



## LAKES

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### Abstract:

This in the article hydrosphere important part was of lakes geographical importance in particular word goes. Also, of lakes to the environment impact about information given.

B this one in the article rassmatrivaetsya geographical meaning lakes , which are important partly hydrosphere . Takje are given data oh under the influence lake no surrounding Wednesday

This article covers the geographical importance of lakes, an important part of the hydrosphere. Environmental impacts of lakes have also been reported.

**Keywords:** Island sea, global ecological problem , Amu Darya , Syrdarya , aquatic organisms , endemic species , ecological conditions .

### Introduction

Lakes are also around. around impact shows : temperature reduces , underground water level increases , to itself typical plant and to animals has there will be a lake sedimentary rocks harvest does . To the eye human farm activity big impact to show It is possible . This is the Aral Sea . sea fate obvious example be takes . Current regional ecological day global environmental problem to the problem around managed Island and Aral Sea problem Medium In Asia new of lands acquisition and water from resources reasonable not to use as a result , irrigation farming further development , this for many water warehouses and of channels construction , water to evaporate and underground to leak spending to be , from water household and industry in scope use of need continuous growing water flow scarce was years regular repeatedly to stand as a result to the surface come started . That's why Medium Asia the most large rivers – Amu Darya and Syrdarya year after year Island to the sea less water bring started . As a result sea level decreasing , the area sharp to shrink take came . Of the sea dry progress as a result not only Island of the sea dried up deep down , maybe , all Aral Sea in the territory previous hydromorph under the circumstances developed nature complexes currently automorphic under the circumstances developed and grown in the fields desertification process happened is happening and natural geographical of the circumstances to change , socio-ecological of the situation to become heavier take





is coming . Currently Island of the sea retreat as a result his/her instead of area of 5 million hectares close sandy- brackish in the regions to oneself typical new landscapes formed . Of the lakes size , depth , water chemical composition , temperature to the mode according to extremely diversity , rivers with connected or unconnectedness alive organisms for diverse ecological conditions creates .<sup>1</sup> However alive organisms feature only ecology with explaining it won't be possible , because ecology plant and animal to the world impact their historical development in the process various was . Each of the lake relatively separated without that and in it ecological of the circumstances to oneself uniqueness , one on the other hand , organisms to spread obstacle does , second from the side and This is the lake . to oneself typical features in the lakes plant and animals wide widespread both species and range small organisms also live opportunity gives . Simple organisms and crustaceans between wide widespread species from regional species column Regional fish species many . Internal without current lakes in them animal and plants of the type shortage with separated it costs , to reason species appear in lakes to be process slow Lakes usually far it doesn't work , that's why for in them ecological conditions impact organisms just the shape changes , but this process type generation until it is continue Baikal, Ohrid , Tanganyika, Posso ( Sulawesi ) ( on the island ) lakes and Neogene from the era since there is other lakes extremely to oneself This water is unique . basins to oneself originality because of their fauna far from the times since from the environment separated remaining and the species appears to be This is the process. under the circumstances event Endemic of species existence ( especially in Baikal ) this of the process how much far continue since it arrived tree gives . However such unique ( to oneself ) typical ) lakes many not . Caspian Sea animal the world itself characteristic . Its animal world : a) tertiary period seas fauna ( their some new to the conditions adapting taken ), b) sea water suppress arrived at the time and water when it gets cold enter arrived fresh in the water resident animals , c) arctic from the seas enter arrived animals and close geological from the Black and Azov Seas during past from animals content found . Other in the lakes life conditions obvious to zonality has . Lakes following to zones divided into : a) life conditions extremely inconvenient organisms very less zones , b) life conditions comfortable organisms wide widespread zones (The first zones include those in arid zones temporarily and permanent salty lakes , glaciers zones lakes , to the other dystrophy from the lakes except ( this about (all will be discussed below ) lakes Water slowly exchange ( fast white of streams (lack of ) water diverse organisms good to develop opportunity gives . Here electricity hit growing

<sup>1</sup> Hikmatov F.H. , Aytboev DP, Yunusov GX General hydrology . 0 ' read manual . - Tashkent " Philosophers publishing house " , 2014. -144 p.





plants animals for feed will be and water oxygen with providing Currents absence because of perish was plant and animal remains lake under sinking , feeding fashion-rich blur layer harvest Finally , the temperature on land than sharp It is also important that it does not change . ecological conditions is considered .

In the lakes ecological to the conditions according to Three regions are distinguished : a) littoral or coast length , b) profundal or deep part and g) pelagic or water of mass other all Part of the lake . alive creature : a) plankton, i.e. bad floating organisms , b) nekton— good floating water animals , c) benthos , i.e. lake under and beach on the ground resident from organisms consists of . Lakes development one how many from the stage consists of . Lake development stages exchange , therefore , of the lake the end determinant process - water the basin plant pressing departure and lake of the grave river , partly wind quotes with full We will see . As we have seen , plankton and nekton organisms remains lake under drowned sapropel to the body Sapropel layer time passing with thicken goes . At the same time beach height plants perish after drowned , lake under peat layer harvest does ; this layer also time to pass with thicken This is every two process of the lake increasingly shallow to go reason will be . With this together on the lake rivers brought inorganic The beds also sink . The lake increasingly shallow go to the beach height plants of the lake internal to the part side enter continues and The lake gradually turns into a swamp. turns .

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