



Natural and geographical conditions of Chimkurgon reservoir

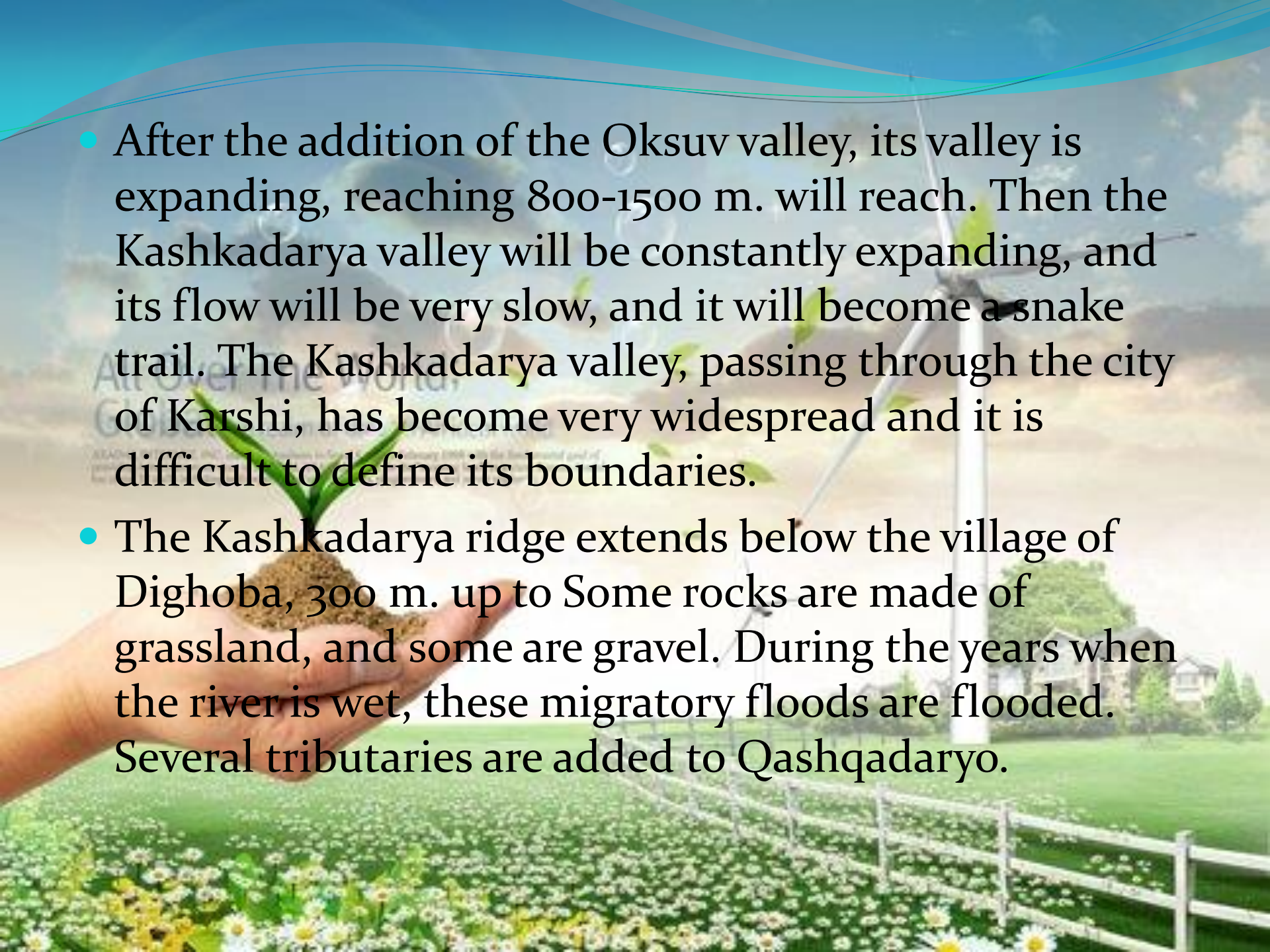
Natural conditions, climate, hydrology and hydrogeology of river basin.

The Kashkadarya Basin is one of the largest river systems in Uzbekistan on the territory of Kashkadarya Region. The Kashkadarya River basin of 8780 km² is located in the north and north of Zarafshan in the north and in the east, surrounded by the western lines of the Khisor ridges, and in the west it borders the Karshi desert.




- Kashkadarya is located in the western part of the Gissar Range, about 3,000 m. It starts at a height of less than 10 km from Mubarak Street. it will dry out. At the same time, the length of the river is 332 km and the area of the water reservoir is 5100 km². From the beginning of the Kashkadarya River to the Varganzi River, it forms a valley "B" and flows rapidly along narrow streams. After crossing Varganzi village, the Kashkadarya valley expands, flows slowly and goes into the Karshi desert. However, the width of the Kashkadarya valley does not exceed 150-300 m in the Vargazi village until the addition of the Oksuv River.

- After the addition of the Oksuv valley, its valley is expanding, reaching 800-1500 m. will reach. Then the Kashkadarya valley will be constantly expanding, and its flow will be very slow, and it will become a snake trail. The Kashkadarya valley, passing through the city of Karshi, has become very widespread and it is difficult to define its boundaries.
- The Kashkadarya ridge extends below the village of Dighoba, 300 m. up to Some rocks are made of grassland, and some are gravel. During the years when the river is wet, these migratory floods are flooded. Several tributaries are added to Qashqadaryo.


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- From the left side of the hill, Kashkadarya will be located on the left from the northwestern edge of the Xisor ridge - such as Jinnidaryo, Okuw, Tonkhozhdarya, Yakkabagdarya and Guzdorariya.
- One of the relatively large watercourses of the Jinnidaryo-Kashkadarya River is the river Akota (2918 m) and Shertogh (2696 m). The length of the jinnidaryo is 100 km, the area of the water pool is 367 sq. Km.
- The average annual perennial flow is 1.28 km per cubic meter, or approximately 750 m per year of water per year.
- Groundwater (rivers), the main source of water resources in Kashkadarya region, is largely unevenly distributed across the region.



Rivers in the region are mostly mountainous and mountainous. Also, the river regime does not correspond to the time of agricultural crops cultivation. Thus, 14 water reservoirs with a volume of 2.5 million cubic meters of useful water and more than 2.3 cubic meters of water were constructed.

- Groundwater In addition to the surface water, significant regional reserves of different types of groundwater are identified, including the distribution of the area, the depth of the aquifer and the level of mineralization. At present, groundwater is used for irrigation, drinking water supply, water supply to industrial enterprises, household utilities. Nearly 5,500 artesian wells have been excavated in the region to utilize groundwater, but almost half of these bottles are being used for various reasons.





photograph by Sinae