

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES OF THE ARAL SEA

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Abstract: *Three articles talk about the Aral Sea, one of the largest seas of its time, its current state, and the environmental situation around it.*

Keywords: *Flora, fauna, atmosphere, water, lithosphere, salinity, Amudarya, Syrdarya, wetland, water level, ecology.*

Reservoirs have many modern problems. According to experts, many seas have fallen into a problematic state. But the Aral Sea is dangerous now and may soon disappear. The biggest problem in the water zone is the large loss of water. In fifty years, the area of the reservoir has decreased more than 6 times as a result of uncontrolled land reclamation. A large number of plants and animals died. It is worth talking about how much biodiversity has decreased, but also about the total absence of fish productivity. All this leads to a single support: external to the Aral Sea ecosystem. Today, changes in the environment are taking place on our planet as a result of the current impact of human activity. In particular, climate changes and various natural disasters are felt in all latitudes of the planet. As a result, forest areas are shrinking, the atmosphere, water and lithosphere are polluted.

The establishment of the state of the natural environment by human influence, strong anthropogenic influence on living and non-living components, additional structural and global environmental protection. Among such effects, the "Island problem", which is considered the most dangerous of the ecological crisis in the crisis, arose.

Since ancient times, this sea has been the center of human life. Syrdarya and Amudarya filled the island with water. But in the last century, irrigation facilities were built and river water was used to irrigate agricultural fields. Reservoirs and canals were also created, and water resources were used for them. As a result, significantly less water fell into the Aral Sea. Thus, the water level in the water area began to drop sharply, the sea area decreased, and many marine inhabitants died.

Water loss and declining water levels are not the only concerns. It only encouraged the development of others. Thus, one sea area was divided into two water basins. The salinity of the water has tripled. People stopped fishing because the fish were dying. There is a shortage of drinking water in the region due to the drying up of the wells and lakes that fed the seawater. Also, part of the bottom of the reservoir is dry and covered with sand. Environmental problems along the Aral Sea have been a major concern for many years. Once one of the largest lakes in the world, the Aral Sea has been shrinking since the 1960s due to water diversion for irrigation purposes. This

has led to many environmental problems, including soil salinization, desertification, and biodiversity loss.

The shrinking of the Aral Sea has also had a serious impact on the health and lifestyle of the people of the region. Dust and salt storms caused by the exposure of the lakebed caused respiratory problems, and the loss of fisheries and agriculture had a major economic impact. Work was carried out to solve these problems, including the construction of dams and canals to return water to the lake, and planting of plants to stabilize the soil. However, the situation remains a serious problem and continuous efforts are needed to solve the environmental problems along the Aral Sea. These problems have had a significant impact on the local ecosystem and the people living in the region. Specific environmental problems of the Aral Sea include:

1. Shrinkage of the sea: The Aral Sea has shrunk significantly due to the diversion of rivers for irrigation purposes. This has led to the loss of wetlands and the destruction of many plant and animal habitats.

2. Deterioration of water quality: The water quality of the Aral Sea has significantly deteriorated due to pollution caused by agricultural and industrial activities. This has led to the death of fish and other aquatic species and has made the water unfit for human consumption.

3. Soil Degradation: The drying up of the Aral Sea has led to the exposure of the seabed, which contains high levels of salt and other minerals. This led to soil degradation in the surrounding areas, making it difficult to grow crops and sustain agriculture.

4. Water salinity: The water of the Aral Sea has a specific level of salinity. However, it affects the structure and salinity of interrelated water. If the salinity level of the water does not increase, it can become completely easy and severe diseases.

As a result of the reduction of the Aral Sea, there is no doubt that problems related to the health of the local population have arisen. One of the main reasons why most of the Aral Sea area was damaged was the "misuse of water". Examples of environmental impacts that could affect human health as a result of changes in the Aral Sea region include "falling water levels, pesticides in the environment and food chain, dust storms, and changes in air." When the sea dries up, pollutants rise to the surface and settle in the soil, while also being released into the air. These environmental impacts have had a wide-ranging impact on the health of the local population. The increase in the number of diseases is related to the reduction of the area of the Aral Sea. Those most affected by pollutants are infants and children. Changes in the ecological environment in the region contribute to the increase in infant mortality.

Infant mortality rates have been increasing in this region since the 1970s. These harmful substances, which lead to an increase in infant mortality rates, have been reported to have reached 70 in Kazakhstan since 1993. Toxins can come from a variety of sources: breathing air, drinking water, and food. However, a young baby doesn't have much choice about what to eat or drink. It turns out that these toxins can also be

passed on through breastfeeding, and "in some areas, doctors do not recommend breastfeeding because breast milk is considered toxic."

As can be seen from Table 1, an increase in infant mortality rates was also observed in the regions of other countries bordering this region. Although many other factors affect the infant mortality rate, it is clear that the increase in these rates is influenced by the environmental conditions of the area.

In summary, efforts are underway to address these environmental issues, including wetland restoration and sustainable agricultural practices. However, these efforts take time and require the cooperation of governments, organizations and individuals.

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