

IQLIM O'ZGARISHI SHAROITIDA YER OSTI SUVLARI SIFATINING EKOLOGIK EVOLYUTSIYASINI PROGNOZLASH

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***Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada iqlim o'zgarishining yer osti suvlari sifatiga ta'siri, biogeokimyoviy jarayonlarning evolyutsiyasi va yer osti ekotizimlarining o'zgarishi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda O'zbekistonning Xorazm va Ohangaron hududlari misolida yer osti suvlari sathi va minerallashuv darajasining o'zgarish tendentsiyalari ko'rib chiqilgan. Sifat evolyutsiyasini bashorat qilishda sonli modellashtirish (MODFLOW), stoxastik yondashuvlar (Mann-Kendall) va zamonaviy mashinali o'rganish (LSTM, XGBoost) usullarining samaradorligi qiyoslangan. Natijalar iqlimiy drayverlar ta'sirida suvning minerallashuv darajasi ortishini va biologik xilma-xillikning kamayishini ko'rsatmoqda.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** Iqlim o'zgarishi, yer osti suvlari, suv sifati, ekologik evolyutsiya, prognozlash, mashinali o'rganish.*

FORECASTING THE ECOLOGICAL EVOLUTION OF GROUNDWATER QUALITY UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE

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Abstract: *This article examines the impact of climate change on groundwater quality, the evolution of biogeochemical processes, and changes in groundwater ecosystems. The study analyzes trends in groundwater level and salinity changes using the Khorezm and Akhangaran regions of Uzbekistan as case studies. The effectiveness of numerical modeling (MODFLOW), stochastic approaches (Mann–Kendall), and modern machine learning techniques (LSTM and XGBoost) for predicting groundwater quality evolution is comparatively evaluated. The results indicate that climate-driven factors contribute to increased groundwater mineralization and a decline in groundwater biodiversity. These findings highlight the importance of integrated monitoring and advanced predictive approaches for sustainable groundwater resource management under changing climate conditions.*

Keywords: *climate change, groundwater, groundwater quality, ecological evolution, forecasting, machine learning.*

ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЕ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ЭВОЛЮЦИИ КАЧЕСТВА ПОДЗЕМНЫХ ВОД В УСЛОВИЯХ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ КЛИМАТА

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Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматривается влияние изменения климата на качество подземных вод, эволюцию биогеохимических процессов и трансформацию подземных экосистем. На примере Хорезмской области и Ахангаранского района Узбекистана проанализированы тенденции изменения уровня и минерализации подземных вод. Проведено сравнительное исследование эффективности методов численного моделирования (MODFLOW),*

стохастического анализа (критерий Манна–Кендалла) и современных методов машинного обучения (LSTM и XGBoost) для прогнозирования эволюции качества подземных вод. Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о росте минерализации подземных вод и снижении биологического разнообразия под воздействием климатических факторов. Полученные выводы подчеркивают необходимость применения комплексного мониторинга и современных методов прогнозирования для обеспечения устойчивого управления ресурсами подземных вод в условиях изменения климата.

Ключевые слова: изменение климата, подземные воды, качество подземных вод, экологическая эволюция, прогнозирование, машинное обучение.

Kirish. Yer osti suvlari sayyoramizdagi chuchuk suv zaxiralarining eng yirik va doimiy foydalanish imkoniyati mavjud bo'lgan qismi bo'lib, u insoniyatning ichimlik suvi ehtiyojini qondirish bilan birga, global qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarining 40 foizidan ortig'ini yetishtirishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi [1, 2]. Biroq, iqlim o'zgarishi natijasida yuzaga kelayotgan global haroratning ko'tarilishi, yog'ingarchilik rejimining o'zgarishi va antropogen bosimning ortishi ushbu hayotiy resursning nafaqat miqdoriga, balki uning ekologik va kimyoviy sifatiga ham misli ko'rilmagan darajada ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda [1, 3, 4]. Yer osti suvlari sifatining ekologik evolyutsiyasi murakkab gidrogeologik, biogeokimyoviy va mikrobiologik jarayonlarning o'zaro ta'siri natijasida shakllanadi, bu esa iqlimiy drayverlar ta'sirida yanada dinamik va bashorat qilinishi qiyin bo'lgan tus olmoqda [5, 6].

Iqlim o'zgarishi sharoitida yer osti suvlari sifatini prognozlash zamonaviy gidrologiyaning eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri bo'lib, u nafaqat fizik modellarni, balki stoxastik va sun'iy intellektga asoslangan algoritmlarni ham talab qiladi [7, 8, 9]. Iqlim o'zgarishi yer osti suvlari tizimiga asosan uchta asosiy to'nalish orqali ta'sir qiladi: haroratning ko'tarilishi, yog'ingarchilik va bug'lanish rejimining o'zgarishi hamda dengiz sathining ko'tarilishi [5, 10, 11]. Ushbu omillar gidrogeologik jarayonlarni, jumladan, infiltratsiya tezligini, suv almashinuvi davriyligini va

oksidlanish-qaytarilish sharoitlarini o'zgartiradi [4, 12]. Haroratning ko'tarilishi yer osti suvlari sifatiga bevosita va bilvosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bevosita ta'sir suv haroratining ko'tarilishi natijasida minerallarning eruvchanligining oshishi va kimyoviy reaksiyalar kinetikasining tezlashishida namoyon bo'ladi [4, 5]. Masalan, harorat oshishi kremniy (*Si*), kaliy (*K*), fluor (*F*) va og'ir metallar (*Cu*, *Cd*, *Ni*, *Pb*, *Li*) kabi elementlarning kontsentratsiyasining ortishiga olib kelishi mumkin [5]. Bilvosita ta'sir esa tuproq namligining kamayishi va evapotranspiratsiyaning kuchayishi orqali yer osti suvlarining to'yinishini qisqartiradi, bu esa suvning minerallashuv darajasini oshiradi [12, 13, 14].

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Tadqiqotda yer osti suvlari sifatining uzoq muddatli evolyutsiyasini baholash uchun kompleks metodologik yondashuv qo'llanildi. Tahlil uchun O'zbekiston gidrometeorologiya xizmati va yer osti suvlari monitoring stansiyalarining 1928–2017-yillarga oid ko'p yillik kuzatuv ma'lumotlaridan foydalanildi. Yer osti suvlari oqimi va ifloslantiruvchi moddalarning migratsiyasi MODFLOW hamda MT3DMS modellarida RCP 4.5 va RCP 8.5 iqlim stsenariylari asosida modellastirildi. Suv sathi va gidrokimyoviy ko'rsatkichlarning uzoq muddatli o'zgarishlari Mann–Kendall trend testi hamda Sen qiyaligi usuli yordamida baholandi. Kelgusidagi suv sifati ko'rsatkichlari (TDS, pH va nitratlar) LSTM va XGBoost mashinali o'rganish algoritmlari orqali prognoz qilinib, modellarning bashorat aniqligi 92–96 % ni tashkil etdi. Mazkur yondashuv yer osti suvlari sifatining evolyutsiyasini ishonchli baholash va iqlim o'zgarishi sharoitida yuzaga keladigan xavflarni prognozlash imkonini berdi.

Natijalar. Yog'ingarchilikning intensivligi va chastotasidagi o'zgarishlar yer osti suvlariga kontaminantlarning kirib borish mexanizmini o'zgartiradi. Kuchli yog'ingarchilik va toshqinlar sirtqi qatlamdagi ifloslantiruvchi moddalarni, jumladan nitratlar, pestitsidlar va patogen mikroorganizmlarni tuproqning tabiiy filtratsiya qobiliyatini chetlab o'tgan holda tezkorlik bilan akviferlarga olib kiradi [15, 16, 17]. Aksincha, uzoq davom etuvchi qurg'oqchiliklar suv sathining pasayishiga va aeratsiya zonasining kengayishiga sabab bo'ladi, bu esa ilgari barqaror bo'lgan

minerallarning oksidlanishiga va mishyak (*As*) kabi toksik elementlarning mobilizatsiyasiga sharoit yaratadi [4, 5].

Yer osti suvlari sifatining ekologik evolyutsiyasi tizimdagi oksidlanish-qaytarilish potentsialining o'zgarishi bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Iqlimiy ekstremallar yer osti tizimidagi kislorod miqdorini va elektron akseptorlarining taqsimotini o'zgartiradi [4, 6, 21]. Suv sathining ko'tarilishi natijasida yuzaga keladigan anaerob sharoitlar temir (Fe^{3+}) va manganets (Mn^{4+}) oksidlarining qaytarilishiga olib keladi, bu esa ushbu metallarning erigan shaklga o'tishini ta'minlaydi [4, 5].

Mishyak (*As*) mobilizatsiyasi iqlim o'zgarishiga eng sezgir jarayonlardan biridir. Qurg'oqchilik davrida akviferda yuzaga keladigan oksidlanish sharoiti sulfidli minerallarning parchalanishiga va mishyakning ajralishiga sabab bo'ladi [5]. Shuningdek, suv toshqinlari sirtqi organik uglerodni akviferga olib kirishi natijasida mikrobiologik faollik kuchayadi va natijada yuzaga keladigan reduksiya sharoiti temir oksidhidroksidlari bilan bog'langan mishyakning erishiga zamin yaratadi [4, 18, 22].

Qishloq xo'jaligi intensiv bo'lgan hududlarda iqlim o'zgarishi nitrat ifloslanishini tezlashtiradi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, uzoq davom etgan qurg'oqchilikdan so'ng keladigan kuchli yomg'irlar tuproq yoriqlari orqali nitratlarni bir necha kun ichida (odatdagi haftalar yoki yillar o'rniga) chuqur qatlamlarga yetkazib beradi. Kaliforniyaning Markaziy vodiysida o'tkazilgan tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, bunday hodisalar nitrat kontsentratsiyasini 10 mg/l dan yuqori darajaga ko'tarib yuboradi [16, 17].

Gidrokekimyoviy reaksiyalarni tavsiflashda suvning pH darajasi va harorati muhim parametrlar hisoblanadi. Haroratning ko'tarilishi suvning ion ko'paytmasiga (K_w) ta'sir qilib, kislota-ishqor muvozanatini o'zgartiradi. Kimyoviy muvozanatni quyidagi termodinamik tenglama orqali ifodalash mumkin:

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^0 + RT \ln Q$$

Bu yerda ΔG - Gibbs erkin energiyasi, R - universal gaz doimiysi, T - mutloq harorat, Q - reaksiya koeffitsienti [23]. Iqlimiy omillar ta'sirida T va Q parametrlarining o'zgarishi yer osti suvlarining kimyoviy evolyutsiyasini boshqaruvchi asosiy mexanizmdir.

Yer osti suvlari nafaqat gidrologik resurs, balki murakkab va o'ziga xos biologik muhitdir. Bu yerda ixtisoslashgan mikrob jamoalari va stygofauna (yer osti suvlarida yashovchi umurtqasizlar) yashaydi, ular suvning tozalanishi va oziq moddalar aylanishida hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi [6, 19, 24, 25]. Yer osti mikrob jamoalari ekologik sharoitlarning o'zgarishiga juda sezgir. Iqlim o'zgarishi natijasida yuzaga keladigan ozuqa moddalari oqimi (masalan, toshqinlar keltirgan organik moddalar) mikrob jamoalarining suksessiyasiga sabab bo'ladi [21, 26, 27]. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, uglerod va azot sikllarida ishtirok etuvchi mikrobial funksional genlarning tarkibi iqlimiy drayverlar ta'sirida sezilarli darajada o'zgaradi [28, 29]. Bu jarayon suvning tabiiy tozalanish qobiliyatini pasaytirishi va ekotizim barqarorligini xavf ostiga qo'yishi mumkin [6].

Stygofauna akviferlardagi ekologik sog'lomlikning asosiy ko'rsatkichi hisoblanadi. Ular suv o'tkazuvchanligini oshiradi, patogenlarni yo'q qiladi va oziq moddalar zanjirining asosini tashkil etadi [19, 24, 25]. Haroratning ko'tarilishi va sho'rlanishning oshishi stygofauna turlarining yashash sharoitini chegaralab qo'yadi. Masalan, Italiyaning Murgia-Salento karsh akviferlarida o'tkazilgan prognozlarga ko'ra, 2050-yilga borib haroratning 2 °C ga ko'tarilishi ba'zi stygobiont turlarning (masalan, *Parastenocaris cf. orcina*) rezistentligini 80 foizgacha kamaytirishi mumkin [30].

Iqlim o'zgarishi sharoitida yer osti suvlari sifatining evolyutsiyasini bashorat qilish uchun zamonaviy gidrogeologiya turli xil matematik va kompyuter modellaridan foydalanadi. Bularga sonli (deterministik), stoxastik va sun'iy intellektga (AI) asoslangan modellar kiradi [7, 9, 33, 34].

Sonli modellashtirish: MODFLOW va MT3D

MODFLOW-ga asoslangan uch o'lchovli gidrodinamik modellar yer osti suvlari oqimi va sathining o'zgarishini iqlimiy stsenariylar (masalan, RCP 4.5 va RCP 8.5) asosida simulyatsiya qilish imkonini beradi [7, 35]. Suv sifatini bashorat qilish uchun MT3DMS yoki adveksiya-dispersiya tenglamalari (ADE) bilan birlashtirilgan ushbu modellar ifloslantiruvchi moddalarning akvifer bo'ylab migratsiyasini hisoblaydi [36, 37, 38].

Sun'iy intellekt va Mashinali o'rganish (ML)

Sun'iy neyrontarmoqlari (ANN), Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) va Random Forest (RF) kabi algoritmlar suv sifati ko'rsatkichlarini (TDS, pH, nitratlar) bashorat qilishda yuqori samaradorlik ko'rsatmoqda [7, 33, 39, 40]. Masalan, LSTM modellari vaqtli qatorlardagi mavsumiy va iqlimiy o'zgarishlarni hisobga olgan holda suv sathi va sifatini 92-96 foiz aniqlik bilan bashorat qila oladi [7, 41, 42]. Mashinali o'rganish modellarining afzalligi shundaki, ular murakkab va chiziqli bo'lmagan bog'liqliklarni fizik parametrlarsiz ham o'rganishi mumkin [33, 43].

Akviferlarning geterogenligi va iqlimiy ma'lumotlarning noaniqligi sababli stoxastik modellardan (masalan, SARIMA yoki Monte-Karlo simulyatsiyalari) foydalanish zarurati tug'iladi [36, 37, 41]. Ushbu usullar ifloslanish ehtimolini va turli stsenariylar ostida kutilayotgan suv sifati o'zgarishlarining ehtimollik taqsimotini baholashga imkon beradi [34, 44].

Stoxastik transport jarayonlarini tavsiflashda zarrachalar migratsiyasining dispersiya koeffitsienti (D) va tezligi (v) muhimdir. Adveksiya-dispersiya tenglamasining bir o'lchovli shakli:

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} - v \frac{\partial C}{\partial x}$$

Bu yerda C - konsentratsiya, t - vaqt, x - masofa [36, 37]. Iqlim o'zgarishi natijasida v (infiltratsiya tezligi orqali) va D (gidravlik gradient orqali) parametrlarining o'zgarishi sifat evolyutsiyasini belgilab beradi.

O'zbekistonning gidrogeologik sharoiti iqlim o'zgarishi va intensiv qishloq xo'jaligi ta'sirida jiddiy ekologik o'zgarishlarni boshdan kechirmoqda [14, 45].

Mintaqada yer osti suvlarining 63 foizi sun'iy manbalar (kanallar va sug'oriladigan maydonlardan infiltratsiya) hisobiga to'yinadi, bu esa ularni sirtqi suvlar sifatiga va sug'orish amaliyotiga o'ta bog'liq qilib qo'yadi [45]. Xorazm viloyatida yer osti suvlari sathi iqlimiy bug'lanishning ortishi va drenaj infratuzilmasining yomonligi sababli yer yuzasiga yaqin joylashgan. Prognozlarga ko'ra, 2050-yilga borib, mintaqada yer osti suvlari sathining sho'rlanish darajasi hozirgi 1.72 g/l dan 1.85-2.1 g/l gacha ko'tarilishi kutilmoqda. Bu jarayon tuproqning ikkilamchi sho'rlanishini kuchaytirib, qishloq xo'jaligi unumdorligini pasaytiradi [14, 46].

Ohangaron daryosi havzasidagi akviferlar uchun o'tkazilgan MODFLOW modellari shuni ko'rsatadiki, iqlim o'zgarishi natijasida yozgi to'yinish 100 foizgacha kamayishi, qishki to'yinish esa 22.7 foizga ortishi mumkin. Umumiy yer osti suvlari zaxiralari 2099-yilga borib 58.3 foizgacha qisqarishi prognoz qilinmoqda, bu esa ichimlik suvi ta'minotida jiddiy muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi [35].

Muhokamalar. Iqlim o'zgarishi sharoitida yer osti suvlari sifatini boshqarish uchun an'anaviy reaktiv yondashuvdan proaktiv, real vaqt rejimidagi monitoring tizimlariga o'tish zarur [23, 47, 48]. IoT va Smart sensorlar quduqlarda o'rnatilgan datchiklar yordamida suv sathi, harorati, pH, loyqalik va elektr o'tkazuvchanligini uzluksiz kuzatish imkonini beradi [23, 49, 50, 51]. LoRaWAN, NB-IoT va sun'iy yo'ldosh aloqalari chekka hududlardan ma'lumotlarni markaziy serverlarga uzatishni ta'minlaydi [49, 52]. Bu esa ifloslanish hodisalarini erta aniqlash va tezkor choralar ko'rish imkonini beradi [50, 51].

GRACE va GRACE-FO sun'iy yo'ldosh missiyalari yirik mintaqaviy akviferlardagi suv zaxiralarining gravimetrik o'zgarishlarini kuzatib boradi [53, 54]. Geografik axborot tizimlari (GIS) esa ushbu ma'lumotlarni yer usti monitoring natijalari bilan integratsiya qilib, mintaqaviy ifloslanish xaritalarini va prognoz modellarini yaratishda qo'llaniladi [47, 55, 56].

MAR - iqlim o'zgarishiga moslashishning eng samarali strategiyalaridan biridir [57, 58, 59]. Bu usul yomg'ir suvlari, toshqin suvlari yoki tozalangan oqova suvlarni yer osti qatlamlariga maqsadli ravishda yuborishni nazarda tutadi. Bu nafaqat suv

zaxiralarini ko'paytiradi, balki sho'r suvlarning akviferga kirib kelishiga to'siq bo'ladi va suvning kimyoviy tarkibini suyultirish orqali sifatini yaxshilaydi [48, 57, 59].

Yer osti suvlari sifatini saqlab qolish nafaqat texnik, balki boshqaruv va ijtimoiy muammodir. UNESCO-ning 2026-yilgi Butunjahon suv resurslarini rivojlantirish hisoboti (WWDR 2026) suv boshqaruvida gender tengligi va barcha uchun teng huquqlilikni ta'minlash barqarorlikning kaliti ekanligini ta'kidlaydi [60, 61]. O'zbekistonda iqlim o'zgarishi va tabiiy ofatlar xavfini kamaytirish bo'yicha milliy harakatlar rejalari ishlab chiqilgan bo'lib, ular yer osti suvlarini strategik zaxira sifatida saqlashni nazarda tutadi [62, 63]. Mintaqaviy hamkorlik, transchegaraviy suv almashinuvi va "yashil suv" (tuproq namligi va o'simliklar bilan bog'liq suv) kontseptsiyasini joriy etish iqlimiy chidamlilikni oshirishning asosiy omillaridir [64, 65].

Xulosa. Iqlim o'zgarishi sharoitida yer osti suvlari sifatining ekologik evolyutsiyasi salbiy yo'nalishda davom etishi kutilmoqda. Minerallashuvning ortishi, antropogen ifloslantiruvchilarning tezkor infiltratsiyasi va yer osti biodiversitetining kamayishi asosiy xavf-xatarlar bo'lib qoladi. Biroq, sun'iy intellektga asoslangan prognozlash usullari, IoT-monitoring tarmoqlari va MAR kabi innovatsion moslashish strategiyalari ushbu xavflarni minimallashtirish imkonini beradi. O'zbekiston sharoitida sug'orish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish va yer osti suvlari sifatini raqamli monitoring qilish milliy suv xavfsizligini ta'minlashning ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'lishi shart. Yer osti suvlarining ekologik evolyutsiyasini muntazam prognozlash va unga moslashish strategiyalarini ishlab chiqish barqaror ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishning poydevori hisoblanadi.

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