

## **PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT OF AQUIFERS STORAGE OF REPUBLIC UZBEKISTAN**

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Efficient management quantitative and qualitative characteristics of aquifers depend on knowledge of the processes of ground water formation, basic components of resources and reserves, changing in their structure and parameters both in natural conditions and during exploitation. The main principles of management of the aquifers. \*The aim of management is to discover and ground the positive hydrodynamic and hydrochemical balance between ground water recharge and discharge. \*Strategy and management tactics are defined by the type of aquifer, the depth of it, intensity of water interaction with the present surface waters, duration of the cycle ( $T_c$ - from the moment of water reaching the aquifer through its transit up to ground water discharge by water wells. \*The duration of the cycle defines management tactics. For the deep water horizons ( $T_c$ - thousands of years; ground water resources are limited; drawing additional amounts of surface water resources is impossible) management means the regulation of water discharge by the rational location of wells. This approach has allowed to exploit up to day the thermo-mineral waters in the Tashkent Artesian Basin in the regime of artesian water flowing by regulating water discharge.\* The contrary orientation of management tactics is typical of water horizons in the active water exchange zone ( $T_c$ - days; tens of days; drawing additional surface water resources is possible). The attention should be given to ground water resources management: that includes intensification and redistribution of the water recharge right up to artificial formation of their resources. The approach is typical of the aquifers in the valleys and deltas of the rivers (near the river water wells in the valleys of the Chirchik, Angren rivers, near the canal water wells on the fresh lenses in the Amu Darya delta). The aquifers are classified according to the conditions of management them by exploitation. The paper presents the examples of management tactics for the types of existing aquifers.