive research by scholars of the khwarezmian Oasis also noteworthy, as a result of this research, the following recommendations were previously:

1. The microclimate of crops in the conditions of climate change to an acceptable condition quit. In general, management of my migraines;
2. The process of desertification through the widespread use of water-saving techniques slow down;
3. Sharply slowing down the rate of salinity of the soil taking measures;
4. On degrading land using native trees Forestry organization;
5. Targeted use of natural cold, etc.

Of course, the above presented by our scientists methods of introducing recommendations into practice have been developed, which today in the day to protect against the negative consequences of climate change, the, important in the correct approach to sustainable agricultural development is significant. Conclusion. In summary, the physical, economic and how to overcome the set of socio-political consequences of the future of mankind characterized by persisting. Therefore, the above proposal and local, regional, cross-country Decision-Making based on recommendations to eliminate this urgent and pending solution problem by doing it is one of our tasks that cannot be delayed.

Including the maintenance of the system of natural water bodies in the Khorezm Oasis, conservation of biodiversity, restoration of biological resources, fauna and flora it is convenient to have a small microclimate at the expense of saving the world, creating artificial lakes creating territories (vetlands), the most water-intensive cotton and rice crop solve this problem by

drastically reducing the fields of topish as well in the Oasis, it is possible to maintain a favorable climatic condition for human life.

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